PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

INDEPENDENCE AT CANYON SPRINGS PROJECT

Assessor's Parcel Numbers 291-440-003, -005, -006, and -007
City of Riverside, Riverside County, California

For Submittal to:

Community and Economic Development Department, Planning Division
City of Riverside
3900 Main Street, 3rd Floor
Riverside, CA 92522

Prepared for:

LS BTR Development, LLC
C/o Lewis Management Corp.
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November 20, 2024
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CRM TECH Contract No. 4164

Title: Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Independence at Canyon Springs Project, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 291-440-003, -005, -006, and -007, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Riverside East, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Section 3, T3S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: 9.13 acres

Keywords: Canyon Springs area, western Riverside County; no "historical resources" under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between August 2024 and July 2025, at the request of LS BTR Development, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on 9.13 acres of vacant land in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 291-440-003, -005, -006, and -007, located on the west side of Canyon Park Drive and generally between Campus Parkway and Gateway Drive, in the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the Independence at Canyon Springs Project, which proposes the construction of multi-family residences and common area ancillary buildings, along with recreation amenities, parking areas, and associated infrastructure improvements. The City of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance. The purpose of the study is to provide the City 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.

To accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Sacred Lands Search, contacted pertinent local Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Throughout the course of the study, no built-environment features or archaeological remains more than 50 years of age were encountered within or adjacent to the project area, but the entire project area was previously included in the overall boundaries of Site 33-029890, a 25,642-acre prehistoric cultural landscape known as the Pechanga Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Property. As its name indicates, Site 33-029890 was delineated on the basis of Native American traditional cultural value and prehistoric aboriginal land use. This cultural landscape spans across multiple local jurisdictions and the City of Riverside cannot study this vast area for a limited-scale project such that a systematic evaluation of Site 33-029890 in its entirety as a potential "historical resource" is well beyond the scope needed to evaluate this project.

No associated features or artifacts have been found in or near the current project area. The physical characteristics of the project area today, resulting from extensive disturbances from agricultural activities and ground clearing over the past decades, retain little vestige of the native landscape and thus do not contribute to the potential significance and/or integrity of Site 33-029890. Furthermore, past development in the surrounding area during that time, including the construction of office buildings on adjacent properties, has completely altered the environmental setting of the project area in relation to the prehistoric landscape. Therefore, the present study concludes that Site 33-029890 has little potential to be impacted by the development of this property and, as such, requires no further consideration in the planning process for the proposed project.

In addition, the subsurface soils at this location were found to be relatively low in archaeological sensitivity. Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Riverside a conclusion of *No Impact* on "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds. Any human remains unearthed during the project will need to be addressed in accordance with Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.

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INTRODUCTION

Between August 2024 and July 2025, at the request of LS BTR Development, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on 9.13 acres of vacant land in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 291-440-003, -005, -006, and -007, located on the west side of Canyon Park Drive and generally between Campus Parkway and Gateway Drive, in the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the Independence at Canyon Springs Project, which proposes the construction of multi-family residences and common area ancillary buildings, along with recreation amenities, parking areas, and associated infrastructure improvements. The City 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.) and the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance (Title 20, Riverside Municipal Code). The purpose of the study is to provide the City 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.

To accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Sacred Lands Search, contacted pertinent local Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

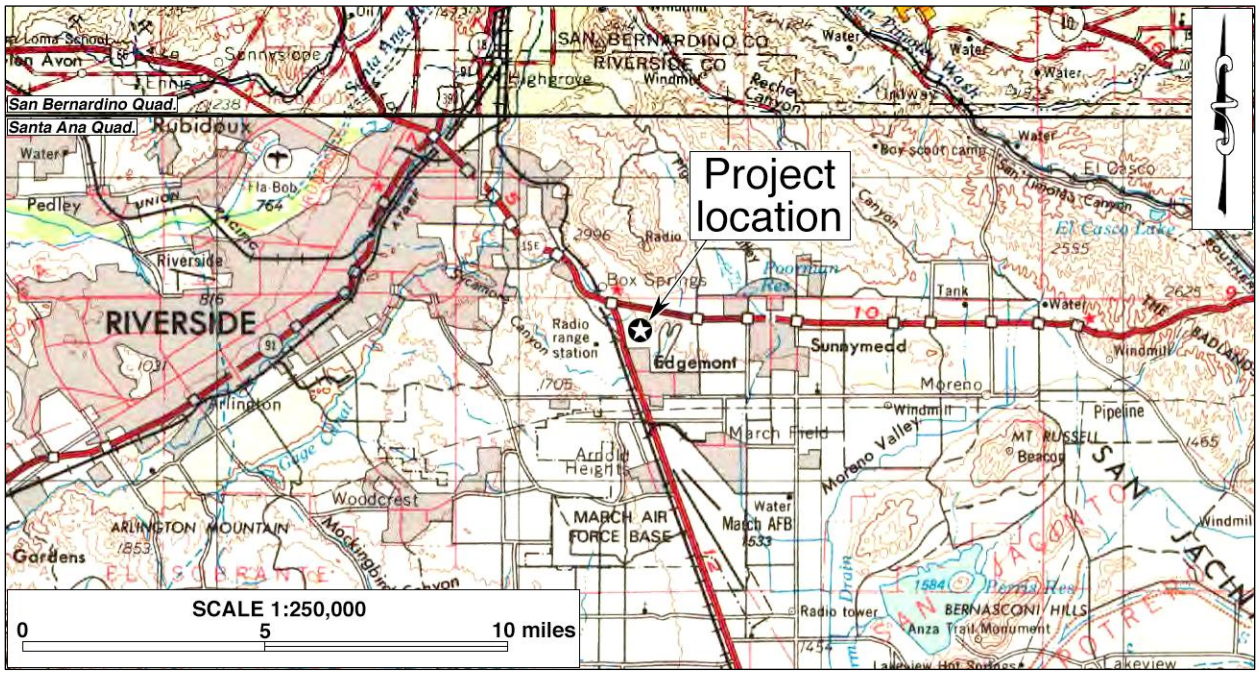


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

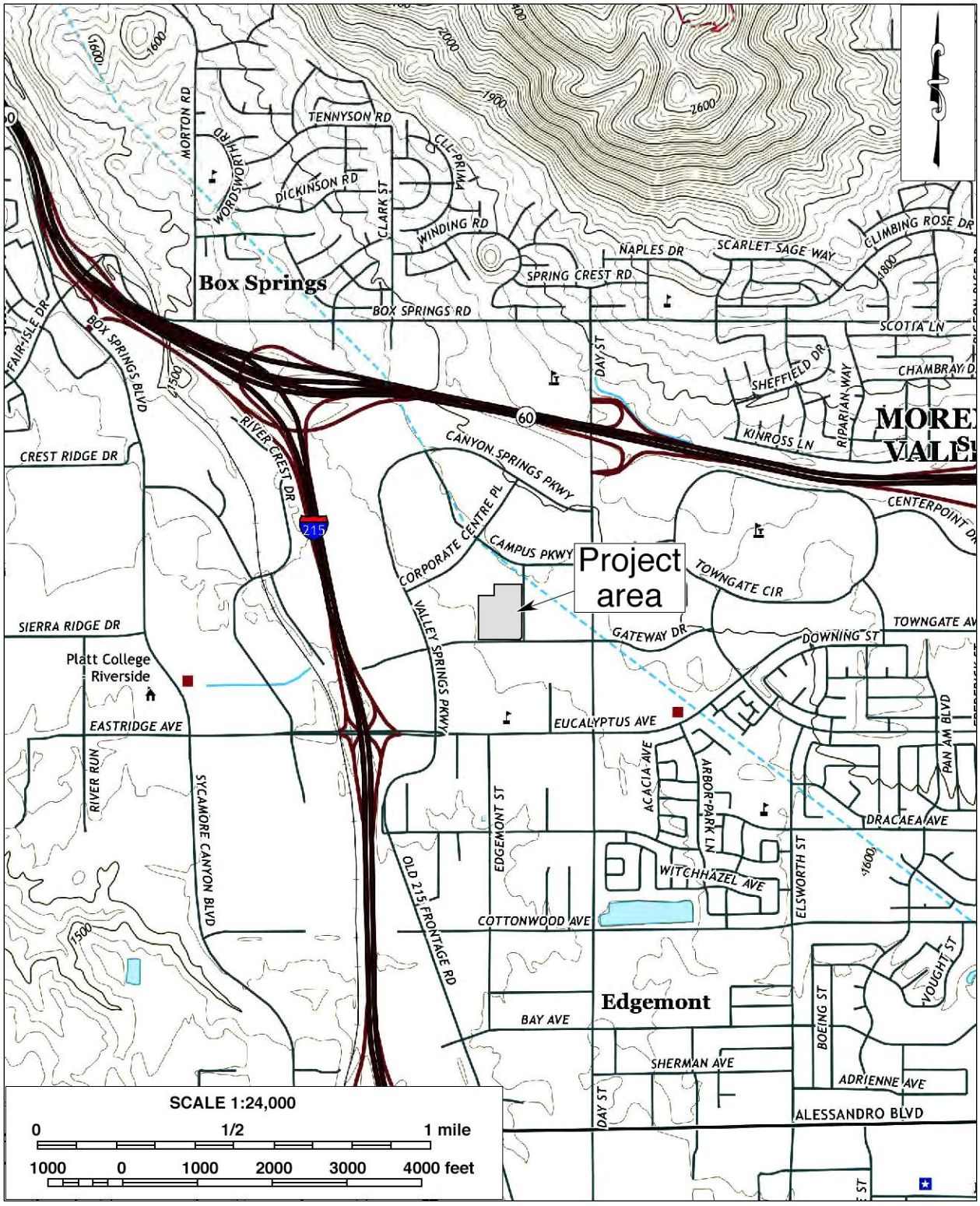


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Riverside East, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle [USGS 2022])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is situated in the eastern portion of the City of Riverside and near the western boundary of the neighboring City of Moreno Valley, in an area that has undergone rapid suburban growth over the past few decades. The natural landscape in the region is characterized by semi-arid inland alluvial valleys interwoven with isolated granitic mountains. The valleys are sub-basins of the San Jacinto watershed, one of the three major geographical subdivisions of the Santa Ana Basin. This valley complex is bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto Mountains and on the southwest by the Santa Ana Mountains. The environment of the region is dictated by the generally temperate Mediterranean climate of southern California, featuring an average high temperature of 94°F in August and an average low of 43°F in January. The average annual precipitation is approximately 11.4 inches, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project area lies on the northwest corner of Gateway Drive and Canyon Park Drive, surrounded mostly by commercial and office uses as well as remaining tracts of vacant land (Fig. 3). Residential neighborhoods and an elementary school are located to the south, and the Moreno Valley Mall is located to the east. Elevations in the project area range from approximately 1,560 feet to 1,570 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is relatively level with a gradual incline to the north. The native vegetation belongs to the Coastal Sage Scrub Plant Community, but most of the plant species currently present are invasive, such as Russian thistle, southern magnolia, sand aster, palo verde, tamarisk, and jacaranda (Fig. 4).

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 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 prehistory 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 western Riverside County prehistory can be divided into three primary periods:



Figure 4. Typical landscape in the project area. (Photograph taken on August 30, 2024; view to the northeast from the southwestern corner of the property)

- Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.): Native peoples of this period created fluted 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

According to current ethnohistorical scholarship, the present-day Riverside-Perris-Moreno Valley area lies near the vaguely defined "boundary" where the traditional territories of four tribal nations overlap, namely those of the Luiseño, Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano. The classic anthropological scholarship on the histories and cultures of these groups includes Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Bean (1978), Bean and Shipek (1978), and Bean and Smith (1978a; 1978b). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources. Ethnoecological information is generally from Bean and Silva (1972) and Anderson (2013). All four tribal groups speak Takic languages from the Uto-Aztecan family, and they shared many common features in their social organization and resource procurement strategies prior to European arrival. As with most southern California Indians, autonomous lineages or kin groups represented the basic political unit. Traditional societies were then structured around villages based on the clan or lineage groups.

Subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape, with the Native people exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system, including cultivating and gathering wild plants, fishing, and hunting. The Native diet in the region included acorns, piñon nuts, seeds, roots, wild fruits and berries, and wild onions, among a myriad of other cultivated plants. Medicinal and ceremonial plants such as California sagebrush, yerba buena, white sage, and elderberry were typically cultivated near villages. They hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, and snares, as well as bows and arrow. Other common tools of daily life included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. 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.

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the tribes helped shape the landscape as well. All of them utilized controlled burns to create an open countryside with more accessible foraging material for animals, which in turn led to more successful hunting. It also increased the ease with which plant foods could be gathered and prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. Coppicing, or trimming plants to the ground, resulted in straighter growth for basketry and arrow-making materials. Granitic outcroppings were used for pounding and grinding nuts and seeds, which left their mark in the resulting bedrock milling features, one of the most common types of prehistoric archaeological remains found in the region.

The traditional territory of the Luiseño extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside, with the Temecula Valley at its geographical center. The Cahuilla are generally divided by anthropologists into three groups according to their geographic locations at the time of European contact: the Pass Cahuilla of the San Gorgonio Pass-Palm Springs area, the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and the Cahuilla Valley, and the Desert Cahuilla of the eastern Coachella Valley. The homeland of the Gabrielino was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, while the Serrano homeland was centered in the San Bernardino Mountains but also included the slopes and lowlands on the flanks of the mountain range and the southern portion of the Mojave Desert.

As early as 1542, the coastal Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize what is now the State of California. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino and Luiseño people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel, Mission San Luis Rey, and other Franciscan missions in southern California. The Serrano were brought into the mission system during the 1810s, when an *asistencia* of Mission San Gabriel was established in the San Bernardino Valley. The Cahuilla, farthest from the coast, experienced less direct impact from the Spanish mission system and, later, the establishment of large ranchos on Mexican land grants, with many of their villages remaining viable well after the American annexation of Alta California.

Despite the different levels of involvement with the Spanish-, Mexican-, and finally American-dominated "mainstream" society, the populations of all four groups dwindled rapidly during the late 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, forceful reduction, and harsh living conditions at the missions and the ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands. Today, most of the Native people of Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Serrano heritage are affiliated with one of the many Indian reservations in southern California. Meanwhile, the Gabrielino, caught in the phenomenal growth of what would become one of the nation's leading metropolises, had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group by the early 20th century (Bean and Smith 1978:540). In recent decades, however, there has been a renaissance in traditional cultural practice and cultural identity among Gabrielino descendants, much as among other Native American tribes in the region.

Historic Context

The region received its first European visitors during the early and mid-1770s, shortly after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769 (Beck and Haase 1974:15). After the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the Riverside area became one of the mission's principal *rancherías*, known at the time as Jurupa (Gunther 1984:258). Despite these early contacts, no Europeans are known to have settled in the area until after the creation of the Rancho Jurupa land grant in 1838, which encompassed what is now the northern portion of the City of Riverside (Patterson 1996:121). During the 1840s, a number of other ranchos were established in the vicinity. The project area, as well as the area around it, was not included in any of these land grants, and thus remained unclaimed public land when California became a part of the United States in 1848.

In 1870, the U.S. government sold several massive tracts of land, each measuring more than 10,000 acres, in the vicinity of present-day Riverside, Perris, and Moreno Valley, marking the beginning of a period of large-scale land speculation and town-building in the region's history (BLM n.d.). In the same year, the Riverside Colony was founded in the present-day downtown area, followed by two other colonies in the Arlington-La Sierra area, which eventually merged with Riverside to form an incorporated city in 1883 (Patterson 1996). To the east of Riverside, the townsites of Perris and Alessandro were laid out in 1886-1887, during the southern California land boom of the 1880s (Gunther 1984:11, 385). In the early 1890s, two more townsites were platted in the general vicinity: New Haven, soon to be renamed Moreno, and Midland, also known as Armada (*ibid.*:323, 333). In 1912, a 1,100-acre portion of the Alessandro Tract was re-subdivided as the Sunnymead Orchard Tract (*ibid.*:517). A decade later, a series of land development projects began to the west of Sunnymead, ultimately resulting in the establishment of the community of Edgemont (*bid.*:171-172).

Throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, agriculture was the driving force behind the rise and fall of all of these settlements. In the mid-1870s, the successful introduction of the navel orange propelled Riverside into instant prosperity, and lead to the rapid spread of citrus cultivation throughout southern California (Brown 1985:56-57). Its smaller neighbors to the east, meanwhile, languished for the lack of reliable water supply until the completion of the California Aqueduct in the 1970s (Gunther 1984:334). In 1984, the communities of Moreno, Sunnymead, and Edgemont joined together to incorporate as the City of Moreno Valley (*ibid.*), which soon become the second most populous municipality in Riverside County, thanks mainly to a phenomenal growth spurt as a "bedroom community" during the 1980s-1990s. In more recent times, the once expansive vacant land along the border between the two cities has increasingly become a development hot spot, especially in the commercial sector, largely because of its convenient location in close proximity to Interstate Highway 215.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was delayed while the repository for Riverside County was being transferred from the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside, to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. On March 14, 2025, CRM TECH archaeologist Eulices Lopez reviewed maps, records, and databases on file at the SCIC for a complete inventory of 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 August 8, 2024, 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, CRM TECH also contacted the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians in San Jacinto and the Pechanga Band of Indians in Temecula for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity and to arrange for tribal participation in the upcoming archaeological fieldwork. Responses received from the Native American representatives are presented in Appendix 2 and summarized in the sections below.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 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 and regional history, historical maps of the Riverside area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1855-1877 and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic

maps dated 1901-2022, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken between 1948 and 2024, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On August 30, 2024, CRM TECH archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell carried out the field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitors Roman Dominguez from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and Augustine Ortiz from the Pechanga Band of Indians. The survey was conducted at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was examined systematically and carefully for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was good (80-85%) in the recently disked areas near the project boundaries but dropped to fair (40-50%) elsewhere and to poor (5-10%) where pockets of dense vegetation growth remain (Fig. 4). In light of the extent of past ground disturbance in the project vicinity, the ground visibility was not considered a major hindrance to the survey effort.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCIC records, the entire project area was included in a previous survey that covered nearly 360 acres in the Canyon Springs area in 1980, prior to the commercial/industrial development that completely transformed the landscape in the area (Archaeological Associates, Ltd. 1980). Outside the project area and within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCIC records identify 44 additional studies on various tracts of land and linear features, including a linear survey in 1991 for the Inland Feeder pipeline project near the northeastern corner of the project area.

Despite these past survey efforts, no built-environment features of historical origin, archaeological sites, or artifacts of either prehistoric or historical origin were previously recorded within or adjacent to the current project boundaries. However, a large property of Native American traditional cultural value, designated Site 33-029890 (CA-RIV-13301) in the California Historical Resources Inventory, has been delineated in the project vicinity on the basis of information provided by the Pechanga Band of Indians, and its boundaries encompasses the entire project area. Known as the Pechanga Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Property, Site 33-029890 is a 25,642-acre cultural landscape lying across the eastern side of the City of Riverside, the western side of the City of Moreno Valley, and the northern side of the City of Perris, to which the Pechanga Band attaches religious and cultural significance (Applied EarthWorks, Inc. 2021:1).

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, 14 additional cultural resources have been recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory, including 13 historical/archaeological sites and one isolate (i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts), as listed in Table 1. Five of the sites were of prehistoric (i.e., Native American) origin, and four of these consisted of milling slicks on bedrock

Table 1. Cultural Resources Previously Recorded within a One-Mile Radius			
Primary #	**Trinomial**	**Description**	**Relative Location to Project Area**
33-003078	CA-RIV-3078	Bedrock milling slick	Nearly 1 mile to west
33-003264	CA-RIV-3078	Bedrock milling slick	More than ¾ mile to north
33-003265	CA-RIV-3265	Five milling slicks	Approximately 1 mile to north
33-003266	CA-RIV-3266	Four milling slicks	Nearly 1 mile to north
33-003272	CA-RIV-3272H	Target range with concrete bunkers	Approximately ¾ mile to north
33-006917	N/A	Vernacular single-family residence	Nearly 1 mile to south
33-006918	N/A	Vernacular single-family residence	Approximately ¾ mile to south
33-006919	N/A	Vernacular single-family residence	Approximately ¾ mile to south
33-015743	CA-RIV-8196H	California Southern Railroad	Nearly ½ mile to west
33-024053	CA-RIV-11818H	Historic-period refuse scatter	Approximately ¾ mile to west
33-024845	CA-RIV-12316H	Structural remains	Approximately ⅔ mile to north
33-028018	N/A	Isolate: glass insulators	More than ¾ mile to northwest
33-028019	CA-RIV-12646H	1950s refuse deposit	Nearly 1 mile to northwest
33-029889	CA-RIV-13300	Soboba Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Property	Approximately ⅓ mile to southwest
33-029890	CA-RIV-13301	Pechanga Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Property	Encompassing the project area

boulder outcrops. The other one, 33-029889, represents the Soboba Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Property, essentially the same cultural landscape as Site 33-029890 but with its boundaries delineated based on information from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. Measuring 11,419 acres in total area, Site 33-029889 lies generally to the west of the Interstate Highway 215 corridor, roughly ⅓ mile to ½ mile west of the project location.

Eight of the previously recorded sites dated to the historic period, as did the isolate. The sites included the former California Southern Railroad, an abandoned target range with concrete bunkers and spent bullets, refuse deposits, structural remains, and three single-family residences dating to the early or mid-20th century, while the isolate consisted of fragmented glass insulators. Other than Site 33-029890, none of the known cultural resources was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, the nearest one being at least ⅓ mile from this location. Therefore, none of them requires further consideration during this study.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated August 19, 2024, that the Sacred Lands File (SLF) yielded negative results for Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity but noted that the absence of specific information in the SLF would not preclude the presence of such sources (see App. 2). The NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information and provided a referral list of 35 individuals associated with 16 local Native American groups for that purpose (see App. 2). The NAHC's reply is attached in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Riverside in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

As mentioned above, as a part of this study CRM TECH contacted the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pechanga Band of Indians, the two nearest Native American groups with established

cultural ties with the Riverside-Perris-Moreno Valley area. As a result, tribal monitors from both groups were present during the field survey. However, neither tribe has provided any further input regarding any potential tribal cultural resources in the vicinity.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted during this study suggest that the project area is low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. Throughout the 1850s-1970s era, no notable human-made features were known to be present within or adjacent to the project area despite its location in close proximity to several generations of regional transportation arteries a short distance to the west, including a wagon road between San Bernardino and Temecula in the mid-19th century, the Santa Fe Railway built in 1882-1883, U.S. Highway 395 in the mid-20th century, and finally present-day Interstate Highway 215 (Figs. 5-10; NETR Online 1948-1978).

In the 1940s-1960s, the project area was evidently part of an expansive tract of farmland (NETR Online 1948-1967). In the 1970s, however, the agricultural operations in the project vicinity appeared to have ceased in preparation for subsequent commercial/industrial development (NETR Online 1978). By 1994, the suburban transformation of the area was well underway, with Canyon Park Drive, Gateway Drive, and other streets in the surrounding area in place (NETR Online 1994). Since the 1980s, much of the surrounding area has been developed into shopping centers and office compounds (NETR Online 1985-2022; Google Earth 1994-2024). In the meantime, the project area has been cleared periodically, but no development or any other identifiable use has occurred on the property (*ibid.*).

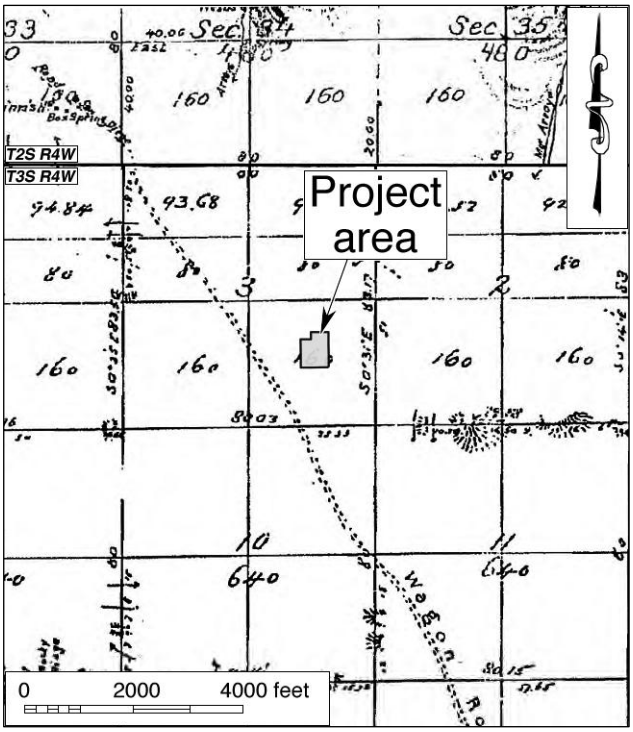


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1877. (Source: GLO 1855; 1877)

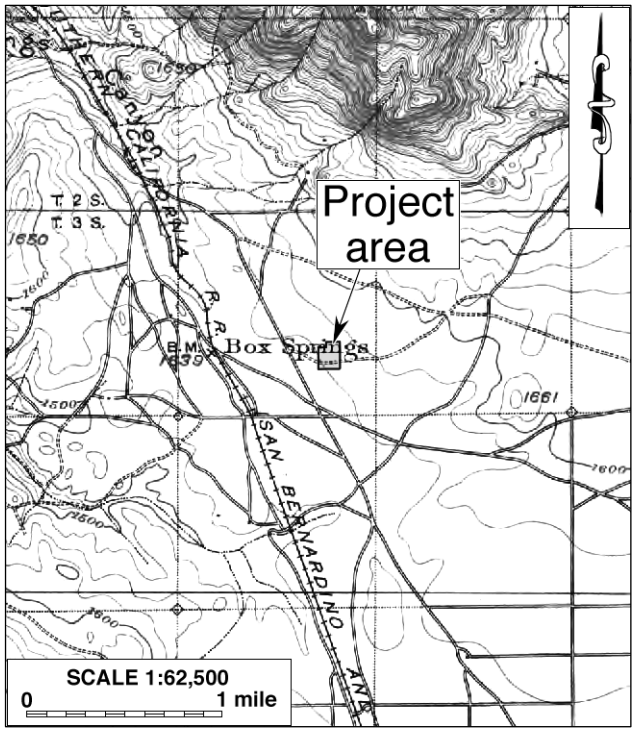


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

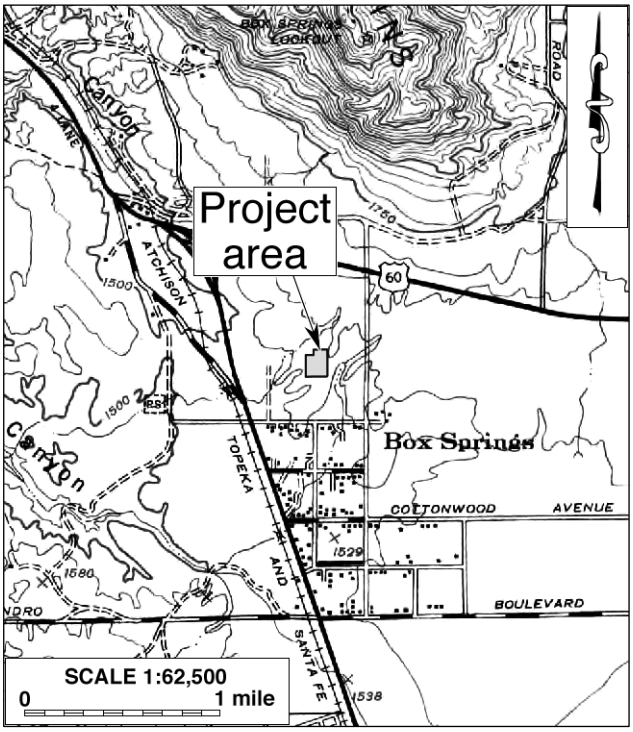


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942)

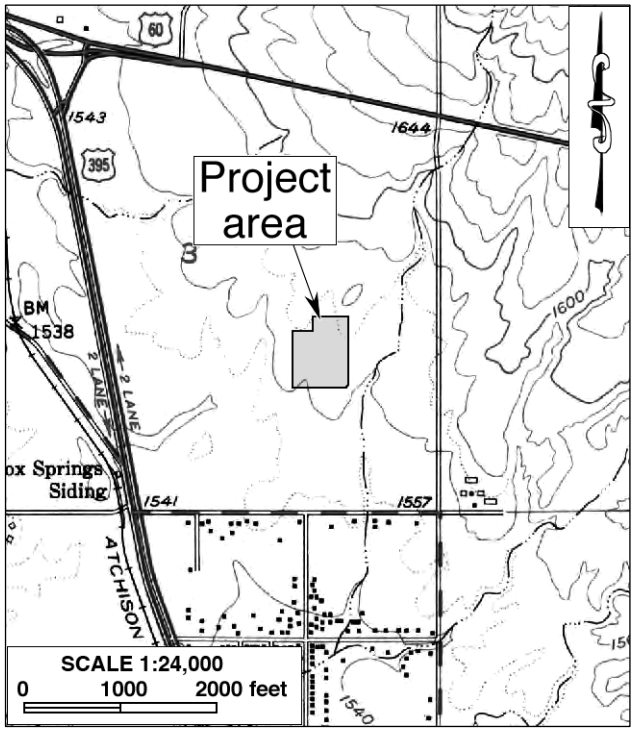


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

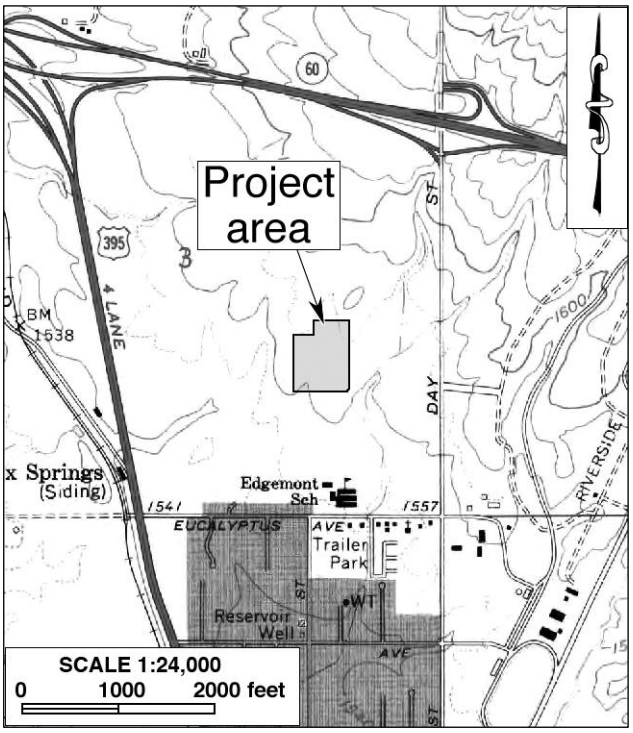


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1966-1967. (Source: USGS 1967)

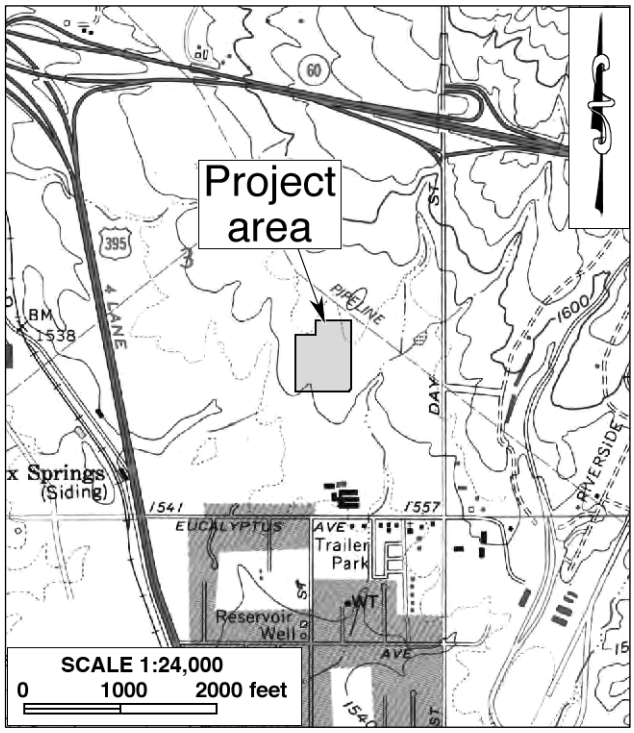


Figure 10. The project area and vicinity in 1978. (Source: USGS 1980)

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey yielded negative results for cultural resources from either the prehistoric or the historical period, and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifact deposits more than 50 years of age were encountered within or adjacent to the project boundaries. In particular, no surface manifestation of any prehistoric archaeological remains was observed during the survey, nor were any bedrock outcrops or other natural features that would typically attract prehistoric human use. Some scattered refuse was observed on the property, but all of the items were clearly modern in origin, and none of them demonstrates any historical/archaeological interest. As a result of past agricultural activities on the property and, more recently, repeated ground clearing, the surface soils in the project area have been extensively disturbed, with little vestige of the natural landscape surviving today (Fig. 4).

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

APPLICABLE STATUTORY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "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))

A local register of historical resources, as defined by PRC §5020.1(k), "means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution." For individual properties in the City of Riverside, the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance provides two categories of historical significance designation, "landmarks"

and “structures or resources of merit,” the criteria for which are outlined in Riverside Municipal Code §20.50.010(U) and §20.50.010(FF), respectively. According to the ordinance:

> *Landmark* means any improvement or natural feature that is an exceptional example of a historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains a high degree of integrity, and meets one or more of the following criteria:
> 1. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
> 2. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history;
> 3. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
> 4. Represents the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect, or important creative individual;
> 5. Embodies elements that possess high artistic values or represents a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
> 6. Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning, or cultural landscape;
> 7. Is one of the last remaining examples in the City, region, State, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen; or
> 8. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. (RMC §20.50.010(U))

For the status of “structure or resource of merit,” the ordinance set forth the definition and criteria as follows:

> *Structure or resource of merit* means any improvement or natural feature which contributes to the broader understanding of the historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains sufficient integrity, and:
> 1. Has a unique location or singular physical characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood community or of the City
> 2. Is an example of a type of building which was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community or area;
> 3. Is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare;
> 4. A cultural resource that could be eligible under landmark criteria no longer exhibiting a high level of integrity, however, retaining sufficient integrity to convey significance under one or more of the landmark criteria;
> 5. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory; or
> 6. An improvement or resource that no longer exhibits the high degree of integrity sufficient for landmark designation, yet still retains sufficient integrity under one or more of the landmark criteria to convey cultural resource significance as a structure or resource of merit. (RMC §20.50.010(FF))

In addition, City of Riverside policies also require potential “historical resources” identified within the City’s jurisdiction to be evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The eligibility for inclusion in the National Register is determined by applying the Secretary of the Interior’s criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provision of the National Historic Preservation Act, which are essentially identical to the California Register criteria. Federal regulations provide the National Register criteria as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

(a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
(b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
(c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (36 CFR 60.4)

DISCUSSION

In summary of the research results presented in this report, no built-environment features or archaeological remains more than 50 years of age were encountered within or adjacent to the project area, but the entire project area was previously included in the overall boundaries of Site 33-029890, a 25,642-acre prehistoric cultural landscape known as the Pechanga Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Property. As its name indicates, Site 33-029890 was delineated on the basis of Native American traditional cultural value and prehistoric aboriginal land use. This cultural landscape spans across multiple local jurisdictions and the City of Riverside cannot study this vast area for a limited-scale project such that a systematic evaluation of Site 33-029890 in its entirety as a potential "historical resource" is well beyond the scope needed to evaluate this project.

No associated features or artifacts have been found in or near the current project area. The physical characteristics of the project area today, resulting from extensive disturbances from agricultural activities and ground clearing over the past decades, retain little vestige of the native landscape and thus do not contribute to the potential significance and/or integrity of Site 33-029890. Furthermore, past development in the surrounding area during that time, including the construction of office buildings on adjacent properties, has completely altered the environmental setting of the project area in relation to the prehistoric landscape. Therefore, the present study concludes that Site 33-029890 has little potential to be impacted by the development of this property and, as such, requires no further consideration in the planning process for the proposed project.

Geospatial analyses of known prehistoric sites in inland southern California suggest that longer-term residential settlements of the Native population were more likely to occur in sheltered areas near the base of hills and/or on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near permanent or reliable sources of water, while the level, unprotected valley floor was used mainly for resource procurement, travel, and occasional camping during these activities. This is corroborated by the ethnographic literature that identifies foothills as preferred settlement environment for Native Americans of the Inland Empire region (Bean 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978; Bean and Smith 1978b).

Based on this settlement pattern, the general location of the project area, on the open valley floor with no reliable water source nearby, would not have provided a favorable setting for permanent or long-term habitation by the aboriginal population during prehistoric times. Instead, as the presence of bedrock milling features with shallow slicks in the vicinity suggests (see Table 1), the area was more likely used for seasonal resource gathering. The extent of previous ground disturbance, demonstrated by the presence of approximately three feet of fill soil on the surface (LOR 2025:5),

further diminishes the likelihood of any subsurface prehistoric cultural remains surviving intact. Underneath the fill stratum, geotechnical exploratory borings in the project area encountered older alluvium, typically deposited before widespread human occupation in inland southern California, to the depths or 20-50 feet (LOR 2025:6). Based on the condition of the soils on site and the age of the native sediments below surface, the project area is considered to be relatively low in sensitivity for buried cultural remains of prehistoric and early historic origin.

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."

As stated above, the proposed project has little potential to affect the significance and/or integrity of Site 33-029890, the only potential "historical resource" identified within, partially within, or adjacent to the project area, the subsurface soils at this location were found to be relatively low in archaeological sensitivity. Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Riverside:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known "historical resources."
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.
- Any human remains unearthed during the project will need to be addressed in accordance with Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.

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1967 Map: Riverside West, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1966, field-checked in 1967.
1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
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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, University of California, 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, University of California, Riverside.
1990	Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992	Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
1988-1993	Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, 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 (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

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, California.
1996-1998	Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
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	Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician 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

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

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Frank J. Raslich, M.A.

Education

2016-	Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2010	M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005	B.A., Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
2019	Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology online seminar.
2014	Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.

Professional Experience

2022-	Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2022	Archaeological Monitor, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
2014-2022	Board of Directors, Ziibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture and Lifeways, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2008-2021	Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019	Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians.
2016-2018	Adjunct Lecturer, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017-2018	Adjunct Lecturer, University of Michigan, Flint.
2009-2017	Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2008-2014	Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
2010-2013	Research Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2009-2011	Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

2017	Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2013	Geochemical Analysis of the Dickenson Group of the Upper Peninsula, Michigan: A study of an Accreted Terrane of the Superior Province. Geological Society of America *Abstracts with Programs* 45:4(53).

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Eulices Lopez, B.S.

Education

2015	B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2013	A.A., Anthropology, Mt. San Jacinto College, Menifee, California.

Professional Experience

2024-	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2017-2024	Coordinator Assistant, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
2017-2024	Director Assistant, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
2017-2024	Curator Assistant, Archaeological Curation Unit, University of California, Riverside.
2014-2015	Information Officer, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
2013	Lithic Analyst Assistant, Anthropology Department, East Los Angeles College, Monterey Park, California.
2012	Hominid Cast Fossils Cataloger, Anthropology Department, East Los Angeles College, Monterey Park, California.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD CREW CHIEF
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

2016-	M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2015	B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2012	A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2011	A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.

Professional Experience

2022-	Field Crew Chief, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2017-	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2016-2018	Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2016-2017	Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
2015	Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
2015	Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

APPENDIX 2

NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LANDS SEARCH RESULTS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
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Cahuilla

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Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

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Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

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

August 19, 2024

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Multi-Family Development on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 291-440-003, -005, -006, & -007 Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/19/2024

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Multi-Family Development on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 291-440-003, -005, -006, & -007 Project, Riverside County.

Record: PROJ-2024-004258
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All