

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

APN: 476-010-060	Project No: CUP 190012		EA Number:
<input type="checkbox"/> Potentially Significant Impact	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Impact

(Check the level of significance that applies)

Historic Resources

Would the project:

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

Findings of Fact: *No buildings, structures, or objects more than 50 years of age were encountered on the property.*

Proposed Mitigation: *None.*

Monitoring: *No.*

Archaeological Resources

Would the project:

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

Findings of Fact: *No archaeological resources, either prehistoric or historic in origin, were encountered on the property.*

Proposed Mitigation: *None.*

Monitoring Proposed: *No.*

Prepared By: Bai "Tom" Tang



Date: October 7, 2020

County Use Only

Received by: _____ Date: _____

PD-A# _____ Related Case #: _____

October 7, 2020

Dr. Milan S. Chakrabarty
1003 E. Florida Avenue, #101
Hemet, CA 92543

Re: Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report
Assessor's Parcel Number 476-010-060; Temecula Valley (Keller Road) Self-Storage Project
French Valley Area, Riverside County, California
Riverside County CUP 190012; CRM TECH Contract No. 3625

Dear Dr. Chakrabarty:

At your request, CRM TECH has completed a cultural resources study on approximately 4.6 acres of vacant land in the unincorporated French Valley area of Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 476-010-060, is located at the southwest corner of Winchester Road (State Route 79) and Keller Road, in the northwest quarter of Section 28, T6S R2W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 1, 2). The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a self-storage and recreational vehicle parking facility on the property, as required by the County of Riverside in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Background

As you know, the project area was covered by a standard Phase I cultural resources survey that our firm completed in 2013-2014 (Tang et al. 2014; see Attachment A). The scope of that study included a historical/archaeological resources records search, historical background research, Native American scoping, and an intensive-level field survey. As a result of these research procedures, two linear sites of historical origin, namely Winchester Road and Keller Road, were found to have been recorded previously just outside the project boundaries, but neither of them demonstrated sufficient historic integrity to be considered a potential "historical resource," as defined by CEQA (*ibid.*:16). Therefore, at the conclusion of the study CRM TECH recommended to the County of Riverside a finding of *No Impact* on cultural resources (*ibid.*).

Because the 2013-2014 study is now more than six years old, it is considered out of date for statutory compliance purposes today. The current study was designed and implemented as an update to refresh and reexamine its findings and conclusions. Research procedures completed during this study include a review of all data gathered during the previous study, an update to the records search, supplementary historical background research, further consultation with Native American representatives, and a systematic field inspection of the project area. A summary of the methods and results of these procedures are presented in the sections below. For the natural and cultural settings of the project vicinity, see Tang et al. (2014:3-6) in Attachment A.



Figure 1. Project area. (Based on USGS Bachelor Mtn. and Winchester, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1979])



Figure 2. Aerial view of the project location.

Records Search Update

The records search for this study was completed by the staff of the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, on August 27, 2020. The results of the records search indicate that nine additional cultural resources studies within a one-mile radius of the project location have been curated at EIC since 2014. With the exception of an archaeological monitoring program in the adjacent Winchester Road right-of-way, none of these studies occurred in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

Other than those identified in the 2013-2014 study (see Tang et al. 2014:12), no historical/archaeological resources have been recorded within the scope of the records search since then. However, two additional sites that had been recorded previously have been determined to be in the records search scope. In all, there are now a total of 33 cultural resources identified by EIC records as lying within the one-mile radius, including 13 prehistoric sites, 13 historic-period sites, and seven prehistoric isolates, as listed in Table 1 (see Attachment B for locations and further details). With the exception of Winchester Road (Site 33-013871) and Keller Road (Site 33-020545), none of these resources were found within a quarter-mile of the project boundaries (see Attachment B).

Supplementary Historical Background Research

As a part of this study, historical aerial photographs that can now be accessed online were consulted for pertinent information. Taken between 1938 and 2018, the aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software. These sources confirm that the entire project area remained undeveloped, except as agricultural fields in the 1930s-1960s, through the historic period and to the present time (NETR Online 1938-2016; Google Earth 1996-2018). Other than Keller Road and Winchester Road, none of the historical sources consulted indicate any notable man-made features within or adjacent to the project area (*ibid.*; GLO 1860; 1880; USGS 1901-1979).

Native American Consultation

On May 21, 2020, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File (see Attachment C). In the meantime, CRM TECH notified the nearby Pechanga and Soboba Bands of Luiseño Indians of the upcoming archaeological field inspection and invite tribal participation (see Attachment C).

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, NAHC replied on the same day that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in or near the project area. Noting that the absence of specific site information did not necessarily establish the absence of cultural resources, however, NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of potential contacts (see Attachment C).

On May 28, 2020, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to the eight tribal organizations on NAHC's referral list whose ancestral territories are located in or near the Temecula Valley, primarily those of Luiseño and Mountain Cahuilla heritage (see Attachment C). Among the Native

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search				
Primary #	Trinomial	Date Recorded	Description	Distance
33-001105	CA-RIV-1105	1965-2012	Pictographs reported in 1965 but not found in later site visits	0.75 mile to southwest?
33-001270	CA-RIV-1270	1978-1999	Chipped-stone and groundstone artifacts	0.55 mile to south
33-003843	CA-RIV-3843	1990-2011	Prehistoric milling/habitation site	0.8 mile to southwest
33-003844	CA-RIV-3844H	1990-1999	Farmstead, ca. 1890	0.48 mile to south
33-003845	CA-RIV-3845	1990	Prehistoric milling site	0.65 mile to southeast
33-003846	CA-RIV-3846	1990	Prehistoric milling site	0.7 mile to southeast
33-007798		1983	Vernacular wood-frame building	0.91 mile to north
33-007799		1983-2013	Farmstead	0.34 mile to southeast
33-007802		1983	Vernacular wood-frame house	0.33 mile to northeast
33-008859	CA-RIV-6289	1999	Milling slicks with groundstone artifacts	0.9 mile to east
33-008860	CA-RIV-6290	1999	Milling slicks with groundstone artifacts	0.92 mile to east
33-008863	CA-RIV-6293	1999	Milling slicks	0.68 mile to northeast
33-008932	CA-RIV-6339	1999	Milling slick	0.6 mile to southwest
33-008933	CA-RIV-6340	1999	Milling slicks	0.64 mile to southwest
33-009478	CA-RIV-6378H	1999	Farmstead remains	0.67 mile to southwest
33-011224		2001-2009	Bedrock milling feature	0.7 mile to southwest
33-011225		2001-2011	Milling slick	0.91 mile to southwest
33-011226		2001	Milling slicks	0.76 mile to west
33-011229		2001	Isolate: complete metate	0.5 mile to southwest
33-011230		2001-2011	Isolate: metate and hammerstone fragments	0.46 mile to southwest
33-011231		2001-2011	Isolate: metate fragment	0.6 mile to southwest
33-011232		2001-2011	Isolate: metate and hammerstone fragments	0.52 mile to southwest
33-011233		2001-2011	Cobblestone retaining wall	0.84 mile to southwest
33-011234		2001-2012	Metal water tank	0.87 mile to southwest
33-011258		2001-2011	Refuse scatter	0.43 mile to northeast
33-013871	CA-RIV-11964H	2002-2012	Winchester Road (State Route 79)	Adjacent to east
33-014715		2003	Isolate: lithic flake	0.52 mile to southeast
33-016682		2005	Concrete and metal culvert	0.82 mile to northeast
33-016684	CA-RIV-8736H	2006-2011	Prospector's pit	0.64 mile to northeast
33-017628		2008	Isolate: groundstone fragments	0.38 mile to southwest
33-020545	CA-RIV-10446H	2011	Keller Road	Adjacent to north
33-021033		2012-2017	Farm complex remains	0.73 mile to southeast
33-021114		2012	Isolate: mano	0.88 mile to southeast

American groups on the referral list, the four Desert and Pass Cahuilla tribes in the Coachella Valley and the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation in Arizona were not contacted because they had previously stated that the Temecula Valley region was outside their areas of concern. The eight tribal representatives contacted during this study are listed below:

- BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians;
- Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Molly Earp-Escobar, Cultural Planning Specialist, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;
- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Steven Estrada, Vice-Chairman, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

As of this time, three of the tribal representatives have responded to the inquiry in writing (see Attachment C). Among them, Ann Brierty stated that the Morongo Band had no comments or information to provide and would defer to the other tribes for this project. Cheryl Madrigal stated that the Rincon Band has no knowledge of any cultural resources in the project area but recommended that a records search be conducted and requested to review the results. On behalf of the Soboba Band, Joseph Ontiveros reported that “multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search” and requested further consultations with the County of Riverside to discuss the specifics. In addition, Mr. Ontiveros requested that ground-disturbing activities in the project area be monitored by a representative of the Soboba Band.

Field Inspection

The field inspection of the project area was carried out on August 5, 2020, by CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester, M.S, by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced approximately 20 meters (65 feet) apart. Ground visibility at the time ranged from poor (30%) in areas of dense grasses to excellent (100%) where the surface had been cleared, especially along the project boundaries (Figs. 2, 3). As in 2013-2014 (Tang et al. 2014:15), no evidence of any human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period was observed on the property.

Adjacent to the project boundaries, Winchester Road and Keller Road, dating originally to the 1940s-1950s and the 1890s, respectively (USGS 1901-1953), have both undergone significant alterations in recent years. Winchester Road, widened substantially in 2013-2014, has since received further improvement, such as the installation of guardrails, and Keller Road, formerly a dirt road, was paved between 2016 and 2018 (Tang et al. 2014:15; Google Earth 2016; 2018). In their current configuration and appearance, both of these roads are essentially modern creations.



Figure 3. Current condition of the project area. (Photograph taken on August 5, 2020, view to the northwest)

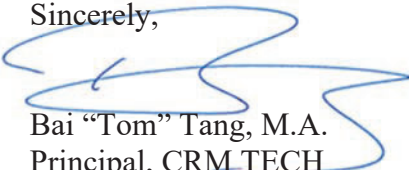
Summary and Conclusion

In summary, the research procedures completed during this study have confirmed that no “historical resources” are present within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, the conclusion of the 2013-2014 study that the development of the property would not “cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource” (Tang et al. 2014:16) remains valid and appropriate. As in 2014, no further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the currently proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas beyond the coverage of these surveys. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends that the project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions on cultural resources under the following conditions, as formulated by the County of Riverside:

- If during ground disturbance activities, unanticipated cultural resources (i.e., a feature and/or three or more artifacts in close association with each other) 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 applicant 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 (or other appropriate ethnic/cultural group 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.
- Pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered, no further disturbance shall occur until the 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.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. Should you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact our office.

Sincerely,



Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.
Principal, CRM TECH
County Registration No. 114

References Cited:

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1860 Plat Map: Township No. 6 South Range No. 2 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1852-1859.

1880 Plat Map: Township No. 6 South Range No. 2 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1880.

Google Earth

1996-2018 Aerial photographs taken in 1996, 2002, 2003, 2005-2007, 2009, 2011-2014, 2016, and 2018.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online

1938-2016 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1938, 1967, 1978, 2005, 2009, 2014, and 2016. <http://www.historicaerials.com>

Tang, Bai “Tom”, Deirdre Encarnación, and Daniel Ballester

2014 Phase I Archaeological Assessment: General Plan Amendment Case No. 903, Assessor’s Parcel No. 475-010-060, French Valley Area, Riverside County, California; revised. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. (See Attachment A)

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1901 Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30’, 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.

1942 Map: Murrieta, Calif. (15’, 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.

1953a Map: Bachelor Mtn., Calif. (7.5’, 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951, field-checked in 1953.

1953b Map: Winchester, Calif. (7.5’, 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951.

1978 Map: Bachelor Mtn., Calif. (7.5’, 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1973, photoinspected in 1978.

1979 Map: Winchester, Calif. (7.5’, 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1976.

ATTACHMENT A

2013-2014 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT CASE NO. 903

**Assessor's Parcel No. 476-010-060, French Valley Area
Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

Riverside County Planning Department
County Administrative Center
4080 Lemon Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Prepared for:

Jim Morrissey
PZL, Inc.
41738 Fulton Avenue
Hemet, CA 92544

Prepared by:

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

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator



November 26, 2013
Revised January 23, 2014
CRM TECH Contract No. 2752

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

Author(s): Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator / Historian
Deirdre Encarnación, Archaeologist / Report Writer
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist / Field Director

Consulting Firm: CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

Date: November 26, 2013 (fieldwork completed on October 22, 2013);
revised January 23, 2014

Title: Phase I Archaeological Assessment: General Plan Amendment Case
No. 903, Assessor's Parcel No. 476-010-060, French Valley Area,
Riverside County, California

For Submittal to: Riverside County Planning Department
County Administrative Center
4080 Lemon Street
Riverside, CA 92501
(951) 951-3200

Prepared for: Jim Morrissey
PZL, Inc.
41738 Fulton Avenue
Hemet, CA 92544
(951) 925-8455

USGS Quadrangle: Winchester, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 28, T6S R2W, San
Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 4.6 acres

Keywords: San Jacinto-Temecula Valley region, Riverside County; Phase I
historical / archaeological resources survey; no impact on "historical
resources"

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In October and November 2013, at the request of PZL, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 4.6 acres of vacant land in the unincorporated French Valley area of Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 476-010-060, is located southwest of the intersection of Winchester Road (State Route 79) and Keller Road, in the northwest quarter of Section 28, T6S R2W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The study is part of the environmental review process for a general plan zone change for the parcel to accommodate a proposed commercial development on the property. The County of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of the study is to provide the County of Riverside with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the entire project area.

The results of the research procedures indicate that no "historical resources" are present within the project area. Two linear sites of historical origin, designated 33-0013871 and 33-020545 and representing Winchester Road and Keller Road, were previously recorded just outside the eastern and northern boundaries of the project area, respectively. As working components of the modern transportation infrastructure, these sites do not demonstrate sufficient historic integrity to be considered potential "historical resources" in their current conditions and appearance. Furthermore, since no physical components of the sites are located within the project boundaries, the proposed project has no potential to affect them, and thus no further analysis is necessary on these sites.

Based on the research results summarized above, CRM TECH recommends to the County of Riverside a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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

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INTRODUCTION

In October and November 2013, at the request of PZL, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 4.6 acres of vacant land in the unincorporated French Valley area of Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 476-010-060, is located southwest of the intersection of Winchester Road (State Route 79) and Keller Road, in the northwest quarter of Section 28, T6S R2W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Fig. 2). The study is part of the environmental review process for a general plan zone change for the parcel to accommodate a proposed commercial development on the property. The County of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.).

CRM TECH performed the present study to provide the County of Riverside with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey of the entire project area. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

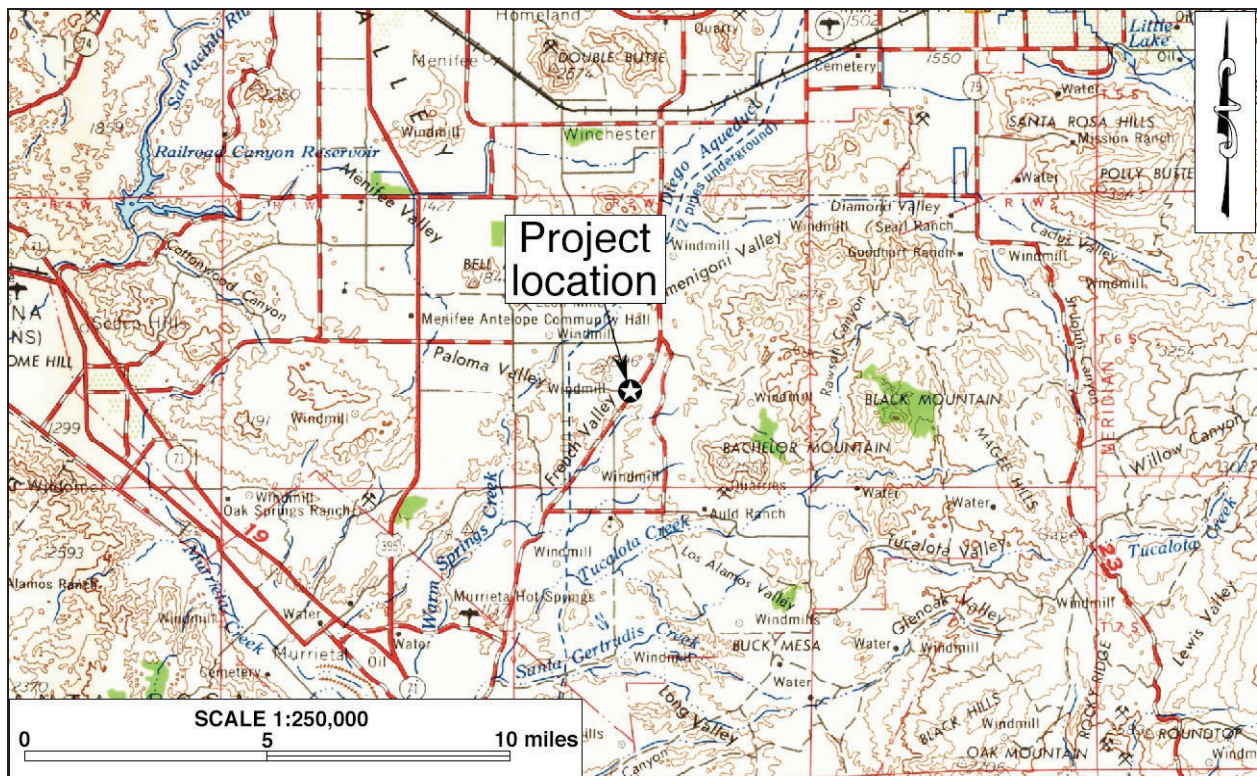


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1979a])



Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Bachelor Mtn. and Winchester, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1979b])

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is situated within the French Valley, a northerly offshoot of the Temecula Valley, which is surrounded by the Santa Ana Mountains on the northwest, the San Jacinto Mountains on the northeast, and the Santa Rosa Plateau on the south. Small valleys interspersed with rolling hills, rugged mountain ridges, and boulder outcrops characterize the geographic setting of the region. The climate is typical of inland southern California, featuring hot and dry summers and mild and rainy winters. Typical summer highs reach well into the 90s (Fahrenheit), while winter lows hover around 40 degrees. Annual precipitation averages approximately 11.4 inches.

The project area is located in a rural area near the northern edge of recent suburban residential development expanding the nearby City of Temecula. It is bounded on the north by Keller Road, a dirt road, and on the east by Winchester Road, a major local thoroughfare, which was being widened at the time of the survey. A rural residence occupies the adjacent property to the west, while the rest of the adjoining land remains mostly vacant. The terrain in the project area is relatively level, with a slight incline to the north, and the elevations range around 1,415-1,430 feet above mean sea level.

Soils on the property consist of fine- to medium-grained sands with silt and small to medium-sized rocks. Most of the project area is covered with dense vegetation, although the areas along the northern and western boundaries have recently been cleared (Fig. 3). Vegetation observed on the property includes wild mustard, tumbleweeds, datura, fox tails, and other small grasses and shrubs.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in what is now the State of California began 8,000-12,000 years ago. In order to understand Native American cultures before European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks that endeavor to



Figure 3. Typical landscapes within the project area. *Left*: view to the north across the project area; *right*: southeast view of a cleared area. (Photos taken on October 22, 2013)

correlate the observable technological and cultural changes in the archaeological record to distinct periods. Unfortunately, none of these chronological frameworks has been widely accepted, and none has been developed specifically for the so-called Inland Empire region of southern California, the nearest ones being for the Colorado Desert and Peninsular Ranges area (Warren 1984) and for the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

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

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

Ethnohistoric Context

The project area has long been a part of the homeland of the Luiseño Indians, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside. The name of the group derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the traditional Luiseño territory during the mission period. Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. In modern anthropological literature, the leading sources on Luiseño culture and history are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

Anthropologists have divided the Luiseño into several autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978:551), each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, where chiefs of the village inherited their rank and each village owned its own land. Villages were usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of freshwater, always near subsistence resources.

Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. The Luiseño people were primarily hunters and gatherers. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, atlatls or spear throwers, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact (*ibid.*:558). Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of diseases such as smallpox and harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands.

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of the traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiseño heritage live on the Pechanga, Soboba, and Pala Indian Reservations.

Historic Context

After the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769, what is now southwestern Riverside County became the first region in the county to be settled by non-Indians. Around 1818, the mission fathers of San Luis Rey erected a group of buildings at the Luiseño village of *Temeeeku*, the first to be built by European colonists in the boundaries of Riverside County (Hudson 1989:19). By then, the loosely defined mission rancho of Temecula, which encompassed the entire Temecula Valley as well as the outlying areas around it, had grown into the principal grain producer for Mission San Luis Rey, and one of the mission's most important holdings (*ibid.*).

In the 1830s, with the secularization of the mission system, the Temecula rancho, like other mission ranchos throughout Alta California, were surrendered to the Mexican authorities, and subsequently divided into large land grants. In the vicinity of the project area, several land grants were created on land of the former mission rancho of Temecula, the nearest ones being Rancho Temecula and Rancho Pauba, both dating to 1844, but the French Valley was not included in any of the land grants. Between the 1860s and the 1890s, the French Valley was settled by a number of natives of France and French Switzerland—hence its present name (Gunther 1984:191).

Since its initial settlement, development of the French Valley area has largely been an extension of the growth of the nearby towns of Temecula and Murrieta. For much of the 20th century, the area was sparsely populated and agricultural in character, while Temecula and Murrieta remained small rural towns deep in the heart of inland southern

California. In the 1980s, as Temecula and Murrieta embarked upon a period a rapid urban growth and gradually took on the characteristics of high-tech boomtowns, residential, commercial, and industrial development has also begun to transform the socioeconomic landscape of the French Valley.

RESEARCH DESIGN

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

Since archaeology deals mostly with the cultural remains that are left long after the people are gone, this theoretical orientation has obvious advantages for archaeological research, although it is left to the archaeologist to determine the extent to which the behavior patterns used to exploit the environment affect other aspects of culture. Because of its continuing usefulness, the cultural ecology theoretical orientation is the basis of the historical/archaeological investigation used in this study.

In practice, a research design serves to identify research issues and to illuminate new information for the purpose of evaluating the significance of cultural resources present within a study area. While no overarching research design has been established for this part of Riverside County, a standard set of research questions, or research domains, can be applied to historical/archaeological investigations in the region, especially for Phase I studies such as this.

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

- Is there any evidence that important events took place on the property or that the property is associated with a historically important person?
- Can anything be learned regarding the time period the area was used? Can it be determined whether people used the area during early or late prehistoric times, or during the historic period?

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

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

- Native American land use during the Archaic, Late Prehistoric, and Protohistoric Periods;
- Early Spanish/Mexican exploration of inland southern California, including the Temecula Valley area, during the late 18th and early 19th centuries;
- Euro-American settlement and agrarian development in the French Valley and southwestern Riverside County in general;
- Periphery influence of the subsequent growth of the nearby towns of Temecula and Murrieta since the late 19th century.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On October 18, 2013, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Ballester examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Bai "Tom" Tang (see App. 1 for qualifications) on the basis of published literature in local and

regional history, and historic maps of the French Valley region. Among maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1860-1880 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1953. These maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On October 17, 2013, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Following the Native American Heritage Commission's recommendations, CRM TECH contacted 18 Native American representatives in the region in writing on October 18 to solicit local Native American input regarding any potential cultural resources concerns over the proposed project. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report as Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On October 22, 2013, Daniel Ballester carried out the intensive-level, pedestrian field survey of the project area. During the survey, Ballester walked parallel transects oriented in the north-south direction and spaced 15 meters (approx. 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility ranged from poor (30%) to excellent (90%) depending on the density of the vegetation.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the southernmost portion of the project area may have been included in a previous study in 1983, but the property as a whole had not been surveyed systematically prior to this study (Fig. 4), and no cultural resources had been recorded within the project boundaries. Two historic-period linear features, however, were previously recorded just outside the northern and eastern boundaries of the project area and designated Sites 33-013871 and 33-020545 in the California Historical Resources Inventory (see App. 3).

Originally recorded in 2003 and updated several times over the next decade, Site 33-013871 consisted of various segments of Winchester Road, the current course of which has been in use since at least the late 1940s. In the original site record from 2002, it is noted that the "highway has been resurfaced, widened, realigned, and it has lost its original setting (integrity)" (Goodwin 2003). Site 33-020545 was recorded in 2011 as a segment of Keller Road, a graded dirt road that dates at least to the early 1940s (Stanton 2011).

Outside the project area but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show at least 35 other cultural resources studies covering various tracts of land and linear features (see Table 1),

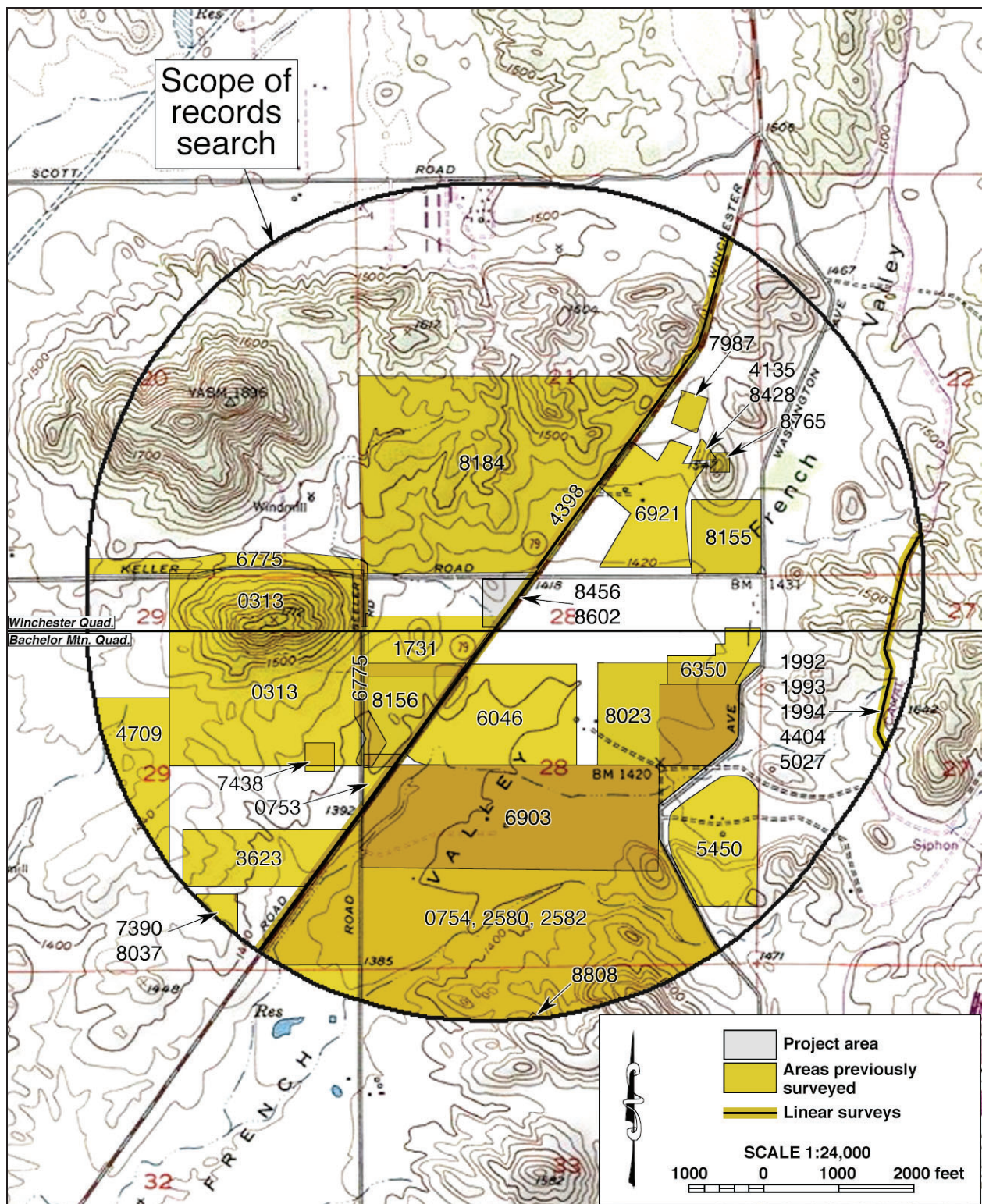


Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Studies within the Scope of the Records Search			
Report #	Year	Author(s)	Title
RI-00313	1978	Stephen Bouscaren	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of the Winchester Area, Riverside County, California
RI-00753	1988	Jean Salpas Keller	An Archaeological Assessment of Change Zone 5180, Riverside County, California
RI-00754	1994	Deborah McLean	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Replacement of Existing Timber-Stringer Bridge at Washington Street and French Valley Stream Crossing
RI-01731	1983	Jean A. Salpas	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 19448
RI-01992	1986	Kevin J. Peter, Wayne Bonner, L.S. Gross, and Roger D. Mason	Final Report on Archaeological Investigations for the San Diego Canal Enlargement Project, Riverside County, California
RI-01993	1986	Martha Hemphill and Linda Maher	Archaeological, Historical and Paleontological Assessment for the San Diego Canal Enlargement Project, Riverside County, California
RI-01994	1985	Martha Hemphill, L. Maker, R. Mason, J. McKenna, and D.J. Thurne	Archaeological, Historical and Paleontological Assessment for the San Diego Canal, Siphon Study, Riverside County, California
RI-02580	1990	Christopher E. Drover	A Cultural Resource Assessment: Dutch Village Project, French Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-02582	1990	Christopher E. Drover	A Cultural Resource Assessment: Winchester 1800, French Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-03623	1993	Jean A. Keller	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of Comprehensive General Plan Amendment 370: 42.22 Acres of Land near Temecula, Riverside County, California
RI-04135	1998	Roger Mason, Philippe Lapin, and Brant A. Brechbeel	Cultural Resources Record Search and Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility CM 501-22, Winchester, Riverside County, California
RI-04398	1992	Tanya Wahoff	Route 79 Widening Project: Keller Road to Newport Road, Riverside County, California
RI-04404	2000	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego County, California, Vol. I-IV
RI-04789	2004	Sherri Gust	Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Survey and Assessment of Tentative Tract Map No. 32171, 9.04 Acres of Land near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California
RI-04833	2004	Carol R. Demcak	Phase I Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 30837 near Skinner Reservoir in French Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-05027	2000	Jennette McKenna	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications, Inc., Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County to San Diego County, California
RI-05450	2005	Roger D. Mason and Cary Cotterman	Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the "French Valley 45" Project, APN 467-180-024, -028, -029, -030, -031, -033, -042, -044, -045, and -047, Tentative Tract 33423, Riverside County, California
RI-06046	2004	Matthew Tennyson	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Vereecken Property, Winchester Hills, Riverside County, California

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Studies within the Scope of the Records Search (Continued)			
RI-06368	2005	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Matthew Wetherbee, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: the Boys and Girls Club Project, Tentative Parcel Map No. 32914, French Valley Area, Riverside County, California
RI-06775	2007	Stacey C. Jordan	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company DSP-Appaloosa 12kV 010 Auld Substation Project, Riverside County, California
RI-06903	1994	Deborah McLean	Negative HPSR: Bridge Replacement on Washington Street over French Valley Stream, Riverside County
RI-06921	2005	Patrick O. Maxon and Stephen O'Neil	Cultural Resources Survey for the Keller Ranch West (Keller 1 and 2) Development Project, Riverside County, California
RI-07390	2006	Kenneth J. Lord	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey: Kona Road III Project, a 4.65-Acre Property (APN 467-160-017) in French Valley Area of Unincorporated Riverside County, California
RI-07438	2007	Mamie Aislin-Kay, and Kenneth Lord	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: Granite Homes Project, Tract 35664, French Valley, County of Riverside, California
RI-07987	2009	Robert J. Wtodarski	Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site RS0187 (Winchester)
RI-08014	2004	Sherri Gust	Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Survey and Assessment of Tentative Tract Map No. 32171
RI-08023	2003	Michael Dice and Mamie Vianna	An Archaeological Resource Evaluation and Paleontological Records Search on APN 467- 170-049, 467-170-050, and 467-170-051 (Tentative Tract #29662), County of Riverside, California
RI-08037	2004	Kim Scott and Sherri Gust	Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Survey and Assessment of Assessors Parcel Number 467-160-016
RI-08155	2005	Stephen O'Neil and Patrick Maxon	Cultural Resources for the Keller Ranch East Development Project, Riverside County, California.
RI-08156	2008	Bai Tang and Michael Hogan	Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Tentative Parcel Map No. 36161, Winchester Plaza Project, French Valley Area, Riverside County, California
RI-08184	2009	Matthew Wetherbee	Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment of the Proposed Hanna-Winchester Project, Riverside County, California
RI-08428	2009	Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "Pourroy," 33630 Elmhurst Lane, Winchester, Riverside County, California
RI-08456	2008	Mark Robinson, Noelle Storey, and Richard Starzak	Historic Property Survey Report: State Route (SR) 79 Widening between Thompson Road and Domenigoni Parkway in the County of Riverside, California
RI-08602	2010	Mark Robinson	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report: State Route 79 Widening between Thompson Road and Domenigoni Parkway, Riverside County, California
RI-08765	2012	Scott Billat	Collocation Submission Packet FCC Form 621: Shoffeitt Hill
RI-08808	2011	Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA IE24280-A

including the adjacent land to the north and the Winchester Road alignment to the east (Fig. 4). As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, 29 other historical/ archaeological sites and isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—were previously recorded within the scope of the records search (see Table 2). None of these other sites or isolates was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area (see App. 3), and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area apparently remained unsettled and undeveloped throughout the historic period (Figs. 5-9). In 1852-1880, when the U.S. government conducted the earliest systematic land surveys in the French Valley area, the only man-made features observed in the project vicinity were unnamed roads and trails passing about a mile to the east and the west (Figs. 5, 6). By 1897-1898, the predecessor of today's Keller Road was known to be present along the northern edge of the project area, but no buildings or other evidence of any settlement or land development activities were noted within project boundaries (Fig. 7).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
Site No.	Recorded by/Date	Description
33-001270	Various 1978-1999	Chipped-stone and groundstone artifacts
33-003843	Drover and Smith 1990	Prehistoric milling/ habitation site
33-003844	Drover and Smith 1990	Farmstead, ca. 1890
33-003845	Drover and Smith 1990	Prehistoric milling site
33-003846	Drover and Smith 1990	Prehistoric milling site
33-007798	Warner 1983	Vernacular wood-frame building
33-007799	Warner 1983	Historic-period farmstead
33-007802	Warner 1983	Vernacular wood-frame house
33-008859	Hogan 1999	Milling slicks with groundstone artifacts
33-008860	Hogan 1999	Milling slicks with groundstone artifacts
33-008863	Johnson 1999	Milling slicks
33-008932	Keller 1999	Milling slick
33-008933	Keller 1999	Milling slicks
33-009478	Hunt 1999	Historic-period farmstead remains
33-011224	Sawyer and Braker 2001	Bedrock milling feature
33-011225	Sawyer and Braker 2001	Milling slick
33-011226	Sawyer and Braker 2001	Milling slicks
33-011229	Sawyer and Braker 2001	Isolate: single complete metate
33-011230	Sawyer and Braker 2001	Isolate: metate and hammerstone fragments
33-011231	Sawyer and Braker 2001	Isolate: metate fragment
33-011232	Sawyer and Braker 2001	Isolate: metate and hammerstone fragments
33-011233	Sawyer and Braker 2001	Isolate: cobblestone retaining wall
33-011234	Sawyer and Braker 2001	Metal water tank
33-011258	Sawyer and Braker 2001	Historic-period refuse scatter
33-013871*	Various 2002-2012	Winchester Road (State Route 79)
33-014715	Aislin-Kay 2003	Isolate: lithic flake
33-016684	Shaver and Robinson 2006	Prospector's pit
33-017628	Ballester 2008	Isolate: groundstone fragments
33-020545*	Stanton 2011	Keller Road
33-021033	AECOM 2012	Historic-period farm complex remains
33-021114	Smallwood and Bouscaren 2012	Isolate: mano

* Recorded adjacent to the current project boundaries.

In the late 1930s, a few clusters of buildings, most of them presumably farmsteads, were found to be widely scattered across the landscape in the French Valley (Fig. 8). Other than Keller Road, the only man-made features known to be present in the immediate vicinity of the project area during the historic period was Winchester Road, first shown in the historic maps in the early 1950s (Fig. 9). Based these historic maps, the project area appears to be low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reported in a letter dated October 17, 2013, that the sacred lands record search indicated no Native American "traditional cultural places" within the project area. However, noting that a Native American individual or tribe might be the only source for such

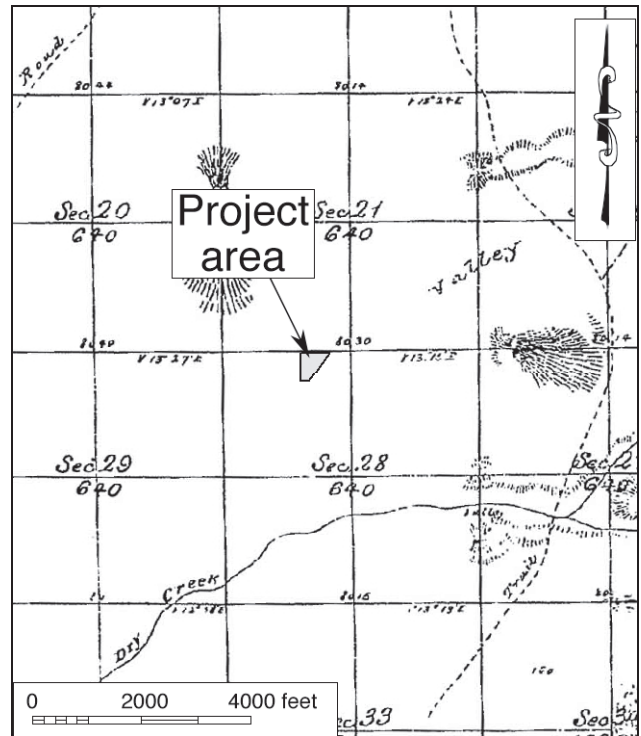


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1859.
(Source: GLO 1860)

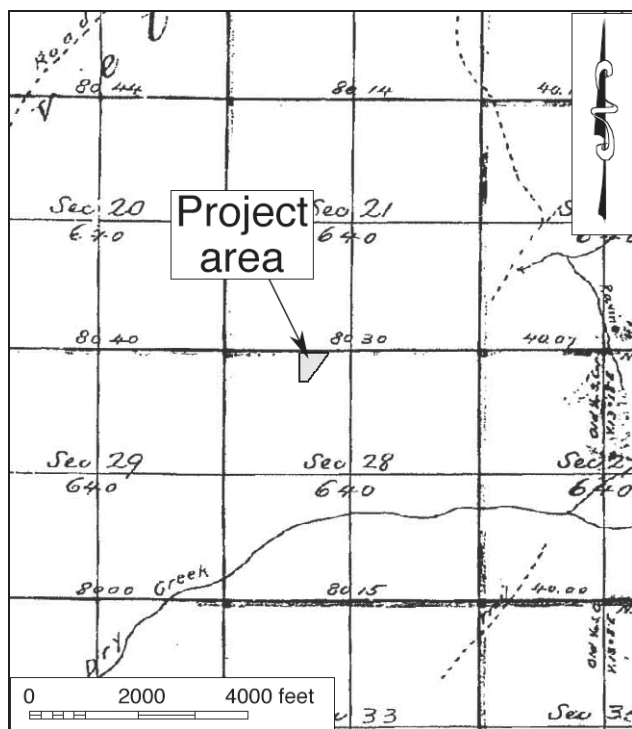


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1880.
(Source: GLO 1880)

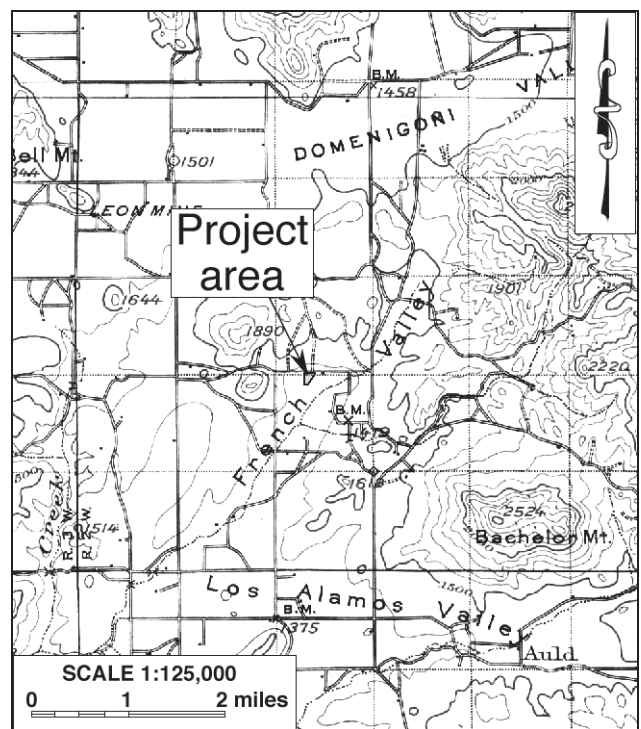


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898.
(Source: USGS 1901)

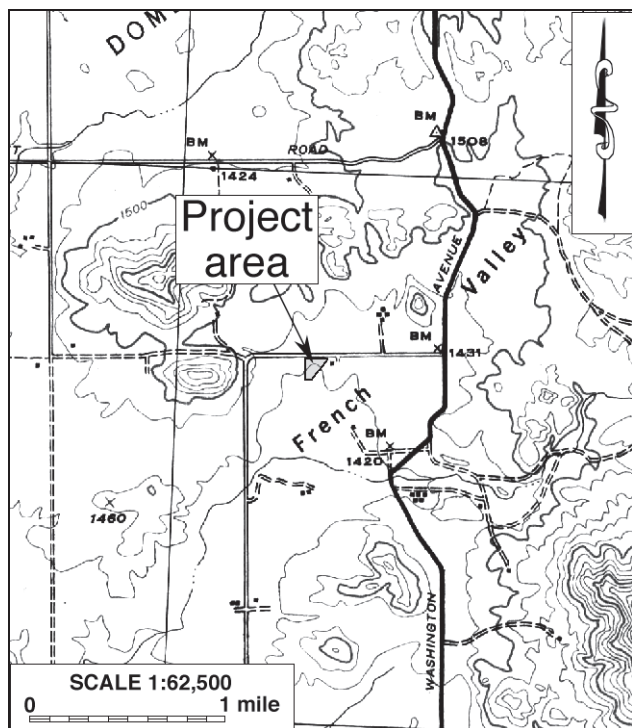


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1939.
(Source: USGS 1942)

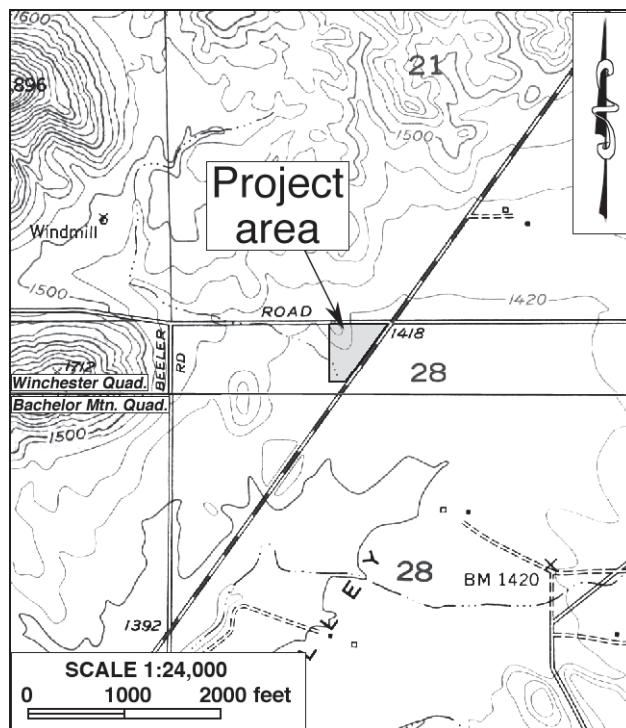


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953.
(Source: USGS 1953a; 1953b)

information, the commission recommended that local tribes be contacted for further information, and provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2).

Upon receiving the commission's response, CRM TECH initiated correspondence with all 14 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent. In addition, Yvonne Markle, Environmental Office Manager for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, Steve Estrada, Environmental Director for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Shane Chapparosa, Spokesperson for the Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians, were also contacted. As of this time, two written responses have been received.

Joseph Ontiveros, Director of the Soboba Cultural Resource Department, responded in a letter dated October 23, 2013, and identified the project vicinity as a part of the tribe's Traditional Use Area and an area of high cultural sensitivity for the Soboba people. Therefore, he requested further consultation with the project proponents and timely notification of project progress. He further requested Native American monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities associated with the project by the Soboba Band (see App. 2).

In a letter dated November 3, 2013, Rose Duro, Chairperson of the Rincon Culture Committee, expressed the tribe's concern that archaeological resources of cultural significance to the Luiseño people might be disturbed by the project. Therefore, she also requested Native American monitoring during any ground disturbances at this location. Since the project area lies beyond the Rincon Band's historic boundaries, Ms. Duro deferred further consultation to the Pechanga and Soboba Bands of Luiseño Indians (see App. 2).

FIELD SURVEY

The intensive-level field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources within the project area. Scatters of modern refuse were observed along the southern project boundary, but none of the items is of any archaeological or historical interest. It was noted during the survey that virtually the entire project area had been disturbed in the past by agricultural and, more recently, weed abatement activities, especially along the northern and western edges of the property.

Outside of the project area, Sites 33-013871 and 33-020545, namely Winchester Road and Keller Road, were found to be present just outside the eastern and northern project boundaries, respectively, with construction activities currently underway to widen Winchester Road. As a heavily used local thoroughfare and a nondescript dirt road, neither of these roads exhibits any distinctively historical character.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the County of Riverside in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of "historical resources," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA.

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

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

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

As stated above, no potential "historical resources" were previously recorded within the project area, and none was encountered during the present survey. The records search

revealed that two linear sites of historical origin, designated 33-0013871 and 33-020545 and representing Winchester Road and Keller Road, were previously recorded just outside the eastern and northern boundaries of the project area, respectively. As working components of the modern transportation infrastructure, these sites do not demonstrate sufficient historic integrity to be considered potential "historical resources" in their current conditions and appearance. Furthermore, since no physical components of the sites are located within the project boundaries, the proposed project has no potential to affect them, and thus no further analysis is necessary on these sites.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

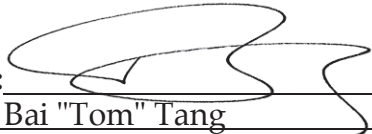
CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation,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

In summary of the research results outlined above, no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, were encountered within project boundaries throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of Riverside:

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

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

Date: January 23, 2014

Signed: 
Name: Bai "Tom" Tang
County Registration No.: 114

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1953b Map: Winchester, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951.

- 1978 Map: Bachelor Mtn., Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1973, photoinspected in 1978.
- 1979a Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
- 1979b Map: Winchester, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1976.

Wallace, William J.

- 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Archaeology* 11(3):214-230.
- 1978 Post-Pleistocene Archeology, 9000 to 2000 BC. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 25-36. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.

- 1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptations on the Southern California Coast. In Cynthia Irwin-Williams (ed.): *Archaic Prehistory in Western United States*; pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales, New Mexico.
- 1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

- 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. D'Azevedo (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Honors and Awards

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

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

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002 "Recognizing Historic Artifacts," workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
2002 "Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze," symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992 "Southern California Ceramics Workshop," presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 "Historic Artifact Workshop," presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.
1993 A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.

2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

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

Education

- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002 "Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
• Report writing, site record preparation, and supervisory responsibilities over all aspects of fieldwork and field crew.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
• Survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, and mapping.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
• Two and a half months of excavations on Topomai village site, Marine Corp Air Station, Camp Pendleton.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
• Two weeks of excavations on a site on Red Beach, Camp Pendleton, and two weeks of survey in Camp Pendleton, Otay Mesa, and Encinitas.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
• Two weeks of survey in Anza Borrego Desert State Park and Eureka Valley, Death Valley National Park.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of 18 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Commercial Development at Keller & Winchester (CRM TECH Contract No. 2752)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Winchester, Calif.

Township 6 South **Range** 2 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 28

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Daniel Ballester

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The Phase I survey is for a proposed commercial development.

Date: October 17, 2013

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3715
Fax (916) 373-5471
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
E-mail Ds_nahc@pacbell.net



October 17, 2013

Mr. Daniel Ballester

CRM TECH

1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Sent by FAX to: 909-824-6405
No. of Pages: 4

RE: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the
"Commercial Development at Keller Winchester (#2752);" located in the
Community of Winchester; Riverside, California

Dear Mr. Ballester:

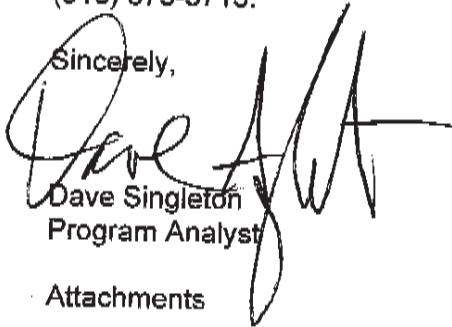
A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File **failed to indicate** the presence of Native American traditional cultural places (multiple) in the project site(s) submitted as defined by the USGS coordinates configuring the 'Area of Potential Effect' or APE. Also, please note that the absence of archaeological recorded items does not preclude their existence within the footprint of the proposed project. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only sources of information about traditional cultural places or sites.

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

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, Native American individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area (APE). As part of the consultation process the NAHC recommends that local government and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals in order to determine the proposed action on any cultural places/sacred sites. If a response from those listed is not received in two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that a follow-up telephone call be made to ensure the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at
(916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Singleton", is written over the typed name and title.

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachments

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
October 16, 2013**

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

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA 92082
jmurphy@rincontribe.org
(760) 297-2635
(760) 297-2639 Fax

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

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

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
William Madrigal, Jr., Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 201-1866 - cell
wmadrigal@morongo-nsn.
gov
(951) 572-6004 Fax

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

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com
(760) 749-1051
(760) 749-8901 Fax

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Commercial Development at Keller Winchester; located in the Community of Winchester; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
October 16, 2013**

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

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

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

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Luther Salgado, Chairperson
PO Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
Chairman@cahuilla.net
760-763-5549
760-763-2631 - Tribal EPA

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Commercial Development at Keller Winchester; located in the Community of Winchester; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

October 18, 2013

Shane Chapparosa, Spokesperson
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 189
Warner, CA 92086

RE: Commercial Development at Keller Road and Winchester Road
French Valley Area, Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2752

Dear Mr. Chapparosa:

CRM TECH is conducting a cultural resource study, including the Native American scoping, for a commercial development on approximately 4.6 acres of rural land located on the southwest corner of Keller Road and Winchester Road, in the unincorporated French Valley area of Riverside County, California. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Winchester and Bachelor Mtn., Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area in Section 28, T6S R2W, SBBM.

In a letter dated October 17, 2013, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. Therefore, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center, located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, the project area has not been surveyed for cultural resources, and no historical/archaeological sites have recorded within the project boundaries. Twenty prehistoric sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of this location, consisting of bedrock-milling features as well as groundstone and chipped-stone scatters. Also recorded within the one-mile radius were ten historic-period sites, including a ranch complex, residences, refuse scatters, and various roads.

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

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

October 23, 2013

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



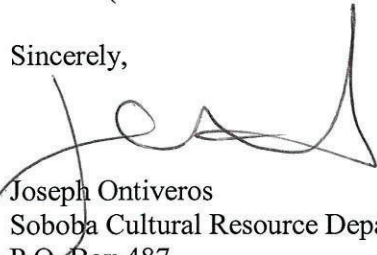
**Re: Commercial Development at Keller Road and Winchester Road
French Valley Area, Riverside County
CRM TECH 27532**

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

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

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

Sincerely,


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

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

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

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

Culture Committee

1 W. Tribal Road · Valley Center, California 92082 ·
(760) 297-2622 or (760) 297-2635 & Fax: (760) 297-2639



November 3, 2013

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

Re: Commercial Development at Keller Road and Winchester Road
French Valley Area, Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #2752

Dear Nina Gallardo,

Thank you for inviting us to submit comments on the CRM TECH Contract #2752. This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. Rincon is submitting these comments concerning your Project's potential impact on Luiseño cultural resources.

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

Also, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission and they will assist with a referral to other tribes in the project area. We request you update your contact information for Rincon and send any future letters and correspondence to the Rincon Tribal Chairman and the Tribal Historic Preservation Office in the Cultural Resource Department, 1 W. Tribal Road, Valley Center, CA 92082 (760) 297 2635.

Note that our address has changed. Please update your records to replace the previous address of PO Box 68, Valley Center, CA 92082 with the following address: 1 W. Tribal Road, Valley Center, CA 92082.

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

Bo Mazzetti
Tribal Chairman

Stephanie Spencer
Vice Chairwoman

Steve Stallings
Council Member

Laurie E. Gonzalez
Council Member

Frank Mazzetti III
Council Member

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RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

Culture Committee

1 W. Tribal Road · Valley Center, California 92082 ·
(760) 297-2622 or (760) 297-2635 & Fax: (760) 297-2639



Sincerely,

Rose Duro
Rincon Culture Committee Chairman

Bo Mazzetti
Tribal Chairman

Stephanie Spencer
Vice Chairwoman

Steve Stallings
Council Member

Laurie E. Gonzalez
Council Member

Frank Mazzetti III
Council Member

APPENDIX 3

**LOCATIONS OF RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES
NEAR THE PROJECT AREA**

(Confidential)