# Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Road U-Stor-It Project Winchester, Riverside County, California Project #GPA210111, CUP210126

Prepared for
County of Riverside, Planning Department
4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor
Riverside, CA 92501

Prepared on Behalf of
U-Stor-It
501 West Broadway, Suite 2020
San Diego, CA 92101
Contact: John Ly

Prepared by
RECON Environmental, Inc.
3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600
San Diego, CA 92108
P 619.308.9333

RECON Number 10398
April 24, 2025

Carmen Zepeda-Herman, Principal Investigator, M.A., RPA

Nathanial Yerka, Project Archaeologist and Report Author

# NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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| Report Title: | Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Road U-Stor-it Project, Winchester, Riverside County, California |
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| Prepared on Behalf of: | U-Stor-It<br>501 Broadway, Suite 2020<br>San Diego, CA 92101<br>(619) 255-7478<br>Contact: John Ly |
| Prepared for: | County of Riverside, Planning Department<br>4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor<br>Riverside, CA 92501 |
| Principal Investigator/ Author: | Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A., RPA<br>Nathanial Yerka |
| Prepared by: | RECON Environmental, Inc.<br>3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600<br>San Diego, CA 92108<br>(619) 308-9333 |
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms and Abbreviations ..... v
Management Summary ..... 1
1.0 Introduction and Project Description ..... 1
1.1 Project Personnel ..... 2
2.0 Setting ..... 6
2.1 Natural Setting ..... 6
2.2 Cultural Setting ..... 6
3.0 Regulatory Background ..... 9
3.1 State ..... 9
3.2 County Regulations ..... 10
4.0 Methods ..... 10
5.0 Results ..... 11
5.1 Records Search ..... 11
5.2 Sacred Lands File ..... 14
5.3 Historic Aerial Photographs and Topographic Maps ..... 14
5.4 Survey ..... 15
6.0 Management Recommendations ..... 27
6.1 Evaluation of Resources ..... 27
6.2 Recommendations ..... 30
7.0 Certification ..... 32
8.0 References ..... 32

## FIGURES

1: Regional Location ..... 3
2: Project Location on USGS Map ..... 4
3: Project Location on Aerial Photograph ..... 5

## TABLE

1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the APE ..... 12

# TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

## PHOTOGRAPHS

1: Overview of Northwestern Project APE Boundary from Western Project Corner, Looking Northeast ..... 16
2: Overview of APE from Northern Project Corner, Looking South ..... 16
3: Overview of APE from Eastern Project Corner, Looking West ..... 17
4: Overview of Southwestern Project APE Boundary from Southern Project Corner, Looking Northwest ..... 17
5: Overview of Remnant Concrete Foundation of P-33-007802, Looking Northeast ..... 18
6: Overview of Barricade Area at Intersection of SR-79 and Elmhurst Lane, Looking Northeast ..... 20
7: Overview of Barricade Area at Intersection of SR-79 and Elmhurst Lane, Looking Southwest ..... 20
8: Overview of Northwestern End of Coventry Lane at Intersection with Elmhurst Lane, Looking Southeast ..... 21
9: Overview of [Northwestern/]Southward Turn of Coventry Lane, Looking South ..... 21
10: Overview of Southern End of Coventry Lane at Intersection with Keller Road, Looking North ..... 22
11: Overview of Modern Stormwater Feature Crossing Southern End of Coventry Lane Near Intersection with Keller Road, Looking West ..... 22
12: Overview of Graded and Cleared Eastern Portion of Coventry Lane with Ornamental Vegetation, Looking South ..... 23
13: Overview of Staged or Discarded Concrete and Polyvinyl Chloride Stormwater Pipe and Dimensional Lumber, Looking South-Southwest ..... 23
14: Overview of Staged K-Rails on Eastern Side of Coventry Lane Near Intersection with Keller Road, Looking Southeast ..... 24
15: Overview of Vegetation Clipping Piles Near [Northwestern/]Southward turn of Coventry Lane, Looking Southeast ..... 24
16: Overview of Minimal Amounts of Modern Rubbish and Dimensional Lumber Discards, Looking South ..... 25
17: Overview of Foundation 3 with Central Portion of Ranch Complex in Background, Looking Westac ..... 26
18: Concrete Culvert Located on the North Side of Dilapidated Driveway, Looking Southwest ..... 26
19: Representative Fence/Gate Posts with Utility Poles in Background, Looking South ..... 28
20: Overview of Possible Capped Well Location, Looking Northwest ..... 28
21: Metal Crib Hay Feeder, Looking North ..... 29

# TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

## ATTACHMENTS

1: Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence
2: Tribal Letter Sample and Responses
3: Level of Significance Checklist

## CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT (Under Separate Cover)

1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of Project Boundary
2: Site Form Update

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| APE | area of potential effect |
| B.P. | Before Present |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| County | County of Riverside |
| CRHR | California Register of Historical Resources |
| DPR | California Department of Parks and Recreation |
| EIC | Eastern Information Center |
| GIS | geographic information system |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| NAHC | Native American Heritage Commission |
| project | Winchester Road U-Stor-It Project |
| RECON | RECON Environmental, Inc. |
| SR-79 | State Route 79 |
| USGS | U.S. Geological Survey |
| WPLT | Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition |

# Management Summary

This report details background information, methods, and results of the Phase I cultural resources assessment for the Winchester Road U-Stor-It Project (project). The project would develop the 11.12-acre project site with seven one-story self-storage buildings totaling 113,915 square feet and 130 recreational vehicle storage spaces. The project would also consist of off-site roadway improvements to Coventry Lane and drainage improvements at the Coventry Lane and Keller Road intersection. Further, in accordance with California Department of Transportation standards and requirements, the project would install an off-site barricade with reflective signage to close access to Elmhurst Lane and Coventry Lane from Winchester Road/State Route 79. Construction staging would take place on the project site. The area of potential effect (APE) is considered to be the entire 11.12-acre project parcel and the 1.71-acre off-site improvement area for a total of 12.83 acres.

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential effects of the project on significant cultural resources. A records search was requested from the California Historical Resources Information System, Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside, to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources occur within the survey area. The files at the Eastern Information Center indicate that one cultural resource has been recorded within the APE (P-33-007802).

RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) performed the cultural resources survey on August 2, 2023 with an additional survey of the proposed off-site improvement area performed on March 5, 2025. RECON located the remnant footprint of P-33-007802 (a concrete foundation) along with several ancillary features. RECON recommends P-33-007802 considered not a significant resource under the California Environmental Quality Act or County of Riverside criteria. No new significant or potentially significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources were observed during the survey of the APE. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect known historical resources. The APE is noted to have received surface disturbance by structure development, pad grading, dirt roads, improved roads, past agricultural ground disturbing activities, periodic discing and vegetation mowing maintenance, grading associated with the construction of Winchester Road/State Route 79, channelizing a watercourse, storm water features, and the development of several structures across the parcel. Given past disturbances, the possibility of buried intact significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources being present within the project APE is considered low. Therefore, RECON recommends no further cultural resources work for the project.

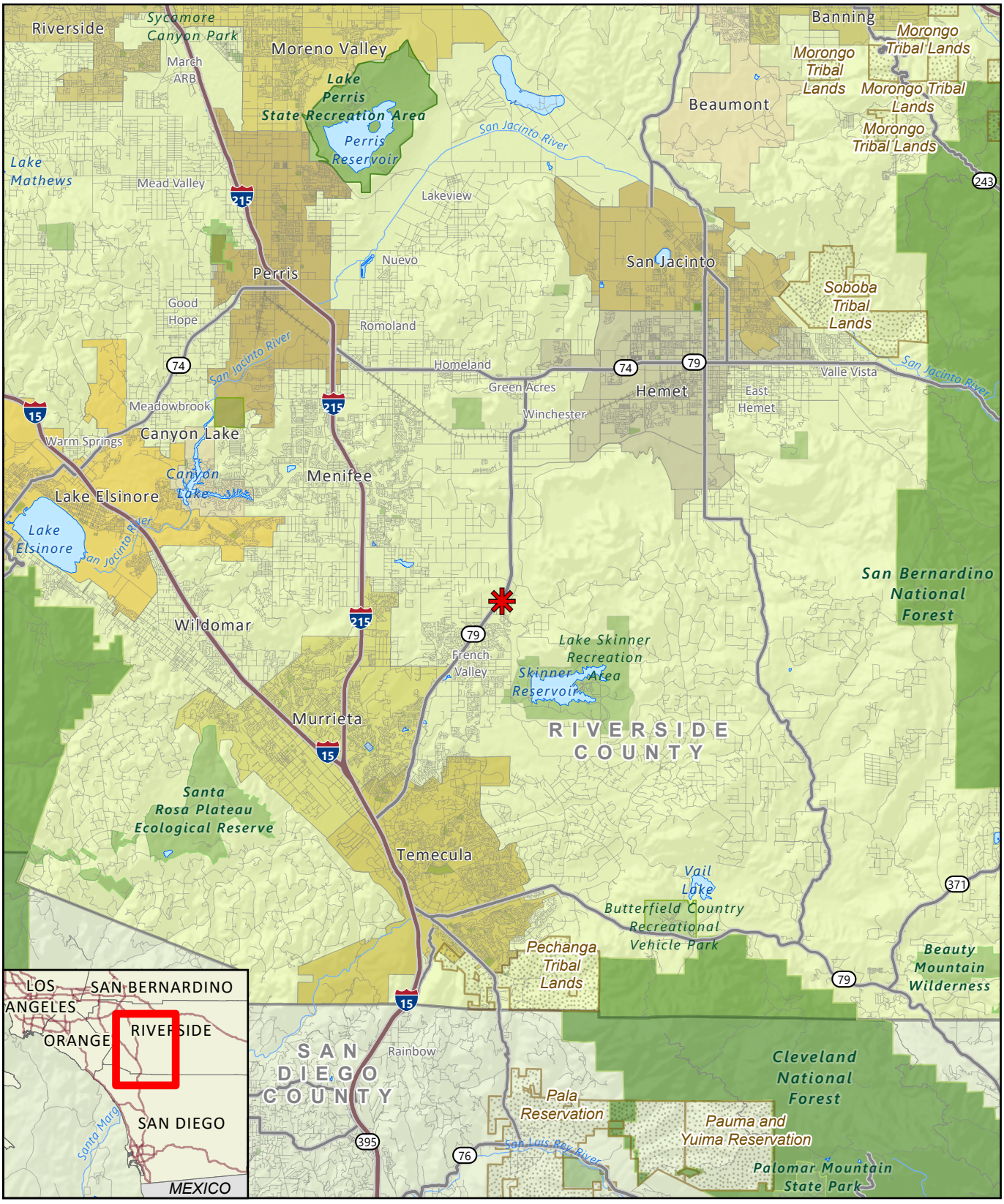
# 1.0 Introduction and Project Description

This report details background information, methods, and results of the Phase I cultural resources assessment for the Winchester Road U-Stor-It Project (project). The project area is in the unincorporated community of Winchester, east of Interstate 215, and northwest of Skinner Reservoir in Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The project area occurs in Section 21, Township 6 South, Range 2 West on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographical maps, Winchester, California quadrangle (Figure 2). The project area consists of vacant land with past agricultural use, situated at 33890 Winchester Road on Accessor Parcel Number 472-110-038 (Figure 3).

The applicant for the project is requesting approval from the County of Riverside (County) to construct seven one-story self-storage buildings totaling 113,915 square feet and 130 recreational vehicle storage spaces. The project would also consist of off-site roadway improvements to Coventry Lane and drainage improvements at the Coventry Lane and Keller Road intersection. Further, in accordance with California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) standards and requirements, the project would install an off-site barricade with reflective signage to close access to Elmhurst Lane and Coventry Lane from Winchester Road/State Route 79 (SR-79). Construction staging would take place on the project site. The area of potential effect (APE) or development footprint is the entire 11.12-acre parcel and the 1.71-acre off-site improvement area for a total of 12.83 acres.

## 1.1 Project Personnel

Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A., RPA, served as principal investigator. Mrs. Zepeda-Herman is a County-certified archaeologist and meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Mrs. Zepeda-Herman earned a Master of Arts in Anthropology from San Diego State University and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist. She has over 23 years of field experience involving prehistoric resources in southern California and the Southwest region. Nathanial Yerka, B.A. served as project archaeologist and principal author of the text for this report. Mr. Yerka earned a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology with a Concentration in Archaeology from the University of California, San Diego. He has over 21 years of experience involving prehistoric resources in southern California and the Southwest region. Jennifer Gutierrez oversaw copyediting. Stacey Higgins oversaw photograph production. Benjamin Arp managed the geographic information system (GIS) data and performed the GIS data analysis.




Project Location

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FIGURE 1
Regional Location

Map Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic map series, Winchester and Bachelor Mtn. quadrangles, 1979 and 1978, 06S 02W

0 Feet 2,000

Project Area of Potential Effect (APE)

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FIGURE 2
Project Location on USGS Map

Image Source: NearMap (flown January 2025)

Project Parcel

Off-site Improvements

Barricade Area

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FIGURE 3

Project Location on Aerial Photograph

# 2.0 Setting

## 2.1 Natural Setting

The project area lies west of the San Jacinto Mountains at the western end of French Valley. The 12.83-acre APE is composed of disturbed vacant land with improved and dirt roadways. The topography is generally flat with a slight slope from north to south and ranges in elevation between 1,418 to 1,445 feet above mean sea level. The project is underlain with Quaternary very old axial channel deposits (Qvoa) and Triassic Phyllite (Trmp). The Quaternary channel deposits occur within the upper 5 to 7 feet with the Triassic Phyllite extending to a maximum depth of 12 feet (Morton and Miller 2006).

The project area is covered by ruderal and non-native grasses. Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*) and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.) trees occur on-site as well. Elmhurst Lane and Coventry Lane form the northern boundary with undeveloped parcels north of these roads. A commercial development is to the south, Winchester Road forms the western boundary, and undeveloped and commercial properties are to the east. Numerous dirt roads and paths cross the project area.

## 2.2 Cultural Setting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 2.2.4 Ethnohistory

Ethnographically, the project area falls within an area where traditional Cahuilla and Luiseño territories intersect. The Cahuilla territorial range encompassed much of the geographic center of southern California, from the Colorado Desert north of the Chocolate Mountains and across to Borrego Springs, westerly along Palomar Mountain, northerly to the Santa Ana River near Riverside, then easterly along the San Bernardino Mountains to Orocopia Mountain, and the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains (Bean 1978). The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking group. The Cahuilla practiced a typical bifurcated division of labor with regard to hunting and gathering; men taking game through the use of nets, blinds, drives, bow and arrow, snares, traps, and clubs, while women collected acorns, mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, a variety of seeds, wild fruits, roots, tubers, and berries (Bean 1978). Lawton and Bean (1968) noted that the Cahuilla also practiced a proto-agriculture, harvesting corn, beans, squashes, and melons like the Colorado River tribes. Cahuilla constructed an irrigation ditch system to assist in watering their crops (Wilke and Lawton 1975) Permanent Cahuilla villages were located near convenient water sources, and often were moved due changes in water availability, flash floods, or intergroup strife. Due to their location, the Cahuilla generally remained outside Spanish and other Euro-American forays into southern California until development of *assistencias* in San Bernardino, Santa Ysabel, and Pala in the early 1800s (Bean 1978).

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

### 2.2.5 Historic Period

The Spanish Period in California (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego Mission in 1769, San Carlos Borromeo (Carmel) in 1770, and San Gabriel Arcángel in 1771. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel claimed the areas around Riverside, Jurupa, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass. The opening of the mission system created the need to link Alta California with Sonora. Juan Bautista de Anza of Tubac was commissioned to open a road across the Colorado Desert to San Gabriel and on to Monterey. The first de Anza Expedition took place between 1774 and 1775. Anza stopped in the vicinity of present-day Riverside at an Indian Village along the Santa Ana River southwest of Mount Rubidoux (Hoover et al. 2002).

During the Mexican Period (1821–1848), the missions were secularized, opening vast tracts of former mission lands for private use and settlement. The numerous grants dramatically expanded the rancho

system. A total of 16 land grants were established in what became Riverside County; Temecula and Pauba land grants are both approximately six miles south. Felix Valdez was granted 26,608.94 acres of the Temecula landgrant and Vicente Moraga was granted 26,597.96 acres of the Pauba landgrant in 1844 by Governor Manuel Micheltorena (Van Horn 1974). In 1860, Luis Vignes was granted both landgrants (California State Lands Commission 1982). Cattle ranching and agriculture still dominated the economy during the Mexican Period. The Mexican period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican-American War (1846–1848; Rolle 1998). California became a state in 1850. American influence in the Riverside area began slowly, but the construction of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 spurred a great influx of homesteaders, developers, and speculators.

# 3.0 Regulatory Background

## 3.1 State

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

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

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

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

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

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

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

## 3.2 County Regulations

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

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

a. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns in Riverside County's history and cultural heritage.

b. Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of Riverside County or its communities.

c. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, Riverside County region, or method of construction that represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values.

d. Has yielded or may likely yield information important to Riverside County, state of California, or national prehistory or history.

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

# 4.0 Methods

The Phase I survey included an archival search, a sacred lands search, a review of historic aerial photographs, and an on-foot survey of the project area. A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 20, 2023, requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File to

identify spiritually significant and/or sacred sites and traditional use areas in the proposed project vicinity. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of local Native American tribes, bands, or individuals who may have concerns or interests in the cultural resources of the project.

On July 20, 2023, RECON requested a cultural records and literature search of the project area with a one-mile radius from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California Riverside in order to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historical cultural resources occur within or near the project area. However, due to the backlog at the EIC, RECON completed a self-search on September 5, 2023.

RECON archaeologist Nathanial Yerka performed the Phase I cultural resources assessment on August 2, 2023 and March 5, 2025. The primary goal of the pedestrian investigation was to determine (1) if there are previously unrecorded cultural resources present, and if so, document the resources' locations and what they consist of, and (2) to update conditions of previously recorded cultural resources. The survey area was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools or fragments, ceramics, milling features, and human remains. Photographs and field notes were taken to document the environmental setting and general conditions. RECON used an Apple iPad running ESRI's ArcGIS Collector application paired with a Trimble R1 sub-meter global positioning system (GPS) unit containing shapefiles and aerial photography to pinpoint location in real-time, which was used to navigate the survey area.

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

# 5.0 Results

## 5.1 Records Search

The records search indicated 28 archaeological investigations were completed within one mile of the project area, 3 of which include or are adjacent to the APE. The EIC records search also identified 33 previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the project area. Confidential Attachment 1 provides a list of the indicated archaeological investigations, as well as a map of the previously recorded resources occurring within the requested search buffer. Of the 33 previously recorded cultural resources, 20 are prehistoric resources (of which 6 are prehistoric isolated artifacts), and 13 are historic-era resources (Table 1). One previously recorded resource is recorded within the APE (P-33-007802).

| Table 1<br>Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the APE | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Number | Trinomial Number | Period | Site Type | Recording Events |
| P-33-001105 | CA-RIV-001105 | Prehistoric | Pictographs | 1965 (A. Haenszel, n/a); 1980 (Schroth, Archaeological Resource Management Corp.); 1990 (C.E. Drover and D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover); 2012 (Stacie Wilson and Stephanie Klock, AECOM) |
| P-33-001270 | CA-RIV-001270 | Prehistoric | Lithic scatter; Bedrock milling feature; determined a Non-site | 1978 (S. Bouscaren); 1980 (Scroth, Archaeological Resource Management Corp.); 1990 (C.E. Drover and D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover 13522 Malena Dr. Tustin Ca 92680); 1999 (Larry J. Pierson, Brian F. Smith and Associates) |
| P-33-003844 | CA-RIV-003844 | Historic | Foundations/structure pads; Landscaping/ orchard; Privies/dumps/ trash scatters; Wells/ cisterns; Other - Fieldstone stockpile | 1990 (C.E. Drover and D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover, Tustin, CA.); 1999 (Larry J. Pierson, Brian F. Smith & Associates, San Diego, CA.) |
| P-33-003845 | CA-RIV-003845 | Prehistoric | Bedrock milling feature | 1990 (C.E. Drover and D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover, Tustin, CA.) |
| P-33-003846 | CA-RIV-003846 | Prehistoric | Lithic scatter; Bedrock milling feature | 1990 (C.E. Drover and D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover, Tustin, CA.) |
| P-33-007799 | -- | Historic | Farm/ranch | 1983 (J. Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.) |
| **P-33-007802** | **--** | **Historic** | **Ancillary building - barn** | **1983 (J. Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)** |
| P-33-008105 | CA-RIV-006019 | Prehistoric | Bedrock milling feature; Habitation debris | 1997 (D. McDougall, k. Moslak, T. Webb, D. Bircheff, M. Selverston, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, CA); 1999 (S. Ashkar, S. Hilton, Jones & Stokes) |
| P-33-008859 | CA-RIV-006289 | Prehistoric | Bedrock milling feature | 1999 (Natasha Johnson, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA) |
| P-33-008860 | CA-RIV-006290 | Prehistoric | Bedrock milling feature | 1999 (Michael Hogan, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA) |
| P-33-008861 | CA-RIV-006291 | Prehistoric | Bedrock milling feature | 1999 (Natasha Johnson, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA) |
| P-33-008862 | CA-RIV-006292 | Prehistoric | Bedrock milling feature | 1999 (Natasha Johnson, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA) |
| P-33-008863 | CA-RIV-006293 | Prehistoric | Bedrock milling feature | 1999 (Natasha Johnson, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA) |
| P-33-008864 | CA-RIV-006294 | Prehistoric | Bedrock milling feature | 1999 (Natasha Johnson, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA) |
| P-33-008865 | CA-RIV-006295 | Prehistoric | Bedrock milling feature | 1999 (Natasha Johnson, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA) |
| P-33-008866 | CA-RIV-006296 | Prehistoric | Bedrock milling feature | 1999 (Natasha Johnson, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA) |
| P-33-009661 | CA-RIV-006461H | Historic | Foundations/structure pads; Wells/cisterns; Walls/fences | 1999 (Michael Hogan, CRM TECH) |
| P-33-011229 | -- | Prehistoric | Isolate - metate | 2001 (William Sawyer, Caroline Braker, LSA Associates, Inc.) |
| P-33-011230 | -- | Prehistoric | Isolate - metate and hammerstone | 2001 (William Sawyer and Caroline Braker, LSA Associates, Inc.); 2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI) |

| Table 1<br>Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the APE | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Number | Trinomial Number | Period | Site Type | Recording Events |
| P-33-011232 | -- | Prehistoric | Isolate - metate and hammerstone | 2001 (William Sawyer, Caroline Braker, LSA Associates, Inc.) |
| P-33-011258 | -- | Historic | Privies/dumps/trash scatters | 2001 (William Sawyer, Caroline Braker, LSA Associates, Inc); 2009 (Matthew Wetherbee and Matt Gonzalez, PCR Services Corporation); 2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI); 2021 (Tracy A Stopes, Brain F Smith Associates) |
| P-33-011441 | CA-RIV-006826H | Historic | Privies/dumps/trash scatters | 1979 (A. Curl, Riverside Municipal Museum); 2005 (M. Robinson, Jones & Stokes); 2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI); 2012 (Stacie Wilson and Stephanie Klock, AECOM) |
| P-33-011442 | -- | Prehistoric | Isolate - hammerstone | 2002 (Michelle Campbell & Karen Swope, California Dept. of Transportation); 2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI); 2012 (Stacie Wilson and Stephanie Klock, AECOM) |
| P-33-013871 | CA-RIV-011964 | Historic | Road; Highway/trail | 2002 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.); 2003 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.); 2007 (Cooley, Theodore and Patterson, Joshua, Jones & Stokes); 2008 (Andrew Bursan, ICF Jones and Stokes); 2012 (Wilson, Stacie and Gibson, Jill, AECOM); 2012 (Wilson, Stacie and Gibson, Jill, AECOM); 2013 (Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2013 (Julie Roy, AECOM) |
| P-33-014715 | -- | Prehistoric | Lithic scatter | 2003 (Aislin-Kay, Marnie, Michael Brandman Associates) |
| P-33-016682 | -- | Historic | Bridge | 2005 (Shaver, Noelle, Jones & Stokes) |
| P-33-016684 | CA-RIV-008736 | Historic | Mines/quarries/ tailings | 2006 (Shave, C.L., M. Robinson, Jones & Stokes); 2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI) |
| P-33-017628 | -- | Prehistoric | Isolate - metate | 2008 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH) |
| P-33-020534 | CA-RIV-010435 | Historic | Road; Highway/trail | 2011 (Patrick Stanton, Statistical Research, Inc.) |
| P-33-020545 | CA-RIV-010446 | Historic | Road; Highway/trail | 2011 (Patrick Stanton, Statistical Research, Inc.) |
| P-33-021033 | -- | Historic | Landscaping/ orchard; Walls/fences; Farm/ranch | 2012 (AECOM); 2017 (K. Davison, M. Villalobos) |
| P-33-021114 | -- | Prehistoric | Isolate - mano | 2012 (J. Smallwood, C. Bouscaren, Applied Earthworks, Inc.) |
| P-33-029433 | CA-RIV-013183 | Historic | Wells/cisterns | 2021 (Tracy Stropes, Brian F Smith and Associates Inc) |
| Note: **Bold** indicates resource occurs within the APE | | | | |

# P-33-007802

P-33-007802 is a Vernacular wood frame barn that was recorded by J. Warner in 1983. The barn was noted to be rectangular in plan with a corrugated sheet metal gable roof, exposed eaves, plank siding, a hayloft overhang with opening, and an arched opening to a shed area on one side. Other noted related features were a shed, a tank house, and an altered bungalow. Warner assigned

significance to the barn as it was one of few remaining in Riverside County and stated that it is a valuable historic resource because of its unaltered condition (Warner 1983).

## 5.2 Sacred Lands File

The NAHC responded on August 21, 2023, indicating that the results of their search of the Sacred Lands File were negative (Attachment 1).

### 5.2.1 Tribal Scoping Letters

Tribal scoping letters were sent on September 12, 2023, to the tribal list provided by the NAHC (Attachment 2). RECON received two responses as of the writing of this report. On September 12, 2023, Geramy Martin from the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians stated in part that the tribe is unaware of any specific cultural resources that may be affected by the project; however, if there is the discovery of any cultural resources during the development of this project, to please contact their office immediately for further evaluation. Also on September 12, 2023, BobbyRay Esparza from the Cahuilla Band of Indians confirmed receipt of the letter and will review for comment or any concern. Cheryl Madrigal, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, responded via an emailed letter dated October 13, 2023 and indicated that the Band had no information and to work with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and/or the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. Jeremy Cummings, from the THPO's office for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians responded via email on October 18, 2023 with a letter dated September 25, 2023 requesting any cultural resources report and site records, a copy of the records search, and the presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor during ground disturbing activities. The Tribal Scoping Letter along with these responses are found in Attachment 2. Any later responses received shall be forwarded to the client.

## 5.3 Historic Aerial Photographs and Topographic Maps

A review of historic aerial photographs and topographic maps exhibit the APE disturbed by structure development, roads, and agriculture as early as 1938, the date of the first available aerial and map. The 1938 aerial also exhibits a south-trending drainage that crosses the western portion of the APE. The 1938 topographic map represents four structures and a north-south access road connecting to the current alignment of Keller Road. The 1954 topographic map represents the removal of two structures within the APE and the addition of an east-west driveway, as well as the addition of the current alignment of Winchester Road/State Route 79 (SR-79). The 1967 photograph exhibits the two structures, the east-west driveway crossing the south-trending drainage, growth of ornamental trees surrounding the structures, as well as the alignment for Winchester Road/SR-79 is noted in 1967. The addition of an ancillary structure is represented just north of the two structures on the 1975 topographic map; these three structures remain represented on the 1979 and 1986 topographic maps but are removed by the 2012 topographic map series; it is indeterminable during the review of available aerial photographs the presence of the circa 1975 ancillary structure. The area north of the two structures is graded and fenced by the 1978 aerial photograph and exhibits the staging of equipment and numerous vehicles. The eastern structure is removed between 1978 and 1985 and the western structure is removed between 1985 and 1996. The northwestern portion of the current

alignment of the northwest-southeast Elmhurst Lane is added between 1978 and 1985. Between 1996 and 2002 the addition of the mostly north-south alignment of the current Coventry Lane with a northwest-southeast connection to Elmhurst Lane is exhibited. An east-west stormwater culvert crossing the southern end of Coventry Lane at the intersection with Keller Road is also exhibited during this period. The 2002 photograph exhibits continued agricultural disturbance along the eastern boundary. The stormwater culvert and road improvements to the intersection of Elmhurst Land and SR-79 are exhibited between 2012 and 2014. No notable changes occur in subsequent photographs (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2025).

## 5.4 Survey

RECON archaeologist Nathanial Yerka completed the cultural resources pedestrian survey of the 11.12-acre parcel adjacent to Winchester Road/SR-79 on August 2, 2023; an additional survey of the 1.71-acre off-site improvement area was performed on March 5, 2025. One historic-era resource was observed. No prehistoric resources were noted.

The survey started at the western corner along Winchester Road/SR-79 and moved northeast to the northern project corner with 15-meter northeast-southwest transects that translated southeast across the APE. Ground visibility was poor across most of the APE due to dense non-native ground cover with some areas presenting bare dirt owed to rodent activity (Photographs 1 through 4). The APE is disturbed by structure development, roads, agriculture, and varying materials of surface debris. The northwestern project boundary exhibits ground disturbance owed to the construction of the adjacent Winchester Road/SR-79 right-of-way. The northeastern project boundary exhibits disturbance owed to the construction of the adjacent Elmhurst Lane and improvements that support the south-trending drainage. Grading and agricultural disturbance is noted along the adjacent property to the southeast, as well as to the southwest, which exhibits the development of a single-family residence, ancillary structures, and landscaping. The APE exhibits several remnant-built features that appear to have been contemporaneous with P-33-007802 (Confidential Attachment 2). These features include three concrete foundations (one of which is of the previously recorded P-33-007802 barn), one concrete culvert, one driveway, eight metal fence/gate posts with two gates, a fenced area with a possible cap to a well, utility poles, as well as various farming/ranching ancillary equipment and implements (Photograph 5). The barn superstructure noted in the recording of P-33-007802 has been demolished; only the concrete foundation which measures 52 feet (east/west) by 40 feet (north/south) remains. Noted additional features referenced in the recording—shed, a tank house, and an altered bungalow—have also been demolished. The project APE has also received periodic discing and vegetation mowing maintenance. Other noted surface disturbances include perimeter fencing, small secondarily placed granite boulders, dispersed broken pieces of concrete and asphalt, imported gravel, dimensional lumber, rubber tires, a 2-foot closed end section of 30-inch interior diameter concrete storm drainpipe, vegetation waste piles, and a small amount of modern trash composed of consumer bottle glass, paper, and plastic (mostly near the Winchester Road/SR-79 right-of-way).

PHOTOGRAPH 1
Overview of Northwestern Project APE Boundary from
Western Project Corner, Looking Northeast

PHOTOGRAPH 2
Overview of APE from Northern Project Corner, Looking South

PHOTOGRAPH 3
Overview of APE from Eastern Project Corner, Looking West

PHOTOGRAPH 4
Overview of Southwestern Project APE Boundary from Southern Project Corner, Looking Northwest

PHOTOGRAPH 5
Overview of Remnant Concrete Foundation of P-33-007802,
Looking Northeast

An additional survey was performed on March 5, 2025, and consisted of 1.71 acres of off-site improvement areas that include a portion of the SR-79/Elmhurst Lane intersection and a buffered area surrounding the current Coventry Lane.

The 0.07-acre barricade area within the intersection of SR-79 and Elmhurst Lane is fully developed with paved roadway lined by curved three-wave metal guardrails with wooden posts atop [and adjacent to the southeast] a modern concrete culvert (Photographs 6 and 7). Occurring approximately 530 feet to the southeast is the intersection of Elmhurst Lane and Coventry Lane, the northwestern end of the buffered Coventry Lane off-site improvement area that covers 1.64 acres (Photographs 8 and 9) and ends at the intersection of Coventry Lane and Keller Road (Photograph 10). The approximately 1,460-foot-long Coventry Lane is improved by imported base material and a modern stormwater feature at the southern end. The stormwater feature is a east-west culvert consisting of a 2-foot interior diameter corrugated metal pipe with two 3-point angled decorative cinder block headwalls that stand 3 feet in height (Photograph 11). The buffered Coventry Lane right-of-way exhibited graded portions adjacent to the roadway alignment (Photograph 12) with surface disturbances including a mix of metal and wooden perimeter fencing, staged or discarded concrete and polyvinyl chloride stormwater pipe and dimensional lumber, staged and stacked concrete K-Rails, ornamental vegetation, vegetation clippings, and minimal modern rubbish (Photographs 13 through 16).

## P-33-007802—Newly Observed Features

In addition to the 52-foot (east/west) by 40-foot (north/south) remnant barn concrete foundation, two additional concrete foundations were observed (see Confidential Attachment 2). Foundation 2, located 190 feet at 80 degrees from the southeast corner of the barn foundation, measures 17 (east/west) by 8 (north/south) feet and exhibits metal bolt anchors along the perimeter with fragments of a remnant dimensional lumber footer, and most likely was associated with either the referenced shed or tank house. Foundation 3, located 145 feet at 100 degrees from the southeast corner of the barn foundation, is an L-shaped foundation with the main portion to the east measuring 45 feet (north/south) by 14 feet (east/west) (Photograph 17). The western extension from the northwest corner measures 20 feet (east/west) by 5 feet (north/south) and is most likely associated with the referenced altered bungalow.

One form-board construction concrete culvert was observed on the north side of the driveway (Photograph 18). The north-facing poured concrete intake headwall sits flush against the east-west driveway and aids the channelized delivery of drainage water beneath the driveway and ultimately dispersed to the southern portion of the current project APE. The concrete structure measures 60 inches wide at the base, 50 inches wide at the top, 31 inches in height, and is 8 inches thick at the top. The structure exhibits a centrally located 22-inch interior diameter corrugated metal drainage pipe.

A 250-foot portion of an east-west dilapidated asphalt driveway was observed leading from the western corner of the project APE to the central area of the ranch complex.

PHOTOGRAPH 6
Overview of Barricade Area at Intersection of SR-79 and Elmhurst Lane,
Looking Northeast

PHOTOGRAPH 7
Overview of Barricade Area at Intersection of SR-79 and Elmhurst Lane,
Looking Southwest

PHOTOGRAPH 8
Overview of Northwestern End of Coventry Lane at Intersection with Elmhurst Lane, Looking Southeast

PHOTOGRAPH 9
Overview of [Northwestern/]Southward Turn of Coventry Lane, Looking South

PHOTOGRAPH 10
Overview of Southern End of Coventry Lane at Intersection with Keller Road, Looking North

PHOTOGRAPH 11
Overview of Modern Stormwater Feature Crossing Southern End of Coventry Lane Near Intersection with Keller Road, Looking West

PHOTOGRAPH 12
Overview of Graded and Cleared Eastern Portion of Coventry Lane with Ornamental Vegetation, Looking South

PHOTOGRAPH 13
Overview of Staged or Discarded Concrete and Polyvinyl Chloride Stormwater Pipe and Dimensional Lumber, Looking South-Southwest

PHOTOGRAPH 14
Overview of Staged K-Rails on Eastern Side of Coventry Lane Near Intersection with Keller Road, Looking Southeast

PHOTOGRAPH 15
Overview of Vegetation Clipping Piles Near [Northwestern/]Southward turn of Coventry Lane, Looking Southeast

PHOTOGRAPH 16
Overview of Minimal Amounts of Modern Rubbish and Dimensional Lumber Discards, Looking South

PHOTOGRAPH 17
Overview of Foundation 3 with Central Portion of Ranch Complex in Background, Looking West

PHOTOGRAPH 18
Concrete Culvert Located on the North Side of Dilapidated Driveway, Looking Southwest

Eight metal fence/gate posts along with two metal gates were observed near the central portion of the current project APE (Photograph 19). The posts are filled with concrete. Seven of the metal posts are $^{5}/_{8}$-inch thick with 6-inch interior diameter. Two of the metal posts have metal gates attached. One post is galvanized steel with a metal shackle attached.

A four-cornered fenced area with a possible cap to a well was observed near the eastern project APE corner (Photograph 20). Two sections of chain-link fencing along with two sections of galvanized steel corral fencing covered in horse fencing encircle one galvanized steel capped pipe inserted into an exposed section of pipe emerging from the ground.

At least two utility poles are located within the central area of the ranch complex. One of the poles exhibits a light standard.

One metal crib hay feeder was observed along the southern portion of the southeast project boundary (Photograph 21). The feeder measures 10 feet in length with a width of 4 feet and 3 inches. The feeder exhibits areas of repair with replacement sheets of metal and rebar.

# 6.0 Management Recommendations

## 6.1 Evaluation of Resources

No significant prehistoric or historic cultural material was observed during the cultural resources survey of the APE. The superstructure of the barn in the recording of P-33-007802 has been demolished with only the concrete foundation remaining. Noted additional features referenced in the recording—shed, a tank house, and an altered bungalow—have also been demolished. RECON observed other remnant-built features within the APE that are proximal to the previously recorded barn location that appear to have been contemporaneous with P-33-007802; these features include two additional concrete foundations, one concrete culvert, one driveway, eight metal fence/gate posts with two gates, a fenced area with a possible cap to a well, two utility poles, as well as various farming/ranching ancillary equipment and implements. RECON recorded the locations and attributes of these features and included them in an update to the DPR site form for P-33-007802.

The superstructure to P-33-007802 (barn) has been demolished with only the concrete foundation remaining. The barn—owned by E.C. and Patricia Box at the time of recording in 1983—is not associated with a significant event or person important to the nation, California's past, or locally (CEQA criteria 1 and 2, County criterion a). The barn could not be linked with persons important to Riverside County's past (County criterion b). The barn was representative of the method of construction (Vernacular wood frame barn that is rectangular in plan with a corrugated sheet metal gable roof, exposed eaves, plank siding, a hayloft overhang with opening, and an arched opening to a shed area on one side) of barns of the 1930s, therefore possessing a distinctive characteristic of type, period, region, or method of construction, but the barn has been destroyed; therefore, the foundations and other associated features do not qualify under CEQA criterion 3, County criterion c). The remnant concrete foundation or any of the newly observed features are not likely to yield information important to history (CEQA criterion 4, County criterion d); the existing research and documentation have exhausted the data potential of P-33-007802. Therefore, P-33-007802 is recommended not a significant resource under the CEQA or County significance criteria.

PHOTOGRAPH 19
Representative Fence/Gate Posts with Utility Poles in Background, Looking South

PHOTOGRAPH 20
Overview of Possible Capped Well Location, Looking Northwest

PHOTOGRAPH 21
Metal Crib Hay Feeder, Looking North

## 6.2 Recommendations

No significant or potentially significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources were observed during the survey of the APE. The EIC records search results indicate that one cultural resource (P-33-007802) is recorded within the APE. P-33-007802 has been demolished. RECON recorded the locations and attributes of additional features that appear to be contemporaneous with P-33-007802, included them in the update to the DPR site form for P-33-007802, and recommends P-33-007802 not a significant resource under the CEQA or County significance criteria. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect known historical resources. The project APE has been disturbed by structure development, pad grading, grading associated with the construction of Winchester Road/SR-79, dirt roads, improved roads, channelizing a watercourse, storm water features, past agricultural ground disturbing activities, periodic discing and vegetation mowing maintenance, and varying materials of surface debris. Given past disturbances, the possibility of buried intact significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources being present within the project APE is considered low. However, RECON anticipates that the local consulting Tribe(s) will request construction monitoring during the Assembly Bill 52 consultation with the County. Attachment 3 contains the Level of Significance Checklist that reflects this recommendation. Following are the mitigation measures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 7.0 Certification

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

Date: April 24, 2025

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

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# ATTACHMENTS

# ATTACHMENT 1

## Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence

# NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
**Reginald Pagaling**
*Chumash*

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
**Buffy McQuillen**
*Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki*

SECRETARY
**Sara Dutschke**
*Miwok*

PARLIAMENTARIAN
**Wayne Nelson**
*Luiseño*

COMMISSIONER
**Isaac Bojorquez**
*Ohlone-Costanoan*

COMMISSIONER
**Stanley Rodriguez**
*Kumeyaay*

COMMISSIONER
**Vacant**

COMMISSIONER
**Vacant**

COMMISSIONER
**Vacant**

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

August 21, 2023

Carmen Zepeda-Herman
RECON Environmental, Inc.

Via Email to: czepeda@reconenvironmental.com

**Re: Winchester Road U-Stor-It (R-10398) Project, Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Zepeda-Herman:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information 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

Andrew Green
*Cultural Resources Analyst*

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission**
**Native American Contact List**
**Riverside County**
**8/21/2023**

| Tribe Name | Fed (F) Non-Fed (N) | Contact Person | Contact Address | Phone # | Fax # | Email Address | Cultural Affiliation | Counties | Last Updated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians | F | Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation | 5401 Dinah Shore Drive<br>Palm Springs, CA, 92264 | (760) 699-6907 | (760) 699-6919 | pagarcia@aguacaliente.net | Cahuilla | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 7/20/2023 |
| Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians | F | Amanda Vance, Chairperson | 84-001 Avenue 54<br>Coachella, CA, 92236 | (760) 398-4722 | (760) 369-7161 | hhaines@augustinetribe.com | Cahuilla | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | |
| Cabazon Band of Mission Indians | F | Doug Welmas, Chairperson | 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway<br>Indio, CA, 92203 | (760) 342-2593 | (760) 347-7880 | jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov | Cahuilla | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | |
| Cahuilla Band of Indians | F | BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director | 52701 CA Highway 371<br>Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 763-5549 | | besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov | Cahuilla | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 6/28/2023 |
| Cahuilla Band of Indians | F | Daniel Salgado, Chairperson | 52701 CA Highway 371<br>Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 972-2568 | (951) 763-2808 | chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov | Cahuilla | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 6/28/2023 |
| Cahuilla Band of Indians | F | Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer | 52701 CA Highway 371<br>Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 763-5549 | | anthonymad2002@gmail.com | Cahuilla | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 6/28/2023 |
| La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Norma Contreras, Chairperson | 22000 Highway 76<br>Pauma Valley, CA, 92061 | (760) 742-3771 | | | Luiseno | Orange,Riverside,San Diego | |
| Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians | F | Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson | P.O. Box 189<br>Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189 | (760) 782-0711 | (760) 782-0712 | | Cahuilla | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | |
| Morongo Band of Mission Indians | F | Ann Brierty, THPO | 12700 Pumarra Road<br>Banning, CA, 92220 | (951) 755-5259 | (951) 572-6004 | abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov | Cahuilla<br>Serrano | Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | |
| Morongo Band of Mission Indians | F | Robert Martin, Chairperson | 12700 Pumarra Road<br>Banning, CA, 92220 | (951) 755-5110 | (951) 755-5177 | abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov | Cahuilla<br>Serrano | Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | |
| Pala Band of Mission Indians | F | Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer | PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road<br>Pala, CA, 92059 | (760) 891-3515 | (760) 742-3189 | sgaughen@palatribe.com | Cupeno<br>Luiseno | Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 3/23/2023 |
| Pala Band of Mission Indians | F | Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO | PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road<br>Pala, CA, 92059 | (760) 891-3537 | | awallick@palatribe.com | Cupeno<br>Luiseno | Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 3/23/2023 |
| Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Temet Aguilar, Chairperson | P.O. Box 369<br>Pauma Valley, CA, 92061 | (760) 742-1289 | (760) 742-3422 | bennaecalac@aol.com | Luiseno | Orange,Riverside,San Diego | |
| Pechanga Band of Indians | F | Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst | P.O. Box 2183<br>Temecula, CA, 92593 | (951) 770-6313 | (951) 695-1778 | eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov | Luiseno | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 8/2/2023 |
| Pechanga Band of Indians | F | Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians | P.O. Box 1477<br>Temecula, CA, 92593 | (951) 770-6171 | (951) 695-1778 | sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov | Luiseno | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 8/2/2023 |
| Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation | F | Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer | P.O. Box 1899<br>Yuma, AZ, 85366 | (928) 261-0254 | | historicpreservation@quechantribe.com | Quechan | Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 5/16/2023 |
| Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation | F | Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council | P.O.Box 1899<br>Yuma, AZ, 85366 | (760) 919-3600 | | executivesecretary@quechantribe.com | Quechan | Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 5/16/2023 |
| Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation | F | Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee | P.O. Box 1899<br>Yuma, AZ, 85366 | (928) 210-8739 | | culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com | Quechan | Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 5/16/2023 |
| Ramona Band of Cahuilla | F | John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator | P. O. Box 391670<br>Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 763-4105 | (951) 763-4325 | jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov | Cahuilla | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 8/16/2016 |
| Ramona Band of Cahuilla | F | Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson | P.O. Box 391670<br>Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 763-4105 | (951) 763-4325 | admin@ramona-nsn.gov | Cahuilla | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer | One Government Center Lane<br>Valley Center, CA, 92082 | (760) 648-3000 | | cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov | Luiseno | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 5/31/2023 |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member | One Government Center Lane<br>Valley Center, CA, 92082 | (760) 484-4835 | | lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov | Luiseno | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 5/31/2023 |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General | One Government Center Lane<br>Valley Center, CA, 92082 | (760) 689-5727 | | dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov | Luiseno | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 7/7/2023 |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member | One Government Center Lane<br>Valley Center, CA, 92082 | (760) 803-3548 | | jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov | Luiseno | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 5/31/2023 |
| Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians | F | Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair | P.O. Box 391820<br>Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 659-2700 | (951) 659-2228 | lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov | Cahuilla | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | |
| Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist | P.O. Box 487<br>San Jacinto, CA, 92581 | (951) 663-6261 | (951) 654-4198 | jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov | Cahuilla<br>Luiseno | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 7/14/2023 |
| Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer | P.O. Box 487<br>San Jacinto, CA, 92581 | (951) 663-5279 | (951) 654-4198 | jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov | Cahuilla<br>Luiseno | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | 7/14/2023 |
| Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians | F | Cultural Committee, | P.O. Box 1160<br>Thermal, CA, 92274 | (760) 397-0300 | (760) 397-8146 | Cultural-Committee@torresmartinez-nsn.gov | Cahuilla | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego | |

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 Winchester Road U-Stor-It (R-10398) Project, Riverside County.

Record: PROJ-2023-004159
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

# ATTACHMENT 2

## Tribal Letter Sample and Responses

RECON

*An Employee-Owned Company*

September 12, 2023

Temet Aguilar
Chairperson
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Reference: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester U-Stor-It Project, Winchester, Riverside County, California (RECON Number 10398)

Dear Temet Aguilar:

RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) has been tasked to conduct an archaeological survey for the Winchester U-Stor-It Project (project) located in the unincorporated community of Winchester, east of Interstate 215, and northwest of Skinner Reservoir, in Riverside County, California. The project would construct a combination of self-storage (109,450 square feet) and recreational vehicle (RV) storage (132 spaces). The self-storage use would consist of eight one-story buildings ranging in size from 4,400 to 24,000 square feet. Access to the project would be provided via one driveway along Elmhurst Lane. The project area consists of vacant land with past agricultural use, situated at 33890 Winchester Road on Assessor Parcel Number 472-110-038. The project area occurs in Section 21, Township 6 South, Range 2 West on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographical maps, Winchester, California quadrangle (see attached Figure).

A letter requesting identification of spiritually significant and sacred sites or traditional use areas in the proposed project vicinity was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). No Native American cultural resources were identified in the immediate project area. A record search was conducted of the archaeological databases maintained at the California Historical Resources Information System, Eastern Information Center (EIC) at University of California, Riverside. The files at EIC also failed to identify any prehistoric archaeological sites recorded within the proposed project area. The survey conducted by a RECON archaeologist consisted of the entirety of the project property. No prehistoric resources were identified during the survey.

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

We would also appreciate any referrals to another tribe or person knowledgeable about the cultural resources within or adjacent to the proposed project area that may be of help in the planning process with regard to Native American concerns. Please feel free to contact me if you have questions, comments, or concerns. If we have not heard from you by October 12, 2023, we will assume that you have no comments. Thank you for your assistance.

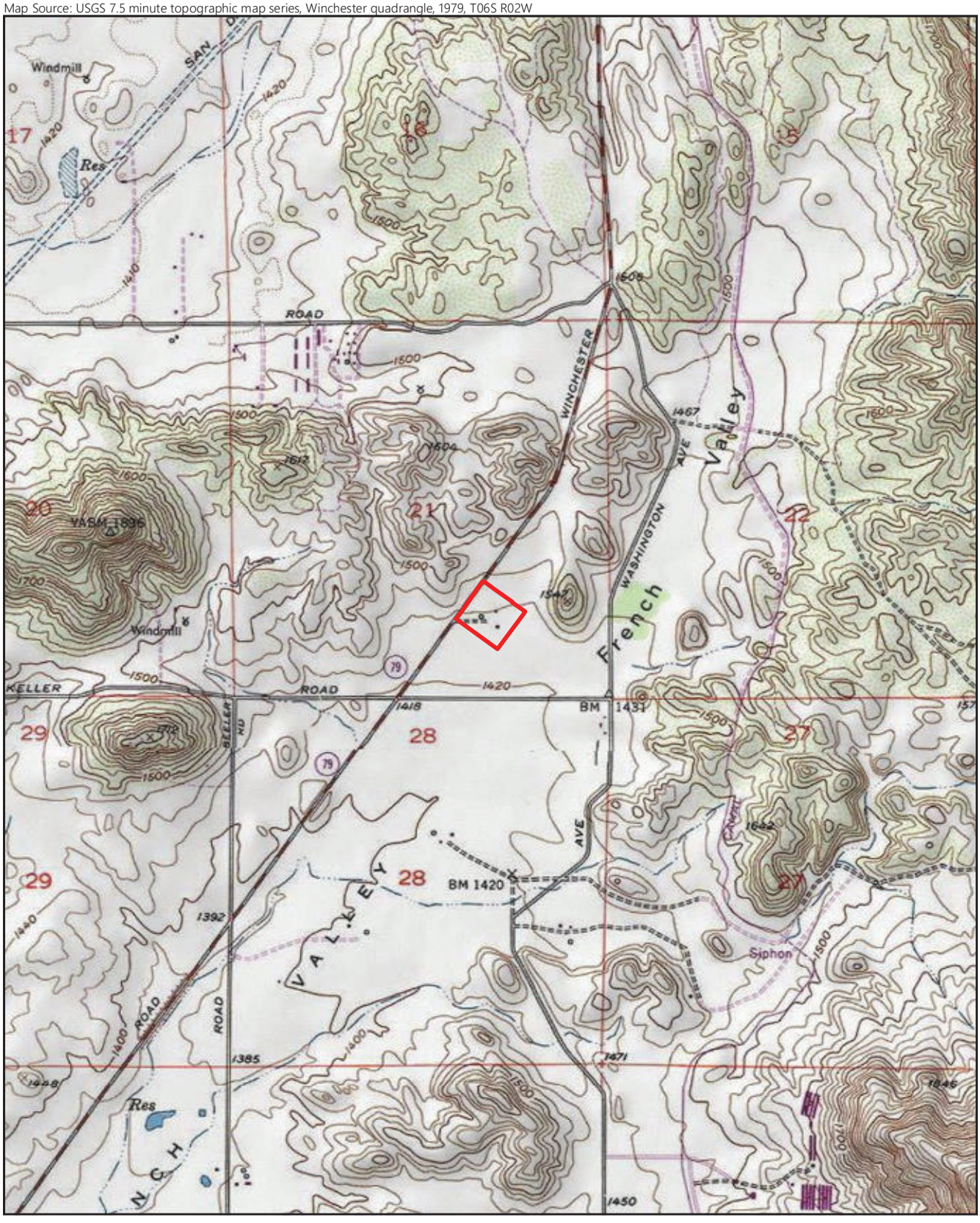
Sincerely,

Carmen Zepeda-Herman

Carmen Zepeda-Herman
Project Archaeologist

CZH:NDY:jg

Map Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic map series, Winchester quadrangle, 1979, T06S R02W




0 Feet 2,000

Project Boundary

RECON

M:\JOBS6\10398\common_gis\MXD\fig2_USGS.mxd 08/03/2023 bma

FIGURE
Project Location on USGS Map

**AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS**
**84-481 Avenue 54, Coachella CA 92236**
**Telephone: (760) 398-4722**
**Fax (760) 369-7161**
**Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance**
**Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin**
**Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin**

Date: 09/12/2023

Dear: Carmen Zepeda-Herman
Project Archaeologist

**SUBJECT**: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester U-Stor-It Project, Winchester, Riverside County, California (RECON Number 10398)

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

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

Very truly yours,

Geramy Martin

Geramy Martin, Tribal Secretary
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

## Carmen Zepeda-Herman

**From:** BobbyRay Esparza <besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 12, 2023 1:54 PM
**To:** Jennifer Gutierrez
**Cc:** Carmen Zepeda-Herman
**Subject:** [External] Re: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the for the Winchester U-Stor-It Project, Winchester, Riverside County, California (RECON Number 10398)

Received. Will review for comment or any concern. Thank you

**Respectfully,**

**BobbyRay Esparza**
**Cultural Director**
**Cahuilla Band of Indians**
**Office: 951-763-5549**
**Cell: 760-423-2773**
**Fax: 951-763-2808**
**Email: besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov**

"NOTICE: This communication may contain information that is proprietary, privileged, confidential, or otherwise legally exempt from disclosure. It is intended exclusively for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, you are not authorized to read, print, retain, copy, or disseminate this message or any part of it. If you have received this message in error, please notify the sender immediately by e-mail and delete all copies of the message."

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**From:** Jennifer Gutierrez <jgutierrez@reconenvironmental.com>
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 12, 2023 12:09 PM
**To:** BobbyRay Esparza <besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
**Cc:** Carmen Zepeda-Herman <czepeda@reconenvironmental.com>
**Subject:** Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the for the Winchester U-Stor-It Project, Winchester, Riverside County, California (RECON Number 10398)

Attached is a PDF regarding the Winchester U-Stor-It Project, Winchester, Riverside County, California. Please contact Carmen Zepeda-Herman if you have any questions or comments.

Thank You

Jennifer Gutierrez
Production Specialist

**RECON Environmental, Inc.**
3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600
San Diego, CA 92108-5726
(619) 308-9333

CA SB | SBA SB

Website | LinkedIn | Instagram | Facebook

RECON is a San Diego Top Workplace!

# Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
## CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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

October 13, 2023

**Sent via email: jgutierrez@reconenvironmental.com**
RECON Environmental
Attn: Carmen Zepeda-Herman
3111 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 600
San Diego, CA 92108-5726

**Re: Information Request for Native American Cultural Resources – Winchester U-Store-It Project**

Dear Mrs. Zepeda-Herman,

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

After reviewing the provided documents and our internal information, the Rincon Band has no information on specific Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within or surrounding the project area to share. However, this does not mean that none exists. We recommend working closely with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and/or the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, as they may have pertinent information to provide. Please provide the Rincon Band with a copy of the cultural resources study referenced in your request letter.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 323 or via electronic mail at cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to protect our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager

Bo Mazzetti, Chairman | Tishmall Turner, Vice Chair | Laurie E. Gonzalez, Council Member | John Constantino, Council Member | Joseph Linton, Council Member

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

*03-006-2023-041*

September 25, 2023

[VIA EMAIL TO:czepeda@reconenvironmental.com]
RECON
Carmen Zepeda-Herman
3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600
San Diego, CA 92108-5726

**Re: Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment For Winchester U-Store-it**

Dear Carmen Zepeda-Herman,

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

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

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

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

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 699-1143. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Jeremy Cummings
Cultural Resources Analyst
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

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

# ATTACHMENT 3

## Level of Significance Checklist

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

| APN: 472-110-038 | Project No: GPA210111, CUP210126 | | 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?
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5?
c) Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1)?

Findings of Fact: **Less Than Significant Impact.** The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment prepared for the project includes a records search from the California Historical Resources Information System, Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside, to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources occur within the survey area. The EIC records search identified one previously recorded resource, a barn (P-33-007802), within the project boundaries. The barn was recommended significant under CEQA and County criterion 3 and c as it was one of few remaining in Riverside County in its unaltered condition. The barn was representative of the method of construction (Vernacular wood frame barn that is rectangular in plan with a corrugated sheet metal gable roof, exposed eaves, plank siding, a hayloft overhang with opening, and an arched opening to a shed area on one side) of barns of the 1930s, therefore possessing a distinctive characteristic of type, period, region, or method of construction, but the barn has been destroyed; therefore, the foundations and other associated features do not qualify under CEQA criterion 3, County criterion c. The remnant concrete foundation or any of the newly observed features are not likely to yield information important to history (CEQA criterion 4, County criterion d). Therefore, the previously recorded resource (P-33-007802), along with the newly observed/recorded features, is not a significant resource under the CEQA or County significance criteria.

Proposed Mitigation: None
Monitoring: None

**Archaeological Resources**

Would the project:

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

Findings of Fact: **Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** No significant or potentially significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources were observed during the survey of the APE. The EIC records search results indicate that one cultural resource (P-33-007802) is recorded within the APE. P-33-007802 has been demolished. RECON recorded the locations and attributes of additional features that appear to be contemporaneous with P-33-007802, included them in the update to the DPR site form for P-33-007802, and recommends P-33-007802 not a significant resource under the CEQA or County significance criteria. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect known historical resources. The project APE has been disturbed by structure development, pad grading, grading associated with the construction of Winchester Road/SR-79, roads, channelizing a watercourse, past agricultural ground disturbing activities, periodic discing and vegetation mowing maintenance, and varying materials of surface debris. Given past disturbances, the possibility of buried intact significant prehistoric or historic

cultural resources being present within the project APE is considered low. However, RECON anticipates that the local consulting Tribe(s) will request construction monitoring during the Assembly Bill 52 consultation with the County.

Proposed Mitigation: **Construction Monitoring**

Monitoring Proposed:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prepared By: Carmen Zepeda Herman Date: 04/24/2025

***County Use Only***

Received By: _____ Date: _____

PD-A#_____ Related Case#_____

# CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

(Under Separate Cover)