Crestview Apartments

Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR)

Appendix D – Cultural Resources Assessment

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Crestview Apartments Project

City of Riverside, Riverside County, California

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Project No. RVA1902

National Archaeological Data Base (NADB) Information:
Type of Study: Intensive Survey
Resources Recorded: P-33-6002, P-33-6003
Keywords: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Slicks, Historic-Period Refuse
USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute *Riverside East* (1980), *California*

BCRCONSULTING LLC

July 1, 2020

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Ruth Villalobos & Associates to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crestview Apartments Project consisting of Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 256-050-012 (the project) located in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. The proposed project is located in Section 33 of Township 2 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *Riverside East* (1980), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will consist of a 237-unit apartment development within approximately 9.44 44 acres at the northwest corner of Sycamore Canyon Boulevard and Central Avenue. A cultural resources records search, intensive pedestrian field survey, tribal scoping, and paleontological sensitivity check were conducted for the project site in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search revealed that 30 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in 40 cultural resources recorded within one mile of the project site. Of the 30 previous studies on file at the EIC, three have previously assessed the entire project site. Two cultural resources (a prehistoric bedrock milling site designated P-33-6002 and a historic-period refuse scatter designated P-33-6003) have been previously identified within the project site boundaries. These resources were recorded and destroyed during archaeological monitoring of a construction excavation project in 1995 (see Keller 1995). An additional bedrock milling slick site (designated P-33-1194) had been previously identified within the project site boundaries, but field survey has shown that this resource is clearly outside the project site.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists did not record any cultural resources within the project site boundaries. Mechanical grading activities in 1995 have destroyed the resources designated P-33-6002 and 6003 and have completely altered the native landscape of the eastern half of the project site. BCR Consulting did locate Site P-33-1194, but careful site plotting has shown that the boulder containing the milling feature that comprises the resource is approximately eight meters to the west of the western project boundary. Updated Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms are provided for the destroyed sites in Appendix D. Since the two resources formerly located within the project site have been destroyed, they lack integrity and are not recommended as eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). As such, neither resource is considered a "historical resource" under CEQA. No further cultural resources fieldwork or evaluation is recommended. However, since prehistoric and historic resources have been previously recorded within the project site boundaries, and due to an adjacent prehistoric resource and numerous others in the vicinity, the project site is considered sensitive for buried cultural resources. Therefore, BCR Consulting recommends that an archaeological monitor be present during any earthmoving activities proposed within the portions of the project site that have not been subject to previous grading activities (as depicted in Appendix A). The monitor shall work under the direct supervision of a cultural resource professional who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology. The monitor shall be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect construction work in the vicinity of any find until the project archaeologist can evaluate it. In the event of a new find, salvage excavation and reporting will be required.

An aerial photograph of the project site depicting cultural resource sensitivity is included in Appendix A. Native American consultation communications completed for the project site are

provided in Appendix B. Photographs of the study area are provided in Appendix C, Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms are in Appendix D, and the paleontological sensitivity map is provided in Appendix E.

If human remains are encountered during any proposed project activities, 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 Public Resources Code 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 being granted access to the site.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Ruth Villalobos & Associates to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crestview Apartments Project consisting of Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 256-050-012 (the project) located in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, and tribal scoping have been conducted for the project site in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site is located within Section 33 of Township 2 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Riverside East* (1980), *California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site ranges from approximately 1307 to 1413 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). It exhibits variable slopes with variable aspects that generally convey water in a south and southwesterly direction towards Box Springs Canyon located along the project site's southern boundary. Artificial disturbances consist of mechanical grading in 1995 that has completely altered the natural setting of the eastern half of the project site.

Biology

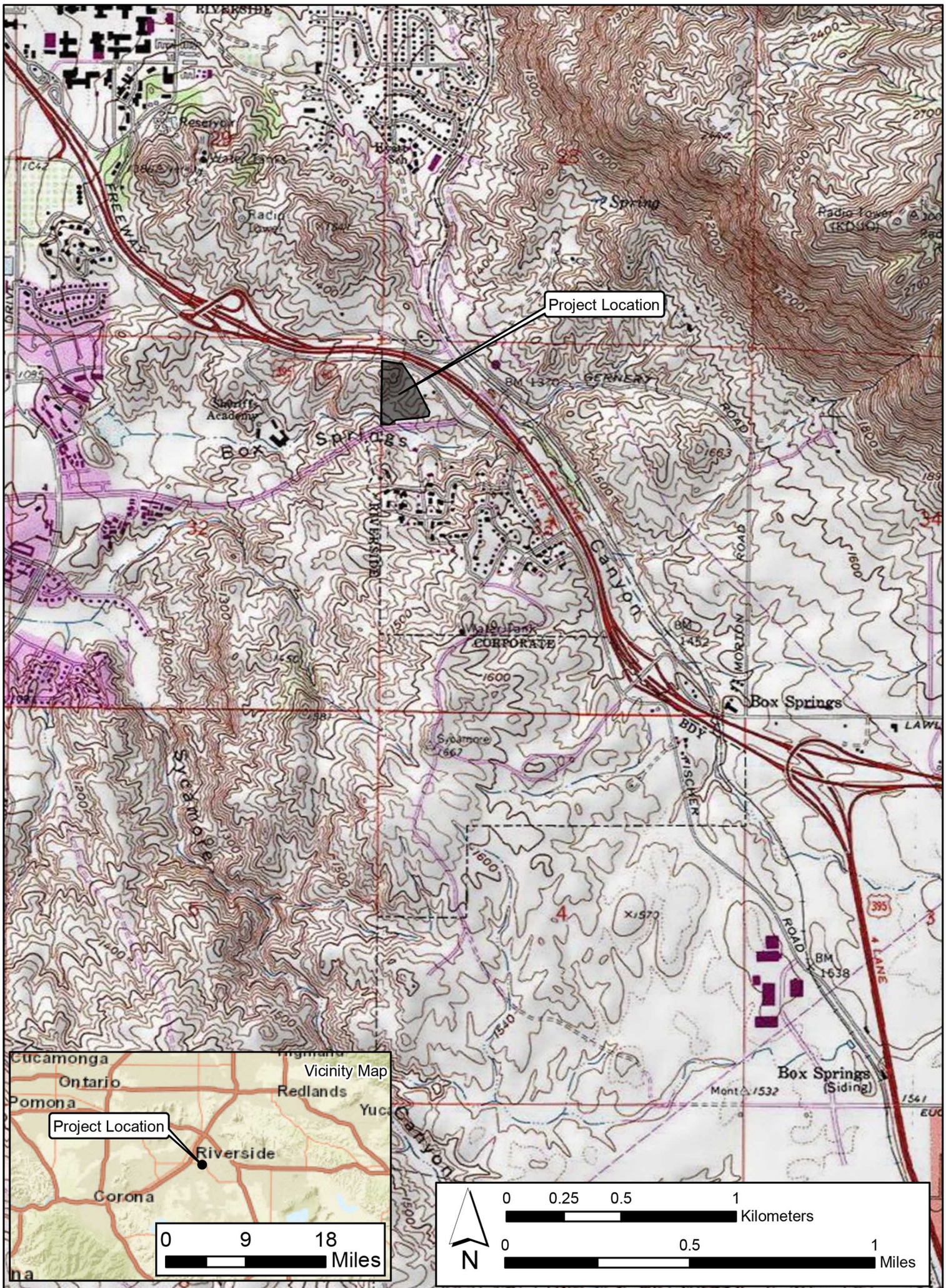
Although mechanical grading has severely impacted the native vegetation, remnants of coastal sage scrub habitat have been observed in the western half, and remnants of coastal creekside habitat in the southern portion of the project site (see Williams et al. 2008: 84-90 and 117-123). For details on prehistoric use of these vegetation communities, see Lightfoot and Parrish 2009.

Geology

The project site is located in the Peninsular Range geologic province of California that encompasses western Riverside County. It occupies the eastern margin of the Perris Block (Kenney 1999), which is bounded on the east by the San Jacinto Fault (Reynolds 1988, Morton 1972, 1977). 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. Decomposing granite in the form of reddish brown sandy silts intermixed with granitic and quartz cobbles dominates sediments observed within the project site.

CURRENT SETTING

The project site exhibits physiographic characteristics consistent with those described in the Natural Setting section above. Aerial photo research and other sources show that about 80 percent of the project site has been subject to severe disturbances associated with mechanical excavation in 1995, and during the construction of Sycamore Canyon Boulevard between 2002 and 2005 (Keller 1995; United States Department of Agriculture 1994, 2002,



BCRCONSULTING LLC

Project Location Site
Crestview Apartments Project

Figure 1

Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Riverside East, CA (1980)

Ruth Villalobos and Associates, Inc.

2005). The extreme southwestern and northwestern corners of the project site remain relatively undisturbed. Earlier sources show that the property has been crossed by unimproved roads from prior to 1901 until at least 1962 (USGS 1901, 1962). No other buildings or improvements have been indicated within the project site boundaries. The subject property was annexed into the City in 2016.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1977; Wallace and Taylor 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for Riverside County are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabtree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

The project site is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Cahuilla (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925), and the area was probably also used by Lusieño, Serrano, and Gabrielino.

Cahuilla. The Cahuilla are a member of the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of languages (Bean and Shipek 1978:550). Like other Native American groups in southern California, the Cahuilla practiced semi-nomadic hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies and commonly exploited seasonably available plant and animal resources. Spanish missionaries were the first outsiders to encounter them during the late 18th century. The Cahuilla are generally divided into three groups: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Western (or Pass) Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925). The term Western Cahuilla is preferred over Pass Cahuilla because this group is not confined to the San Gorgonio 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. Typically, the 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. Prior to Spanish occupation of California, the territory of the Luiseño 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 an extremely 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; Kroeber 1925).

Serrano. The Uto-Aztecan "Serrano" people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term "Serrano" to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the Mojave River at the time of Spanish contact. The Kitanemuk lived to the north and west, while the Tataviam lived to the west. The Serrano lived mainly to the south (Bean and Smith 1978). All may have used the western Mojave area seasonally. Historical records are unclear concerning precise territory and village locations.

History

Historic-era California 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 first European to pass through the vicinity is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (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 a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

City of Riverside. The City of Riverside comprised a portion of the Spanish and Mexican empires until 1848 when it became subject to United States authority. The area officially became part of California in 1850 when California became a state. Successful introduction of citrus in the 1870s resulted in large scale development of the industry locally and soon a successful economy was flourishing. Riverside Incorporated in 1883 and originally occupied approximately 52 square miles. Thirteen miles withdrew in 1908 and the remaining incorporated 39 square miles remained consistent until expansion began in 1954 (Patterson 1971:16). Agriculture (specifically citrus cultivation) dominated the economy until World War II, during which several military installations resulted in an influx of population and diversified local industries. After the war, massive expansion accompanied significant demand for large scale housing, infrastructure, and accompanying commercial enterprises. Post war expansion and economic diversification have continued until the present. In 2018 top industries included universities, municipal services, medical services, and aerospace development (Crawford 2014:2).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA conducted the cultural resources records search. BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A. completed the field survey.

METHODS

Research

Prior to fieldwork on November 15, 2019, a records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), the local clearinghouse for cultural resource records. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within one mile of the project site. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These include 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 archaeological field survey of the project site was conducted on December 20, 2019. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site. Soil exposures were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources. Boulders were also carefully inspected for evidence of prehistoric cultural utility, including indications for milling, rock art, or shelter.

Sacred Land File Search and Tribal Scoping

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 regular mail and/or 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. Please note that correspondence with tribes during this process are for information purposes only. These communications are not intended to take the place of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Senate Bill (SB) 18 government to government consultation between tribal governments and the lead agency for CEQA. AB52 and SB18 requirements are described in detail below.

Senate Bill 18. California Senate Bill 18 states that prior to a local (city or county) government's adoption of any general plan or specific plan, or amendment to general and specific plans, or a designation of open space land proposed on or after March 1, 2005, the city or county shall conduct consultations with California Native American tribes for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to Cultural Places.

A Cultural Place is defined in the PRC sections 5097.9 and 5097.995 as:

1. Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC Section 5097.9), or;
2. Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources pursuant to Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, or any archaeological or historic site (PRC Section 5097.995).

The intent of SB-18 is to establish meaningful consultation between tribal governments and local governments ("government-to-government") at the earliest possible point in the planning process so that cultural places can be identified and preserved and to determine necessary levels of confidentiality regarding Cultural Place locations and uses. According to the Government Code (GC) Section 65352.4, "consultation" is defined as:

The meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and considering carefully the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values and, where feasible,

seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American Tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party's sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the tribes' potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional tribal cultural significance.

Assembly Bill 52. California Assembly Bill 52 was approved on September 25, 2014. As stated in Section 11 of AB 52, the act applies only to projects that have a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration filed on or after July 1, 2015.

AB 52 establishes "tribal cultural resources" (TCRs) as a new category of resources under CEQA. As defined under Public Resources Code Section 21074, TCRs are "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe" that are either: (1) included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR; included in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k); or (2) determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR set forth in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c), if supported by substantial evidence and taking into account the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. A "historical resource" as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21084.1, a "unique archaeological resource" as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(h) may also be TCRs.

AB 52 further establishes a new consultation process with California Native American tribes for proposed projects in geographic areas that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with that tribe. Per Public Resources Code Section 21073, "California Native American tribe" includes federally and non-federally recognized tribes on the NAHC contact list. Subject to certain prerequisites, AB 52 requires, among other things, that a lead agency consult with the geographically affiliated tribe before the release of an environmental review document for a proposed project regarding project alternatives, recommended mitigation measures, or potential significant effects, if the tribe so requests in writing. If the tribe and the lead agency agree upon mitigation measures during their consultation, these mitigation measures must be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document (Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21084.2, and 21084.3).

Since the City will initiate and carry out the required SB18 and AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

RESULTS

Research

Research completed through the EIC revealed that 30 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in 40 cultural resources recorded within one-mile of the project site. Of the 30 previous studies on file at the EIC, three have previously assessed the entire project site. Two cultural resources (a prehistoric bedrock milling site designated P-33-6002 and a historic-

period refuse scatter designated P-33-6003) have been previously recorded within its boundaries. These resources were recorded and destroyed during archaeological monitoring of a construction excavation project in 1995 (see Keller 1995). An additional bedrock milling slick site (designated P-33-1194) had been previously identified within the project site boundaries, but field survey has shown that this resource is clearly outside.

Table A. Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Project Site

Cultural Resource Number: Type/Description (Recorder/Year)
P-33-495: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (S. Broadbent 1971)
P-33-1187: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973
P-33-1188: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1189: Prehistoric Possible Hunting Blind (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1190: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1191: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1192: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1193: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1194: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)*
P-33-1195: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1196: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1197: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1198: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1199: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1200: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1203: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1204: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1205: Prehistoric Possible Hunting Blind (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1206: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-1319: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (B. McManis 1978)
P-33-3241: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (D. Pinto 1987)
P-33-3242: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (D. Pinto 1987)
P-33-3815: Prehist. Bedrock Milling Site (C. Drover/A. Jackson 1989; R. Wlodarski/N. Kaptain 1992)
P-33-3816: Unknown; record mis-filed.
P-33-3818: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (D. Pinto 1987)
P-33-4195: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (Schmidt 1990)
P-33-4907: Historic-Period Trash Dump (B. Love, S. Moffitt N.D.)
P-33-6002: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (J Keller 1995)**
P-33-6003: Historic-Period Trash Dump (J. Keller 1995)**
P-33-7168: Historic-Period Farm House (J. Warner 1982)
P-33-8090: Unspecified Historic-Period Site (No Author ND)
P-33-8274: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site and Historic-Period Features (D. Ballester 2007)

Cultural Resource Number: Type/Description (Recorder/Year)
P-33-8275: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (D. Ballester 2007)
P-33-11630: Historic-Period Building (Author/Date N.A.)
P-33-11825: Historic-Period Building (Author/Date N.A.)
P-33-11826: Historic-Period Building (Author/Date N.A.)
P-33-13608: Early Historic-Period Coins (M. Gardner 1973)
P-33-15743: Historic-Period Railroad Alignment (Author/Date N.A.)
P-33-15917: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (B. Wilson 2007)
P-33-15967: Isolated Prehistoric Artifact (D. Ballester 2007)

*Adjacent to the project site.
**P-33-6002 and 6003 were located within the project site, but have been destroyed by previous mechanical excavation and grading.

Table B. Cultural Resource Studies Within One Mile of the Project Site

Reports Within One Mile of Project Site
RI-15: 1986 Christopher Drover *Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Southeaster 69 KV Loop-Line And Substations, Riverside County, California*
RI-81: 1973 Michael C. Gardner *Golden Crest Residential Development: Expected Impact on Archaeological Resources**
RI-82: 1978 Charles W. McManis *Addendum to: Golden Crest Residential Development: Expected Impact on Archaeological Resources*
RI-83: 1995 Jean A. Keller *Phase IV Archaeological Monitoring of Mass Grading of Plot Plan 11677, 14.0 Acres of Land Near Riverside, Riverside County, California***
RI-980: 1980 N.A. *Archaeological Survey Report: A 358 +/- Acre Parcel Located at the Intersection of Interstate 15E and Highway 60 in Riverside County, CA*
RI-1247: 1981 Christopher E. Drover *Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of TPM 16013, Riverside, California*
RI-1538: 1982 James D. Swenson *An Archaeological Assessment of Sycamore Canyon Specific Plan Study Area, Riverside County, California*
RI-1895: 1984 Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. *Cultural resources Survey of the Highlander Annexation Area Project*
RI-2549: 1989 Christopher E. Drover *An Archaeological Assessment of Gateway Center-Long Beach Equities, Riverside County, California*
RI-3318: 1989 Scientific Resource Surveys *Cultural Resources Survey of a 14-Acre Parcel at Box Springs Near the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California*
RI-3381: 1992 Michael Hogan *Cultural Resources Assessment: Thermal Energy Storage Facility, University of California, Riverside*
RI-3553: 1992 Steve Moffit *Cultural Resources Assessment, Tentative Tracts 27420, 27506, and 25298 and Zoning Case C-19-912 Located in the Box Springs Area of the City of Riverside*
RI-3605: 1993 Robert Wlodarski *Draft Report: An Archaeological Survey Report Documenting the Effects Of The Rcic I-215 Improvement Project In Moreno Valley, Riverside County, To Orange Show Road In The City Of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California*

Reports Within One Mile of Project Site
RI-4053: 1997 Christopher E. Drover *Environmental Impact Evaluation: A Cultural Resources Impact Assessment of The Proposed Cox-Sprint Antenna Site University of California, Riverside - Riverside East 7.5' USGS Quadrangles Riverside County, California*
RI-4997: 2001 Jeanette McKenna *A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of The Proposed Chiller Plant, Tank, and Pipeline System on The University of California, Riverside Campus, Riverside, Riverside County, California*
RI-4998: 2001 Jeanette McKenna *A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of The Islander Park Retention Basins and Channel Improvements Project Area, Riverside, Riverside County, California*
RI-5054: 2002 Jeanette McKenna *TES Expansion & Satellite Plant Monitoring Program*
RI-5803: 2002 Bruce Love et al. Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Stone Canyon Project, APN 253-250-023, 5100 Quail Run Road, City Of Riverside, Riverside County, California
RI-5897: Bruce Love et al. *Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, 750 Via Pueblo Drive Apartments, in the City of Riverside, Riverside County*
RI-6088: 1998 David Bricker *First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the Improvement of Interstate Route 215/State Route 91/ State Route 60, Riverside County*
RI-6271: 2006 Susan Underbrink *Archaeological Survey of APN 258-163-010, 011, And 012, Located in the City and County of Riverside, California*
RI-6275: 2006 Sara Bholat and Evelyn Chandler *Cultural Resources Investigation of the 6.0 Acre Austin Property, City and County of Riverside, California*
RI-7958: 2008 Adrian Dorrier and Brian F. Smith *A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Alexan Cityscape Project, City of Riverside**
RI-8771: 2010 Bai "Tom" Tang *Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resource Study Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) Perris Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project In and near the Cities of Riverside, Perris, and Menifee Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2444*
RI-9287: 2014 David Brunzell *Cultural Resources Assessment Strata Crest Property City of Riverside, Riverside County, California**
RI-10258: 2015 Bai "Tom" Tang et al. *Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Quail Run Apartment Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California*
RI-10636: 2018 Annie McCausland *Historic Building Assessment for the University of California Riverside Plant Growth Environments Facility (PGEF) Project in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California*
RI-10645: 2018 Joan George *Cultural Resource Analysis for the University of California Plant Growth Environments Facility (PGEF), Riverside Country, California*
RI-10679: 2016 Carrie D. Wills and Sarah A. Williams *Cultural resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cellco Partnership and their Controlled Affiliates doing Business as Verizon Wireless Candidate "Quail Run II" 725 Central Avenue, Riverside, Riverside County, California*
RI-10693: 2006 Wayne H. Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay *Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Nextel Telecommunications Facility Candidate CA5371A-Revised (Stonecrest), 5225 Canyon Crest Drive, Riverside, Riverside County, California*

***Previously assessed the entire project site for cultural resources.**
****Previously monitored the entire project site during construction excavation.**

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists did not identify any cultural resources within the project site boundaries. Careful inspection of the areas that formerly contained the resources designated P-33-6002 and 6003 failed to yield any remaining evidence of either resource. This entire eastern portion of the project site has been subject to grading activities that have completely altered the native landscape. These activities have destroyed both resources. BCR Consulting did locate the prehistoric milling slick site designated P-33-1194, but careful site plotting using hand-held Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and aerial photo review has confirmed that this resource is adjacent to (within 10 meters), but clearly outside, the project site's western boundary. Updated Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms are provided for the destroyed sites in Appendix D. Since no project-related ground disturbance has been indicated outside the project site boundaries, there appears to be no potential to impact this resource.

The project site exhibited approximately 90 percent surface visibility in the previously graded eastern portion, and approximately 40 percent in the more highly vegetated western portion. Some rilling and sheetwashing are evident along slopes within the project site, particularly in the southwestern portion. Native vegetation included buckwheat, cholla, arroyo willow, white sage, and one palm tree accompanied by non-native shrubs and seasonal grasses.

Sacred Land File Search and Tribal Scoping

The NAHC replied on December 26, 2019. Results of Sacred Land File Search did indicate presence of Native American cultural resources, and recommended that the below groups/ individuals be contacted. BCR Consulting sent notifications to tribes on December 26, 2019. Correspondence is summarized below and available responses are attached in their entirety (Appendix B). These are up to date as of July 1, 2020.

Table C. Tribal Scoping Correspondence Summary

Groups Contacted*	Response from Tribes
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	January 9, 2020: Arysa Gonzalez Romero responded in a letter for Agua Caliente. They did not express a specific interest in the site, but did request notification if archaeological remains or resources should be discovered (attached).
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	January 9, 2020: Arysa Gonzalez Romero responded in a letter for Agua Caliente. They did not express a specific interest in the site, but did request notification if archaeological remains or resources should be discovered (attached).
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians Amanda Vance, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians Doug Welmas, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Cahuilla Band of Indians Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.

Groups Contacted*	Response from Tribes
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales	None as of May 5, 2020.
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert Dorame, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Charles Alvarez	None as of May 5, 2020.
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Robert Martin, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	None as of May 5, 2020.
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator	None as of May 5, 2020.
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians Mark Macarro, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	None as of May 5, 2020.
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians Donna Yocum, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources	December 31, 2019: Alexandra McCleary responded to state that the project is out of SMBMI ancestral territory and they would not be commenting further.
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians Steven Estrada, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians Mercedes Estrada	None as of May 5, 2020.
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Scott Cozart, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Dept.	None as of May 5, 2020.
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resources Coordinator	None as of May 5, 2020.
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.

Groups Contacted*	Response from Tribes
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	None as of May 5, 2020.
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians Amanda Vance, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians Doug Welmas, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Cahuilla Band of Indians Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales	None as of May 5, 2020.
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert Dorame, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Charles Alvarez	None as of May 5, 2020.
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Robert Martin, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	None as of May 5, 2020.
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator	None as of May 5, 2020.
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians Mark Macarro, Chairperson	None as of May 5, 2020.

***Notifications have been sent by email to all tribal representatives but two. Emails were not available for Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Chairperson Jeff Grubbe, or for Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians Chairperson Shane Chapparosa. Notifications were sent to both by US Postal Service.**

RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the two resources formerly located within the project site (designated P-19-6002 and 6003) have been destroyed, they lack integrity and are not recommended as eligible for the California Register. As such, neither resource is considered a “historical resource” under CEQA. No further cultural resources fieldwork or evaluation is recommended. However, since prehistoric and historic resources have been previously recorded within the project site boundaries, and due to an adjacent prehistoric resource and numerous others in the vicinity, the project site is considered sensitive for buried cultural resources. Therefore, prior to any earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should establish and flag off an environmentally sensitive area at the western project boundary near site P-33-1194. Although no activities are indicated that would result in direct impacts to this prehistoric resource, this extra precaution will help preclude unintentional impacts. Also, BCR Consulting recommends that an archaeological monitor be present during any earthmoving activities proposed within

the portions of the project site that have not been subject to previous grading activities (as depicted in Appendix A). The monitor shall work under the direct supervision of a cultural resource professional who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology. The monitor shall be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect construction work in the vicinity of any find until the project archaeologist can evaluate it. In the event of a new find, salvage excavation and reporting will be required.

If human remains are encountered during any proposed project activities, 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 Public Resources Code 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 being granted access to the site.

REFERENCES

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1978 *California* pp. 575-587, edited by R.F. Heizer. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith
1978 *California* pp. 570-574, edited by R.F. Heizer. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John, and Florence Shipek
1978 *California* pp. 550-563, edited by R.F. Heizer. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

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1999 *Introduction to the Natural History of Southern California.* California Natural History Guides: 13. Los Angeles: University of California Press.

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1962 *Riverside East, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map

1901 *Riverside, California* 1:62,500 topographic quadrangle map

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1962 Prehistoric Cultural Development in the Southern California Deserts. *American Antiquity* 28(2):172-180.

1977 A Half Century of Death Valley Archaeology. *The Journal of California Anthropology* 4(2):249-258.

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1978 *Ancient Peoples and Cultures of Death Valley National Monument.* Acoma Books, Ramona, California.

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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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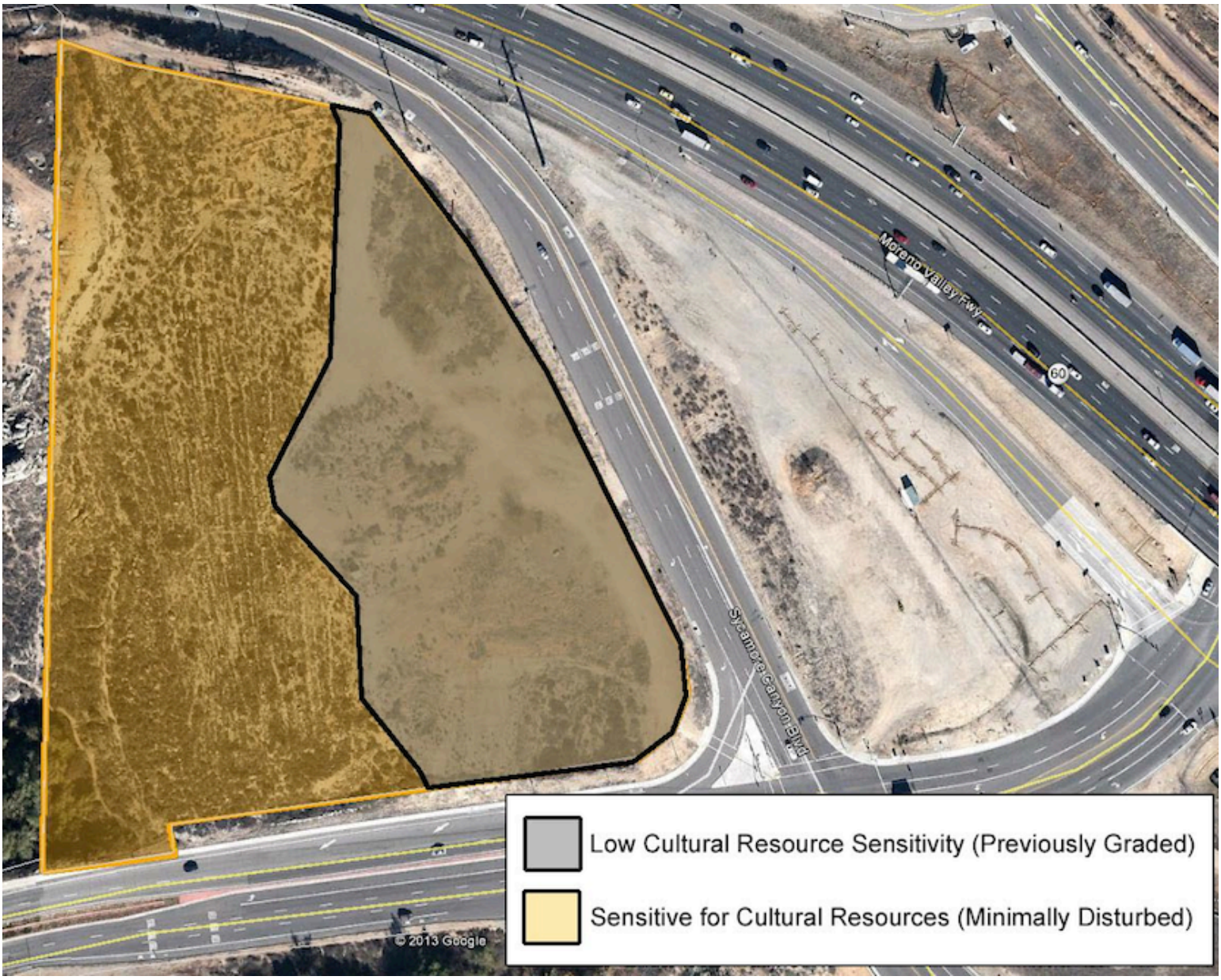
APPENDIX A

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTING CULTURAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY


Moreno Valley Fwy
60
Sycamore Canyon Blvd
© 2013 Google
Low Cultural Resource Sensitivity (Previously Graded)
Sensitive for Cultural Resources (Minimally Disturbed)

APPENDIX B

TRIBAL SCOPING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA **GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor**
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

December 26, 2019

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting LLC

VIA Email to: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

RE: Strata Crest Property 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 positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. 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 the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Staff Services Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/26/2019

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Rroad — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-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 Strata Crest Property Project, Riverside County.

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Rroad — Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 — Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno 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

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

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

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 — Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 — Vanyume
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 — Tataviam
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive — Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Fax: (909) 864-3370
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Mercedes Estrada,
P. O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mercedes.estrada@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 — Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

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 Strata Crest Property Project, Riverside County.

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

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 Strata Crest Property Project, Riverside County.

December 26, 2019

Tribal Representative

Subject: Tribal Scoping for the Annexation 118: Central/Sycamore Canyon-Strata Equity Project, Riverside, Riverside County, California

To Whom it May Concern:

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 public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, 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.

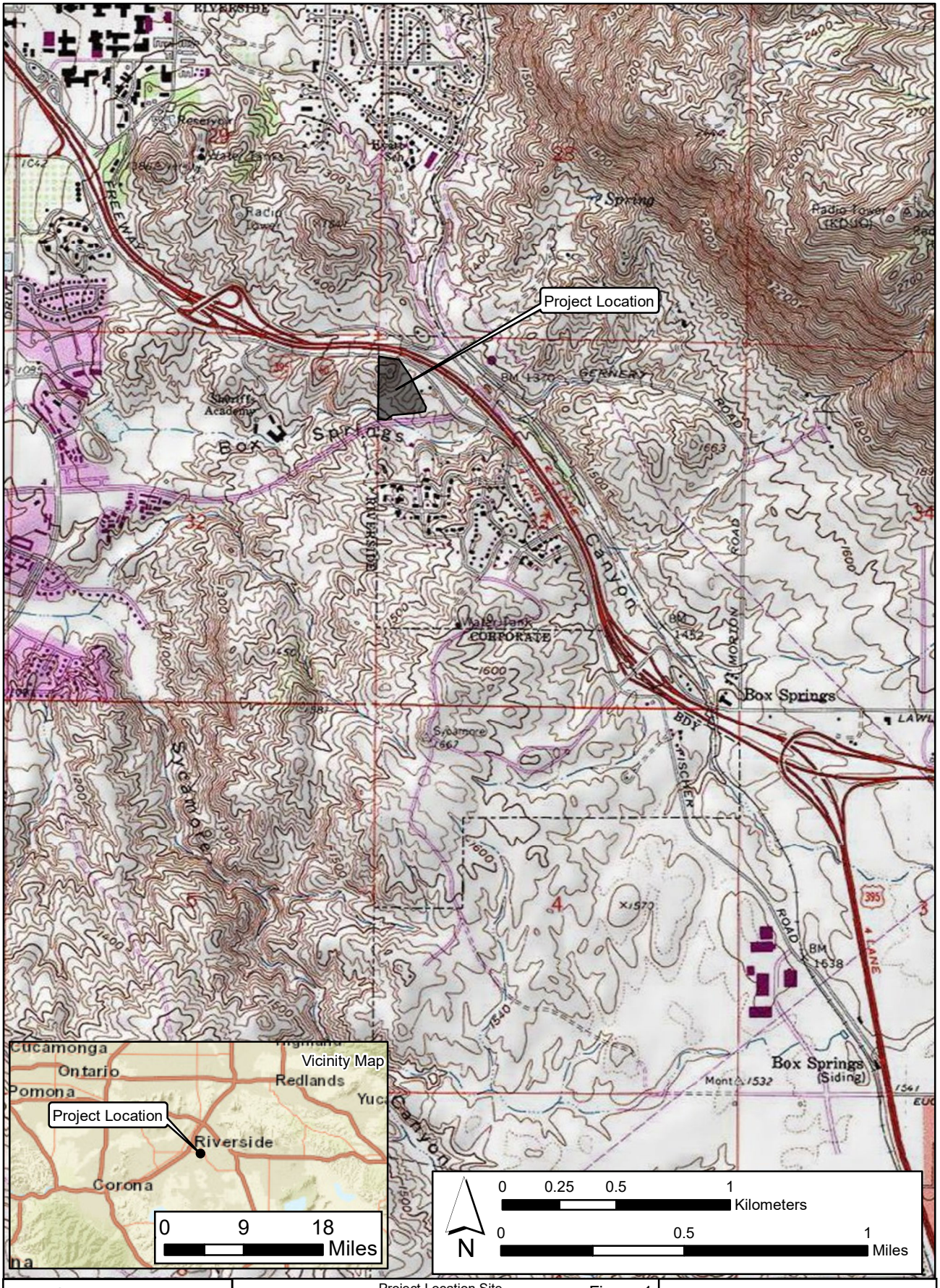
The proposed project is located in Section 33 of Township 2 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *Riverside East* (1980), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map). The project will include an annexation and accompanying Pre-Zoning and General Plan Amendment of approximately 16.6 acres at the northwest corner of Sycamore Canyon Boulevard and Central Avenue.

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 February 1, 2019. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



BCRCONSULTING LLC

Project Location Site
Strata Crest Property (APN 256-050-012) Project
Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Riverside East, CA (1980)

Figure 1

Ruth Villalobos and Associates, Inc.

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

03-013-2015-002

January 09, 2020

[VIA EMAIL TO:david.brunzell@yahoo.com]
BCRCONSULTING LLC
Mr. David Brunzell
1420 Guadalajara Street
Claremont, CA 91711

Re: Annexation 118: Central/Sycamore Canyon-Strata Equity Project, Riverside, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. David Brunzell,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Planning Cases P18-0028 (RZ), P18-0029 (VC), P18-0030 (VC-S), P18-0034 (PM), P18-0031 (CUP), P18-0032 (CUP), and P18-0033 (DR) 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:

> *We have no interest in this site. However, if the Applicant discovers archaeological remains or resources during construction, the Applicant should immediately stop construction and notify the appropriate agency and the Tribe.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)883-1327. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Arysa Gonzalez Romero
Historic Preservation Technician
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

Annexation 11: Central/Sycamore Canyon-Strata Equity Project, Riverside

From: Alexandra McCleary (alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov)

To: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

Date: Tuesday, December 31, 2019, 1:47 PM PST

Dear David,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above-referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on December 30, 2019. The proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not be requesting consulting party status with the lead agency or requesting to participate in the scoping, development, and/or review of documents created pursuant to legal and regulatory mandates.

Kind regards,

Alexandra McCleary

Alexandra McCleary
TRIBAL ARCHAEOLOGIST
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APPENDIX C

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Project Site Overview in Graded Area near (NW View)

2. Project Site Overview in Graded Area near SE Corner (SE View)

APPENDIX D

CONFIDENTIAL DPR 523 FORMS
(NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION)

APPENDIX E

PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY CHECK

Strata Crest Paleo Sensitivity

PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

INTERSTATES
HIGHWAYS
CITY
PARCELS
LOW POTENTIAL

IMPORTANT
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