

Appendix

Appendix C Cultural Resources Assessment

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PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Temecula Valley Charter School

Assessor Parcel Number 472-210-002

County Project Number PUP230001

Unincorporated, Riverside County, California



BCRCONSULTING LLC

March 1, 2023

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Temecula Valley Charter School

Assessor Parcel Number 472-210-002

Unincorporated, Riverside County, California

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BCR Consulting LLC Project No. PWK2201
County Project Number **PUP230001**

Keywords: Intensive Survey of 11.99 Acres
USGS Quadrangles: 7.5-minute *Bachelor Mountain, California* (1973)
Section 34 of Township 6 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian



BCRCONSULTING LLC

March 1, 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Placeworks to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Temecula Valley Charter School Project (the project), consisting of 11.99 Acres in Unincorporated Riverside County, California. The project site comprises Assessor Parcel Number 472-210-002. This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), per *County of Riverside Planning Department Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work*.

During the current assessment, BCR Consulting completed a cultural resources records search and intensive field survey for the project site. The records search revealed that 16 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of four cultural resources within one half-mile of the project site. One of the studies assessed the project site in 2004 but did not identify any cultural resources within its boundaries. The field survey identified three historic-period wooden electrical distribution towers. Two of the towers were contained within a mostly modern electrical distribution alignment, oriented north/south along the eastern boundary of the project site; one tower was within a mostly modern electrical distribution alignment, oriented east/west along the southern boundary. Based on the results of this study, BCR Consulting recommends that these resources are not eligible or potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources. No other cultural resources were identified. Furthermore, the high level of disturbance throughout the project site confers low sensitivity for intact buried resources. However, while the current study has not indicated sensitivity for unknown cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist would have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be

notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

A Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) followed by scoping with tribes has also been initiated by BCR Consulting. The Sacred Lands file search revealed no traditional cultural places within the project site boundaries. The NAHC provided a list of potentially concerned tribes and individuals to be contacted regarding the current project. BCR Consulting sent emails to those individuals to document any concerns. The results of these communications (to date) are summarized in Appendix A. Please note that 30 days after receipt of notifications by Tribes should be allowed for a response. The notifications were sent on May 12, 2022.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Placeworks to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Temecula Valley Charter School Project (the project), consisting of 11.99 Acres in Unincorporated Riverside County, California. The project site comprises Assessor Parcel Number 472-210-002. This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5, and per *County of Riverside Planning Department Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work*. The project is located in the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 6 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The project is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Bachelor Mountain* (1973) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). The project site is currently vacant.

Personnel

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as Principal Investigator and compiled the technical report. Personnel from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside completed the cultural resources records search. BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Director Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA, conducted the pedestrian field survey.

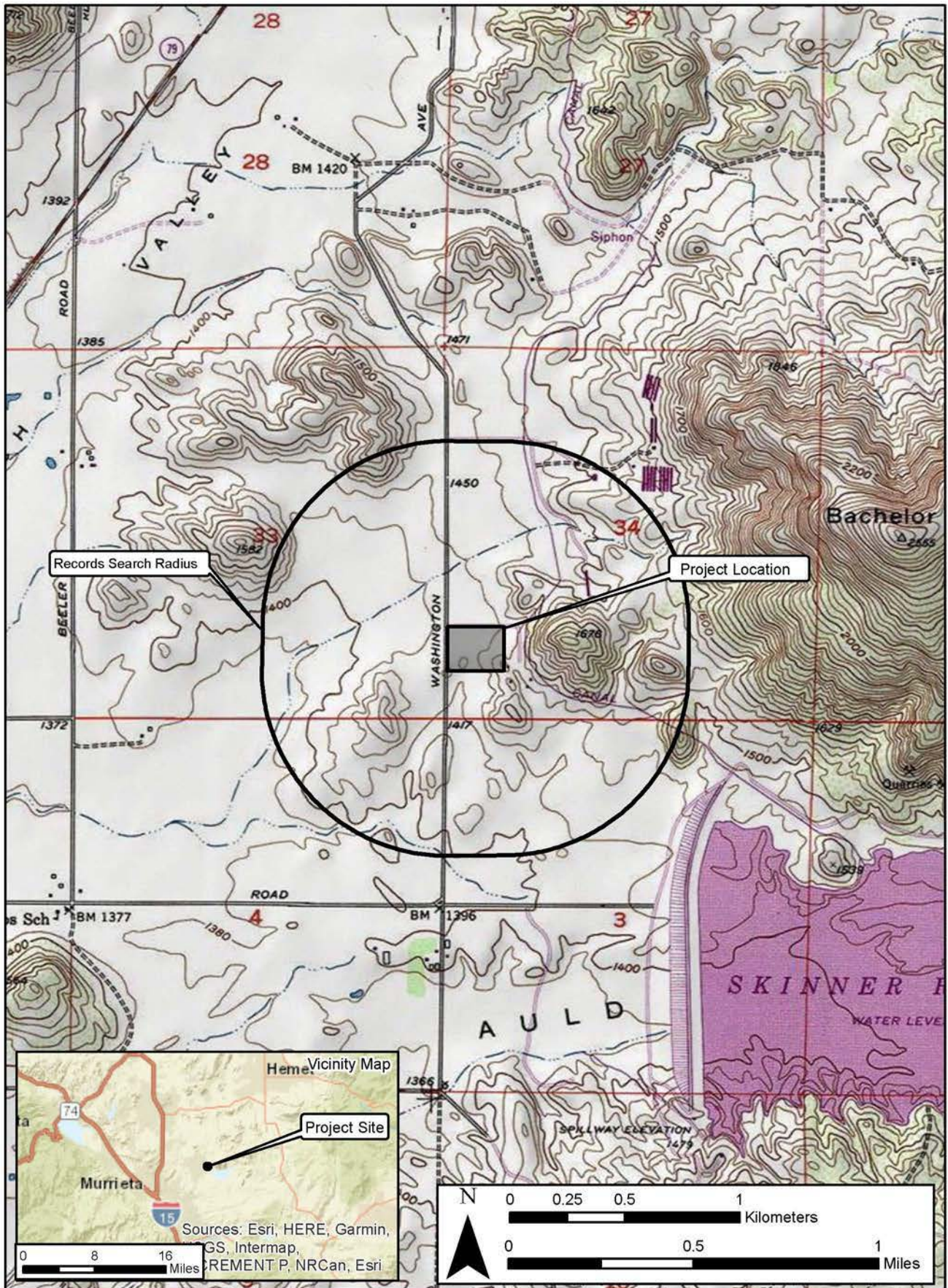
NATURAL SETTING

The project site is located immediately north of the Auld Valley, and in French Valley, approximately one half-mile northwest of Skinner Reservoir. The region is characterized by an arid climate with dry, hot summers and mild winters. Annual rainfall averages 7-14 inches (Jaeger and Smith 1971), and usually occurs as winter rain and monsoonal summer showers. The project occupies a gentle slope that conveys water to the northeast (USGS 1967). The project area is located at a nexus of three natural geomorphic provinces, including the Transverse Range, the Peninsular Range, and the Colorado Desert. Crystalline rocks present in the region include late Jurassic and cretaceous granitics of the southern California batholith. These resistant rocks weather to form gray or tan colored, boulder-covered conical buttes and hills. Locally, a thin veneer of Holocene soils typically obscures late Pleistocene sediments that often erode away to reveal the base of local boulder outcrops (Rogers 1965). During prehistory in Western Riverside County the boulders that form such outcrops were widely utilized as milling slicks for seed processing. Common local flora is mostly derived from coastal sage scrub vegetation community, although seasonal grasses were locally observed. Common animals include coyotes, foxes, rabbits, rodents, ravens, and raptors (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:341-363).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Two primary regional syntheses are commonly utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. The first was advanced by Wallace in 1955, and defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Man Horizon, Milling Stone,



Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1986) defined five periods in southern California prehistory: Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric. Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continue to this day (Warren 1986).

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods. Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period throughout southern California deserts include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescentics (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams, where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP). The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the southern California. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the drier regions, indicating occupants' recession into the cooler fringes (Warren 1986). Pinto Period sites are rare, and are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1986), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1986).

Gypsum Period. (4,000 to 1,500 BP). A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the abundance of resources available (Warren 1986:419-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era (Shutler 1961, 1968). Concurrently a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1986; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The

bow and arrow appears around 2,000 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point (Rogers 1965; Schroeder 1953, 1961; Shutler 1961; Yohe 1992).

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident. Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern inland areas, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1986:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout southern California and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact). The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography –and is subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). During the Shoshonean Period continued diversification of site assemblages, and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztec language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztec language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in southeastern Riverside County during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established between coastal and inland groups.

Ethnography

Cahuilla. The project site is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Cahuilla, who belong to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of languages (Bean and Smith 1978). Like other Native American groups in southern California, they practiced semi-nomadic hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies and commonly exploited seasonably available plant and animal resources. Spanish missionaries were the first outsiders to encounter these groups during the late 18th century. The Cahuilla are generally divided into three groups: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Western (or Pass) Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978). The term Western Cahuilla is preferred over Pass Cahuilla because this group is not confined to the San Geronimo Pass area. The distinctions are believed to be primarily geographic, although linguistic and cultural differences may have existed to varying degrees (Strong 1929). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and the Cocopa-Maricopa Trail, a major prehistoric trade route, ran through it. The first written accounts of the Cahuilla are attributed to mission fathers; later documentation was by Strong (1929), Bright (1998), and others.

Luiseño. The project site is peripheral to the traditional boundaries of the Luiseño (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1925). Often, native culture groups in southern California are

named after nearby Spanish missions, and such is the case for this Takic-speaking population. For instance, the term “Luiseño” is applied to the natives inhabiting the region within the “ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Mission San Luis Rey...[and who shared] an ancestral relationship which is evident in their cosmogony, and oral tradition, common language, and reciprocal relationship in ceremonies” (Oxendine 1983:8). The first written accounts of the Luiseño are attributed to the mission fathers. Sparkman (1908), Oxendine (1983) and others produced later documentation. Luiseño territory extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to the south, Aliso Creek to the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They encompassed a diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978:551). Like other Native American groups in southern California, the Luiseño caught and collected seasonally available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle. Luiseño villages generally were located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges sheltered in canyons, near a water source, and in a location that was easily defended. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Kroeber 1925, Bean and Shipek 1978). Luiseño villages were politically independent, administered by a hereditary chief, and occupied by patrilineally linked extended families (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño believed in private property, which covered items and land owned by the village, as well as items (houses, gardens, ritual equipment, trade beads, eagle nests, and songs) owned by individuals. Trespass against property was punished (Bean and Shipek 1978:551). Luiseño subsistence was based primarily on seeds like acorns, grass seed, Manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, and pine nuts. Seeds were dried and ground to be cooked into a mush. Game animals such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, antelope, and various birds supplemented their vegetal intake (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:341-362). The Luiseño utilized fire for crop management and rabbit drives (Bean and Shipek 1978:552).

History

In Southern California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The Spanish period (1769-1821) is represented by exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Gabriel and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. Spanish influence continued to some extent after 1821 due to the continued implementation of the mission system.

Mexican Period. The Mexican period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War (Cleland 1962). The Secularization Act of 1834 resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called ranchos) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals. Sixteen ranchos were granted in Riverside County. At that time cattle ranching was a more substantial business than agricultural activities, and trade in hides and tallow increased during the early portion of this

period. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated California's economy (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by two years of extreme drought, which continued to some extent until 1876, altered ranching forever in the southern California area (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

Local Sequence. The project site is located in unincorporated Riverside County, northwest of the Skinner Reservoir, an area known as French Valley. It was originally settled by French-speaking Swiss farmers between the 1860s and the 1890s. The French Valley name was a local designation but was formalized on the Elsinore topographic map in 1901 (Keller 2020:20). The entry of railroads into the region in the 1880s prompted development of surrounding communities, and by the 1890s dry grain farming and stock grazing were locally dominant. Heavy rainfall during this era allowed dry farming to flourish, and grain from French Valley was distributed by rail via Murrieta to Los Angeles and San Bernardino. Low rainfall from the 1890s to the early 1900s lowered yields although census records show a moderate increase in households between 1910 and 1930. Census records from this era indicate that most locals leased or rented properties that they lived on and farmed. The economic difficulties of the depression years combined with continuing low rainfall kept agricultural yields low, although wetter years commencing in 1934 resulted in a better economic climate for farmers that lasted through the early 1940s. Some water was brought into the region from the Colorado River Aqueduct beginning in the early 1940s, and alfalfa, potatoes, watermelons, and beets became locally viable. After World War II, the development of freeways and general population growth in urban centers resulted in local subdivision, and farms were slowly sold off in favor of 2.5 to five-acre semi-rural residential lots (Smallwood 2012:29-33). The Skinner Reservoir was formed as a result of the Skinner Clearwell Dam built in 1973. The reservoir and dam are named for Robert A. Skinner, an engineer and general manager for Metropolitan Water District of Southern California between 1962 and 1967 (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California 2022). Continuing suburban growth in subsequent decades led to the development of other municipal water sources, and the area has slowly been transformed into bedroom communities such as French Valley and Dutch Village (Smallwood 2012).

RESEARCH DESIGN

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5, and per *County of Riverside Planning Department Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work*. The pedestrian cultural resources survey is intended to locate and document previously

recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The current project site boundaries were examined using 10 to 15 meter transect intervals. The study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the given project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks include:

- Sacred Lands File search through the Native American Heritage Commission, and communications with recommended tribes and individuals;
- Cultural resources records search to review any previous studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within the project site boundaries;
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire proposed impact area;
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures to any cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA and County guidelines.

METHODS

Research

The cultural resources record search was performed by EIC staff on April 8, 2022. This included a review of all prerecorded historic-period and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources surveys and excavation reports generated from projects located within one half-mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register, and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on April 22, 2022. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 10-15 meters apart across the entire project site. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project boundaries (see Appendix B). Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note taking;
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes.

Sacred Land File Search, Tribal Scoping, and Tribal Cultural Resources

BCR Consulting has contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File Search and for a list of Native American tribes to contact. One notification and project maps were sent to the NAHC, and to each listed Native American Tribe via email. BCR Consulting has contacted all entities listed to discuss whether any tribe or individual has knowledge of cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes, within the project boundaries. CEQA guidelines define a tribal cultural resource as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place or object,

which is of cultural value to a tribe and is either on or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or that the lead agency at its discretion chooses to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

Cultural Landscapes. Cultural landscapes are a category of cultural resource that are not always well defined in the parameters of a cultural resources assessment. While cultural landscapes can be identified during research and field surveys, they are often conceived by traditions or uses that are best understood by the cultural groups that have defined them. As a result, if potential for cultural landscapes is not identified during the research and field survey tasks, it could be revealed during the Tribal Scoping process. It is important that particular attention be paid to potential cultural landscapes during this process since they may not be discernible in the usual areas of archaeological inquiry. Furthermore, cultural landscapes can be impacted by project activities, and may extend across or outside normal project boundaries. In the CEQA Case Study *How to Identify and Evaluate Historic and Cultural Landscapes*, the California Office of Historic Preservation quotes *National Register Bulletin 30* to define them as:

[A] geographical area...used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.

Based on the above, communications with Native American groups have included a request for any information related to cultural landscapes, as well as burial sites, architectural features, and artifacts, ceremonial sites, and sacred shrines.

RESULTS

Research

The records search revealed that 16 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of four cultural resources within one half-mile of the project site. One of the studies assessed the project site in 2004 but did not identify any cultural resources within its boundaries (Herrmann 2004). Tables A and B summarize the disposition of previous studies and cultural resources within one half-mile of the project site.

Table A. Previous Cultural Resource Studies Summary

USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle	Previous Studies
<i>Bachelor Mountain, California</i> (1973)	RI-2088, 2580, 2582, 4404, 4635, 4833, 4943, 5027, 2076, 5371, 5456, 5829, 7709*, 8642, 9070, 9091

*Assessed a portion of the project site.

Table B. Cultural Resources Summary

Site No.	Period	Approximate Distance from Project Site/Description
P-33-3061	Prehistoric	1/8 Mile Northeast/Lithic Scatter
P-33-13871	Historic	Adjacent West/Road Segment
P-33-21113	Multicomponent	1/2 Mile Northeast/Historic-Period Orchard/Mine; Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
P-33-26669	Prehistoric	¼ Mile Southeast/Prehistoric Bedrock Milling feature

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting carefully inspected the project site and identified three historic-period wooden electrical distribution towers in two separate distribution alignments. These have been designated PWK2201-H-1, and PWK2201-H-2, and are described below. Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms are provided in Appendix D. No other cultural resources were identified. The project site has been subject to mechanical clearing and grading associated with development of three modern buildings and three ancillary structures on the northern half of the project site, and with a well and water tank constructed near the eastern boundary between 1978 and 1985 (United States Department of Agriculture 1978, 1985). The buildings were visible on aerial photos but have been demolished. A steel pipe from the well site and the water tank remain in place. Modern livestock enclosures are also present. These developments are not historic in age and do not warrant further consideration. Disturbances from modern dumping have been observed throughout the project site.

PWK2201-H-1. This resource consists of two wooden electrical distribution towers. Each of the towers has an inspection date nail from 1945, indicating a pre-1945 construction date. They are part of a larger (mostly modern) distribution alignment that is arranged in a north/south orientation along the eastern project site boundary. They may have once provided power to a modern well and water tank that were constructed on the project site between 1978 and 1985 (ibid.). The environmental setting is mixed grassland. The surficial sediment observed in the area is dry, granitic sandy silt. The surface visibility was approximately 40 percent.

PWK2201-H-2. This resource consists of a wooden electrical distribution tower with an inspection date nail from 1945, indicating a pre-1945 construction date. The tower is part of a larger (mostly modern) distribution alignment that is arranged in an east/west orientation along the southern project site boundary, and servicing areas outside the project site. The environmental setting is mixed grassland. The surficial sediment observed in the area is dry, granitic sandy silt. The surface visibility was approximately 40 percent.

Significance. The distribution towers probably comprised historic-period distribution alignments. However, modern towers and equipment have replaced most of the original infrastructure. As such, these towers lack integrity and do not warrant further consideration. They are recommended not eligible for California Register of Historical Resources listing eligibility and as such are not significant under CEQA.

Sacred Land File Search, Tribal Scoping, and Tribal Cultural Resources

The Sacred Lands File search results from the NAHC were negative. A tribal scoping invitation was emailed to all listed entities on May 12, 2022. The Sacred Lands Field search results and Tribal Scoping correspondence is provided in Appendix A. The results of the correspondence are also summarized in Table B. Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians and Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation have responded to defer to other entities. No other responses have been received. There have been no follow-up phone calls or emails.

Table C. Tribal Scoping Summary

Groups Contacted	Letter/Email Date	Response from Tribes
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Email: N/A	This project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and they defer to the other tribes in the area.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Amanda Vance, Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Doug Welmas, Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Norma Contreras, Chairperson La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Ann Brierty, THPO Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala Band of Mission Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator Pechanga Band of Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Mark Macarro, Chairperson Pechanga Band of Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Email: 5/12/22	None
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Email: 5/12/22	They have no comments on this project and they defer to more local Tribes.
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Email: 5/12/22	None
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Email: 5/12/22	None
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None

Groups Contacted	Letter/Email Date	Response from Tribes
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Cultural Committee Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None

RECOMMENDATIONS

During the current assessment, BCR Consulting completed a cultural resources records search and intensive field survey for the project site. The records search revealed that 16 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of four cultural resources within one half-mile of the project site. One of the studies assessed the project site in 2004 but did not identify any cultural resources within its boundaries. The field survey identified three historic-period wooden electrical distribution towers. Two of the towers were contained within a mostly modern electrical distribution alignment oriented north/south along the eastern boundary of the project site, and one was within a mostly modern electrical distribution alignment oriented east/west along the southern boundary. Based on the results of this study, BCR Consulting recommends that these resources are not eligible or potentially eligible for the California Register. No other cultural resources were identified. Furthermore, the high level of disturbance throughout the project site confers low sensitivity for intact buried resources. However, while the current study has not indicated sensitivity for unknown cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist would have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;

- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

A Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) followed by scoping with tribes has also been initiated by BCR Consulting. The Sacred Lands file search revealed no traditional cultural places within the project site boundaries. The NAHC provided a list of potentially concerned tribes and individuals to be contacted regarding the current project. BCR Consulting sent emails to those individuals to document any concerns. The results of these communications (to date) are summarized in Appendix A. Please note that 30 days after receipt of notifications by Tribes should be allowed for a response. The notifications were sent on May 12, 2022.

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: March 1, 2023	
	David Brunzell
Authorized Signature	Printed Name
County Registration Number: 154	

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1986 The Prehistory of the Southwestern Great Basin. In *Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 11, Great Basin*, edited by W.L. d'Azevedo, pp.183-193. W.C. Sturtevant, General Editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

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APPENDIX A
TRIBAL SCOPING RECORD

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Temecula Valley Charter School Project

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Bachelor Mountain, California (1973)

Township: 7S **Range:** 2W **Section(s):** 34

Company/Firm/Agency: BCR Consulting LLC

Street Address: 505 W 8th Street

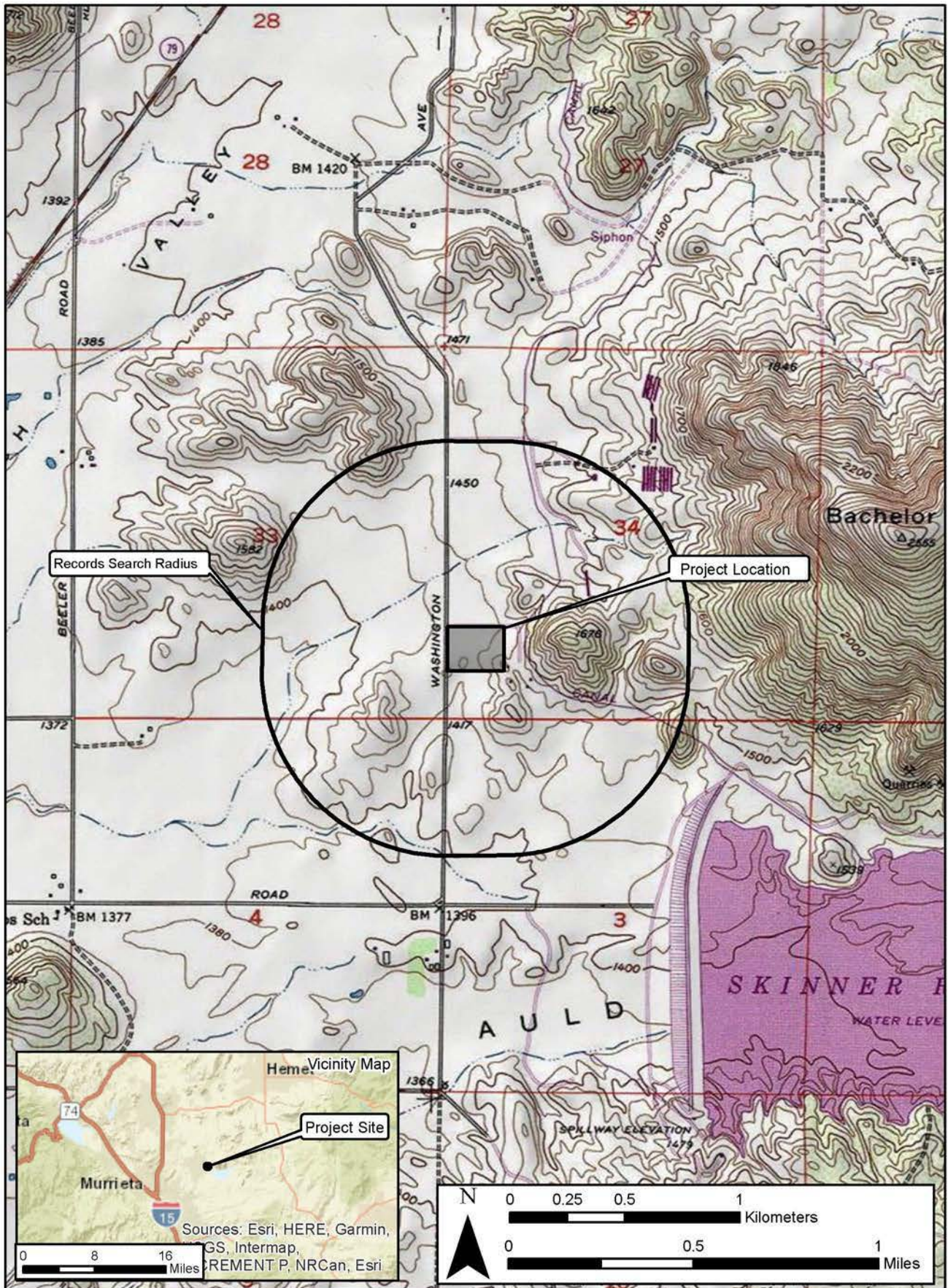
City: Claremont **Zip:** 91711

Phone: 909-525-7078

Fax: _____

Email: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

Project Description:





NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 28, 2022

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting LLC

Via Email to: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
*Paiute/White Mountain
Apache*

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
*Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki*

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C.
Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

Re: Temecula Valley Charter School Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/28/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422
bennaecalac@aol.com

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians

Norma Contreras, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Temecula Valley Charter School Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/28/2022**

Pechanga Band of Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Indians

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

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

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

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Temecula Valley Charter School Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/28/2022**

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Temecula Valley Charter School Project, Riverside County.

Tribal Scoping Summary for the Temecula Valley Charter School Project, Unincorporated, Riverside County, California

Native American Heritage Commission replied to BCR Consulting Request on April 28, 2022. Results of Sacred Land File Search did not indicate presence of Native American cultural resources, and recommended that the below entities be contacted.

Groups Contacted	Letter/Email Date	Response from Tribes
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Email: N/A	This project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and they defer to the other tribes in the area.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Amanda Vance, Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Doug Welmas, Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Norma Contreras, Chairperson La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Ann Brierty, THPO Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala Band of Mission Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator Pechanga Band of Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Mark Macarro, Chairperson Pechanga Band of Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Email: 5/12/22	None

Groups Contacted	Letter/Email Date	Response from Tribes
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Email: 5/12/22	They have no comments on this project and they defer to more local Tribes.
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Email: 5/12/22	None
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Email: 5/12/22	None
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None
Cultural Committee Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Email: 5/12/22	None

Tribal Scoping for Temecula Valley Charter School Project, Unincorporated Riverside County

From: David Brunzell (david.brunzell@yahoo.com)

To: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

Bcc: chapparosa@msn.com; acbci-thpo@aguacaliente.net; abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov; hhaines@augustinetribe.com; jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov; sgaughen@palatribe.com; chairman@cahuilla.net; bennaecalac@aol.com; james.trujillo@lajolla-nsn.gov; pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov; admin@ramona-nsn.gov; epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov; crd@rincon-nsn.gov; scottmanfred@yahoo.com; bomazzetti@aol.com; historicpreservation@quechantribe.com; lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov; jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov; ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov; jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov; cultural-committee@torresmartinez-nsn.gov

Date: Thursday, May 12, 2022, 01:56 PM PDT

Dear Tribal Representatives,

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable input from Native American Groups and Individuals, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. Please note that this Tribal Scoping is for information purposes only. It is not intended to take the place of any required government to government consultation.

The proposed Temecula Valley Charter School Project will comprise approximately 11.99 acres southeast of the intersection of Washington Street and Yates Road in unincorporated Riverside County. It is located in Section 34, Township 7 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey Bachelor Mountain (1973), California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see attached figures). If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 505 West 8th Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by June 12, 2022. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC
U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Member
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, California 91711
909-525-7078

www.bcrconsulting.net



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1.6MB



TVCS A1.1- 2-28-22.pdf
1.7MB

RE: Tribal Scoping for Temecula Valley Charter School Project, Unincorporated Riverside County

From: THPO Consulting (acbc-thpo@aguacaliente.net)

To: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

Date: Friday, May 13, 2022, 08:23 AM PDT

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Lacy Padilla

Archaeologist

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264

D: 760-699-6956 | C: 760-333-5222

From: David Brunzell <david.brunzell@yahoo.com>

Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2022 1:56 PM

To: David Brunzell <david.brunzell@yahoo.com>

Subject: Tribal Scoping for Temecula Valley Charter School Project, Unincorporated Riverside County

Inbound Shield™ has detected spam content in this email

Dear Tribal Representatives,

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable input from Native American Groups and Individuals, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites,

known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. Please note that this Tribal Scoping is for information purposes only. It is not intended to take the place of any required government to government consultation.

The proposed Temecula Valley Charter School Project will comprise approximately 11.99 acres southeast of the intersection of Washington Street and Yates Road in unincorporated Riverside County. It is located in Section 34, Township 7 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey Bachelor Mountain (1973), California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see attached figures). If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 505 West 8th Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by June 12, 2022. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC
U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Member

505 West 8th Street

Claremont, California 91711

909-525-7078

www.bcrconsulting.net

This email has been scanned by Inbound Shield™ and released by a reviewer.

RE: Tribal Scoping for Temecula Valley Charter School Project, Unincorporated Riverside County

From: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer (historicpreservation@quechantribe.com)

To: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

Date: Friday, May 13, 2022, 08:07 AM PDT

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

From: David Brunzell [mailto:david.brunzell@yahoo.com]

Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2022 1:56 PM

To: David Brunzell

Subject: Tribal Scoping for Temecula Valley Charter School Project, Unincorporated Riverside County

Dear Tribal Representatives,

This is an invitation to comment on a proposed development project at locations with which you have Tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the Tribal Scoping is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed project may have an impact. In the Tribal Scoping process, early communication is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable input from Native American Groups and Individuals, on potential effect of the development project, and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the correspondence will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, and cultural landscapes. Please note that this Tribal Scoping is for information purposes only. It is not intended to take the place of any required government to government consultation.

The proposed Temecula Valley Charter School Project will comprise approximately 11.99 acres southeast of the intersection of Washington Street and Yates Road in unincorporated Riverside County. It is located in Section 34, Township 7 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey Bachelor Mountain (1973), California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see attached figures). If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting LLC, Attn: David Brunzell, 505 West 8th Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by June 12, 2022. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

David Brunzell

Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Member

505 West 8th Street

Claremont, California 91711

909-525-7078

www.bcrconsulting.net



Virus-free. www.avast.com

APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHS

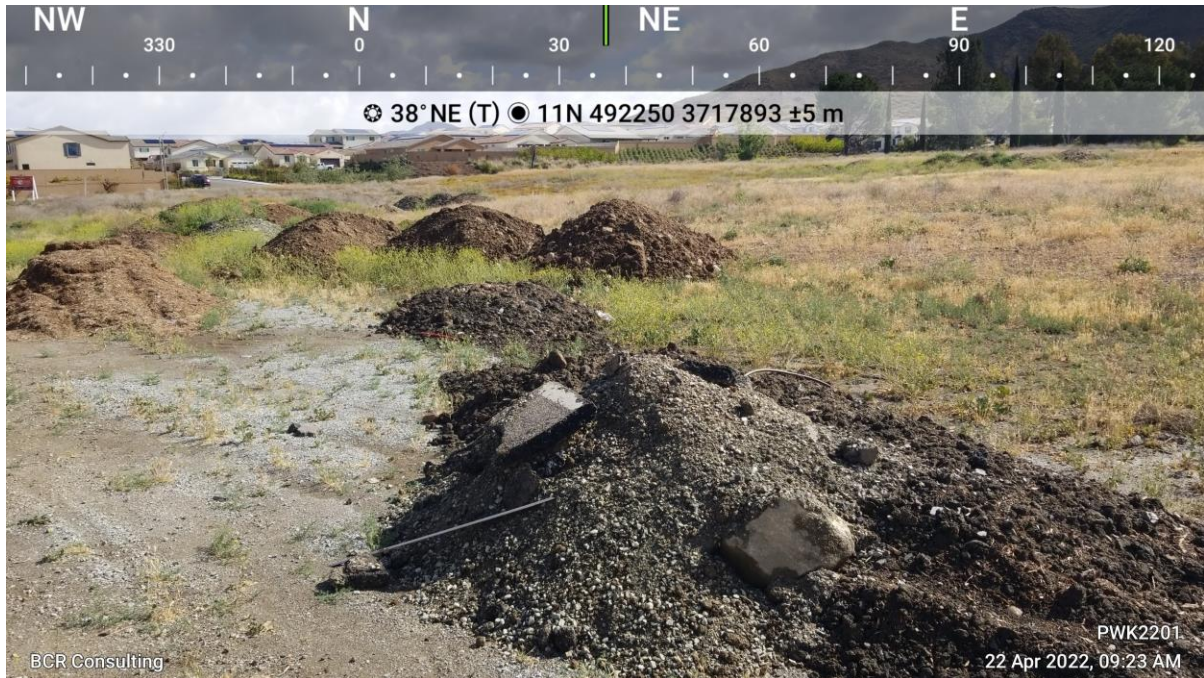


Photo 1: Project Overview of Project Site



Photo 2: Project Overview



Photo 3: Modern Livestock Enclosure

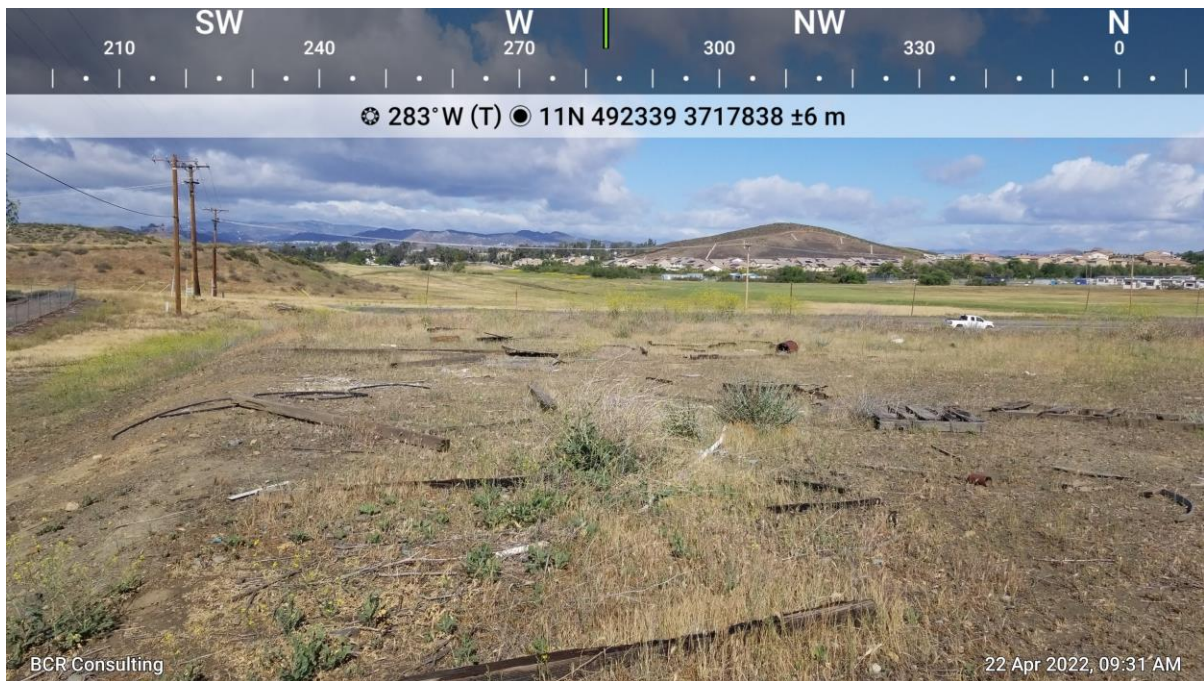


Photo 4: Project Site Overview

APPENDIX C

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS



DAVID BRUNZELL, M.A., RPA
Owner/Principal Investigator (2002-Present)
BCR Consulting LLC
909-525-7078
david.brunzell@yahoo.com

EXPERTISE

Cultural Resource Project Management
National Environmental Policy Act Cultural Resource Compliance
California Environmental Quality Act Cultural Resource Compliance
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Compliance
Government Agency (Federal/State/Regional) Partnering, Streamlining, and Consultation
Technical Report Writing for Archaeology, History, and Architectural History
NRHP/CRHR Evaluation of Pre/historic Archaeological, and Historic Architectural Resources
Preparation of all DPR523 Site Records
Archaeological, Historical, and Architectural History Research
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological and Architectural History Survey
Lithic and Ground Stone Analysis
Global Positioning Systems / Archaeological Mapping and Orienteering
Fossil Preparation
Laboratory Analysis
Native American Consultation

EDUCATION

California State University, Fullerton, M.A. Anthropology/Archaeology, 2002
California State University, Fullerton, B.A. Anthropology, 1997
Pomona College Field School, Southern Oregon/Northern California, 1995

Continuing Education

Riverside County Cultural Sensitivity Training 2011, 2009, 2007
Cal State San Bernardino College of Extended Learning, Science of Flint Knapping, 2007
National Preservation Institute NHPA Section 106 Training, 2004

PERMITS

BLM Principal Investigator for Cultural Resource Investigations (California, Great Basin)
California Department of Transportation Principal Investigator for Cultural Resources
Authorized Researcher at Each of the Twelve California Archaeological Information Centers

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS, AWARDS, AND CERTIFICATIONS

2002-Present Member, Register of Professional Archaeologists
2000-Present Member, Society for American Archaeology
2009-Present Member, Society for California Archaeology
2011-Present Certified Archaeologist for Unincorporated Orange County
2013-15 Board of Directors, Claremont Heritage
1996-2002 Lambda Alpha Society, National Collegiate Honors Society for Anthropology
2008-09 Board of Directors, Pomona Valley Historical Society

SELECTED PROJECTS MANAGED

Cultural Resources Impacts Assessment of the Proposed Wattstar Cinema Project on the National Register Listed Watts Station, Watts Community of Los Angeles

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Mountain View Mobile Home Park, Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California

Archaeological Monitoring of the Marina Del Rey 18" Waterline Replacement, Phase II, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resource Assessment and Architectural Evaluation for Ridgeline Equestrian Estates, City of Orange, Orange County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the San Juan Creek Road Widening Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Sun Ranch Drainage Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of 129 Southern California Crown Castle Project Locations, San Diego County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the T-Mobile PUC Project, San Diego County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment and California Register Eligibility Evaluation of the Norco Water District Project, Norco, Riverside County, California

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map No. 36229, APN 471-080-014, Reche Canyon, Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Archaeological Excavations at the Dateland Project, Indio, Riverside County, California

National Register Eligibility Evaluation of the Coalinga Library, Coalinga, Fresno County

Archaeological and Paleo Monitoring of the Beacon Solar Project, Kern County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of 7,688 Acre Solar Development in the Mojave Desert, Kern County

Cultural Resources Assessment 340 Acres at Cronise Lake, Unincorporated San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Assessor Parcel Numbers 0256-41-01, -02, -03, -47, and -48 Bloomington Community of Unincorporated San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Montecito Coastal Geophysical Survey Project, Montecito, Santa Barbara County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the E&B Cuyama Interplant Pipeline, Santa Barbara County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crestview Avenue Project (TTM No. 5920) City of Camarillo, Ventura County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Potrero Road Slant Test Well Project, Unincorporated Monterey County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Western Oil Independent, LLC Capps Tank Facility Project, Monterey County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Simi Village Project, City of Simi Valley, Ventura County, California



JOSEPH OROZCO

Archaeological Field Director (2016-Present)

BCR Consulting LLC

909-455-8531

josephorozco513@gmail.com

SKILLS

Technical Report Writing for Archaeology, History, and Architectural History
Archaeological, Historical, and Architectural History Research
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological and Architectural History Survey
Global Positioning Systems / Archaeological Mapping and Orienteering
Fossil Preparation
Laboratory Analysis
Native American Consultation
NRHP/CRHR Evaluation of Pre/historic Archaeological Resources
Preparation of DPR523 Site Records

EDUCATION

California State University, Los Angeles, Master of Arts Anthropology/Archaeology, 2019
California State University, Los Angeles, Bachelor of Arts Anthropology/Archaeology, 2011
China Lake Archaeo. Field School, 2011/2014 (10 Weeks, Student; 10 Weeks, Instructor)
Zooarchaeology Studies Under Thomas Wake, PhD, UCLA

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS, AWARDS, AND CERTIFICATIONS

2019-Present Register of Professional Archaeologists, Member
2013-Present Member, Society for American Archaeology
2013-Present Mount San Antonio College Alumni Committee Member
2016 Travel Grant, Office of Graduate Studies and Research, CSULA
2015 Golden Key International Honor Society Inductee
2014 Office of Graduate Studies and Research Recognition Reception Recipient
2014 Golden Eagle Award of Excellence, Office for Student Involvement, CSULA
2015 Travel Grant, Office of Graduate Studies and Research, CSULA
2014 Travel Grant, Office of Graduate Studies and Research, CSULA
2013 Golden Eagle Award of Excellence, Office for Student Involvement, CSULA
2012 Cal State L.A. Special Opportunities Scholarship recipient, Honors Convocation

ACADEMIC PRESENTATIONS

2019 Journal of Anthropology and Archaeology June 2019, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 39-48
Finding Drama in Bones: Looking Beyond Identification in Ritual Faunal, co-author
with James E. Brady and Melanie Saldaña
2015 Society for American Archaeology, San Francisco, California: *Ritualized Shatter:
An Introduction of Obsidian to La Milpa, Belize*
2014 Society for American Archaeology, Austin, Texas: *Animals from Within the Dark: A
Faunal Analysis of Midnight Terror Cave*
2014 Symposium on Research, Scholarship, and Creative Activity, CSULA

SELECTED CULTURAL RESOURCE PROJECTS

City of Big Bear Lake Sidewalk and Bike Lane Infill Project, Big Bear Lake, San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the DCT West Fontana Logistics Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Southern California Logistics Centre Lot 2 Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Southern California Logistics Centre Lot 3 Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Southern California Logistics Centre Lot 19 Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Antelope Expansion 3 City of Lancaster and Unincorporated Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Raceway Project, Rosamond, Kern County; Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Crown Castle NG West 365242 Project, Pasadena, Downtown L.A., Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Horizons Development Project, Wildomar, Riverside County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Lane Ranch Project, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment San Pablo A Solar Project, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment T-Mobile PUC Project, San Diego County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Clinton Keith Property (Grove Park Project), Wildomar, Riverside County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Long Beach PUC Project, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California

Archaeological Monitoring of the Muhlhauser Steel Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Archaeological Monitoring of the Pacific City Project, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California

Archaeological Analysis of Flora and Faunal Samples from San Nicholas Island, California Systematic Excavation and Identification of Woolly Mammoth Skeletal Remains, Mount San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Union Fontana Warehouse Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

Archaeological Monitoring for HP Communications Excavation Project, Berkeley, Alameda County, California

APPENDIX D

DPR 523 FORMS

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: PWK2201-H-1

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Bachelor Mountain, California **Date:** 1973 **T** 6S; **R** 2W; **SW ¼ of** SW ¼ of **Sec** 34; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: City: Zip:

d. UTM's: Pole 1: 11S 492486mE/3717927mN; Pole 2: 11S 492494mE/3717858mN

Elevation: 1,420-1,445' AMSL

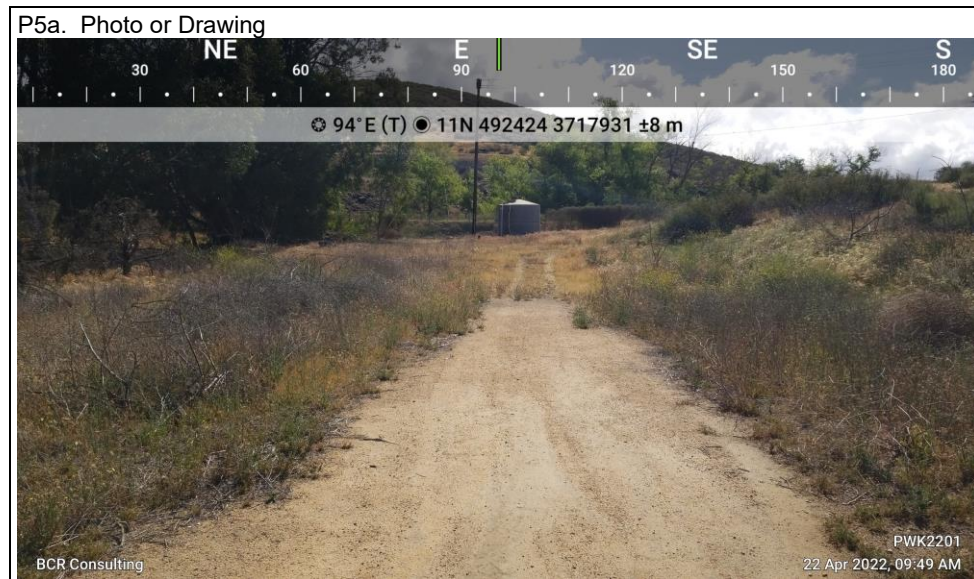
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): The power poles are located southeast of the intersection of Yates Road and Washington Avenue in Riverside County.

***P3a. Description:** This resource consists of two wooden electrical distribution towers. Each of the poles has an inspection date nail from 1945, indicating a pre-1945 construction date. They are part of a larger (mostly modern) distribution alignment that is arranged in a north/south orientation along the eastern project site boundary. They may have once provided power to a modern well and water tank that were constructed on the project site between 1978 and 1985 (United States Department of Agriculture 1978, 1985; see photograph). The environmental setting is mixed grassland. The surficial sediment observed in the area is dry, granitic sandy silt. The surface visibility was approximately 40 percent.

References: United States Department of Agriculture 1978/1985. Historic Aerial Photographs of Riverside County. Electronic document. Historicaerials.com. Accessed Multiple Dates.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP39. Other

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Historic-Period Wooden Distribution Tower and Modern Water Tank (Pole 1; View E)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Temecula Valley Charter School
35755 Abelia Street
Winchester, California 92596

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Joseph Orozco
BCR Consulting, LLC.
Claremont, CA 91711

***P9. Date Recorded:** 5/13/2022

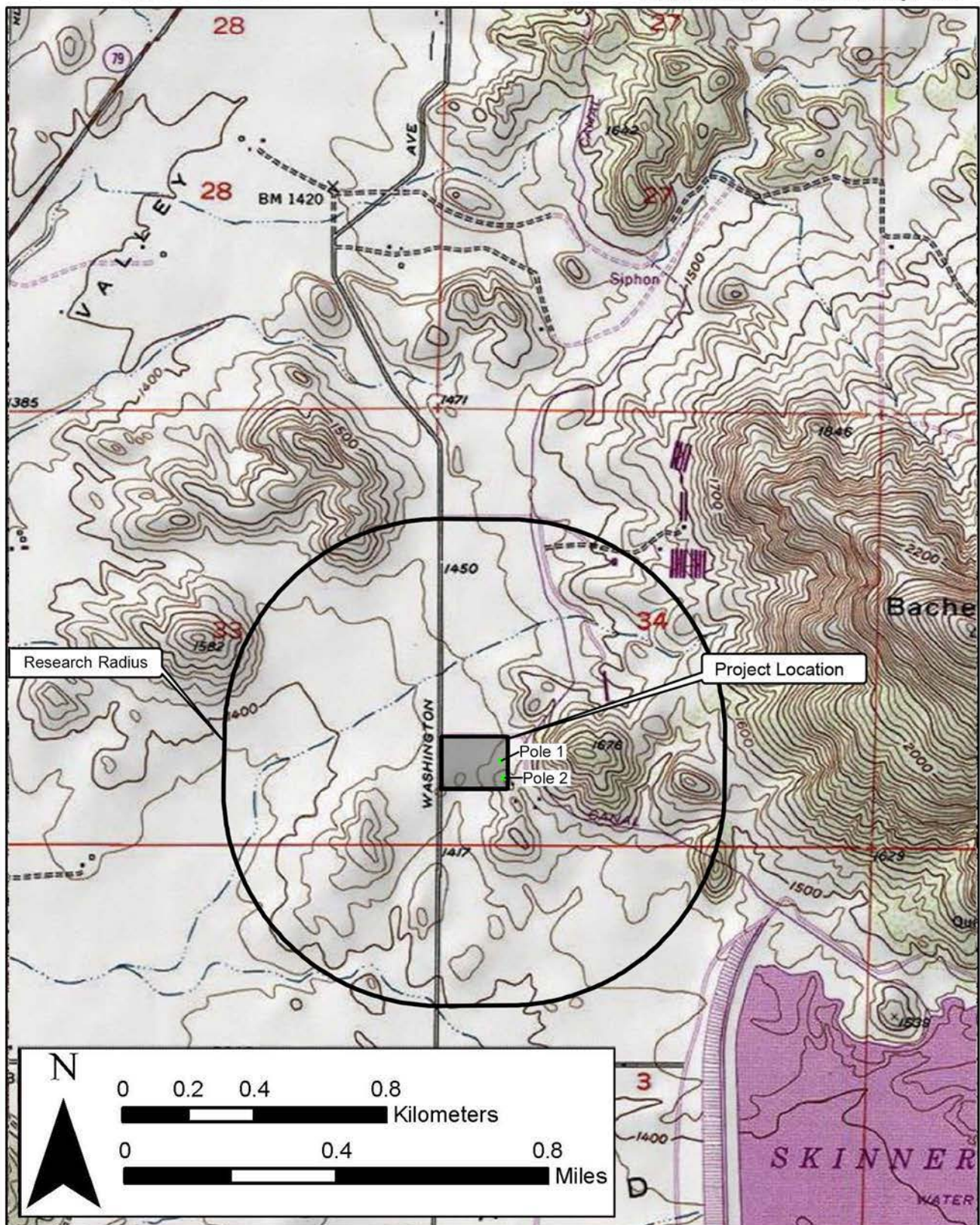
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Temecula Valley Charter School Assessor Parcel Number 472-210-002, Riverside County, California.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

*Map Name: Bachelor Mountain

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1973



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: PWK2201-H-2

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County: Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Redlands, California

Date: 1988 T 6S; R 2W; SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 34; S.B.B.M.
Zip:

c. Address: City:

d. UTM: 11S 492375mE/3717825mN

Elevation: 1,430' AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): The power pole is located southeast of the intersection of Yates Road and Washington Avenue in Riverside County.

*P3a. Description: This resource consists of a wooden electrical distribution tower with an inspection date nail from 1945, indicating a pre-1945 construction date. The tower is part of a larger (mostly modern) distribution alignment that is arranged in an east/west orientation along the southern project site boundary, and servicing areas outside the project site. The environmental setting is mixed grassland. The surficial sediment observed in the area is dry, granitic sandy silt. The surface visibility was approximately 40 percent.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP39. Other

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Historic-Period Wooden Distribution Alignment (Pole 1; View SE)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

Temecula Valley Charter School
35755 Abelia Street
Winchester, California 92596

*P8. Recorded by:

Joseph Orozco
BCR Consulting, LLC.
Claremont, CA 91711

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/13/2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

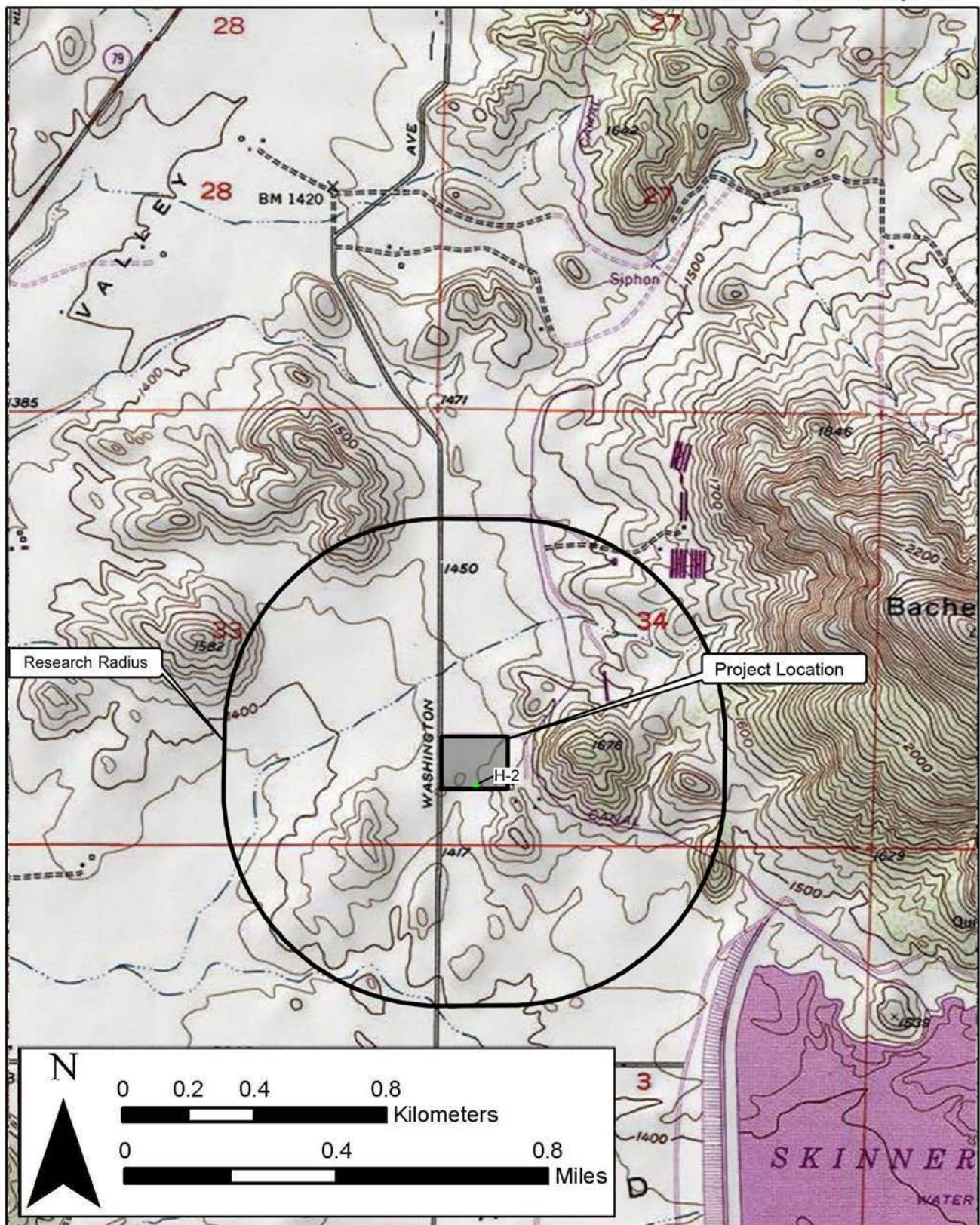
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Temecula Valley Charter School Assessor Parcel Number 472-210-002, Riverside County, California.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

*Map Name: Bachelor Mountain

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1973



APPENDIX E
SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST

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

Attachment F-6

APN: 472-210-002	Project No:	EA Number:	
☐ Potentially Significant Impact	☐ Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☒ Less than Significant Impact	☐ No Impact

(Check the level of significance that applies)

Historic Resources

Would the project:

- a) Alter or destroy a historic site? Yes. Three historic-period elec. distribution towers will be removed.
- 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 Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1)? No

Findings of Fact: Three historic-period distribution towers were identified, and are recommended not significant.
Proposed Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

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 and 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 were identified within project site boundaries.
Sensitivity for buried resources is low due to disturbances.

Proposed Mitigation: None.

Monitoring Proposed: None.

Prepared By: David Brunzell, M.A., RPA

Date: March 1, 2023



County Use Only

Received By: _____ Date: _____

PD-A# _____ Related Case# _____

**APPENDIX F
RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS MAPS
(CONFIDENTIAL-NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION)**

CONFIDENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE LOCATIONS FROM RECORDS SEARCH

