



Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment
for the Temescal Commercial Project
Corona, Riverside County, California
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February 9, 2024

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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Report Title: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Temescal Commercial Project, Corona, Riverside County, California

USGS Quadrangle Map: 7.5-minute, Lake Matthews

Assessor's Parcel No.: 283-180-002, 283-180-020, 283-180-021, 283-180-001, and 283-260-020
Preliminary Application Review No. 2300012

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

APE	area of potential effect
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
B.P.	Before Present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
County	County of Riverside
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
EIC	Eastern Information Center
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	Global Positioning System
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
project	Temescal Commercial Project
RECON	RECON Environmental, Inc.
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WPLT	Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition

Management Summary

This report details background information, methods, and results of the Phase I cultural resources assessment for the Temescal Commercial Project (project). The project proposes the subdivision of the three existing parcels to create four new lots to accommodate light industrial/office and commercial uses on-site. The project will include the construction of a 188,000-square-foot concrete tilt-up building (including tenant improvements) on one parcel and three sheet-graded parcels fronting on Temescal Canyon Road for future retail/restaurant ground-lease building pads. The area of potential effect (APE) totals 26.20 acres including off-site improvement areas.

A Phase I cultural resources assessment was undertaken in accordance with requirements of the County of Riverside (County) to avoid significant impacts to cultural resources under the California Environmental Quality Act. RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) conducted a pedestrian survey to record and document any cultural resources within the APE. Prior to the survey, a records search was conducted at the California Historical Resources Information System, Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside, to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources occur within the survey area. The files at the Eastern Information Center indicate that two cultural resources (P-33-016701 and -016702) have been recorded within the project area. After reviewing each of these site forms, RECON has determined that these isolated artifacts were mismatched and were recorded immediately north of the current APE. RECON also contacted the Native American Heritage Commission requesting a search of their Sacred Lands File to identify spiritually significant and/or sacred sites or traditional use areas, and to provide a list of local Native American Tribes, Bands, or individuals who may have concerns about the project.

RECON archaeologists performed the cultural resources survey on November 1, 2023. RECON recorded one historic-era resource (8622-CZH-1). The resource consists of three storage buildings that are associated with the existing clay-pipe manufacturing facility. RECON does not recommend 8622-CZH-1 as a significant resource under the California Environmental Quality Act or County criteria. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect any known significant historical resources. Impacts to 8622-CZH-1 would not be significant since the resource was recommended not eligible for the on the California Register of Historical Resources or the County's historical landmarks. The project area has been disturbed by construction of various structures/buildings, pad grading, agricultural activities, periodic discing, and vegetation mowing maintenance. Given past disturbances, the possibility of buried intact significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources being present within the project APE is considered low. However, RECON based on the Tribal responses to the project scoping letters, RECON anticipates that the local consulting Tribe(s) will request construction monitoring during the Assembly Bill 52 consultation with the County.

1.0 Introduction and Project Description

This report details background information, methods, and results of the Phase I cultural resources assessment for the Temescal Commercial Project (project). The project area is within the boundary for the Temescal Canyon Area Plan, west of Interstate 15, and southwest of Lake Matthews in Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The project area occurs in Township 4 South, Range 6 West, Section 34, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographical maps, Lake Matthews, California quadrangle (Figure 2). The project area consists of an active clay-pipe manufacturing plant and vacant land, situated at 23835 Temescal Canyon Road on Accessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 283-180-002, 283-180-020, 283-180-021, 283-180-001, and 283-260-020 (Figure 3).

The project proposes the subdivision of the three existing parcels (APNs 283-180-020, 283-180-021, and 283-180-002) to create four new lots to accommodate light industrial/office and commercial uses on-site. The project will include the construction of a 188,000-square-foot concrete tilt-up building (including Tenant Improvements) on one parcel and three sheet-graded parcels fronting on Temescal Canyon Road for future retail/restaurant ground lease building pads. The proposed project is currently zoned Scenic Highway Commercial (C-P-S) under a Commercial Tourist Land Use which allows a wide range of commercial and retail uses. The three sheet-graded parcels at the Temescal Canyon Road frontage will retain the current land use and zoning. The proposed grading largely maintains the current raised elevation above Temescal Canyon Road and steps up approximately 45 feet from the retail parcel elevation to the proposed Light Industrial pad elevation. To facilitate the concrete tilt-up building, a General Plan Amendment and Rezone are proposed to revise the land use to Light Industrial and the zoning to Manufacturing - Service Commercial (M-SC). As part of the grading effort, off-site material storage will occur within a portion of the parcels to the west (APNs 283-180-001 and 283-260-020). Approximately 6.03 acres in the northwest corner of these parcels will not be impacted by the project (Figure 4).

To serve the new development, off-site improvements include two new proposed streets to be constructed. New proposed Street A will provide access from Temescal Canyon Road extending west to the intersection with newly proposed Street B that extends north terminating at an offset cul-de-sac. The total survey area equaled 32.23 acres, consisting of 28.65 acres within the parcels and accessible portions of the 3.58-acre off-site improvement areas. The area of potential effect (APE) or development footprint equals 26.20 acres, made up of 22.62 acres of on-site project impacts and 3.58 acres of off-site grading improvement area.

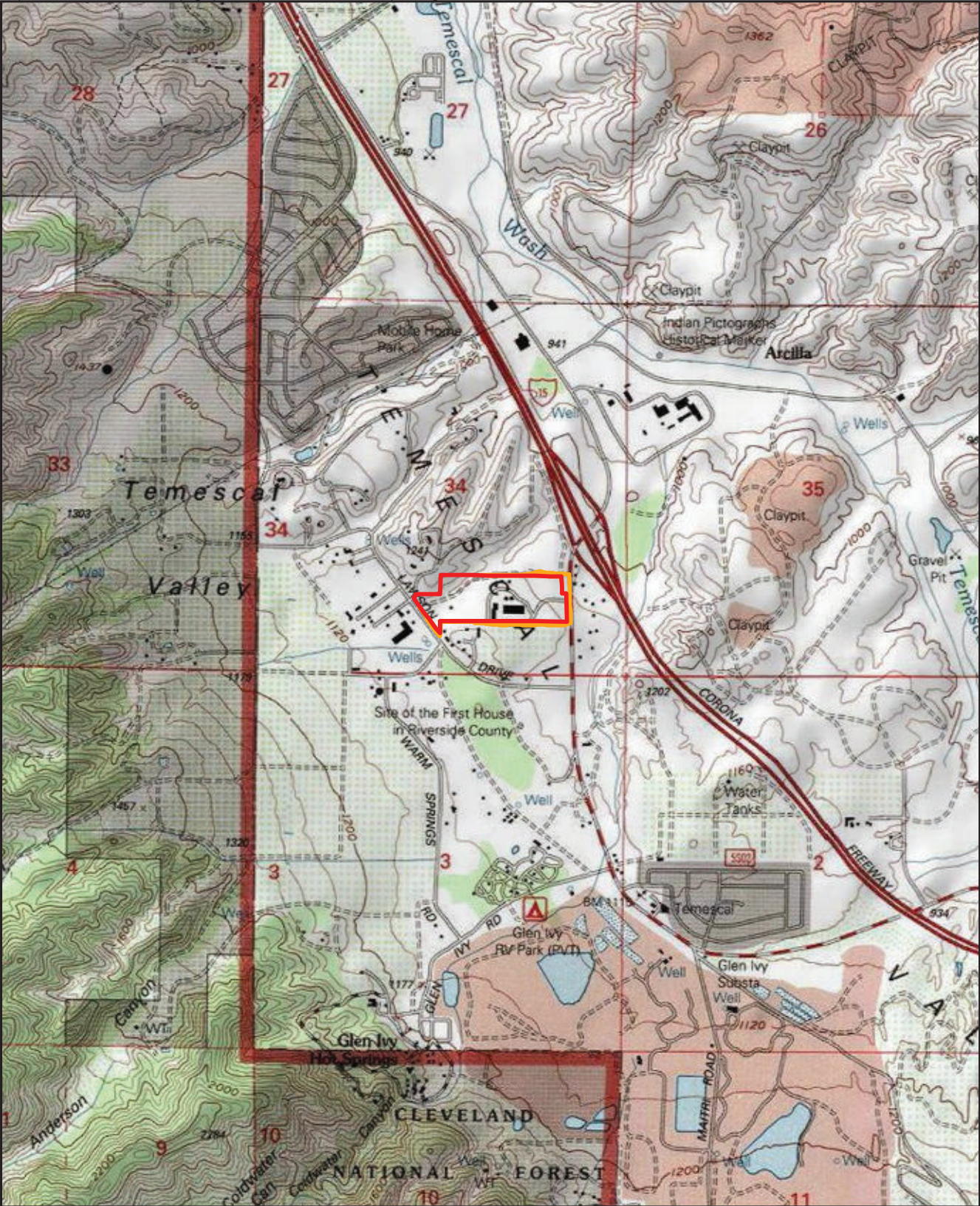
1.1 Project Personnel

Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A., RPA, served as principal investigator and author of the text for this report. Mrs. Zepeda-Herman is a County of Riverside (County) certified archaeologist and meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Mrs. Zepeda-Herman earned a Master of Arts in Anthropology from San Diego State University and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist. She has over 23 years of field experience involving prehistoric resources in southern California and the Southwest region. Nathaniel Yerka, B.A. served as field director.



✱ Project Location

FIGURE 1
Regional Location





-  Project Boundary
-  Off-site Improvements

FIGURE 2
Project Location on USGS Map



- Project Boundary
- Off-site Improvements
- Parcels



FIGURE 3
Project Location on Aerial Photograph






-  Project Boundary
-  Off-site Improvements
-  Project Impacts



FIGURE 4
Project Impacts

Mr. Yerka earned a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology with a Concentration in Archaeology from the University of California, San Diego. He has over 21 years of experience involving prehistoric resources in southern California and the Southwest region. Jennifer Gutierrez oversaw copyediting and photograph production. Benjamin Arp and Frank McDermott managed the geographic information system (GIS) data and performed the GIS data analysis.

2.0 Setting

2.1 Natural Setting

The project area lies at the north end of Temescal Valley within the Santa Rosa Mountains. Temescal Wash is approximately one mile east. The project area is bounded by Temescal Canyon Road to the east and Lawson Road to the west, with undeveloped parcels to the north and residential and vacant parcels to the south. The 32.23-acre survey area is composed of vacant land and the existing clay-pipe manufacturing plant. The topography is generally flat. Project elevations range between 1,064 feet above mean sea level on the east to 1,100 feet above mean sea level on the west. The project is underlain by Old Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qof) of the late to middle Pleistocene. These deposits occur from ground surface in some areas down to 51 feet below ground surface. Artificial fill soils (Qaf) were encountered in some areas and were between 2 to 6 feet thick overtop the Old Alluvial Fan Deposits (CTE South Inc. 2018).

Currently, the western parcels of the project APE (APNs 283-180-001 and 283-260-020) are vacant. The southeastern corner of the project APE's eastern parcel (APN 283-180-021) is also vacant and has been recently mowed for weed management. The remaining project area has operated as Mission Clay Products since 1968 and is a family-owned and operated clay-pipe manufacturing plant. A line of non-native trees runs north/south along the western boundary of the manufacturing plant. The surrounding area exhibits a commercial development to the east, vacant land to the north and south, and residential development near the southwest and northwest project APE corners.

2.2 Cultural Setting

The following culture chronology for Riverside County is based on a synthesis of existing literature. This chronology is intended as a general model, which is dynamic and subject to modification as new information is uncovered. The prehistory of western Riverside County has been included as part of the coastal San Diego subregion (Moratto 1984). Consequently, much is made of work completed in San Diego County, to the south of the APE.

2.2.1 Early Holocene (10,000-7,000 B.P.)

The early occupants of the Riverside area are archaeologically represented by a culture pattern known as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT; Bedwell 1970). The WPLT includes the Playa, San Dieguito, Lake Mojave, and Death Valley I complexes. It is defined by the following:

- Site locations being on or near former pluvial lakeshores or along old streams;
- A focus on hunting mammals and collecting and gathering plant materials;
- A toolkit including chipped-stone crescents, large flake and core scrapers, choppers, scraper-planes, hammerstones, cores, drills and gravers, and a variety of flakes;
- A developed flaked-stone technology with percussion-flaked foliate knives and points and Silver Lake and Lake Mojave points; and
- A lack of ground stone artifacts.

The WPLT people were adapted to a wetter environment before the warmer climate led to the evaporation of the lakes (Moratto 1984).

2.2.2 Middle Holocene (7,000-1,500 B.P.)

The Millingstone Horizon occurs during this time period in western Riverside County. The Millingstone Horizon includes the La Jolla, Pauma, and Sayles complexes (Moratto 1984). The La Jolla Complex was defined from coastal San Diego sites (Rogers 1938, 1945). An apparent inland manifestation of the La Jolla Complex was termed the "Pauma Complex" by D. L. True (1958), who proposed the name to describe assemblages recovered from more than 20 inland sites in northern San Diego County. The La Jolla and Pauma complexes have very similar assemblages and are thought to be different environmental adaptations of the same culture (True 1958). Archaeological investigations in the Cajon Pass were used to define the type site (SBR-421) for the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Kowta (1969) defined the Sayles Complex as a variant of the Millingstone Horizon from the vicinity of the Cajon Pass.

The Millingstone Horizon assemblages suggest a generalized subsistence focus with an emphasis on hard seeds. This emphasis is indicated by the increased frequency of slab and basin metates and the adoption of a mixed cobble/core-based tool assemblage composed primarily of crudely made choppers, scrapers, and cobble hammerstones. The assemblage is typically dominated by crude, cobble-based choppers, scrapers, and flake knives. Scraper-planes are also abundant, which Kowta (1969) suggests were used to process agave and yucca. Projectile points are relatively rare, but late in the period, Elko type points are occasionally seen. Portable basin and slab metates are relatively plentiful, suggesting an economic focus on gathering plant resources. Mortars and pestles appear in the Millingstone Horizon, suggesting the use of acorns. The presence of shell middens distinguishes the La Jolla Complex from the other Millingstone Horizon complexes.

More recently, the expression of inland Millingstone Horizon in southern California north of San Diego County has been termed the Greven Knoll Pattern. Kowta (1969) first introduced the term to refer to the early inland Millingstone Horizon as opposed to the late Millingstone which he termed the Sayles Complex. Sutton and Gardner (2010) defined the characteristics of the Greven Knoll Pattern and divided the pattern into three phases, of which the Sayles Complex represents Greven Knoll III. The main difference between Millingstone patterns at inland sites is contact with the desert rather than the coast as noted by the general absence of shell beads and shellfish at inland sites. Greven Knoll I (8,500 – 4,000 BP) assemblages are characterized by the presence of manos, metates, core tools, hammerstone, Pinto points, flexed inhumations, and occasional cremations. Greven Knoll II (4,000–3,000 BP) sites include similar artifacts as Greven Knoll I as well as an increase in manos, a decrease in points and bone tools, and an introduction to Elko points. Greven Knoll III (3,000–1,000 BP; also termed Sayles Complex) traits include abundant manos and metates, Elko points, choppers, hammerstones, a few mortars and pestles, flexed inhumations under cairns, an infrequent number of cremations, and an abundance of scrapers; the latter being the more significant change in the later years of the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010).

2.2.3 Late Holocene (1,500 B.P. to 1796)

Shoshonean-speaking people from the Colorado River region moved westward into Riverside County (Moratto 1984) during the Late Holocene. Cultures representative of this time are the San Luis Rey Complex in northern San Diego County and western Riverside County and the Irvine Complex in Orange County (Meighan 1954; Moratto 1984; True et al. 1974). First described by Meighan (1954) and based on excavations at Pala, the San Luis Rey Complex is divided into an early phase, San Luis Rey I, and a later phase, San Luis Rey II. San Luis Rey I sites are associated with bedrock outcrops and often have recognizable midden soils. Features may include cremations and bedrock mortars. The artifact assemblage includes metates, Cottonwood Triangular type projectile points, drills, bifacially flaked knives, bone awls, occasional steatite arrow shaft straighteners, and bone and shell ornaments (True and Waugh 1981). San Luis Rey II sites consist of the same assemblage with the addition of Tizon Brown Ware ceramics, red and black pictographs, cremation remains in urns, and historic materials such as glass beads and metal objects. The projectile points commonly found in San Luis Rey assemblages, Cottonwood Triangular and, less frequently, Desert side-notched forms, are both smaller than earlier types, suggesting the introduction of bow-and-arrow technology into the region.

2.2.4 Ethnohistory

Ethnographically, the project area falls within an area where traditional Gabrielino and Luiseño territories intersect. The Gabrielino territorial range encompassed period, most of the Los Angeles and Orange County area and a portion of San Bernardino County including watersheds of the Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, Santa Ana River, and Rio Hondo. The Gabrielino also occupied the islands of Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas. The Gabrielino are a Takic-speaking group with more than 50 mainland residential communities with populations that ranged from approximately 50 to 150 individuals. Each community consisted of one or more lineages that maintained a permanent geographic territory, which included a permanent settlement and a variety of hunting and gathering areas as well as ritual sites. Due to access to resource rich areas, such as

the southern Channel Islands, the Gabrielino were able to cultivate alliances with groups beyond Gabrielino borders, including the Cahuilla, Serrano, Luiseño, Chumash, and Mojave. The Gabrielino utilized steatite from Santa Catalina Island for making animal carvings, pipes, ritual items, ornaments, and cooking utensils. They also manufactured ceramic vessels, baskets, bone or shell needles, fishhooks, awls, scrapers, knives, and flint drills. They used bow and arrow techniques to hunt birds and small game (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Luiseño were Shoshonean or Uto-Aztecan-speaking populations that were found in northern San Diego, southern Orange, and southwestern Riverside counties from the onset of ethnohistoric times through the present day. These people are linguistically and culturally related to the Gabrielino and Cahuilla and appear to be the direct descendants of Late Prehistoric populations. The basic unit of Luiseño social structure was the clan triblet. The triblet was composed of patrilineally related people who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring triblets. Unlike other Takic-speaking tribes that surround them, the Luiseño do not appear to have been organized into exogamous moieties (descent groups that married outside one's birth group) but may have been loosely divided into mountain-oriented groups and ocean-oriented groups (Bean and Shipek 1978). One or more clans would reside together in a village (Oxendine 1983). A hereditary village chief held a position that controlled economic, religious, and warfare powers (Bean and Shipek 1978).

2.2.5 Historic Period

The Spanish Period in California (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego Mission in 1769, San Carlos Borromeo (Carmel) in 1770, and San Gabriel Arcángel in 1771. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel claimed the areas around Riverside, Jurupa, San Jacinto, and the San Geronimo Pass. The opening of the mission system created the need to link Alta California with Sonora. Juan Bautista de Anza of Tubac was commissioned to open a road across the Colorado Desert to the San Gabriel Mission and on to Monterey. The first de Anza Expedition took place between 1774 and 1775 and traversed through over the San Gabriel Mountains near Cajon Pass into the San Bernardino Valley before reaching San Gabriel Mission. Anza stopped in the vicinity of present-day Riverside at an Indian Village along the Santa Ana River southwest of Mount Rubidoux (Hoover et al. 2002). In 1819 Leandro Serrano occupied Temescal Valley and referred to the areas Temescal Rancho but the land was never patented under the Land Act of 1851. Serrano raised cattle for their hides, planted orchards and vineyards, built four tanning vats near the junction of Temescal and Coldwater creeks, and built an adobe house in 1824 at the present-day intersection of Temescal Canyon Road and Lawson Drive (Ellerbre 1920). This house was the first house erected in Riverside County (Arbuckle 1982).

During the Mexican Period (1821–1848), the missions were secularized, opening vast tracts of former mission lands for private use and settlement. The numerous grants dramatically expanded the rancho system. A total of 16 land grants were established in what became Riverside County; El Sobrante de San Jacinto land grant is approximately two miles northeast. Maria del Rosario Estudillo de Aguirre was granted 48,847 acres of the El Sobrante de San Jacinto land grant by Governor Pio Pico in 1846 and patented in 1867 under the Land Act of 1851 (Brown and Boyd 1922; California State Lands Commission 1982). In 1825, Santiago Arguello, an officer of the San Diego Presidio discovered Warner's Pass while chasing horse thieves and suggested the route through San Felipe Valley and

Warner' Hot Springs over Anza's route up Coyote Canyon and the San Carlos Pass. After being investigated by Lieutenant Romualdo Pacheco, this route from the Colorado River through present-day Warner's Ranch/Santa Ysabel, Little Temecula Rancho, and Riverside to the San Gabriel Mission. became known as the Sonora Road, the official Mexican mail route and was later used by Americans and called the Butterfield Overland Mail Route or Southern Emigrant Road (Pourade 1961; Van Wormer and Wade 2007). Cattle ranching and agriculture still dominated the economy during the Mexican Period. The Mexican period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican-American War (1846–1848; Rolle and Verge 2008).

The American Period began with the end of the Mexican–American War and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. The Gold Rush began that same year and an influx of people followed. California became a state in 1850 (Rolle and Verge 2008). American influence in the Riverside County began slowly but the construction of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 spurred a great influx of homesteaders, developers, and speculators. Also, the discovery of tin in the project vicinity (Cajalco/Temescal) in 1852 resulted in a San Francisco mining company buying the El Sobrante de San Jacinto land grant. The land was then bought by two English companies, one being the San Jacinto Tin Company. The Cajalco-Temescal Tin Mine closed in 1892 and was reactivated in 1927 for two years and revived from 1942 through 1945 to help in the World War II effort (Dever and Whitson 2007; Patterson 2000).

The South Riverside Land and Water Company was established in 1886 and secured water rights to Temescal Creek. The Temescal Water Company secured land rights within the Temescal Valley and built artesian wells and pumping plants. During the beginning of the twentieth century, the valley became one of the three most important clay-producing areas in California. Raw clay was hauled on the railroads to clay manufacturing plants in Los Angeles County and beyond (Ellerbre 1920; Dietrich 1922). In 1971, one of these manufacturing plants, Mission Clay Products Company (also referred to as Mission Tile), relocated from Olive, California near present-day Santa Ana to Temescal and built a clay manufacturing plant which is still in operation (Hoover et al. 2004). Mission Clay Products manufactured and sold bricks and roofing and flooring tiles in the 1940s under Herbert Shugart's ownership. In the 1950s, vitrified clay pipe-making was added to their product line. The 1965 phone directory listed the business at 1629 East Lincoln Avenue in Olive with Ben Garrett listed as president and Owen Garrett as vice-president. A 1946 topographic map of the city of Olive exhibited two square structures at the northwest corner of the intersection of present-day Lincoln Avenue and North Tustin Street in the city of Orange (where 1629 East Lincoln Avenue was located). The two structures are no longer present on the 1974 topographic map. A 1946 aerial photograph presents a long commercial or industrial structure where the 1946 map depicts two structures. The structure is enlarged or replaced by 1952 as evidenced in the 1952 photograph. No changes are noted to the structure in the 1963 and 1966 photographs. By the 1972 photograph, the structure and associated objects have been removed (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2024). This corroborates with the clay manufacturing plant having relocated from Olive to Temescal in 1971.

3.0 Regulatory Background

3.1 State

The project is subject to state and County environmental regulations. State criteria are those listed in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and used to determine whether a cultural resource qualifies for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and therefore would be a significant resource. CEQA also recognizes resources listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey. Some resources that do not meet these criteria may still be historically significant for the purposes of CEQA.

A resource shall be considered historically significant if it meets one of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1):

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a resource must have integrity; that is, it must evoke the resource's period of significance or, in the case of Criterion 4, it may be disturbed, but it must retain enough intact and undisturbed deposits to make a meaningful data contribution to regional research issues (California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5 Section 4852 [c]).

Sections 15064.5 and 21083.2(g) of the CEQA Guidelines define the criteria for determining the significance of historical resources. Archaeological resources are considered "historical resources" for the purposes of CEQA. Most archaeological sites which qualify for the CRHR do so under Criterion 4 (i.e., research potential).

Since resources that are not listed or determined eligible for the state or local registers may still be historically significant, their significance shall be determined if they are affected by a project. The significance of a historical resource under Criterion 4 rests on its ability to address important research questions.

Native American involvement in the development review process is addressed by several state and federal laws. The most notable of these are the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. These acts ensure that Native American human remains and cultural items be treated with respect and dignity. Assembly Bill 52 establishes a consultation process between lead agencies and California Native

American Tribes for proposed projects that have the potential for impacting Tribal Cultural Resources.

3.2 County Regulations

The County Board of Supervisors of Riverside County assigned the Riverside County Historical Commission per Resolution No. 2005-345 and amended by Resolution 82-131. The Riverside County Historical Commission adopted a set of criteria and procedures for nominating and recognizing Historical Landmarks. To be considered a historic resource eligible for landmark listing, the resource must be at least 45 years of age at the time of nomination.

A historical resource must be significant under one or more of the following criteria in order to qualify for listing as a Riverside County Historical Landmark:

- a. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns in Riverside County's history and cultural heritage.
- b. Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of Riverside County or its communities.
- c. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, Riverside County region, or method of construction that represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values.
- d. Has yielded or may likely yield information important to Riverside County, state of California, or national prehistory or history.

Historical resources that have been preserved, rehabilitated, or restored according to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for integrity will be given the highest consideration in the approval process.

4.0 Methods

The Phase I survey included an archival search, a sacred lands search, a review of historic aerial photographs, and an on-foot survey of the project area. A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 11, 2023, requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File to identify spiritually significant and/or sacred sites and traditional use areas in the proposed project vicinity. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of local Native American Tribes, Bands, or individuals who may have concerns or interests in the cultural resources of the project.

On October 24, 2023, RECON completed a self-search of cultural records and literature search for the project area with a one-mile radius at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside in order to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historical cultural resources occur within or near the project area.

RECON archaeologists Nathaniel Yerka and Carmen Zepeda-Herman performed the Phase I cultural resources assessment on November 1, 2023. The primary goal of the pedestrian investigation was to determine (1) if there are previously unrecorded cultural resources present, and if so, document the resources' locations and what they consist of, and (2) to update conditions of previously recorded cultural resources. Due to the graded nature of the central portion of the survey area and safety concerns within the clay-pipe manufacturing plant, a windshield survey was completed in this portion referred to as the eastern parcels throughout the report. The remainder of survey area (referred to as the western parcels) was inspected on-foot for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools or fragments, ceramics, milling features, and human remains. Photographs and field notes were taken to document the environmental setting and general conditions. To navigate the survey area and provide pinpoint location in real-time, RECON used an Apple iPad running ESRI's ArcGIS Collector application paired with a Trimble R1 sub-meter global positioning system (GPS) unit which contained shapefiles and aerial photography of the survey area.

A California Department of Parks and Recreation site form was completed for the newly recorded cultural resource observed during the survey. Completed California Department of Parks and Recreation forms will be filed with the EIC. A copy of the survey report will also be filed with the EIC.

5.0 Results

5.1 Records Search

The records search indicated 27 archaeological investigations were completed within one mile of the project area. The EIC records search also identified 42 previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the project area. Confidential Attachment 1 provides a list of the indicated archaeological investigations, as well as a map of the previously recorded resources occurring within the requested search buffer. Of the 42 previously recorded cultural resources, 28 are prehistoric resources (of which 17 are prehistoric isolated artifacts), 9 are historic-era resources, and 5 contain both prehistoric and historic-era components (Table 1). Two previously recorded resources (P-33-016701 and 33-016702) are recorded within the APE. Both are isolated prehistoric artifacts: the former is a single metavolcanic flake and the latter is a possible hammerstone. Both isolates were noted to be encountered in disturbed soils. After reviewing each of these site forms, RECON has determined that these isolated artifacts were mis-mapped and are most likely located immediately north of the project APE.

Table 1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the APE				
Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Age	Site Type	Recording Events
P-33-000034	CA-RIV-000034	Prehistoric	Petroglyph, bedrock milling	1935 (James Gomes, City of Corona); 1959 (W. A. Savage, Lake Elsinore State Park); 1975 (Janet Williams Gould, n/a); 1975 (A. Gonzalez, n/a); 1978 (D.F McCarthy, n/a); 1980 (J. Arbuckle, n/a); 1989 (R. McLean, Chambers Group, Inc.); 2004 (Anna M. Hoover, Brad Garrett, L&L Environmental, Inc.)

Table 1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the APE				
Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Age	Site Type	Recording Events
P-33-000101	CA-RIV-000101	Prehistoric, Historic	Homestead remains, historic burial, lithic scatter, ground stone scatter	1979 (Brown, M., n/a); 1987 (Carbone, L., Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.); 1989 (McLean, R., Chambers Group, Inc.); 1990 (Swope, K., D. Pierce, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside); 1998 (Michael E. Macko, Macko, Inc.); 1998 (Strudwick, I. and G. King, LSA Associates, Inc.); 2007 (Patterson, Joshua, n/a)
P-33-000108	CA-RIV-000108	Prehistoric, Historic	Possible adobe remains, lithic scatter, ground stone scatter	1951 (Eberhardt, n/a); 1981 (Phil Porretta, Interstate Electronics Corporation); 1982 (A. Schroth & V. Chapel, Archaeological Resource Management Corp.); 1987 (L. Carbone, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)
P-33-001090	CA-RIV-001090	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter	1978 (Daniel McCarthy, n/a)
P-33-001099	CA-RIV-001099	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ground stone scatter, shell scatter	1974 (Hammond, S. R., and Ann Martz, n/a); 1985 (Hammond, S.R, Caltrans); 1987 (Carbone, L., Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc); 1990 (Swope, K., and D. Pierce, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside); 2001 (Moreno, Adrian Sanchez, n/a); 2007 (Patterson, Joshua, n/a); 2007 (J. Sanka, n/a); 2011 (J. Sanka, PBS&J)
P-33-002992	CA-RIV-002992	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone scatter, faunal remains	1985 (Wayne Bonner and Tony Sawyer, LSA, Inc., Newport Beach, CA.); 1998 (I. Strudwick and G. King, LSA Associates, Inc., Irvine, CA.)
P-33-003830	CA-RIV-003830	Prehistoric	Rock art	1990 (Daniel F. McCarthy, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)
P-33-003831	CA-RIV-003831	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling	1990 (Daniel F. McCarthy and John D. Goodman, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.)
P-33-004111	CA-RIV-004111	Historic	Tanning vats	1991 (K. Swope and K. Hallaran, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside); 2007 (Josh Patterson, Jones and Stokes)
P-33-005821	--	Historic	Temescal Station	1995 (J. Newland, Cleveland National Forest); 2011 (S. Williams)
P-33-006437	--	Historic	Marker	1959 (W.A. Savage); 1979 (J. Buckle); 1982 (J. Buckle)
P-33-006438	--	Historic	Marker	1959 (W.A. Savage); 1979 (J. Arbuckle); 1980 (J. Arbuckle); 1982 (J. Arbuckle)
P-33-006441	--	Historic	Marker	1979 (J. Arbuckle); 1980 (J. Arbuckle); 1982 (J. Arbuckle)

Table 1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the APE				
Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Age	Site Type	Recording Events
P-33-006442	--	Prehistoric, Historic	Road	1958 California Historical Landmark; 1979 (Jim Arbuckle); 1998 (Michael E. Macko, Macko, Inc.); 2007 (Joshua Patterson, Jones and Stokes)
P-33-008267	CA-RIV-006152/H	Prehistoric, Historic	Rock feature, lithic scatter, ground stone scatter, structure	1998 (I. Strudwick, G. King, LSA Associates, Irvine, CA)
P-33-008433	CA-RIV-006153	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone scatter	1998 (I. Strudwick and G. King, LSA Associates, Inc., Irvine, CA)
P-33-009701	CA-RIV-006467	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone scatter	2000 (Richard S. Shepard, Chambers Group, Inc.)
P-33-009702	CA-RIV-006468H	Historic	Foundation	2000 (Richard S. Shepard, Shannon Davis, Chambers Group, Inc.)
P-33-011041	CA-RIV-006652	Prehistoric, Historic	Ground stone scatter, trash scatter	2000 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)
P-33-011089	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: mano	2001 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Joshua Patterson, Jones and Stokes)
P-33-011090	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: pestle, mano	2001 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Joshua Patterson, Jones and Stokes)
P-33-011091	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: mano	2001 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Joshua Patterson, Jones and Stokes)
P-33-011185	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: mano	2000 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)
P-33-011186	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: metate	2000 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)
P-33-011187	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: mano	2000 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)
P-33-011188	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: metate	2000 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)
P-33-013622	CA-RIV-007494	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling	2004 (Anna. M. Hoover and Brad Garrett, L&L Environmental, Inc.)
P-33-013623	CA-RIV-007495	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling	2004 (Anna M. Hoover and Brad Garrett, L&L Environmental, Inc.)
P-33-013625	CA-RIV-007497	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling	2004 (Hoover, Anna M.; Kristie R. Blevins); 2004 (Hoover, Anna M.; Brad Garrett, L&L Environmental, Inc.)
P-33-013690	CA-RIV-007515	Prehistoric	Isolate: mano	2004 (Hoover, Anna M. and Kristie R. Blevins, L&L Environmental, Inc.)
P-33-013691	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: mano	2004 (Hoover, Anna M. and Kristie R. Blevins, L&L Environmental, Inc.)
P-33-013692	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: mano	2004 (Hoover, Anna M. and Kristie R. Blevins, L&L Environmental, Inc.)
P-33-013693	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: metate	2004 (Hoover, Anna M. and Kristie R. Blevins, L&L Environmental, Inc.)
P-33-014101	--	Historic	Single family house	2005 (Hoover, Anna M., L&L Environmental, Inc.)

Table 1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the APE				
Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Age	Site Type	Recording Events
P-33-014102	--	Historic	Single family house	2005 (Hoover, Anna M., L&L Environmental, Inc.)
P-33-016699	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: core	2007 (Sara Clowery-Moreno, Brian F. Smith and Associates)
P-33-016700	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: flake	2007 (Sara Clowery-Moreno, Brian F. Smith and Associates)
P-33-016701	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: flake	2007 (Sara Clowery-Moreno, Brian F. Smith and Associates)
P-33-016702	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: hammerstone	2007 (Sara Clowery-Moreno, Brian F. Smith and Associates)
P-33-029048	--	Historic	Cistern	2020 (Jennifer Stropes, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)
P-33-029049	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: metate	2020 (Jennifer Stropes, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)
P-33-029050	--	Prehistoric	Isolate: mano	2020 (Jennifer Stropes, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)
Note: Bold indicates resource occurs within the APE				

5.2 Sacred Lands File

The NAHC responded on November 30, 2023, indicating that the results of their search of the Sacred Lands File were positive (Attachment 1).

5.2.1 Tribal Scoping Letters

Tribal scoping letters were sent via email or a hard copy letter on December 8, 2023, to the Tribal list provided by the NAHC (Attachment 2). RECON received four responses as of the writing of this report. On December 8, 2023, Lorrie Gregory from the Cahuilla Band of Indians stated in part that the Tribe has no known knowledge of cultural resources within the project area; however, they requested that any cultural materials associated with the project be sent for their review and that Tribal monitors be present during ground disturbing activities. Also on December 8, 2023, Christina Conley from the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California requested their comment be diverted to the Gabrielino Tongva Nation led by Sandonne Goad. On December 11, 2023, Anthony Madrigal, the Tribal Cultural Historic Preservation Officer for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, indicated that the Cahuilla would desire to consult on the project, be kept up to date on any new developments, and participate in monitoring once construction begins. On December 13, 2023, Jacobia Kirksey, a Tribal Operations Specialist with the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, indicated that the Tribe is unaware of any specific cultural resources that may be affected by the project but would like their office to be notified of any discoveries made during development of the project. One mailed hard copy letter has been returned to the RECON office as undeliverable. The mailed hard copy letter to Sam Dunlap, the cultural resources director for the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, was returned on December 15, 2023, with an unable to forward note. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded on January 4, 2024 via a letter indicating that the project area is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño

people and in a culturally-sensitive area. The Rincon Band has requested working closely with closer tribes that may have pertinent information to provide. A sample of the Tribal Scoping Letter along with these responses are found in Attachment 2.

5.3 Historic Aerial Photographs and Topographic Maps

A review of historic aerial photographs and topographic maps exhibits the APE as being vacant land cleared of native vegetation with the far western triangular area under cultivation as early as 1948, the date of the first available aerial photograph. Temescal Canyon Road is an asphalted road in a similar alignment to present-day. By the 1966 photograph, the Mission Clay Products property has been graded in the southwest corner and numerous dirt roads crisscross the property including the existing access road from Temescal Canyon Road. Lawson Road first appears in its current alignment in the 1966 photograph. The blurry nature of the photograph suggests the presence of three structures on the clay-pipe manufacturing property: a north/south building in the southwestern corner, another north of it, and a smaller one on the northern boundary. The 1966 photograph also displays two long north/south structures on the western parcels with grading surrounding the structures and a dirt road leading to them from Lawson Road. The 1967 photograph is clearer and presents three buildings in the current locations of the three existing buildings near the western boundary of the eastern parcels, a small structure on the northern boundary, two dirt roads west of the clay-pipe manufacturing plant, and vegetation delineating a portion of the northern and southern parcel boundaries. In the 1980 photograph, the small structure on the northern boundary has been removed and the existing office, large east/west manufacturing building, and two kilns have been added. Pipe is staged throughout the property and the two long structures on the west parcel have been removed. The existing trees along the western boundary of the clay-pipe manufacturing property are first observed in the 1994 photograph. In 1994 the western parcels consist of agricultural fields. The far southeastern corner remains vacant through all photographs. A small structure west of the office appears in the 2005 photograph. Changes in the clay-pipe manufacturing parcel in later photographs are limited to the locations of stored clay pipe. In the 2010 photograph, piles of what appears to be concrete are noted in the southwestern triangle of the western parcels. The 2012 photograph exhibits a wide dirt road around the perimeter of the east part of the western parcels.

The 1901 topographic map represents Temescal Canyon Road as well as a structure and a road leading to it in the present-day location of the northwestern corner of the clay facility. No changes are noted in the 1905, 1911, 1927, 1939, and 1942 topographic maps. The 1955 map represents Temescal Canyon Road in a similar alignment to the current alignment. The 1960 map labels Temescal Canyon Road as State Route 71. The 1969 topographic map represents Lawson Road and two long structures with their long sides in a north/south direction on the western parcels and a smaller building west of the two structures. The 1969 map also represents the eastern parcels having one long structure with an access road connecting the structure to Temescal Canyon Road, as well as a smaller structure along the northern boundary with a minor access road off-shooting from the main access road. The two long structures in the western parcels are removed from the 1984 map, and two kilns, a large manufacturing building, and two smaller buildings along the northern boundary have been added to the eastern parcels. The smaller building noted in the 1969 map continues to be represented west of the two new smaller buildings on the northern boundary; this building may represent the building first noted in the 1901 topographic map. In the 1988 map, the

off-shoot road extends west and then south to circle around the kilns and three long buildings. The 1988 map represents the current layout of the buildings of the eastern parcel (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2023).

5.4 Survey

RECON archaeologists Nathaniel Yerka and Carmen Zepeda-Herman completed the cultural resources pedestrian survey of the 32.23-acre survey area on November 1, 2023. One historic-era resource (8622-CZH-1) was recorded. No prehistoric resources were noted.

The windshield survey started at the northwestern corner of the clay-pipe manufacturing facility (APN 283-180-002, 283-180-020, and 283-180-021) and continued counterclockwise. Per the request of the facility for safety reasons, the archaeologists were to remain in the vehicle during the survey of the facility. The ground surface within the facility area were covered in asphalt or road gravel and presented zero visibility. The facility consisted of one large metal structure (Building A) in the center of the facility area with the long side situated in an east/west direction (Photograph 1). Three smaller structures (Buildings B, C, and D) situated in a north/south direction are located west of Building A (Photographs 2 and 3). Large piles of clay and soil are staged on the south side of Building A (Photograph 4). Two circular kilns and two shade structures are located to the north of the northwest corner of Building A (Photograph 5). The office building and ancillary mobile office structure are located to the north of the kilns (Photograph 6). Clay pipe is stored along the north half of the facility, between Building A and the vacant lot in the northeastern corner, as well as to the east of Building A (Photograph 7). The entire facility area has been disturbed by grading for pad construction; soil was likely imported during grading for the facility pad as noted by the elevation change along the southern boundary (Photograph 8). The northeastern corner has an earthen berm around its perimeter for water retention, as well as a swale and catch basin.

A pedestrian survey was completed in the vacant southeastern portion of the clay-pipe manufacturing facility (APN 283-180-021) (Photograph 9). The area had been recently mowed and offered 70 percent ground visibility. Piles of vegetation, rocks, broken clay fragments, and miscellaneous metal were noted. A swale ran near the east boundary in a north/south direction adjacent to the chain link perimeter fence. East of the swale and fence are an east-facing slope and a manufactured east-facing slope closer to Temescal Canyon Road.



PHOTOGRAPH 1
Building A, Looking Southwest



PHOTOGRAPH 2
Buildings B and C, Looking Northeast



PHOTOGRAPH 3
Building D with Buildings B and C in the Background,
Looking South-Southeast



PHOTOGRAPH 4
Backside of Building A with Dirt Piles, Looking Northeast



PHOTOGRAPH 5
Overview of Kilns and a Shade Structure on the Right-hand Side,
Looking Southwest



PHOTOGRAPH 6
Office with Mobile Office Structure on the Left-hand Side,
Looking Northwest



PHOTOGRAPH 7

Overview of Clay Pipe Storage in the Northeast Corner, Looking Northeast



PHOTOGRAPH 8

Elevated Graded Pad along the Southern Boundary, Looking West

The majority of the area west of the clay-pipe manufacturing facility (APN 283-180-001 and 283-260-020) had been recently mowed, resulting in 90 percent ground visibility (Photograph 10). A portion of the southwest triangle had dense vegetation atop concrete and asphalt piles with zero ground visibility; this is the area where piles of dirt were noted in the 2010 aerial photograph (Photograph 11). Mulch covered a few areas along the southern end, resulting in poor ground visibility. Bee apiaries were noted in the northeast corner with an accumulation of agricultural equipment and milled lumber towards the center of the parcel (APN 283-180-001). West of the equipment, an elevated area with black road gravel and a few historic ceramic sherds were noted; this is the general vicinity of the north/south structures noted in the 1966 aerial photograph (Photograph 12). A southwest/northeast trending drainage was noted in the northern part of the parcel (Photograph 13). North of the drainage was not surveyed because of the steep (over 25 degrees) slope. A southwest/northeast perimeter dirt road ran along the south side of the southwest/northeast drainage and continued along the eastern and southern boundaries of the western parcel (APN 283-180-001).

8622-CZH-1

This resource consists of three storage buildings that are associated with the existing clay-pipe manufacturing facility, Mission Clay Products (see Photographs 2 and 3). These three buildings first appeared in the 1966 aerial photograph and are the only structures over 45 years old. The facility also includes a large steel building, an office, a smaller mobile office, two kilns, two small shade structures, a small water tank, and clay-pipe storage areas. Because the facility has been in operation since 1968 at this location, all elements whether they are older than 45 years are described below.

The three historic buildings are situated end to end in a north/south row on the west end of the facility. Buildings B and C are rectangular buildings with medium-gabled roofs and open, east-facing facade with no windows or doors on the other facades. They are built on concrete/block perimeter foundations. Building C is at a slightly lower elevation than Building B. Building D, adjacent to the north of these buildings, has a rectangular floorplan with a medium gabled roof, is enclosed on all four facades with a porch overhang extending to the west, and numerous doors and windows on the west, north, and east facades (see Photograph 3). Building B (the southern building) measures 82 feet long by 40 feet wide, Building C (the middle building) measures 120 feet long and 40 feet wide, and Building D (the northern building) measures 85 feet long by 51 feet wide. These three buildings appear in fair condition.

Building A is the large steel building located in the center of the facility area and has a rectangular floorplan with the long side situated in an east/west direction. Building A first appeared in the 1980 aerial photograph. The wall panels may have been replaced since the building appears in excellent condition (see Photograph 1). Building A has a medium-gabled roof and measures approximately 305 feet long by 123 feet wide with an open northern facade. The two circular kilns north of Building A measure approximately 45 feet in diameter (see Photograph 5). The two kilns first appear in the 1980 photograph as well as the office building located along the northern boundary. The office is L-shaped and measures approximately 58 feet long by 35 feet wide on the long east/west side and 45 feet long by 33 feet wide on the shorter north/south side (see Photograph 6).



PHOTOGRAPH 9
Vacant Lot with Brush and Trash Push Piles, Looking Northeast



PHOTOGRAPH 10
Overview of the West Parcel, Looking North



PHOTOGRAPH 11

Overview of Dense Vegetation over Gravel and Dirt Piles, Looking West



PHOTOGRAPH 12

Darker Soil and Road Gravel, Looking West-Southwest



PHOTOGRAPH 13
Drainage and Steep Slope in the Background, Looking Northwest

The mobile office located to the west of the L-shaped office building measures approximately 50 feet long by 21 feet wide and first appeared in the 2005 photograph. There are two shade structures located (non-adjacent) to the north of the two kilns. The smaller eastern shade structure measures approximately 39 feet long by 20 feet wide, and the larger western shade structure measures approximately 60 feet long by 24 feet wide (see Photograph 5).

6.0 Management Recommendations

6.1 Evaluation of Resources

8622-CZH-1 is recommended not significant under CEQA guidelines or County regulations. The evaluation focuses on the three buildings (Buildings B, C, and D) over 45 years in age as evidenced by their first appearance on the 1966 aerial photograph and the 1969 topographic map. The other buildings of the clay pipe manufacturing plant are newer and do not qualify as potentially significant under CEQA or County regulations. The three buildings are not associated with a significant event in history and therefore do not qualify under Criterion A. They do not qualify under Criterion B as being associated with a significant person. Although the three buildings are associated with Ben Garrett, the Garrett family—who has operated the clay pipe manufacturing facility since 1968—did not make a significant contribution to the development of the clay products manufacturing industry nor the development of Riverside County. The Garrett family along with numerous other companies including Pacific Clay Products Company, established in 1910, have been making vitrified clay sewer pipes and other clay products within the Temescal Valley since the early 1900s (The Clay-Worker 1922). The buildings do not qualify under Criterion C because they do not possess distinctive qualities of a specific period or method of construction. The buildings are commonplace of industrial style structures with high ceilings, large open floor plans, lack of ornamentation on the building facade, and the use of metal. Although the metal roof and siding appear in fair condition, there is a high likelihood that various metal sheet siding panels and the roof have been replaced numerous times throughout the years. The buildings do not qualify under Criterion D because they are not likely to yield additional information important to Riverside County, state of California, or the nation's history.

6.2 Recommendations

The project would not adversely affect any known significant historical resources. Impacts to 8622-CZH-1 would not be significant since the resource was recommended not eligible for listing on the CRHR or listing as one of the County's historical landmarks. The project area has been disturbed by construction of various structures/buildings, pad grading, agricultural activities, periodic discing and vegetation mowing maintenance. Because of the vicinity of archaeological resources, RECON recommends archaeological monitoring during construction to prevent significant impacts to inadvertent discoveries. Additionally, RECON anticipates that the local consulting Tribe(s) will request construction monitoring during the concurrently open Senate Bill 18 and Assembly Bill 52 consultation with the County. Attachment 3 contains the Level of Significance Checklist that reflects this recommendation. Following are the mitigation measures.

MM-CR-1: If during ground disturbance activities, unanticipated cultural resources* are discovered, the following procedures shall be followed:

All ground disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resource shall be halted and the Project archaeologist shall call the County Archaeologist immediately upon discovery of the cultural resource. A meeting shall be convened between the developer, the project archaeologist**, the Native American tribal representative, and the County Archaeologist to discuss the significance of the find. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made, with the concurrence of the County Archaeologist, as to the appropriate treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resource. Resource evaluations shall be limited to nondestructive analysis.

Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.

*A cultural resource site is defined, for this condition, as being a feature and/or three or more artifacts in close association with each other. Tribal Cultural Resources are also considered cultural resources.

**If not already employed by the project developer, a County approved archaeologist and a Native American Monitor from the consulting tribe(s) shall be employed by the project developer to assess the significance of the cultural resource, attend the meeting described above, and continue monitoring of all future site grading activities as necessary.

MM-CR-2: If human remains are found on the site, the developer/permit holder or any successor in interest shall comply with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5.

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

MM-CR-3: Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the developer/permit applicant shall enter into agreement(s) with the consulting tribe(s) for the appropriate number of Native American Monitor(s).

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

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

The developer/permit applicant shall submit a fully executed copy of the agreement(s) to the County Archaeologist to ensure compliance with this condition of approval. Upon verification, the Archaeologist shall clear this condition. This agreement shall not modify any condition of approval or mitigation measure.

7.0 Certification

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

Date: February 7, 2024



Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A., RPA
County Registration # 240

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1981 Archaeological Investigations in Northern San Diego County, California: Frey Creek. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 3(1):84-115.

Van Wormer, S.R. and S.A. Wade

2007 From Ocean to Ocean in Stagecoaches: Establishment of the First Transcontinental Overland Mail. *California Historian*, Spring.

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1

Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 30, 2023

Carmen Zepeda-Herman
RECON Environmental, Inc.Via Email to: czepeda@reconenvironmental.com

Re: Temescal Canyon Mixed Use Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Zepeda-Herman:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Pechanga Band of Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
VacantEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
11/30/2023

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	(760) 699-6919	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/20/2023
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722			Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	11/30/2023
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 972-2568	(951) 763-2808	chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Also St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	3/28/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Ventura	5/30/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
11/30/2023**

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	5/30/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians	N	Sonia Johnston, Chairperson	P.O. Box 25628 Santa Ana, CA, 92799			sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net	Juaneno	Orange, Riverside, San Diego	
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	N	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522		kaamalam@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	3/17/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884		jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	3/28/2023
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Norma Contreras, Chairperson	22000 Highway 76 Pauma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-3771			Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Diego	
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Temet Aguilar, Chairperson	P.O. Box 369 Pauma Valley, CA, 92061	(760) 742-1289	(760) 742-3422	bennaecalac@aol.com	Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Diego	
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozydii@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/2/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
11/30/2023**

Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/2/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	8/16/2016
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	11/3/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	7/7/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
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11/30/2023**

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Torte, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023

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

Record: PROJ-2023-005783
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Temescal Canyon Mixed Use Project, Riverside County.

ATTACHMENT 2

Tribal Letter Sample and Responses



An Employee-Owned Company

December 8, 2023

Alesia Reed
Cultural Committee Chairwoman
Torres-Martinez Desert Cajuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

Reference: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Temescal Commercial Project, Corona, California
(RECON Number 8622)

Dear Alesia Reed:

RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) has been retained by MCP Industries, LLP to conduct an archaeological survey for the Temescal Commercial Project (project) located in the community of Temescal Valley, west of Interstate 15, and southwest of Lake Matthews, in Riverside County, California. The project area consists of an active clay-pipe manufacturing plant and vacant land, situated at 23835 Temescal Canyon Road. The project proposes the subdivision of the three existing parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 283-180-020, 283-180-021, and 283-180-002) to create four new lots to accommodate light industrial/office and commercial uses on-site. The project will include the construction of a 188,000-square-foot concrete tilt up building (including Tenant Improvements) on one parcel and three sheet-graded parcels fronting on Temescal Canyon Road for future retail/restaurant ground lease building pads. As part of the grading effort, off-site material storage will occur within a portion of the parcels to the west (APNs 283-180-001 and 283-260-020). Approximately 6.03 acres in the northwest corner of these parcels will not be impacted by the project. The project property is found in Section 34, Township 4 South, Range 2 West on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographical maps, Lake Matthews, California quadrangle (see attached figure).

A letter requesting identification of spiritually significant and sacred sites or traditional use areas in the proposed project vicinity was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The search results were positive. A record search was conducted of the archaeological databases maintained at the California Historical Resources Information System, Eastern Information Center (EIC) at University of California, Riverside. The files at EIC failed to identify any prehistoric archaeological sites recorded within the proposed project area. RECON archaeologists completed a survey of the project property and did not record any prehistoric resources.

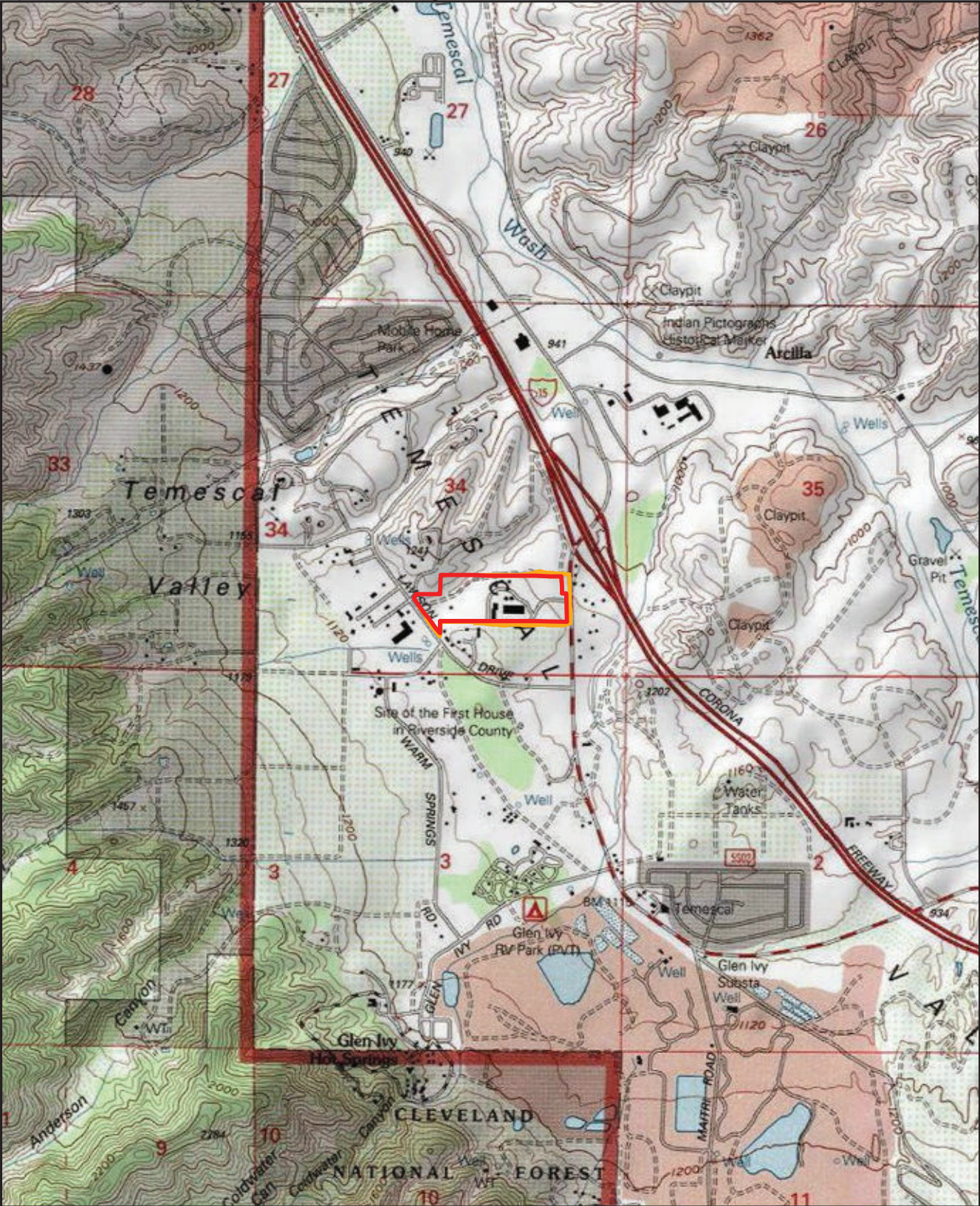
Pursuant to the letter received in response from the NAHC, we are contacting you as a potentially interested party. We would like to know if you have any concerns regarding the proposed project as it relates to Native American issues or interests. Would you have any information on sacred sites in the vicinity of the proposed project that may help us advise the client to avoid impacts to these sites? We would like to obtain Native American input early enough in the environmental process to ensure adequate time to address any concerns you may have.



We would also appreciate any referrals to another tribe or person knowledgeable about the cultural resources within or adjacent to the proposed project area that may be of help in the planning process with regard to Native American concerns. Please feel free to contact me if you have questions, comments, or concerns. If we have not heard from you by January 3, 2024, we will assume that you have no comments. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Carmen Zepeda-Herman
Project Archaeologist

CZH:sh



-  Project Boundary
-  Off-site Improvements



AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

84-001 AVENUE 54 COACHELLA, CA 92236 | T: 760-398-4722 F: 760-369-7161

TRIBAL CHAIRPERSON: AMANDA AUGUSTINE TRIBAL TREASURER: WILLIAM VANCE

TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBER: RONNIE VANCE

Date: 12/13/2023

Dear: Carmen Zepeda-Herman

Project Archaeologist

SUBJECT: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Temescal Commercial Project, Corona, California (RECON Number 8622)

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please get in touch with our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in red ink that reads "Jacobia Kirksey".

Jacobia Kirksey, Tribal Operation Specialist



Carmen Zepeda-Herman

From: Stacey Higgins
Sent: Friday, December 8, 2023 2:39 PM
To: Carmen Zepeda-Herman
Subject: FW: [External] Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Temescal Commercial Project, Corona, California (RECON No. 8622)

From: Lorrie Gregory <LGregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, December 8, 2023 2:29 PM
To: Stacey Higgins <shiggins@reconenvironmental.com>
Cc: BobbyRay Esparza <besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
Subject: [External] Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Temescal Commercial Project, Corona, California (RECON No. 8622)

Good afternoon,

Thank you for contacting the Cahuilla Band of Indians concerning the referenced project. We have no known knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. However, since the project is located within Cahuilla Traditional land use, we request that you send any cultural materials associated with the project for review. We would also be interested in setting up consultation to have Tribal monitors present for ground disturbing activities. We look forward hearing back from you, have a good weekend.

Respectfully,

Lorrie Gregory
Cultural Resource Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Phone: 1 (760) 315-6839
Email: lgregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov

Carmen Zepeda-Herman

From: Stacey Higgins
Sent: Monday, December 11, 2023 3:03 PM
To: Carmen Zepeda-Herman
Subject: FW: [External] Re: FW: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Temescal Commercial Project, Corona, California (RECON No. 8622)

FYI.

From: anthony madrigal <anthonymad2002@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, December 11, 2023 2:13 PM
To: Stacey Higgins <shiggins@reconenvironmental.com>; BobbyRay Esparza <besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
Subject: [External] Re: FW: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Temescal Commercial Project, Corona, California (RECON No. 8622)

Thank you for the cultural survey regarding the Temescal Commercial Project. Cahuilla desires to consult on the project. Please keep us informed of any new developments. We would also like to participate in monitoring once construction begins.

Thank You

Anthony Madrigal
Cahuilla THPO

On Fri, Dec 8, 2023 at 8:48 AM Stacey Higgins <shiggins@reconenvironmental.com> wrote:

Attached is a PDF regarding the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Temescal Commercial Project

Please contact Carmen if you have any questions.

Stacey Higgins

Senior Production Specialist



RECON Environmental, Inc.
3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600

Carmen Zepeda-Herman

From: Stacey Higgins
Sent: Friday, December 8, 2023 10:28 AM
To: Carmen Zepeda-Herman
Subject: FW: [External] Re: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Temescal Commercial Project, Corona, California (RECON No. 8622)
Attachments: Christina Conley.pdf

From: Christina Marsden Conley <christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu>
Sent: Friday, December 8, 2023 10:16 AM
To: Stacey Higgins <shiggins@reconenvironmental.com>
Cc: sgoad gabrielino-tongva.com <sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com>
Subject: [External] Re: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Temescal Commercial Project, Corona, California (RECON No. 8622)

Good morning, we will divert our comment to Gabrielino Tongva Nation led by Sandonne Goad.

tehoovet taamet

CHRISTINA CONLEY

- Native American Monitor - Caretaker of our Ancestral Land and Water
- Cultural Resource Administrator Under Tribal Chair, Robert Dorame (Most Likely Descendant) of Pimugna (Catalina Island), Carson, Huntington Beach, Long Beach, Marina del Rey, Playa Vista, Studio City
- Native American Heritage Commission Contact
- Fully qualified as a California State Recognized Native American Tribe fulfilling SB18, AB52 Compliance Regulations
- HAZWOPER Certified
- 626.407.8761

GABRIELINO TONGVA INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California tribe is traditionally and culturally recognized in the State of California Bill AJR96 as the aboriginal tribe to encompass the entire Los Angeles Basin area to Laguna Beach, extending to the Channel Islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicholas and San Clemente Islands

****I am presently on a field site with limited communication- please excuse any typos****

This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom they are addressed. This e-mail may also contain CONFIDENTIAL AND PRIVILEGED INFORMATION AND/OR ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT. This information is only for the intended recipient. If you have received this email in error please notify the system manager. If you are not the named addressee and intended recipient you may not disseminate, distribute or copy this e-mail. Please notify the sender immediately by e-mail if you have received this e-mail by mistake and delete this e-mail from your system. If you are not the intended recipient you are hereby notified that disclosing, copying, distributing or taking any action in reliance on the contents of this information is strictly prohibited.

On Dec 8, 2023, at 8:57 AM, Stacey Higgins <shiggins@reconenvironmental.com> wrote:

Attached is a PDF regarding the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Temescal Commercial Project

Please contact Carmen if you have any questions.

Stacey Higgins
Senior Production Specialist
RECON Environmental, Inc.
3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600
San Diego, CA 92108-5726
(619) 308-9333 ext. 127

CA SB | SBA SB

[Website](#) | [Instagram](#) | [Facebook](#) | [LinkedIn](#)

San Diego, CA 92108-5726

(619) 308-9333 ext. 127

CA SB | SBA SB

[Website](#) | [Instagram](#) | [Facebook](#) | [LinkedIn](#)

--

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The contents of this **email** message and any attachments are intended solely for the addressee(s) and may contain **confidential** and/or privileged information and may be legally protected from disclosure.

Anthony Madrigal Sr.



An Employee-Owned Company

December 8, 2023

Sam Dunlap
Cultural Resources Director
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086

Reference: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Temescal Commercial Project, Corona, California
(RECON Number 8622)

Dear Sam Dunlap:

RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) has been retained by MCP Industries, LLP to conduct an archaeological survey for the Temescal Commercial Project (project) located in the community of Temescal Valley, west of Interstate 15, and southwest of Lake Matthews, in Riverside County, California. The project area consists of an active clay-pipe manufacturing plant and vacant land, situated at 23835 Temescal Canyon Road. The project proposes the subdivision of the three existing parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 283-180-020, 283-180-021, and 283-180-002) to create four new lots to accommodate light industrial/office and commercial uses on-site. The project will include the construction of a 188,000-square-foot concrete tilt up building (including Tenant Improvements) on one parcel and three sheet-graded parcels fronting on Temescal Canyon Road for future retail/restaurant ground lease building pads. As part of the grading effort, off-site material storage will occur within a portion of the parcels to the west (APNs 283-180-001 and 283-260-020). Approximately 6.03 acres in the northwest corner of these parcels will not be impacted by the project. The project property is found in Section 34, Township 4 South, Range 2 West on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographical maps, Lake Matthews, California quadrangle (see attached figure).

A letter requesting identification of spiritually significant and sacred sites or traditional use areas in the proposed project vicinity was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The search results were positive. A record search was conducted of the archaeological databases maintained at the California Historical Resources Information System, Eastern Information Center (EIC) at University of California, Riverside. The files at EIC failed to identify any prehistoric archaeological sites recorded within the proposed project area. RECON archaeologists completed a survey of the project

3111 Camino del Rio N, Ste 600
San Diego, CA 92108-5726



SAN DIEGO CA 920

8 DEC 2023 PM 2 L



Carmen Zepeda-Herman
Project Archaeologist

CZH:sh

3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600, San Diego, CA 9210
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Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



January 4, 2024

Sent via email: czepeda@reconenvironmental.com

Re: Temescal Commercial Project, County of Riverside, California

Dear Mr. Carmen Zepeda-Herman,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Tribe”), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government in response to your request for information pertaining to cultural and tribal cultural resources on the above referenced project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and is also within the Tribe’s specific area of Historic interest. As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

The tribe has no further comments. The proposed project is in a culturally-sensitive area and the Tribe believes that the potential exists for cultural resources to be identified during further research and survey work. We recommend working closely with closer tribes as they may have pertinent information to provide. Please forward a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 320 or via electronic mail at slinton@rincon-nsn.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to protect our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Shuuluk Linton
Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator
Cultural Resources

ATTACHMENT 3

Level of Significance Checklist

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST
For Archaeological Resources
(Must be attached to report)

APN: 283-180-002, 283-180-020, 283-180-021, 283-180-001, 283-260-020		Project No: PAR2300012; GPA230009, TM38895, PPT230049, PDA 8406		EA Number:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Potentially Significant Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant Impact	<input type="checkbox"/> No Impact		

(Check the level of significance that applies)

Historic Resources

Would the project:

- a) Alter or destroy a historic site?
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5?
- c) Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1)?

Findings of Fact: Less Than Significant Impact. The records search results from California Historical Resources Information System, Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside, prepared for the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment did not identify historic structures. During the Phase I assessment, one historic-era resource (8622-CZH-1) was recorded and consists of three buildings associated with the clay pipe manufacturing facility. These buildings were recommended ineligible for significance under the California Environmental Quality Act and County of Riverside criterion. The three buildings are not associated with a significant event in history and therefore do not qualify under Criterion A. They do not qualify under Criterion B as being associated with a significant person. Although the three buildings are associated with the Ben Garrett, the Garrett family who has operated the clay pipe manufacturing facility since 1968 did not make a significant contribution to the development of the clay products manufacturing industry nor the development of Riverside County. The Garrett family, along with numerous other companies including Pacific Clay Products Company (established in 1910), have been making vitrified clay sewer pipes and other clay products within the Temescal Valley since the early 1900s. The buildings do not qualify under Criterion C because they do not possess distinctive qualities of a specific period or method of construction. The buildings are commonplace of industrial style structures with high ceilings, large open floor plans, lack of ornamentation on the building façade, and the use of metal. Although the metal roof and siding appear in fair condition, there is a high likelihood that various metal sheet siding panels and the roof have been replaced numerous times throughout the years. The buildings do not qualify under Criterion D because they are not likely to yield additional information important to Riverside County, state of California, or the nation's history.

Proposed Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

Archaeological Resources

Would the project:

- a) Alter or destroy an archaeological site?
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations §15064.5?
- c) Disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?
- d) Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?

Findings of Fact: Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The EIC records search identified two previously recorded resources, isolated prehistoric artifacts (P-33-016701 and -016702), within the project area. After reviewing each site form, it was decided that the resources have been mismapped and are not within the project area.

No significant or potentially significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were observed during the survey of the APE. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect known archaeological resources. The project area has been disturbed by construction of various structures/buildings, pad grading, agricultural activities, periodic discing, and vegetation mowing maintenance. Because of the vicinity of archaeological resources, RECON recommends archaeological monitoring during construction to prevent significant impacts to inadvertent discoveries. Additionally, RECON anticipates that the local consulting Tribe(s) will request construction monitoring during the Assembly Bill 52 consultation with the County.

Proposed Mitigation: Construction Monitoring

Monitoring Proposed:

MM-CR-1: If during ground disturbance activities, unanticipated cultural resources* are discovered, the following procedures shall be followed:

All ground disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resource shall be halted and the Project archaeologist shall call the County Archaeologist immediately upon discovery of the cultural resource. A meeting shall be convened between the developer, the project archaeologist**, the Native American tribal representative, and the County Archaeologist to discuss the significance of the find. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made, with the concurrence of the County Archaeologist, as to the appropriate treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resource. Resource evaluations shall be limited to nondestructive analysis.

Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.

* A cultural resource site is defined, for this condition, as being a feature and/or three or more artifacts in close association with each other. Tribal Cultural Resources are also considered cultural resources.

** If not already employed by the project developer, a County approved archaeologist and a Native American Monitor from the consulting tribe(s) shall be employed by the project developer to assess the significance of the cultural resource, attend the meeting described above, and continue monitoring of all future site grading activities as necessary.

MM-CR-2: If human remains are found on the site, the developer/permit holder or any successor in interest shall comply with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5.

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

MM-CR-3: Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the developer/permit applicant shall enter into agreement(s) with the consulting tribe(s) for the appropriate number of Native American Monitor(s).

In conjunction with the Archaeological Monitor(s), the Native American Monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. In addition, an adequate number of Native American Monitor(s) shall be on-site during all

initial ground disturbing activities and excavation of soils in each portion of the project site including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading, and trenching. In conjunction with the Archaeological Monitor(s), the Native American Monitor(s) have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

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

The developer/permit applicant shall submit a fully executed copy of the agreement(s) to the County Archaeologist to ensure compliance with this condition of approval. Upon verification, the Archaeologist shall clear this condition. This agreement shall not modify any condition of approval or mitigation measure.

Prepared By: Carmen Cepeda Herman Date: 12/26/2023

County Use Only

Received By: _____ Date: _____

PD-A# _____ Related Case# _____

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT
(Under Separate Cover)