

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

APN: 569-150-010	Project No: CUP No. 190059	EA Number:
<input type="checkbox"/> Potentially Significant Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant Impact

(Check the level of significance that applies)

Historic Resources

Would the project:

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

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

Proposed Mitigation: *None.*

Monitoring: *No.*

Archaeological Resources

Would the project:

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

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

Proposed Mitigation: *Archaeological monitoring during vegetation removal operations in the eastern portion of the project area due to poor ground visibility at the time of the field survey.*

Monitoring Proposed: *Yes (eastern portion).*

Prepared By: Bai "Tom" Tang

Date: April 17, 2020

County Use Only

Received by: _____ Date: _____

PD-B# _____ Related Case #: _____

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 569-150-010

**Sage Area
Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

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

Prepared for:

Joshua Steeves
32875 Red Mountain Road
Hemet, CA 92544

Prepared by:

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

April 17, 2020
(Fieldwork completed on March 6, 2020)
County of Riverside CUP No. 190059
CRM TECH Project No. 3596

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 569-150-010, Sage Area, Riverside County, California

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Date: April 17, 2020

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USGS Quadrangle: Hemet, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 28, T6S R1E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 5.03 acres

Keywords: Southwestern Riverside County; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" identified; limited archaeological monitoring recommended during vegetation removal

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between February and April 2020, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 5.03 acres of rural land near the unincorporated community of Sage, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 569-150-010, is located at 32875 Red Mountain Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 28, T6S R1E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of an indoor cannabis cultivation facility, to include a 13,563-square-foot building, storage spaces, paved parking, and associated infrastructure improvements. The County of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, historical background research, consultation with Native American representatives, and a systematic field survey. Through the various avenues of research, the study did not encounter any "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area, but the reliability of this determination is hampered by the poor ground visibility over the eastern portions of the property due to the presence of dense vegetation at the time of the survey.

Based on the research results summarized above, CRM TECH recommends to the County of Riverside a tentative finding of *No Impact* on "historical resources." However, in light of the ground visibility issue in the eastern portions of the property, where drainage features are to be installed, and because of the presence of five known prehistoric archaeological resources within a one-mile radius, CRM TECH further recommends that archaeological monitoring be required during vegetation removal operations in that portion of the project area. The monitoring program should be coordinated with the nearby Soboba and Pechanga Bands of Luiseño Indians, who may wish to participate. Further recommendations will be formulated upon completion of the monitoring program.

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INTRODUCTION

Between February and April 2020, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 5.03 acres of rural land near the unincorporated community of Sage, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 569-150-010, is located at 32875 Red Mountain Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 28, T6S R1E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of an indoor cannabis cultivation facility, to include a 13,563-square-foot building, storage spaces, paved parking, and associated infrastructure improvements. The County of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, historical background research, consultation with Native American representatives, and a systematic field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in these research procedures are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

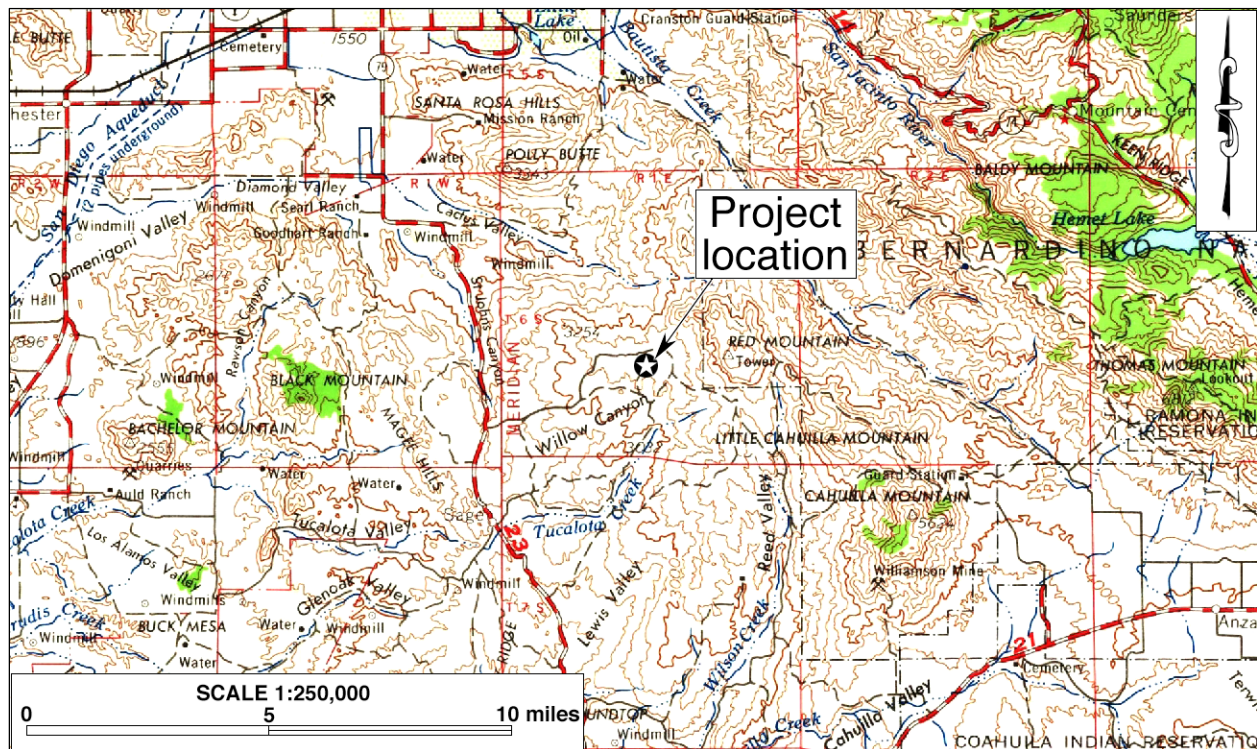


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979])

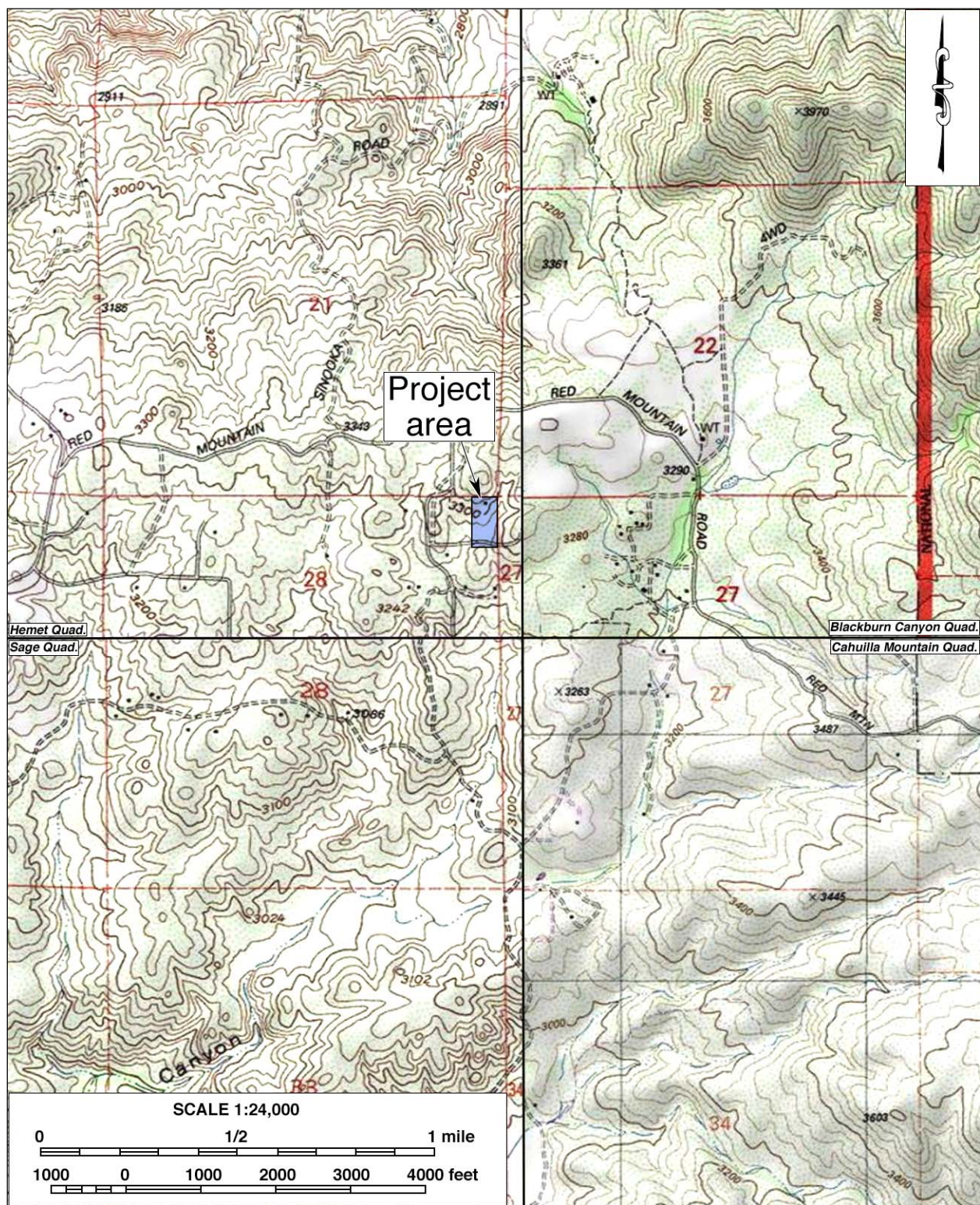


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Black Canyon, Cahuilla Mountain, Hemet, and Sage, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1954; 1996a-c])

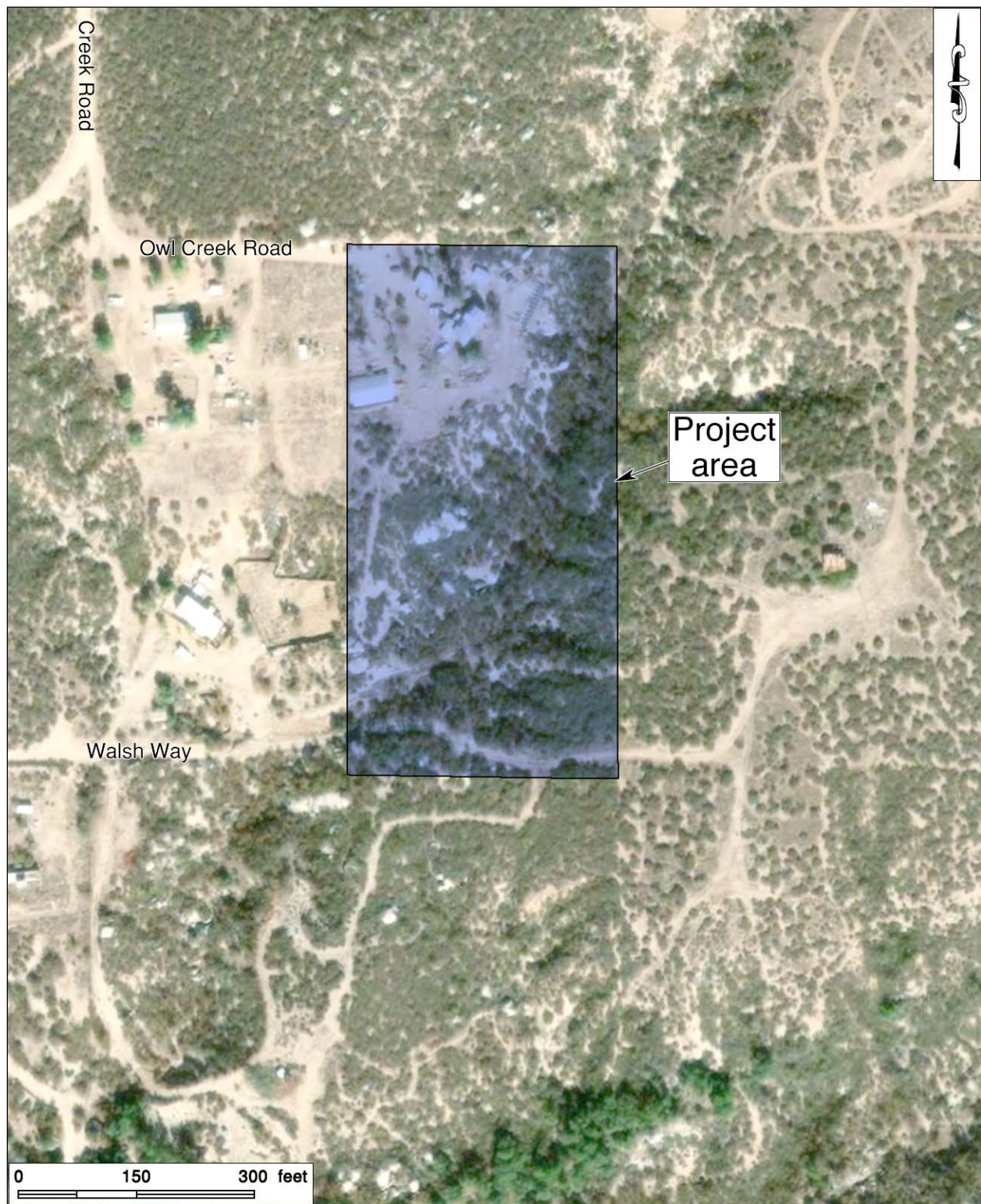


Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The sparsely populated rural community of Sage sits near the eastern edge of the Perris block of the Peninsular Ranges batholith, a relatively stable area between the Elsinore Fault Zone on the west and the San Jacinto Fault Zone on the east. The two fault zones are both active, and seismically the San Jacinto Fault Zone is the most active fault in southern California. Natural landscapes in the region feature broad inland valleys divided by groups of rolling hills and rocky knolls, and the environment is characterized by its temperate Mediterranean climate, with seasonal average temperatures ranging between 35 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Rainfall is typically less than 20 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and March.

The rectangular-shaped project area is surrounded by a rural residential property on the west and vacant parcels of hilly land on the other sides (Fig. 3). The northern portion of the property is occupied by two residential buildings (a single-story cabin and a two-story guesthouse), a greenhouse, a storage shed, and a group of solar panels, while the southern portion is undeveloped (Figs. 3, 4). Granitic outcrops are found throughout the project area, including a large boulder between the two residences but mostly further to the south (Fig. 4). Most of the boulders are quite exfoliated, and those located within drainages are covered in moss. Wherever the ground surface is visible, it is covered in gravelly decomposing granite.

Elevations within the project area range around 3,260 feet to 3,335 feet above mean sea level. The terrain slopes with a slight decline from the northern project boundary to the residences, where it is terraced, then towards the small drainages and ridges where dozens of outcrops are scattered. Beyond that, the terrain inclines back toward a dirt road and large boulder outcrops along the southern project boundary. Dense vegetation covers much of the eastern portion of the property. Landscaping trees such as eucalyptus and pepper are found around the developed space. The vegetation elsewhere features an overlap of the coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities. Native plants present include sagebrush, black sage, buckwheat, broom bush, manzanita, and oaks, as well as naturalized species such as mustard and ruderal grasses (Fig. 4).

During the Late Pleistocene and early Holocene Epochs, the region experienced rapid environmental changes. Megafauna such as mammoth, mastodon, giant sloth, and bison were present during the Rancholabrean Land Mammal Age, and it was at that time when the earliest available archaeological evidence documents human occupation of the region. Dramatic climatic transitions at the end of the Late Pleistocene Epoch resulted in the extinction of the megafauna, causing a shift in subsistence patterns to smaller game animals and the subsequent shift of associated technology, as reflected by the adaptive hunting tools.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San



Figure 4. Existing conditions of the project area. *Clockwise from upper left:* boulder outcrops, view to the south; northeast view of the cabin; dense vegetation, view to the southwest; northeast façade of the guesthouse. (Photographs taken on March 6, 2020)

Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural history of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of western Riverside County has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be broken into three primary periods:

- Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.): Native peoples of this period created spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.): Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact): Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

The Sage area lies on the vaguely defined border between the traditional territories of the Luiseño and the Mountain Cahuilla, two Takic-speaking Native American groups. The Luiseño territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside, with the nearby Temecula Valley at its geographical center. The homeland of the Mountain Cahuilla, one of the three subgroups of the Cahuilla people, was centered in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and the Cahuilla Valley. Today, the nearest Native American groups live on the Cahuilla Indian Reservation in Cahuilla Valley, the Pechanga Indian Reservation near Temecula, and the Soboba Indian Reservation near San Jacinto. The leading anthropological scholarship on Cahuilla and Luiseño culture and history includes Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Bean (1978), and Bean and Shipek (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

The name Luiseño derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the traditional Luiseño territory during the Mission Period. Prior to European contact, they may have been known as *Puyumkowitchum*. Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. Anthropologists have divided the Luiseño into several autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978:551), each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, where chiefs of the village inherited their position and each village owned its own land. Villages were usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of water, always near subsistence resources.

The Luiseño people exploited nearly all resources of the environment in a highly developed seasonal mobility system including cultivating and gathering wild plants, fishing, and hunting. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear

cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, atlatls or spear throwers, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

The Cahuilla did not have a single name that referred to an all-inclusive tribal affiliation. Instead, membership was in terms of lineages or clans. Each lineage or clan belonged to one of two main divisions of the people, known as moieties. The moieties were named after the Wildcat, or *Tuktum*, and Coyote, or *Istam*. Members of clans in one moiety had to marry into clans from the other moiety. Individual clans had villages, or central places, and territories they called their own, for purposes of hunting game, and gathering raw materials for food, medicine, ritual, or tool use. They interacted with other clans through trade, intermarriage, and ceremonies.

Cahuilla subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape and primarily based on the hunting and gathering of wild and cultivated foods, also exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. The Cahuilla diet included seeds, roots, wild fruits and berries, acorns, wild onions, piñon nuts, and mesquite and screw beans. Medicinal plants such as creosote, California sagebrush, yerba buena and elderberry were typically cultivated near villages (Bean and Saubel 1972). Common game animals included deer, antelope, big horn sheep, rabbits, and wood rats. The Cahuilla hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, and snares, as well as bows and arrow (Bean 1978; CSRI 2002).

Common tools for the Cahuilla included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink (CSRI 2002). The Cahuilla burned stands of chia to produce higher yields, and deergrass to yield straighter, more abundant stalks for basketry (Bean and Saubel 1972; Anderson 2005).

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Cahuilla ranged from 3,600 to as many as 10,000 persons covering a territory of over 2,400 square miles (Bean 1978). Estimates for the Luiseño suggest approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact (*ibid.*:558). Ultimately, Native population declined rapidly after European contact because of diseases such as smallpox as well as harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands.

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of traditional society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño and Cahuilla villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. There has been a resurgence of traditional ceremonies in recent years, and the language, songs, and stories are now being taught to the youngest generations.

Historic Context

During most of the Spanish and Mexican Periods in the history of Alta California, what is now the southwestern portion of Riverside County was nominally a part of the extensive land holdings of Mission San Luis Rey, which was established near present-day Oceanside in 1798. In the early 19th century, southwestern Riverside County became the first region in the county to be settled by non-Indians. In 1818-1819, Leandro José Serrano, a Spanish soldier from San Diego, established a cattle ranch in the Temescal Valley under a temporary occupancy and grazing permit issued by Mission San Luis Rey (Jennings et al. 1993:91). Around the same time, with the Temecula Valley growing into Mission San Luis Rey's principal grain producer, the mission fathers established a granary, a chapel, and a residence for the *majordomo* at the Luiseño village of *Temeeeku* (Hudson 1989:19).

Beginning in 1834, during secularization of the mission system, all mission lands were surrendered to the Mexican authorities in Alta California and were subsequently divided and granted to prominent citizens of the province. In the nearby Temecula and San Jacinto Valleys, a number of large land grants were created in the 1830s-1840s. The Sage area, however, was not included in any of them, and thus remained public land when Alta California was annexed by the United States in 1848.

Due to its remote location and rugged terrain, the Sage area remained sparsely populated throughout the historic period. During the Mission era, the area may have been the site of a Mountain Cahuilla *ranchería* known as San Ignacio (Gunther 1984:461). Non-Indian settlement began as early as 1875, when Andrew Bladen, widely recognized as the first white settler in present-day Sage, operated a group of gold mines in the vicinity (*ibid.*:57). Other well-known early settlers in Sage include James M. Clogston, the tiny community's first postmaster, and James Charles Ticknor, who opened a store to serve the needs of the miners, prompting the area to be referred to also as "Ticknor's store-Clogdons [*sic*]" (*ibid.*:57, 441).

The name "Sage" was first applied to the area in 1891, when a post office was established (Gunther 1984:441). With the birth of Riverside County in 1893, a voting precinct was created around Sage, but was initially named Bladen until it was changed to Sage three years later at the request of local residents (*ibid.*). The name was chosen presumably for the abundance of sagebrush in the area, which helped establish beekeeping, along with cattle ranching, as a leading economic pursuit among local settlers (*ibid.*; Holmes 1912:249-250). In the more recent decades, much of the formerly agriculture-dominated southwestern Riverside County has experienced rapid urbanization because of the promise it holds for residential developments catering to Orange County and San Diego commuters. The area around Sage, in contrast, has not been heavily involved in this "bedroom boom," and has thus retained its rural character to the present time.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On February 26, 2020, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search,

Gallardo examined maps and records on file for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On February 26, 2020, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, the nearby Pechanga and Soboba Bands of Luiseño Indians were notified of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited to participate. Following NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, on March 6 CRM TECH further contacted a total of 11 tribal representatives in the region in writing for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is presented in Appendix 2 and summarized in the sections below.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history, historic maps of the Sage area, and aerial photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1880 and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1996, which are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs, taken between 1966 and 2018, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On March 6, 2020, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologist Nina Gallardo carried out the field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitors Augie Ortiz from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and Art Lopez from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. Wherever the ground surface was exposed, the field team walked parallel transects along the natural contours and spaced 10-15 meters (33-50 feet) apart. All granitic bedrock outcrops found on the property were inspected for potential milling features or other evidence of human alteration.

Ground visibility was fair (70%) in the western portion of the project area and where ground disturbances have previously occurred, such as around the buildings and the solar panels (Fig. 4). In the eastern portion, however, ground visibility was so poor (0%-10%) due to the dense vegetation growth that the field survey could not be conducted effectively (Figs. 4, 5). The ground surface in the rest of the project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older).

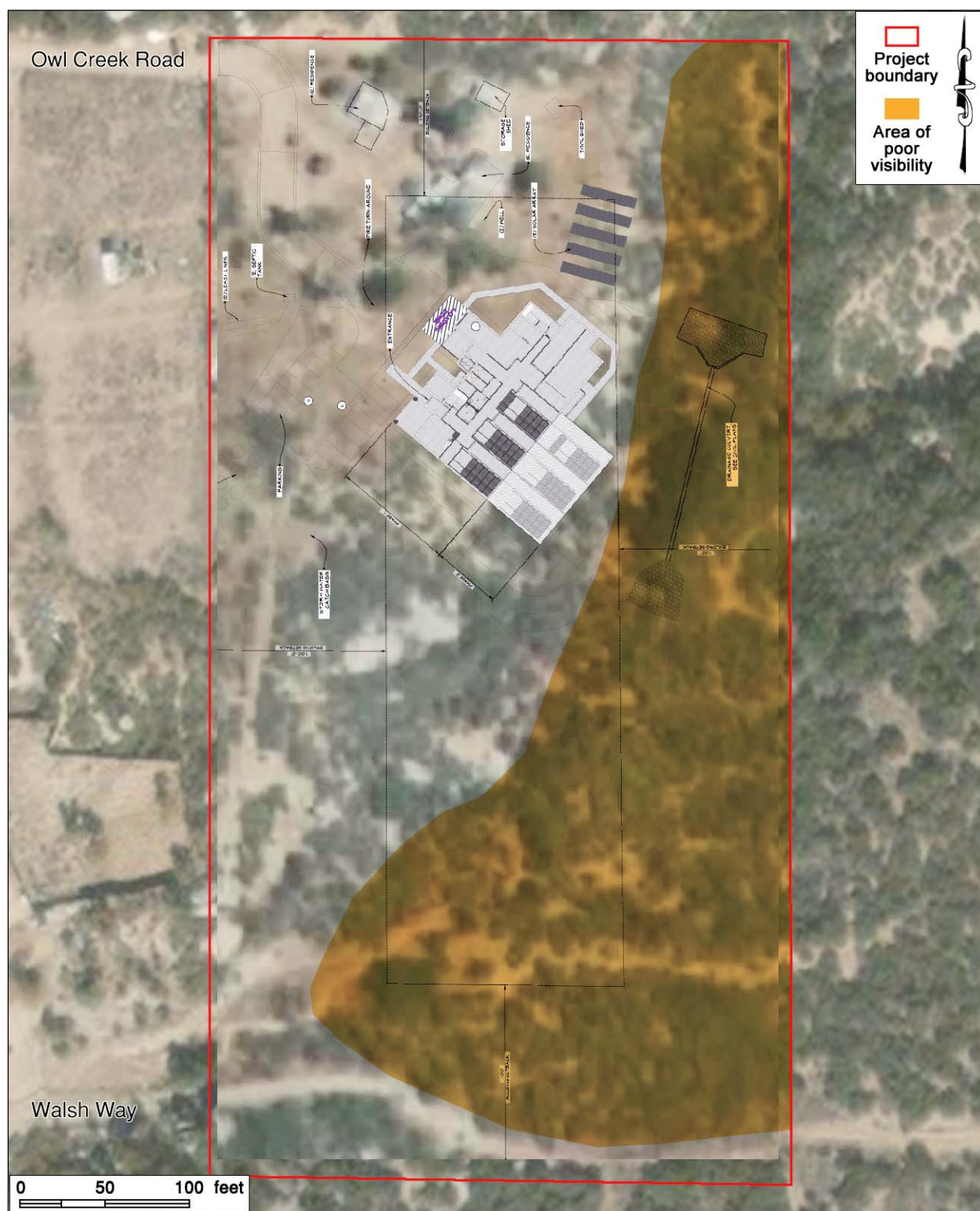


Figure 5. Area of poor ground visibility at the time of the survey.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, EIC records list five previous studies on various tracts of land, including a 1991 survey on an adjacent property to the northeast (Fig. 6; see App. 3). In all, roughly 15% of the land within the scope of the records search was covered by the previous studies, resulting in the identification of four historical/archaeological sites and one isolate—i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts—within the one-mile radius, as listed below in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search			
Resource #	Recorded by/Date	Description	Relative Location
33-000390	Cowper n/d	Campsite, trail, and painted olla	0.9 mile to NW
33-000514	Bettinger and Saunders 1971	Bedrock mortars and possible pictograph	0.75 mile to SE
33-004649	Keller 1991	Scatter of lithic flakes	0.6 mile to NE
33-004650	Keller 1991	Scatter of lithic flakes	0.4 mile to NE
33-012547	Keller 1991	Isolate: basalt biface	0.5 mile to NE

All five of these recorded cultural resources were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin. Two of the sites consisted of scattered lithic flakes, one contained bedrock mortars and a possible pictograph, and one contained multiple elements including a campsite, painted olla, and a trail. The isolate was a single basalt biface. None of these localities were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them require further consideration during this study.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, NAHC reported that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the NAHC's reply, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to the 11 Native American groups whose ancestral territories are located in or near the Sage area. For some of the tribes, the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues were contacted in lieu of the tribal political leaders on the referral list, as recommended in the past by the tribal government staff. The 11 tribal representatives contacted during this study are listed below:

- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Amanda Vance, Chairperson, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians;
- Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
- BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator, Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians;
- Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Molly Earp-Escobar, Cultural Planning Specialist, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;

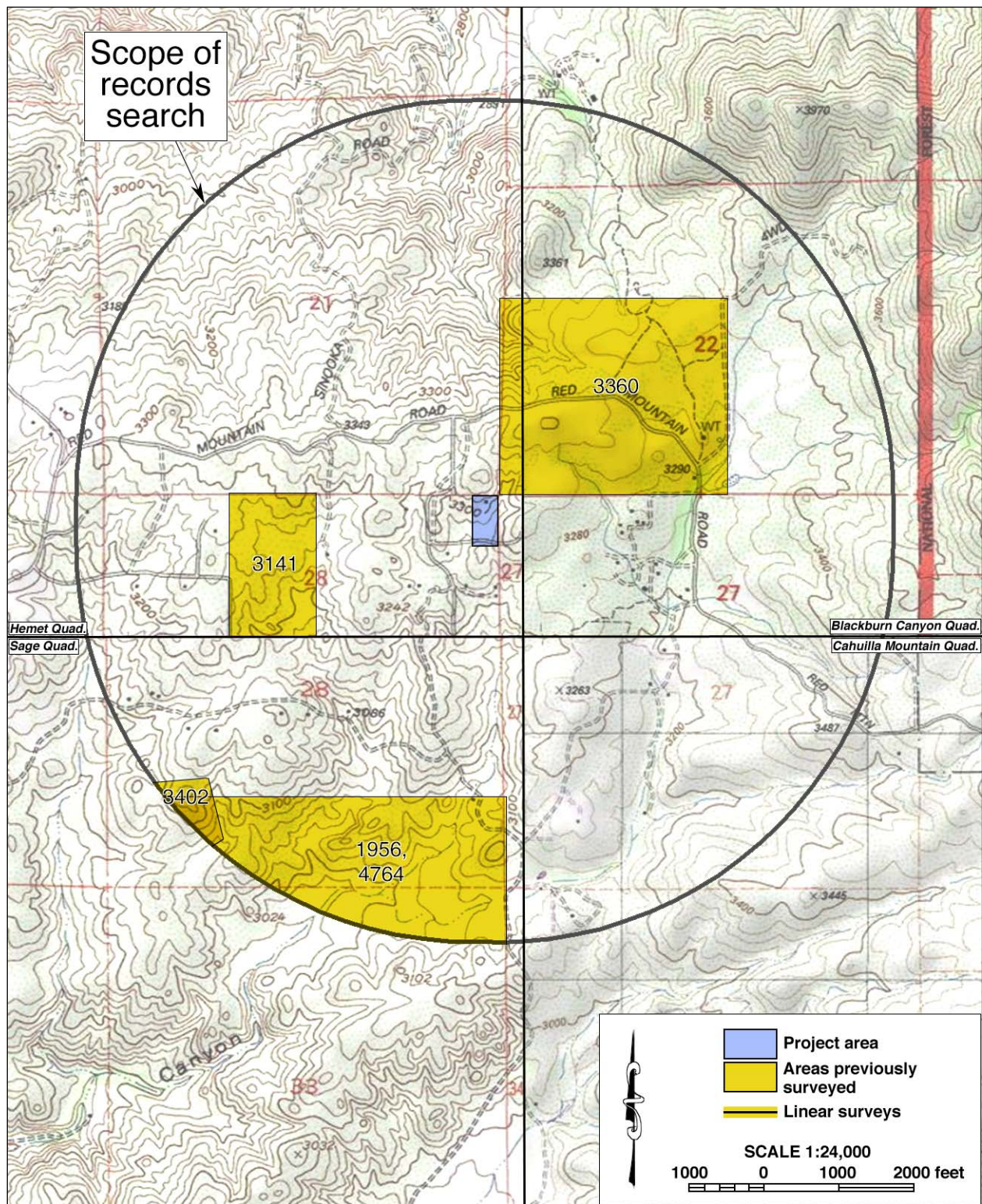


Figure 6. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search, listed by EIC file number. Location of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

- John Gomez, Jr., Environmental Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Mercedes Estrada, Tribal Administrative Assistant, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resources Coordinator, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.

As of this time, two of the tribal representatives have responded to the inquiry in writing (see App. 2). On behalf of the Morongo Band, Travis Armstrong stated that the tribe had no comments at this time but might provide other information to the County of Riverside during future government-to-government consultation process. Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band also requested further consultation with the County of Riverside and the project proponents, along with Native American monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities in the project area by a representative of the tribe. As mentioned above, monitors from the Soboba Band and the Pechanga Band participated in the archaeological field survey for this study.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. As Figures 7-10 illustrate, no man-made features of any kind were known to be present within or adjacent to the project area throughout the 1850s-1950s era. By 1967, what is now Owl Creek Road, a dirt road, was seen extending into the project area, and a small structure may have been present on the property (NETR Online 1967). However, the first notable development on this parcel took place in 1975, when the cabin and two storage buildings were constructed (County of Riverside 1975; NETR Online 1978).

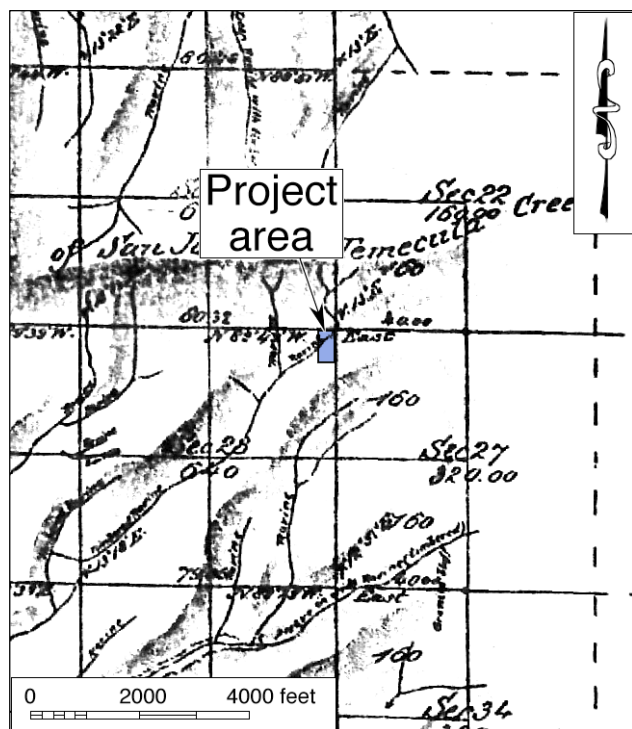


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1880
(Source: GLO 1880)

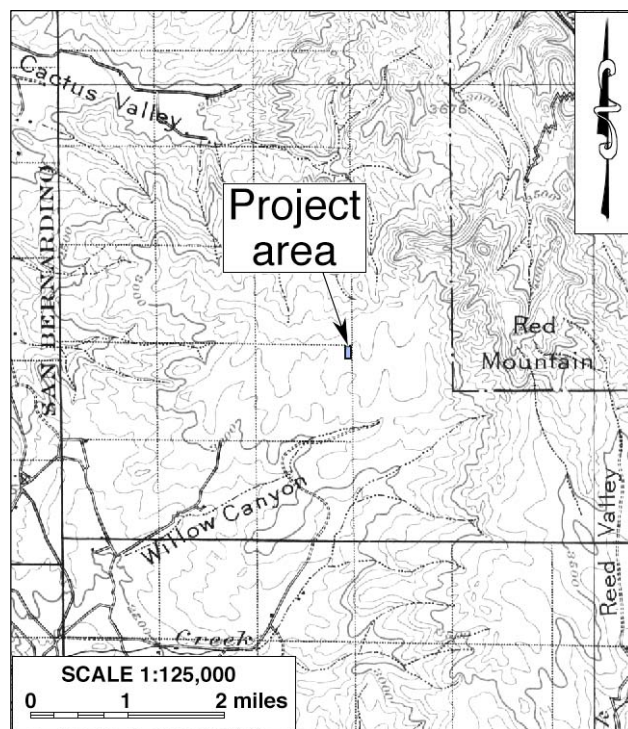


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898.
(Source: USGS 1901)

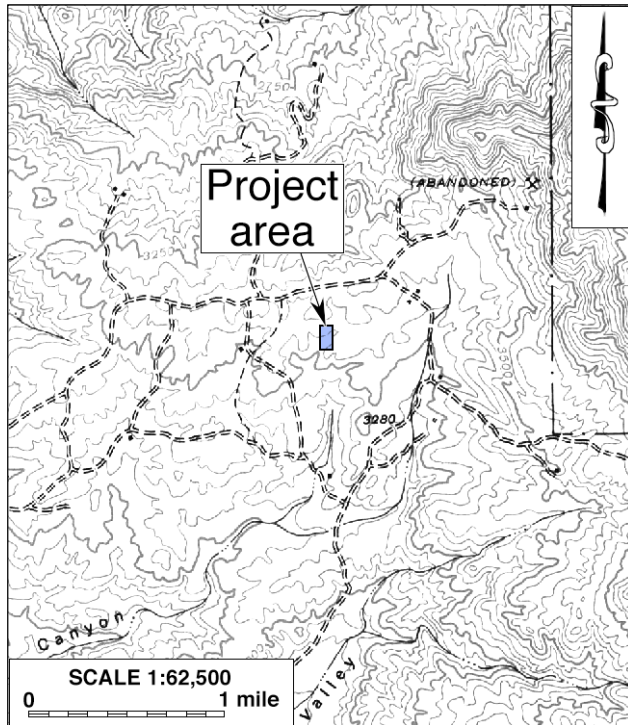


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1939-1941.
(Source: USGS 1942)

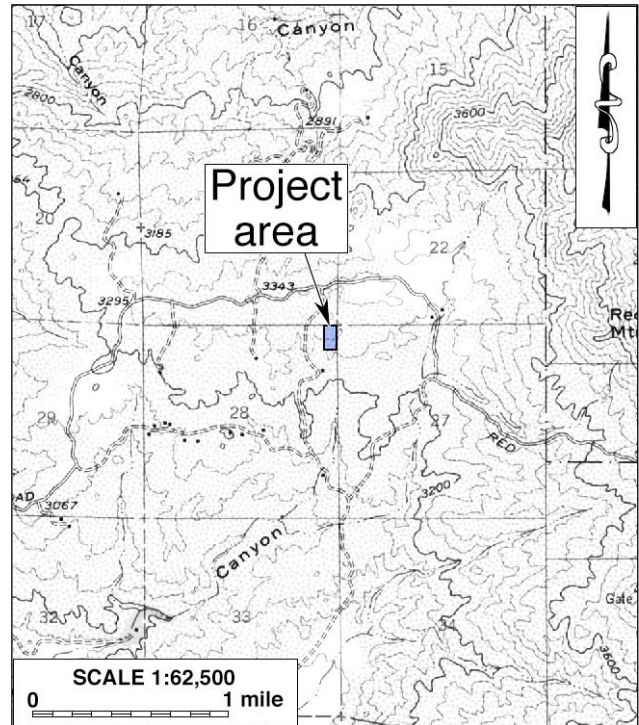


Figure 10. The project area and vicinity in 1949-1951.
(Source: USGS 1957)

The two-story guesthouse on the property today was converted from a barn that was evidently constructed in 1982 (County of Riverside n.d.). Later aerial photographs demonstrate that a total of four buildings, undoubtedly representing the cabin, the barn/guesthouse, and the two storage buildings, were present in the project area until 2013-2014, when the two original storage buildings were removed (NETR Online 1996-2014; Google Earth 1996-2014). The storage shed currently extant on the property was built in 2016, followed by the greenhouse in 2018 and the solar panels after that (NETR Online 2016; Google Earth 2016-2018). All of the existing built-environment features within the project area, therefore, are modern in origin.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey yielded negative results for potential cultural resources, and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered. It was confirmed during the survey that all of the buildings and other built-environment features in the project area were modern in appearance, consistent to their reported ages, and none of them demonstrated that outstanding qualities in design, construction, engineering, or aesthetics (Fig. 4). Some scattered modern refuse was observed around the buildings in the northern portion of the project area, but none of the items is of any historical/archaeological interest. As stated above, however, the ground surface in the eastern portion of the property, especially the southeastern portion (Fig. 5), was mostly covered by dense vegetation growth at the time of the fieldwork and could not be inspected effectively. The result of the field survey, therefore, reflects only the condition of the portion that was surveyed adequately.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources in the project area, and to assist the County of Riverside in determining whether such resources meet the definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

As discussed above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none were found during the present survey. In addition, Native American input during this study did not identify any sites of traditional cultural value in the vicinity, and no notable cultural features were known to be present in the project area throughout the historic period. Based on these findings, the present report concludes that no historical resources are known to exist within or adjacent to the project area.

Due to the presence of dense vegetation in the eastern portion of the project area at the time of the fieldwork, however, the survey efforts in that area were hampered by poor ground visibility. Meanwhile, the records search results indicate that four archaeological sites and one isolate of prehistoric origin were previously recorded within one mile of the project location, including a campsite, bedrock mortars, and a possible pictograph. In light of these past discoveries, the possibility of prehistoric cultural remains concealed by the dense vegetation cannot be ruled out despite the negative finding on the rest of the property.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC

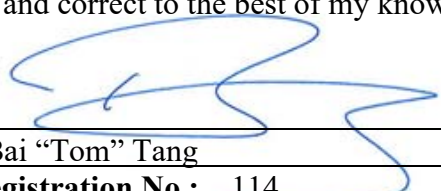
§21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary of the research results presented above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, were encountered throughout the course of this study, but the eastern portion of the project area, where drainage features are proposed as a part of the project, could not be surveyed adequately due to poor ground visibility. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of Riverside:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of any known “historical resources.”
- Archaeological monitoring should be required during vegetation removal operations in the eastern portion of the project area (Fig. 5).
- The monitoring program should be coordinated with the nearest Native American groups, such as the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, who may wish to participate.
- Further recommendations for that portion of the project area will be formulated upon completion of the monitoring program.

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 17, 2020

SIGNED: 
Name: Bai “Tom” Tang
County Registration No.: 114

REFERENCES

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 n.d. Riverside County Parcel Report, APN(s) 569-150-010. https://gis.countyofriverside.us/Html5Viewer/?viewer=MMC_Public.
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 2001 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Eastside Reservoir Project: Final Report of Archaeological Investigations. On file, Eastern information Center, University of California, Riverside.
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- Goodman, John D., II, and Meg McDonald
 2001 Archaeological Survey of the Southern California Trials Association Event Area, Little Pine Flats, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-106. San Bernardino, California.

Google Earth

1996-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1996, 2002-2006, 2009, 2011-2018. Available through the Google Earth software.

Grenda, Donn

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1987 McCue: An Elko Site in Riverside County. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 9(1):46-73.

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2008 Archaeological Investigation at Baldy Mesa-Cajon Divide for the Baldy Mesa Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Trails Project San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, California. On file, San Bernardino National Forest (ARR #05-12-53-091), San Bernardino.

NETR Online

1967-2016 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1967, 1978, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. <http://www.historicaerials.com>

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- 1966 Archaeological Differentiation of Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

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- 1901 Map: San Jacinto, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.
1942 Map: Hemet, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939-1941.
1954 Map: Sage, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1949, field-checked in 1954.
1957 Map: Hemet, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1949-1951.
1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (120'x60'; 1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
1996a Map: Blackburn Canyon, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1975 edition photorevised in 1994.
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1996c Map: Hemet, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1976.

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**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST

Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

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

Education

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

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

Professional Experience

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

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA*

Education

2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

Memberships

*Register of Professional Archaeologists (#18037).

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* Eleven local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this appendix.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916)373-3710
(916)373-5471 (Fax)
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Project: Proposed Project at 32875 Red Mountain Road; Assessor's Parcel Number 569-150-010
(CRM TECH No. 3596)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Sage, Calif.

Township 6 South **Range** 1 East **SB BM; Section(s):** 28

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

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

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

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

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to develop approximately 5.3 acres of land located east of Willow Creek Road and at the east end of Owl Creek Road (32875 Red Mountain Road; APN 569-150-010), in the community of Sage, Riverside County, California.

February 26, 2020

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 4, 2020

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECHVia Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us**Re: 32875 Red Mountain Road Project, Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Mirando
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
WintunCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Joseph Myers
PomoCOMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/4/2020**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Cahuilla

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

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

Cahuilla

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Cahuilla

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Luiseno

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Cahuilla

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Luiseno

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 32875 Red Mountain Road Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/4/2020**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

Quechan

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Mercedes Estrada,
P. O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mercedes.estrada@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

Quechan

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Cahuilla

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Cahuilla

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

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 32875 Red Mountain Road Project, Riverside County.

March 6, 2020

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

RE: Proposed Project at 32875 Red Mountain Road
Assessor's Parcel Number 569-150-010
5.3 Acres in the Community of Sage
Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3596

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails the construction of a commercial cannabis cultivation facility on approximately 5.3 acres of land located east of Willow Creek Road and at the east end of Owl Creek Road (32875 Red Mountain Road; APN 569-150-010), in the community of Sage, Riverside County, California. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Blackburn Canyon, Cahuilla Mountain, Hemet, and Sage, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area in Section 28, T6S R1E, SBBM.

In a letter dated March 4, 2020, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the Sacred Lands File search produced negative results but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the County of Riverside.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

From: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nasn.gov>
Sent: Monday, March 9, 2020 3:17 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: NA Scoping for the Proposed Project at 32875 Red Mountain Road; APN 569-150-010, in the Community of Sage, Riverside County (CRM TECH #3596)

Hello,

Regarding the above referenced project, we have no additional comments to provide at this time but may provide other information to the lead agency during the AB 52 consultation process.

Thank you for reaching out to our office.

Sincerely,

Travis Armstrong
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
951-755-5259
Email: thpo@morongo-nasn.gov

April 7, 2020

Attn: Nina Gallardo, Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324



RE: Proposed Project at 32875 Red Mountain Road – east of Willow Creek Road at the east end of Owl Creek Road (32875 Red Mountain Road; APN 569-150-010) – Community of Sage, Riverside County, CA – CRM TECH Contract #3596

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

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

Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search. Specifics to be discussed in consultation with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JOE", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

APR 10 2020

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

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

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

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

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

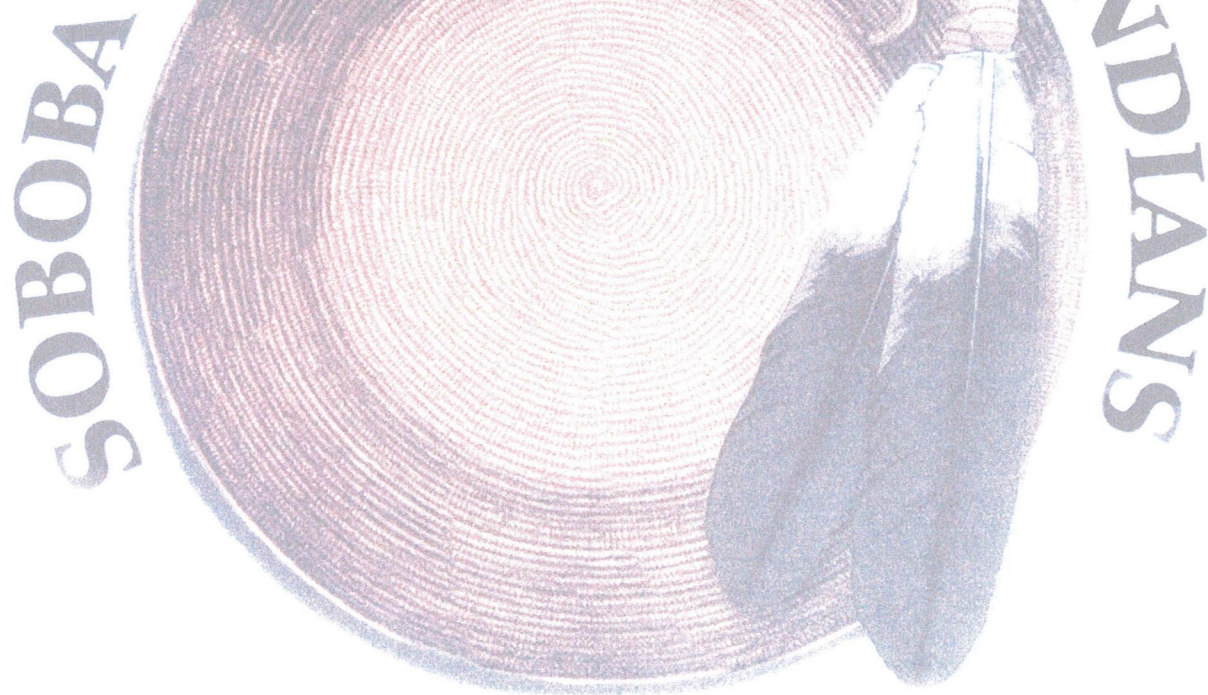
C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human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

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

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

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

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



Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and the County of Riverside, as well as hired consultant (CRM TECH). No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

APPENDIX 3

LIST OF PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE RECORDS SEARCH

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-01956	NADB-R - 1082350; Voided - MF-2125	1986	DEL CHARIO, K.C. and M.G. COTTRELL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 21310, NEAR SAGE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	33-000725
RI-03141	NADB-R - 1083694; Voided - MF-3361	1991	BREWER, CHRISTINA	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PARCEL MAP NO. 25695, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-03360	NADB-R - 1083991; Voided - MF-3599	1991	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 26931, 160.88 ACRES OF LAND NEAR SAGE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	33-004649, 33-004650
RI-03402	NADB-R - 1084052; Voided - MF-3649	1991	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 26672	AUTHOR	
RI-04764	NADB-R - 1086126	2005	BERG, JOHN E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT AND FIRE- DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OF NINE SITES IN THE MATAGUAY AND MELTON FIRE AREAS, SAN DIEGO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	FAR WESTERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP, INC.	33-000725, 33-013942, 33-013943, 33-013944, 33-013945, 33-013946, 33-013947