



Tres Cerritos Development Project

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

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THIS REPORT HAS BEEN REDACTED TO REMOVE SENSITIVE INFORMATION RELATING TO CULTURAL RESOURCES PURSUANT TO PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE, SECTION 21082.3(C)(2).

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of the D.R. Horton, LLC, (project applicant), FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (Phase I CRA) for the proposed Tres Cerritos Development Project (proposed project) located in Hemet, Riverside County, California. The purpose of this assessment is to identify the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources within the project site and, if present, propose recommendations for mitigation. Completion of this investigation fulfills the requirements associated with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. This report follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) format for archaeological reports. This report is also intended to fulfill any City of Hemet cultural resources survey and report guidelines.

On March 24, 2025, a records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), located at San Diego State University, San Diego, for the project site and a 1-mile radius beyond the project boundaries. The current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL) list, the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Riverside County were also reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historic resources. The results of the records search indicate that 39 resources (22 pre-contact and 17 historic) have been recorded within the 1-mile search radius. Six cultural resources (two historic, four pre-contact) are located within the project boundaries. In addition, 44 area-specific survey reports are on file within the 1-mile radius; two survey reports address the entire project site. This indicates that the project site has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

On March 20, 2025, FCS sent a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the project site. A response was received on March 28, 2025, indicating that the SLF search produced a positive result for Native American cultural resources within the project site. The NAHC included a list of 30 Tribal representatives available for consultation. To ensure that all Native American knowledge and concerns over potential Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) that may be affected by implementation of the proposed project are addressed, a letter containing project information and requesting additional information was sent to each Tribal representative on April 10, 2025. Six responses have been received. One response was received on April 15, 2025, from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. Four additional responses were received on April 16, 2025, from the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, and a second response from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. On April 17, 2025, a response was received from the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians. No additional responses have been received to date.

On April 11, 2025, FCS Staff Archaeologists Mario Borrero, PhD; William Gillean; and Maximilian Ochoa conducted a pedestrian survey for unrecorded cultural resources at the project site. The survey covered accessible portions of the subject property. The survey team located, photographed, and reevaluated three of the six recorded cultural resources within the project area, all of which were situated within the open-space conservation area of the project site.

Survey conditions were documented using digital photographs and field notes. During the survey, the team examined all accessible areas of the exposed ground surface for pre-contact artifacts (e.g., fire-affected rock, milling tools, flaked stone tools, toolmaking debris, ceramics), soil discoloration and depressions that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, faunal and human osteological remains, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, standing exterior walls, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., glass, metal, ceramics). All areas of the project site, where possible, were closely examined for culturally modified soils or other indicators of potential historic or pre-contact resources. No new historic or pre-contact cultural resources or raw materials were identified during the current survey.

Buried site analysis indicates that the project site is on sloping terrain and entirely situated upon Pleistocene-, Paleozoic-, and Cretaceous-era deposits. This usually indicates a low potential for archaeological deposits; however, 39 cultural resources have been recorded in a 1-mile radius of the proposed project site and three recorded cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey, indicating a moderate to high potential for archaeological deposits.

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, the results from the NAHC SLF search for TCRs, Tribal correspondence, the pedestrian survey, and buried site potential, FCS considers the potential for the proposed project to have an adverse effect on historic or pre-contact cultural resources to be moderate to high. The buried site potential analysis, noting the sloping terrain and underlying Pleistocene-, Cretaceous-, and Paleozoic-era deposits, suggests a lower likelihood of discovering subsurface archaeological deposits. However, the results from the NAHC SLF search were positive for the presence of TCRs within the project site. Additionally, the SCIC records search identified 39 cultural resources within a 1-mile radius, with six cultural resources being recorded within the project area. The pedestrian survey identified three of the six recorded cultural resources. The three identified cultural resources are in the open-space conservation area and will not be impacted by the proposed project; the “historic dump” that was located within the impact area was not identified during the survey and was likely moved or destroyed. Additionally, bedrock milling features were not identified as they were situated in non-traversable areas of the current survey boundaries. The buried site potential analysis indicates that the project site rests on middle to early Pleistocene-age alluvial fan deposits and Paleozoic- and Cretaceous-era deposits, suggesting a moderate to high potential that cultural resources may be encountered during project-related ground disturbance.

For this reason, FCS recommends that all construction personnel directly involved with project-related ground disturbance attends a “tailgate” Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for archaeological resources. The training should include visual aids, a discussion of applicable laws and statutes relating to archaeological resources, types of resources that may be found within the

project site, and procedures to be followed in the event such resources are encountered. The training should be conducted by an Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology. Further, an Archaeological Monitor, reporting to the qualified Archaeologist, should be present during all phases of project-related ground disturbance to check for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. Over the course of the proposed project, should the Archaeologist determine that the probability of inadvertent discovery is low, they may make a recommendation to the Lead Agency that monitoring be reduced to regular periodic or "spot-check" monitoring or that monitoring may cease altogether.

The procedures for the inadvertent discovery of human remains and cultural resources are provided in the report's summary and recommendations section.

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1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Project Location

The approximately 121.2-acre project site is located off of Rose Road and North Warren Road in Hemet, in Riverside County, California, with the corresponding Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 441-740-001 and -005, 441-740-012 and -013, and 441-750-001 through -014, (Exhibit 1). The project site is located on the *Lakeview, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, Township 5 South, Range 1 West, Sections 6 and 7 (Exhibit 2). The project site is bounded on all sides by agricultural land and single-family residential housing. The project area includes an off-site improvement area, the on-site impact area, and the survey area.(Exhibit 3).

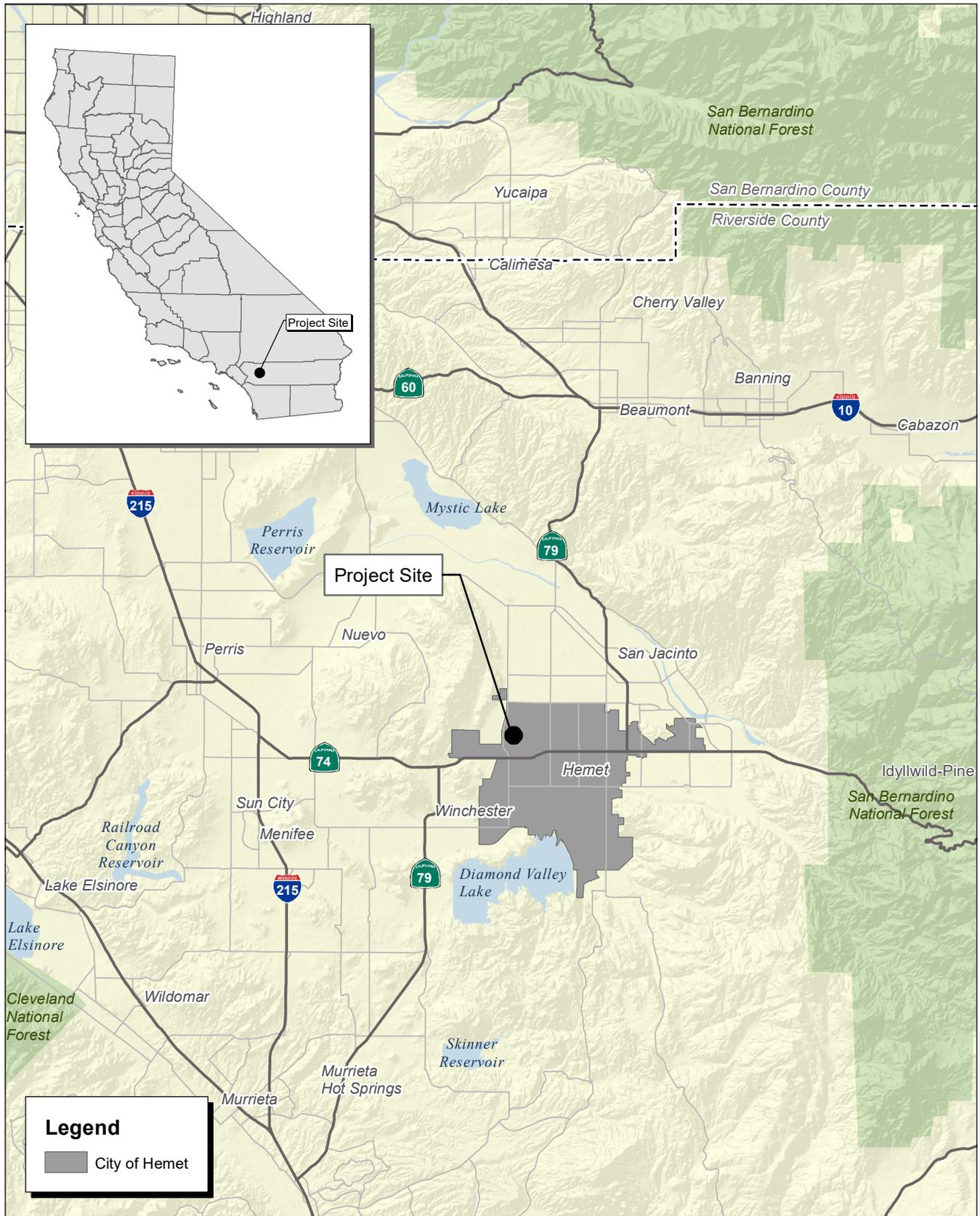
1.2 - Project Description

The project consists of the development of a residential community comprised of 177 single-family units, a 1.1-acre private park, a 9,000-square-foot water basin/wetland area, 59 acres of hillside restricted open space conservation area and associated off-site public street improvements.

1.3 - Assessment Team

FCS Archaeologist and Cultural Resources Specialist, Taylor Love, MA, RPA, authored this report and FCS Staff Archaeologists Mario Borrero, PhD, RPA; William Gillean; and Maximillian Ochoa conducted the pedestrian survey. Ms. Love, Dr. Borrero, Mr. Gillean, and Mr. Ochoa exceed the professional standards set for their respective roles by the Secretary of the Interior. Professional qualifications for Ms. Love, Dr. Borrero, Mr. Gillean, and Mr. Ochoa can be found in Appendix A.

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Source: Census 2000 Data, The California Spatial Information Library (CaSIL), County of Riverside.

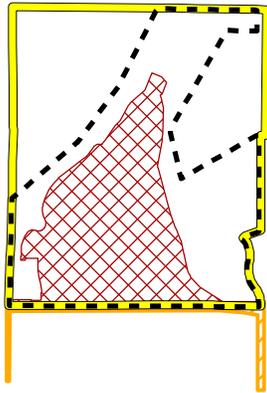


Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

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Legend

-  Project Site
-  Survey Area
-  Off-Site Improvement Area
-  On-Site Impacts

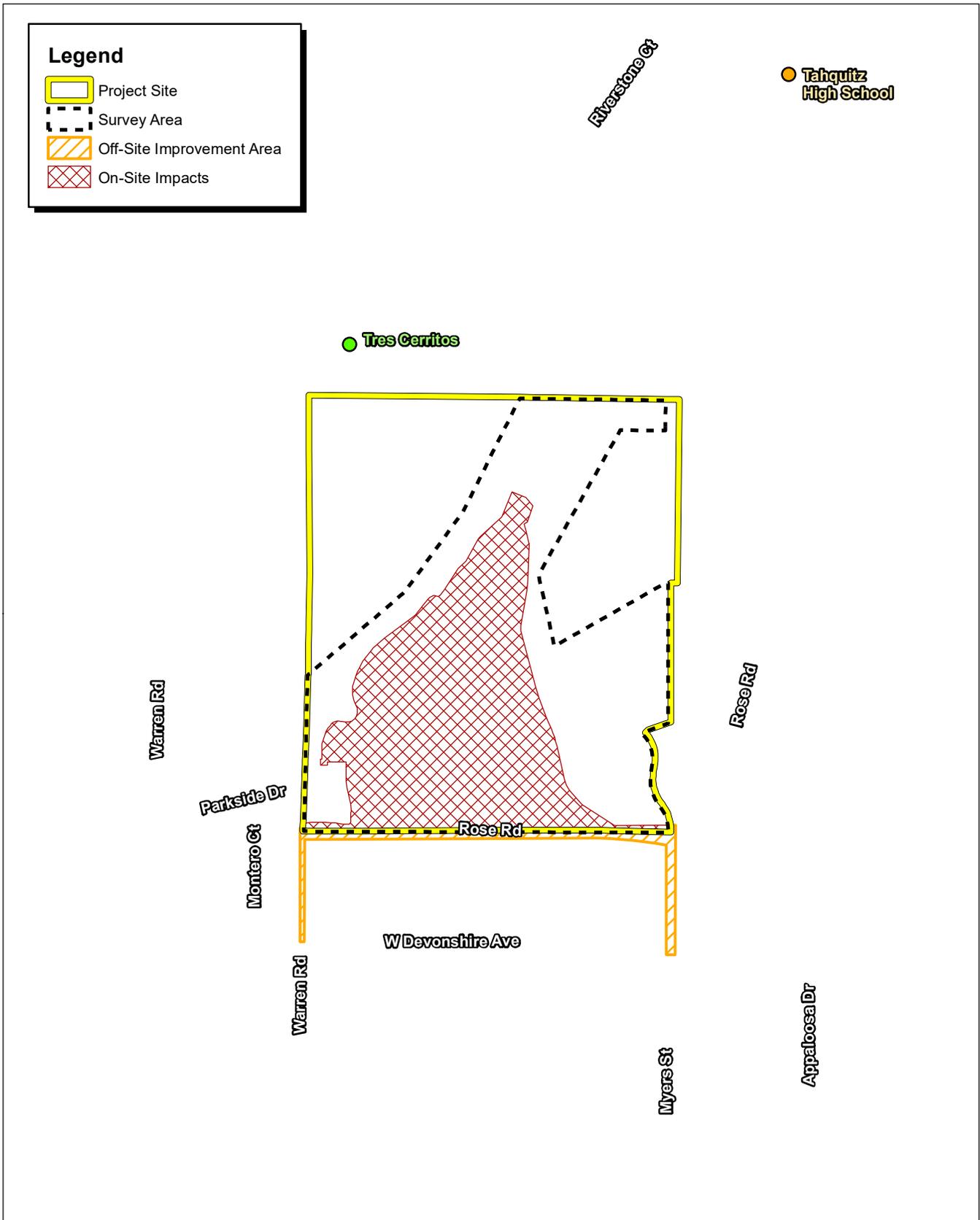


Project Area Source: USGS Lakeview 7.5' Quadrangle / T05S R01W Sec 6, 7. T&B Planning Inc., 03/2025.



Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map Topographic Base

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Source: Esri World Imagery, T&B Planning Inc., 03/2025.



Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

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2 - CULTURAL SETTING

The following is a brief overview of the pre-contact and historic background of the Inland Deserts of Southern California and provides context to understand the relevance of resources found in the general project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the current resources available; rather, it serves as a general overview.

Further details can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Bean and Smith (1978), Fagan (2003), Jones and Klar (2007), and Moratto (1984).

2.1 - Pre-contact and Ethnographic Background

2.1.1 - Environmental Context

The California Inland Deserts region encompasses the Mojave and Colorado Deserts, which are characterized by extreme aridity, high temperature fluctuations, and diverse ecological zones. The Mojave Desert, located in the northern portion of the region, experiences cold winters and hot summers, with precipitation averaging less than 6 inches annually. Dominant vegetation includes creosote bush scrub, Joshua trees, and saltbush communities, while faunal resources include jackrabbits, desert tortoises, and bighorn sheep (Sutton and Gardner 2010).

The Colorado Desert, a subsection of the Sonoran Desert, is in the southeastern portion of the region. It is a lower-elevation desert with even higher temperatures and less precipitation than the Mojave Desert. The Colorado River and former Lake Cahuilla provided important water sources and fertile riparian habitats, which supported Indigenous populations for thousands of years (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Seasonal variation in water availability influenced settlement and subsistence patterns, with groups practicing mobility to exploit resources in different environmental zones.

Pleistocene-era lakes and rivers played a significant role in shaping prehistoric occupation patterns. During wetter periods, large lakes such as Lake Mojave, Lake Manix, and Lake Cahuilla supported abundant fish and waterfowl populations, providing critical resources for early inhabitants. As these water bodies receded due to Holocene climatic changes, populations adapted by shifting toward more intensive plant processing, hunting small game, and engaging in trade networks to obtain necessary goods (Moratto 1984).

2.1.2 - The First Peoples of the California Inland Deserts

The first inhabitants of the California Inland Deserts arrived thousands of years ago, adapting to the harsh conditions of the Mojave and Colorado Deserts. Archaeological evidence from sites such as Lake Mojave, Lake Cahuilla, and Pinto Basin demonstrates early reliance on lacustrine and desert resources like mesquite, agave, and small game (Schaefer and Laylander 2007; Wallace 1962). Settlement patterns varied based on the location of water sources and other ecological factors, with

groups ranging from seasonally mobile bands to more stable residential encampments. The Pinto Basin has yielded diagnostic artifacts such as stemmed projectile points and ground stone tools associated with the Pinto Complex.

These early populations practiced flexible and diverse subsistence strategies. Ground stone implements, including manos and metates, reflect the intensive processing of wild seeds, while projectile point types suggest continued hunting of small game. Rock shelters and open-air sites show evidence of repeated use and adaptation over time. As climatic conditions became increasingly arid, Indigenous groups demonstrated remarkable resilience by adjusting their mobility, subsistence technologies, and social organization to persist in challenging desert environments (Moratto 1984; Sutton and Gardner 2010).

Over time, regional trade networks connected the Inland Deserts to the Great Basin and Pacific Coast. Through these networks, goods such as shell beads, obsidian, and steatite circulated widely, indicating a high degree of social and economic interaction. Linguistic and archaeological evidence shows that Takic-speaking (Uto-Aztecan) and Yuman-speaking peoples developed distinct cultural identities in the region. Groups such as the Cahuilla, Serrano, Chemehuevi, and Mohave exemplify the long-standing cultural continuity that defines the prehistory and ongoing presence of Indigenous peoples in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Paleoindian Period

In North America, radiocarbon dates from archaeological materials demonstrate human presence as early as 15,000 years BP (Before Present) (Waters et al. 2018). The earliest known sites in the California Inland Deserts suggest that Paleoindian groups occupied areas near now-dry Pleistocene lakes, such as Lake Mojave and Lake Cahuilla (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). These sites contain lithic assemblages dominated by fluted projectile points (Clovis and Folsom complexes) and other bifacially worked tools, indicative of big-game hunting strategies (Jenkins et al. 2012; Beck and Jones 2010). Evidence from key sites such as Lake Mojave, Silver Lake, and the China Lake basin suggests a reliance on megafauna, such as mammoths and bison, as well as lacustrine resources (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Settlement patterns indicate that Paleoindian groups followed a high-mobility strategy, moving seasonally to exploit water and game resources in a landscape that was more hospitable than today.

Material culture from Paleoindian sites in the region provides further insight into subsistence and technological adaptations. Fluted projectile points, such as Clovis and Folsom types, suggest a focus on hunting large Pleistocene fauna, while unifacial and bifacially worked tools indicate advanced flaking techniques (Rondeau et al. 2007). Other lithic tools, including scrapers, graters, and drills, imply diverse activities such as butchering and hide processing. The presence of chipped-stone crescents, commonly found at Paleoindian sites near extinct lakebeds, suggests that waterfowl and fish were additional dietary staples. The eventual disappearance of fluted points and the shift toward stemmed and leaf-shaped points coincided with increasing aridity and megafaunal extinctions around 10,000 BP, prompting Paleoindian groups to develop new adaptive strategies, including broader subsistence practices and more regionally focused mobility patterns.

2.1.3 - Early Archaic Period (Lake Mojave and Pinto Complexes)

The Early Archaic period (approximately 8,000–4,000 BP) marks a transition from big-game hunting to a more diversified subsistence strategy in response to increasing aridity. This period is characterized by the Lake Mojave and Pinto Complexes, identified at multiple key sites, including Pinto Basin, Lake Mojave, and the Newberry Cave (Warren and Crabtree 1986). These sites suggest that early inhabitants relied on lacustrine resources, small game, and gathered plant materials, particularly in areas where water sources were still available. Seasonal mobility remained a primary strategy, with populations exploiting riparian zones, desert springs, and highland areas based on resource availability.

Material culture associated with this period reflects technological adaptations to changing environmental conditions. Stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points, ground stone tools, and milling stones indicate increased reliance on plant processing. The presence of manos and metates suggests that hard seeds, including mesquite and chia, became dietary staples (Sutton 1996). Unlike earlier periods, there is a notable increase in rock shelters and cave sites, which may indicate longer-term seasonal occupations. Additionally, evidence of early trade networks appears, with the movement of obsidian and shell artifacts suggesting connections between the California Inland Deserts and surrounding regions.

2.1.4 - Middle Archaic Period

The Middle Archaic period (approximately 4,000–1,500 BP) is marked by increased cultural diversification and a broader range of subsistence strategies. Evidence from key sites such as the Salt Springs, Little Lake, and Pinto Basin sites suggests a shift toward greater reliance on plant resources, particularly the processing of agave, mesquite, and cactus fruits (Schaefer and Laylander 2007). This period also saw the establishment of more permanent settlements near water sources, including springs and seasonal streams, indicating increased sedentism. Additionally, the appearance of circular house depressions at some sites suggests more structured habitation areas.

Material culture from this period includes an expansion in ground stone tool technology, such as mortars and pestles, indicating the intensification of seed and nut processing. Small-stemmed projectile points suggest the use of the bow and arrow, enhancing hunting efficiency (Sutton 1996). Trade networks expanded further during this period, as seen in the presence of exotic materials such as steatite from the Channel Islands and obsidian from the Coso Volcanic Field.

2.1.5 - Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric Period (1,500 BP to Spanish Contact in the eighteenth century) is characterized by significant cultural changes, including increased sedentism, intensification of trade, and a shift in subsistence practices. This period saw the emergence of the Patayan cultural tradition in the lower Colorado River region, as well as influences from the Numic expansion into the western Mojave Desert (Rogers 1939; Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Villages were established near permanent water sources such as springs and riverbanks, reflecting a more settled lifestyle. The Mohave and

Chemehuevi people, for example, maintained riverine agricultural practices along the Colorado River, while the Cahuilla and Serrano practiced a seasonal mobility strategy, exploiting both desert and montane resources.

Material culture from this period reflects increased craft specialization and social complexity. The introduction of paddle-and-anvil pottery techniques allowed for more efficient food storage, supporting growing populations. Smaller projectile points associated with bow and arrow technology replaced earlier atlatl dart points. Well-established economic networks extending into the Southwest and California Coast allowed the peoples of the area access to shell beads, turquoise, and other trade items (Waters 1982). Additionally, the construction of large roasting pits suggests communal food processing activities, likely tied to seasonal harvests and social gatherings.

At least two Native American groups, the Cahuilla and the Luiseño, are known to have occupied or utilized resources within the vicinity of the project site at different points in history. A brief overview of the Tribal groups follows.

2.1.6 - The Cahuilla

The project area is located in the region known to have been occupied by the Cahuilla Indians. Cahuilla territory was bounded on the north by the San Bernardino Mountains; on the east by the Orocochia Mountains; on the west by the Santa Ana River, the San Jacinto Plain, and the eastern slope of the Palomar Mountains; and on the south by Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains (Bean 1978).

The diversity of the territory provided the Cahuilla with a variety of foods. It has been estimated that the Cahuilla exploited more than 500 native and non-native plants (Bean and Saubel 1972). Acorns, mesquite, screw beans, piñon nuts, and various types of cacti were used. A variety of seeds, wild fruits and berries, tubers, roots, and greens were also a part of the Cahuilla diet. A marginal agricultural existence provided corn, beans, squashes, and melons. Rabbits and small animals were also hunted to supplement the diet. During high stands of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, fish, migratory birds, and marshland vegetation were also taken for sustenance and utilitarian purposes (Bean 1978).

Structures within permanent villages ranged from small brush shelters to dome-shaped or rectangular dwellings. Villages were situated near water sources, in the canyons near springs, or on alluvial fans at manufactured walk-in wells (Bean 1972). Mortuary practices entailed cremation of the dead. Upon a person's death, the body was bound or put inside a net and then taken to a place where the body would be cremated. Secondary interments also occurred. A mourning ceremony took place about a year after a person's death. During this ceremony, an image of the deceased was burned along with other goods (Lando and Modesto 1977; Strong 1929). Pre-contact Cahuilla population has been estimated as low as 2,500 to as high as 10,000. At the time of first contact with Europeans, around 1774, the Cahuilla numbered approximately 6,000. Although they were the first to come into contact with the Cahuilla, the Spanish had little to do with those of the desert region. Some of the Cahuilla who lived in the plains and valleys west of the desert and mountains, however, were missionized

through the asistencia located near present-day San Bernardino. Cahuilla political, economic, and religious autonomy was maintained until 1877, when the United States government established Indian reservations in the region. Protestant missionaries came into the area to convert and assimilate the Native American population. During this era, traditional cultural practices, such as cremation of the dead, were prohibited. Today, the Cahuilla reside on eight separate reservations in Southern California, located from Banning in the north to Warner Springs in the south and from Hemet in the west to Thermal in the east (Bean and Smith 1978).

2.1.7 - The Luiseño

Of all the Southern California Native groups, the Luiseño have been the most ethnographically studied and the literature is rich in detail. The Luiseño occupational areas encompass over 1,500 square miles of Southern California (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925) as well as the Channel Islands (Sparkman 1908). Luiseño villages were found along the Pacific Ocean from just north of Agua Hedionda to south of Aliso Creek in present-day San Diego County and moved inland from these points to the western base of the San Jacinto River and south to the valley of San José, near Fallbrook (Bean and Shipek 1978). The villages were determined according to their proximity to a defined water source, access to a food-gathering locale, and good defensive locations (Bean and Shipek 1978). Spatially, these villages were commonly located along valley bottoms, streams, or coastal strands. The Luiseño characteristically lived in sedentary villages; therefore, one clan or family occupied several food-gathering locations and aggressively guarded these areas against other clans (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; Strong 1972).

Luiseño homes were constructed in two forms; one variation was typically constructed with forked posts, which supported the wood ceiling beams, and were completely covered in thatch, which was lightly mixed with sand or soil (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925). This form was seen in larger constructions, while the smaller home style had a slightly conical roof made of some locally available brush and the floor was usually excavated 2 feet below ground surface. All homes were built with a small fire pit in the center and a slight smoke hole in the roof just above the fire (Bean 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). Sweat houses were of similar thatch design to that of the smaller home pattern but varied in their construction in that they stood on two forked posts connected by log and were shaped like an ellipse, with an entrance on one of the longer sides of the structure.

The pottery associated with the Luiseño was made for functionality and consequently of simple construction, tending to lack in ornamental design, although Bean and Shipek (1978) note that if designs were included, “a simple line decoration was either painted or incised with a fingernail or stick.” Luiseño made pots from the basis of a coil form, in which pieces of coiled clay were gradually added to the edge of the pot, while it was being shaped with a wooden paddle and finished with a polishing stone. After completion, the pot was sunbaked and fired (Sparkman 1908). Typical uses of pottery were for cooking, water jugs, containers, and a water vessel with two spouts used while members were gathering food (Sparkman 1908). Plant fibers were also commonly used for purposeful household implements, such as brooms, brushes, nets, pouches twine, and cedar bark

skirts for women. The process of creating such items from plant fiber tended to rely on soaking, stretching, and then rolling the fiber (Sparkman 1908; Bean and Shipek 1978).

Ceremony and ritual were of great importance to all Native peoples, and the Luiseño had their own variety of traditional practices. Frequently practiced ceremonies include multiple rituals for the mourning of the dead, the eagle dance, separate ceremonies for the initiation of boys and girls, and a summer and winter solstice celebration (Kroeber 1925; Sparkman 1908; Strong 1972). These ceremonies offered gatherers an opportunity to witness reenactments, songs, and the oral recitation of their history (Garbarino and Sasso 1994). Equipment important during rituals included blades made of obsidian, stone bowls, clay figurines, and headdresses constructed of eagle-feathers (Bean and Shipek 1978). Ritual dances were limited to only three standard dances, such as the fire dance, which was used during the Toloache Cult initiation for boys at puberty. Also of great significance during the boys' initiation were masterfully designed sand paintings, once thought to have originated in the Southwest, though presently culturally identified with the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978; Garbarino and Sasso 1994; Kroeber 1925). Although not necessarily limited to ritual, the Luiseño of Riverside County decorated their rock designs in the same form as that of the Native peoples of the Great Basin, which appears as pecked abstracts displayed on boulders.

Personal adornment was a common practice among the Luiseño. Ornamental items such as beads and pendants were made of clay, shell, stone, deer hooves, bear claws, and mica sheets. Men would wear ear and nose ornaments, sometimes made of bone or cane with beads attached. Body painting and tattooing was used purely for rituals (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Refinements and Ongoing Research

Recent archaeological work continues to refine understanding of desert adaptations, cultural chronology, and settlement systems. Sites in the Pinto Basin, Coachella Valley, and along the Colorado River have revealed patterns of long-term occupation, trade, and ritual practice (Moratto 1984; Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

Collaborations between archaeologists and Tribal communities emphasize co-produced knowledge and culturally informed interpretation of site data. GIS, remote sensing, and radiocarbon studies have enabled finer-scale analysis of land use patterns across varied desert ecologies.

Continuity and Resilience

At the time of Spanish contact, the region was occupied by several Indigenous groups, including the Serrano, Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, and Mohave. These groups practiced seasonal mobility, utilizing desert oases, riverine environments, and upland hunting areas in accordance with seasonal resource availability. The Cahuilla, for example, developed an extensive system of trails connecting villages to resource zones, while the Mohave maintained strong trade networks along the Colorado River (Bean and Smith 1978).

Ethnographic accounts—though shaped by colonial contexts—remain foundational to understanding the cultural patterns of Indigenous desert-dwelling groups in inland Southern California. Classic

studies by researchers such as Bean and Smith (1978) offered rich insight into social structure, subsistence strategies, and ceremonial life among the Cahuilla, while Kroeber's (1925) broader cultural mapping of Southern California continues to provide a historical framework. More recent scholarship, however, has expanded this foundation by emphasizing the resilience and adaptability of these communities in response to the profound disruptions of colonialism and environmental change (Schaefer and Laylander 2007; Sutton 1996).

Contemporary research continues this trajectory. For example, Morley and Shindel (2024) examine how the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians in the Coachella Valley assert sovereignty through environmental stewardship, particularly in groundwater management. Their connection to sacred hot springs and the aquifer beneath their territory exemplifies the enduring spiritual and ecological ties to their homeland, despite legal and environmental challenges. Similarly, Kondrashova (2020) explores Tribal-led environmental restoration initiatives across California, noting how Cahuilla ecological stewardship is intertwined with cultural revitalization efforts and resistance to settler colonial land management paradigms. Finally, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (2022) emphasizes that the well-being of Tribes like the Cahuilla is inseparable from the health of the desert ecosystems they inhabit—ecosystems now facing intensified pressure from climate change. These recent works underscore that far from static or “vanishing,” inland desert communities are active agents in shaping their futures through adaptive and culturally grounded strategies.

Despite centuries of change, Indigenous communities in the California Inland Deserts have maintained strong cultural identities. The Cahuilla, Serrano, Chemehuevi, and Mohave continue to engage in traditional ecological practices, including plant harvesting, water management, and seasonal migration patterns. Revitalization of languages, ceremonial practices, and intertribal networks further the continuity of cultural traditions.

Today, Indigenous stewardship initiatives in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties are integral to managing cultural landscapes. Tribes are working with land agencies and archaeologists to protect sacred sites, manage public lands, and educate future generations about their heritage. As archaeological practices increasingly reflect collaborative and decolonial methodologies, descendant communities are gaining a stronger voice in shaping how the past is interpreted and preserved (Moratto 1984; Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

2.2 - Regional Historic Background

2.2.1 - The Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Spanish exploration of the California Inland Deserts began in the late eighteenth century with expeditions seeking overland routes between coastal missions and inland settlements. In 1771, Father Francisco Garcés scouted the region, establishing a key overland route from the Colorado River to coastal Spanish settlements. By 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, alongside Garcés and Father Juan Díaz, led an expedition that mapped portions of the Inland Deserts, linking it to Spain's broader colonial network (Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

The Spanish sought to incorporate Indigenous peoples into the mission system, but the arid climate limited permanent mission establishment. Instead, Spanish influence was expressed through increased trade and shifting power dynamics. The Cahuilla and Mohave served as intermediaries in exchange networks but also resisted colonial disruption (Bean and Smith 1978).

2.2.2 - The Mexican Period (1821–1848)

After Mexico gained independence in 1821, missions were secularized and land was redistributed through ranchos. In the Inland Deserts, ranching was limited by aridity, but the effects of colonization continued to displace Indigenous groups. Trade corridors such as the Mojave Road remained active, and groups like the Chemehuevi and Mohave resisted Mexican and Anglo encroachment (Moratto 1984).

2.2.3 - Euro-American Expansion (1848–1900s)

Following California's annexation by the U.S., the Gold Rush and transcontinental migration brought intensified settlement pressure to the Inland Deserts. Military forts such as Fort Yuma secured routes, and railroads like the Southern Pacific expanded access to the region by outsiders. Irrigation allowed the development of agriculture in the Coachella Valley, and mining efforts increased in the mountains (Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

Indigenous peoples faced displacement and assimilation pressures. Reservation systems and federal policies restricted land access, though many groups retained cultural and ceremonial lifeways despite marginalization (Bean and Smith 1978).

2.2.4 - Modernization and Development (1900s–2000s)

The twentieth century saw the construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct and All-American Canal, which transformed desert agriculture and enabled settlement growth in areas like Riverside and the Imperial Valley. Military installations during WWII brought infrastructure and employment, particularly in areas like Twentynine Palms and Needles (Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

Recreation and tourism expanded mid-century with the designation of national parks and monuments, while environmental stress—including salinization of the Salton Sea and aquifer depletion—emerged as key challenges. Indigenous land rights and cultural protection movements gained traction, with Tribes like the Cahuilla and Chemehuevi asserting sovereignty and stewardship (Sutton 1996).

2.2.5 - County of Riverside

Riverside County is the fourth largest county in California in both size and population. It is 7,206 square miles and is home to 2,492,442 people as of July 1, 2023 (United States Census Bureau 2024). It is bordered by Orange County to the west, San Bernardino County to the north, San Diego County to the south, and Arizona to the east. Riverside County was formed in 1893 from a small portion of San Bernardino County and a larger part of San Diego County and received its name from the already established City of Riverside (County of Riverside 2025).

The majority of Riverside County was made up of Rancho San Jacinto Viejo, which was given to Don José Antonio Estudillo, and Sierra (Yorba) Rancho and Rincon Grant, which were given to Bernardo Yorba through land grants that were given to prominent Spanish families by the Spanish government. Following the establishment of the community of Riverside, it maintained the same agricultural business practices that brought commerce to the region; however, the success in fruit growing and exporting goods, the profitable land, proximity to a water source, the arrival of several investors, and the acquisition of irrigation rights leading to the formation of the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company rapidly made Riverside an attractive destination to settle. The addition of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the region further facilitated the distribution of goods and travelers, bringing financial prosperity and more business to Riverside. Rapid growth meant that institutions needed to be formed to meet the needs of the growing population, and in 1891 the first attempt to form a new county was made (Brown and Boyd 1922; Guinn 1902).

Riverside continues to be one of the fastest growing counties in California. Its ecological diversity, with rivers, deserts, mountains, and beaches, affordable housing, the Wine Country near Temecula, and renowned University of California, Riverside are key factors in the continued appeal of the County.

2.2.6 - City of Hemet

In the early 1800s, the City of Hemet became part of the vast Rancho San Jacinto, which was initially a cattle ranch for Mission San Luis Rey. Following Mexican independence, this land was granted to José Antonio Estudillo in 1842. In 1887 W.F. Whittier and E.L. Mayberry sought to provide a dependable source of irrigation water for the valley by damming the San Jacinto River and founded the Lake Hemet Water Company and the Lake Hemet Land Company. The area was officially named Hemet in 1893. By 1894, settlers in Hemet established a newspaper, several general stores, and a hotel, and the City was later incorporated on January 11, 1910 (City of Hemet 2025).

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Hemet evolved into a modest agricultural hub. The arrival of the railroad further stimulated its growth, establishing it as a key trading center for the region's diverse agricultural output, including citrus fruits, apricots, peaches, olives, and walnuts. The consistent water supply provided by the completed Hemet Dam was a cornerstone of this agricultural prosperity (City of Hemet 2025).

A notable demographic and economic shift commenced in Hemet around the 1960s, marked by significant residential expansion, particularly the development of retirement communities and mobile home parks. This trend continued into the 1980s with the conversion of the former ranchland into single-family home subdivisions, and housing development maintained its growth trajectory through the early twenty-first century. Contemporary Hemet retains a substantial senior population but is also experiencing an influx of younger families who provide essential services to this demographic or are relocating from more densely urbanized regions of Southern California (City of Hemet 2025). As of 2023, Hemet's population was 92,368 (United States Census Bureau 2025).

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3 - RESULTS

3.1 - Records Search

3.1.1 - South Coastal Information Center Records Search

On March 24, 2025, a records search for the project site and a 1-mile radius beyond the project boundaries at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), located at San Diego State University, San Diego. The current inventories of the NRHP, the CRHR, the CHL list, the CPHI list, and the California BERD for Riverside County were also reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources.

The results of the records search indicate that 39 cultural resources (22 pre-contact and 17 historic) have been recorded within the 1-mile search radius. Six cultural resources (two historic, four pre-contact) are located within the project boundaries (Table 1). It should be noted that a historic resource is situated immediately adjacent to the project site; however, this resource could not be located during the most recent pedestrian survey. In addition, 44 area-specific survey reports are on file within the 1-mile radius; two survey reports address the entire project site. This indicates that the project site has been surveyed for cultural resources (Table 2). SCIC record search results can be found in Appendix B.

Table 1: Cultural Resources Within a 1-mile Radius of the Project Site

| Resource No. | Resource Description | Date Recorded |
|--------------|--|---------------|
| P-33-000406 | CA-RIV-000406□/No Name; AP01 | N/A |
| P-33-002539 | CA-RIV-002539□/No Name; AP04 Bedrock milling feature | 1982 |
| P-33-002540 | CA-RIV-00254/No Name; AP04 Bedrock milling feature | 1982 |
| P-33-002541 | CA-RIV-002541/No Name; AP04 Bedrock milling feature | 1982 |
| P-33-002542 | CA-RIV-002542/No name; Pre-contact | 1982 |
| P-33-004047 | CA-RIV-004047/TC-2; Pre-contact | 1990, 2001 |
| P-33-004048 | CA-RIV-004048/TC-3; Pre-contact | 1990 |
| P-33-004049 | CA-RIV-004049/TC-4; Historic dump site | 1990, 2003 |
| P-33-004050 | CA-RIV-004050/TC-5; Historic rock shelter | 1990, 2003 |
| P-33-004051 | CA-RIV-004051/TC-6; Pre-contact bedrock milling feature | 1990, 2003 |
| P-33-004052 | CA-RIV-004052/TC-7; Pre-contact bedrock milling feature | 1990, 2003 |
| P-33-004053 | CA-RIV-004053/TC-8; Historic dump site | 1990, 2003 |
| P-33-004055 | CA-RIV-004055/TC-10; Pre-contact bedrock milling feature | 1990, 2003 |

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| Resource No. | Resource Description | Date Recorded |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| P-33-004057 | CA-RIV-004057/TC-12; Pre-contact bedrock milling feature | 1990, 2003 |
| P-33-004058 | CA-RIV-004058/TC-13; Pre-contact rock shelter | 1990, 2003 |
| P-33-004065 | CA-RIV-004065/TC-20; Pre-contact | 1990 |
| P-33-006091 | No Name; Historic | 1982 |
| P-33-006099 | Ser. No. 33-2223-7/Peter Beer Home; HP02 Single family property | 1983 |
| P-33-006117 | Adams House; HP02 Single family property | 1983 |
| P-33-006118 | Ser. No. 33-2223-26; HP02 Single family property | 1983 |
| P-33-006714 | No Name; Historic | 1983 |
| P-33-006720 | No Name; Historic | 1983 |
| P-33-007904 | CRM TECH 239-4/H; AH04 Privies/dumps/trash scatters; AP03 Ceramic scatter; AP15 Habitation debris | 1997 |
| P-33-007978 | No Name; Historic | 1995 |
| P-33-008145 | CRM TECH 280-7; Pre-contact | 1997 |
| P-33-008158 | I-1-H; Historic | 1997 |
| P-33-008162 | CRM TECH 277-1; AP04 Bedrock milling feature; AP11 Hearths/pits | 1998 |
| P-33-008169 | AE-IF-B-2; AP02 Lithic scatter | 1998 |
| P-33-008185 | DOM-ISO-142; Pre-contact | 1993 |
| P-33-009015 | Indian Wells–Isolate 1; AP03 Ceramic scatter | 1998 |
| P-33-009018 | Indian Wells–Isolate 4; AP03 Ceramic scatter | 1998 |
| P-33-009019 | Indian Wells–Isolate 5; AP03 Ceramic scatter | 1998 |
| P-33-009020 | Indian Wells–Isolate 6; AP03 Ceramic scatter | 1998 |
| P-33-009021 | Indian Wells–Isolate 6; AP03 Ceramic scatter | 1998 |
| P-33-009134 | No Name; HP06 1-3 story commercial building | 1984 |
| P-33-009691 | Weber, Peter J., House; HP02 Single family property | 1983 |
| P-33-015749 | No Name; HP02 Single family property; HP04 Ancillary building | 2005 |
| P-33-015751 | No Name | 2006 |

Source: South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) Records Search. March 24, 2025.

Table 2: Previous Investigations Within a 1-mile Radius of the Project Site

| Report No. | Report Title/Project Focus | Author | Date |
|------------|--|---|------|
| RI-00130 | Filed Notes for the Archaeological Survey of PL984 Water Systems Additions. | Helen Clough | 1974 |
| RI-03053 | An Archaeological Survey of 404 Acres and The Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Conducted in Accordance with CEQA and the Guidelines of the City of Hemet | Brian F. Smith | 1990 |
| RI-04971 | A Phase I Archaeological And Paleontological Survey Report on TR 31513, Tres Cerritos West, City of Hemet, County of Riverside, California | Kristie R. Blevins, Anna M. Hoover, and Hugh M. Wagner | 2004 |
| RI-00818 | Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Specific Plan 147, Near Valley Vista, California | Christopher E. Drover | 1980 |
| RI-00984 | An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 12,139 | Larry L. Bowles and Jean A. Salpas | 1978 |
| RI-01118 | Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 14152, South Paloma Valley, Riverside County, California | Alan Davis | 1981 |
| RI-01921 | Negative Archaeological Survey Report First Addendum—Route 11-Riv-86 p.m.2.9/22.0 | Debra Dominici | 1988 |
| RI-01991 | Archaeological Investigations for The San Diego Canal Enlargement Project, Riverside County, California | Carolyn Kyle and Allan J. Schilz | 1987 |
| RI-01992 | Final report on Archaeological Investigations for the San Diego Canal Enlargement Project, Riverside County, California | Peter, Kevin J., Wayne Bonner, L.S. Gross, and Roger D. Mason | 1986 |
| RI-03053 | An Archaeological Survey of 404 Acres and the Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Conducted in Accordance with CEQA and the Guidelines of the City of Hemet | Brian F. Smith | 1990 |
| RI-03412 | The Results Of An Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project: Vested tentative tract no. 27156 | Brian Smith and Johnna Buysse | 1991 |
| RI-04044 | A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Of Section 14, Located in the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California | Joan C. Brown | 1997 |
| RI-04421 | Appendix B-Cultural Resources. In: Measure A Program Project Alternatives Analysis Environmental Component, Technical Appendix Volume I | LSA Associates, INC | 1990 |

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| Report No. | Report Title/Project Focus | Author | Date |
|-------------------|---|--|-------------|
| RI-04810 | Report Of Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment at Proposed Ford Land Company Development Tract, Hemet, Riverside County, California | Joseph M. Nixon and David D. Earle | 2004 |
| RI-04971 | A Phase I Archaeological And Paleontological Survey Report On TR 31513, Tres Cerritos West, City of Hemet, County of Riverside, California | Blevins, Kristie R., Anna M. Hoover, and Hugh M. Wagner | 2004 |
| RI-04981 | A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Esplanade Specific Plan Project Area Near Hemet, Riverside County, California | Mckenna, et al. | 2003 |
| RI-05027 | A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications, Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County To San Diego County, California | Jeanette A. McKenna | 2000 |
| RI-05099 | Cultural Resources Survey of Tentative Tract 31864, Hemet, California | Applied Earthworks, Inc. | 2003 |
| RI-05103 | Cultural Resources Survey of Tentative Tract 30560, Hemet, California | Applied Earthworks, Inc. | 2002 |
| RI-05313 | Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Search: The Patterson Tract Project, City of Riverside, CA | Michael Dice | 2003 |
| RI-05466 | Final Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Negative Results, APN 455-120-008 AND -009, 41.68 Acres on Devonshire Avenue, City of Hemet, Riverside County, CA | Michael Dice and Peter Messick | 2004 |
| RI-05504 | A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 33842, +/-14.33 Acres of Land In Hemet, Riverside County, CA | Jean Keller | 2005 |
| RI-05505 | A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 33288, +/-30.0 Acres of Land in Hemet, Riverside County, CA | Jean Keller | 2005 |
| RI-05507 | A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 31731, +/-55.1 Acres of Land in the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California | Jean Keller | 2004 |
| RI-05508 | A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 33118, +/-40 Acres of Land in the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California | Jean Keller | 2004 |
| RI-05555 | Cultural Resources Survey of Tentative Tract 31184, Hemet, California | Applied Earthworks | 2003 |
| RI-05953 | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map NO.31076, Near The City of Hemet, Riverside County, California | Tang Bai, Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet and Daniel Ballester | 2003 |

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| Report No. | Report Title/Project Focus | Author | Date |
|-------------------|--|--|-------------|
| RI-06337 | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 453-020-015, AND -0176, City of Hemet, Riverside County, CA | Tang Bai, Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood | 2004 |
| RI-07262 | Cultural Resources Assessment, for a 204-Acre Parcel at Garrett Ranch, Hemet, Riverside County, California | Beth Pardon | 2007 |
| RI-07523 | A Phase II Historic Resources Evaluation of P33-14910, The Sheperd's House Church of the Nazarene, Located on the Property of APN: 431-270-018, at 24011 Warren Road, Near San Jacinto, Riverside County, California | Scott Crull | 2008 |
| RI-07667 | A Modified Phase I Archaeological, Assessment for the Hemet Warren Road Condominium Project, City of Hemet, Riverside County, California | Seth A. Rosenberg and Brian F. Smith | 2006 |
| RI-07946 | A Historical Resources Investigation of the Hemet Hotel Project, APN 455-130-023 and -024, Warren Road, City of Hemet, County of Riverside, California | Stephen John Alexandrowicz and Ian Craig Alexandrowicz | 2008 |
| RI-08127 | Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for 11.35 Acres Within Section 6, Township 4 South, Range 4 East, Palm Springs, Riverside County, California | Leslie Mouriquand | 2005 |
| RI-08160 | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan In and near the City of San Jacinto Riverside County, California | Michael Hogan and Bai Tang | 2008 |
| RI-08495 | Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey Report: Cultural Resources in Southern San Jacinto Valley: Realign State Route 79 between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside. Riverside County, California | Joan George, Vanessa Mirro, and Elizabeth Dennison | 2010 |
| RI-09206 | Archaeological Survey Report of the Berean Fellowship Baptist Church Project, AT&T Mobility Site No. RS0330, 375 North Sanderson Avenue, Hemet, Riverside County, California 92545 | Dana E. Supernowicz | 2013 |
| RI-09406 | Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment, ECOS Diamond Valley Solar Interconnection Project Hemet, Riverside County, California | Jacqueline Hall and Roderic McLean | 2014 |
| RI-09532 | Cultural Resource Assessment Sun Edison Hemet Project City of Hemet, Riverside County, California | David Brunzell | 2014 |
| RI-09690 | First Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report Realign State Route 79 between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside, Riverside County, California, | Antonina Delu and Gabrielle Duff | 2014 |

| Report No. | Report Title/Project Focus | Author | Date |
|---|---|--|------|
| | District 8RIV-79-KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80), PN 0800000784/EA 08-49400 | | |
| RI-10097 | Phase I Archaeological Field Survey for Cingular Wireless Site SB-203-02 (the Prince Peace Site), located at 24990 N. Sanderson Ave., Hemet, Riverside County, California | Don Lewis | 2002 |
| RI-10136 | Cultural Resource Assessment Prepared For: Colleen Dooley Cingular Wireless SB-203-02, Prince Peace 24990 N. Sanderson Ave. Hemet, CA 92545 | The Alaris Group, LLC | 2002 |
| RI-11072 | Esplanade Avenue Widening Project Cultural Resources Assessment Report | Fatima Clark | 2019 |
| RI-11133 | San Jacinto Valley Raw Water Conveyance Facilities Project | Michael Vader, Katherine Cleveland, and Chris Lockwood | 2019 |
| RI-11302 | Cultural Resources Study for the Hemet 63 Project, City of Hemet, Riverside County, California (APN 456-030-020) | Brian F. Smith and Jillian L.H. Conroy | 2023 |
| Source: South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) Records Search. March 24, 2025. | | | |

3.1.2 - Historic Aerials

A review of 17 historical aerial photographs (1966–2022) reveals that the project site has exhibited minimal development. Photographs from 1966 indicate the presence of buildings or structures on the southern border of the project site. At that time, the surrounding areas consisted of undeveloped agricultural land. Between 1985 and 1996, the structures present on the project site were demolished. Concurrently, the adjacent land remained undeveloped agricultural fields. From 1985 to 2022, the area surrounding the project site underwent residential development, while the project site itself remained undeveloped (Historic Aerials 2025).

3.1.3 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On March 20, 2025, FCS sent a request to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its SLF for the project site. A response was received on March 28, 2025, indicating that the SLF search produced a positive result for Native American cultural resources within the project site. The NAHC included a list of 30 Tribal representatives available for consultation. To ensure that all Native American knowledge and concerns over potential TCRs that may be affected by implementation of the proposed project are addressed, a letter containing project information and requesting additional information was sent to each Tribal representative on April 10, 2025. Six responses have been received. On April 15, 2025, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians inquired about the lead agency for the project. On April 16, 2025, four additional responses were received: the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians deferred comments to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians' cultural resources department; the Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe stated that their

Historic Preservation Office does not wish to comment and defers to the local Tribes' determinations; the Cahuilla Band of Indians indicated they are currently reviewing the proposed project; and a second response from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians also stated they are reviewing the proposed project. One response was received on April 17, 2025, from the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, stating that they are unaware of any cultural resources within the project area that would be affected by the proposed project. However, if any cultural resources are discovered during the proposed project, they ask that FCS contact the NAHC immediately and take appropriate steps to evaluate and protect them. No additional responses have been received to date. NAHC correspondence can be found in Appendix C.

3.2 - Pedestrian Survey and Buried Site Potential

3.2.1 - Pedestrian Survey

On April 11, 2025, an FCS Staff Archaeologists Mario Borrero, PhD, RPA; William Gillean; and Maximilian Ochoa conducted a pedestrian survey for unrecorded and recorded cultural resources at the project site, which is bordered by Riverstone Court to the north, Warren Road to the west, Rose Road to the south, and the junction between Rose Road and Myers Street to the east. The project site is a 121-acre parcel of land that is located in the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California. The survey covered accessible portions of the subject property. The survey began in the southeast of the project area and moved north, using east–west transects at 15-meter intervals where possible. The topographical conditions encountered during the survey varied significantly across the project site. The western portion of the project site was relatively flat; however, the northern and eastern sections exhibited incredibly steep terrain. This variation in topography is evident in the accompanying photographic log and the data points collected in ArcGIS Field Maps.

The project site exhibits extensive ground cover, including weeds, grass, imported dirt/gravel, concrete, and modern refuse. Soil conditions were observed as yellowish-brown sand with an average surface visibility of 75 percent. Modern agricultural and industrial activities have significantly disturbed the site, with the central area showing the most impact due to accumulated trash and evidence of flooding along the road bisecting the project site and the surrounding dams.

Survey conditions were documented using digital photographs and field notes. During the survey, the team examined all accessible areas of the exposed ground surface for pre-contact artifacts (e.g., fire-affected rock, milling tools, flaked stone tools, toolmaking debris, ceramics), soil discoloration and depressions that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, faunal and human osteological remains, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, standing exterior walls, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., glass, metal, ceramics). All areas of the project site, where possible, were closely examined for culturally modified soils or other indicators of potential historic or pre-contact resources.

The survey team located, photographed, and reevaluated three of the six recorded cultural resources within the project area, all of which are situated within the designated open-space conservation area. The historic dump that was previously relocated and observed in a 2003 survey by Anna M. Hoover

and Kristie R. Blevins, was not identified during the current survey. Additionally, bedrock milling features were not identified as they were situated in non-traversable areas.

Mr. Gillean reidentified and photographed the "rock shelter" resource, noting that it remains structurally intact compared to 2003 photographs, although slightly more obscured by vegetation and showing minor erosion. Dr. Borrero and Mr. Ochoa identified the tip of the "bedrock milling slick" resource, which is now significantly covered by dirt and vegetation compared to the 2003 documentation. The team also located another resource, described as "slicks," and reidentified Features A and C, which appeared largely unchanged with minimal erosion. However, Feature B could not be relocated, and the area of its last known location appears to have collapsed due to erosion which is also consistent with the 2003 survey findings. Features A and C are now more visible than in 2003, likely due to the displacement of overlying soil from runoff or other disturbances. The area where Feature B was previously situated is now filled with modern refuse, including bed frames and shopping carts, with concentrations of dumped waste, likely due to easy access from the adjacent paved road.

No new historic or pre-contact cultural resources or raw materials were identified during the current survey. Pedestrian survey photographs can be found in Appendix D, and Department of Park and Recreation Forms can be found in Appendix E.

3.2.2 - Buried Site Potential

In addition to the pedestrian survey, the potential for yet identified cultural resources in the vicinity was reviewed against geologic and topographic geographic information system data for the general area and information from other nearby projects. The proposed project was evaluated against a set of criteria identified by a geoarchaeological overview of the Central Valley that was prepared for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Districts 6 and 9 (Meyer et al. 2010). This study mapped the "archaeological sensitivity," or potential to support the presence of buried prehistoric archaeological deposits, throughout the Central Valley based on geology and environmental parameters including distance to water and landform slope. The methodology used in the study is applicable to other parts of California and concluded that sites consisting of flat, Holocene-era deposits in close proximity to water resources had a moderate to high probability of containing subsurface archaeological deposits when compared to earlier Pleistocene deposits situated on slopes or further away from drainages, lakes, and rivers.

The project site is located on sloping terrain. The surface geology, according to Morton et al. (2001), consists of old alluvial fan deposits (late to middle Pleistocene; Qof), heterogeneous granitic rocks (Cretaceous; Khg), monzogranite of Tres Cerritos (Cretaceous; Ktcg), and metamorphic rocks (Paleozoic; P2u). Based on the criteria outlined in Meyer et al. (2010), Pleistocene and Cretaceous-era deposits have minimal potential to contain archaeological deposits. However, the SLF search yielded positive results for TCRs within the project site and the project area is within the San Jacinto Valley Watershed and was likely in proximity to creeks and streams that are no longer active. Additionally, three recorded pre-contact resources were identified within the project boundaries during the pedestrian survey, and there are a total of 22 pre-contact resources within a 1-mile search radius.

Considering the positive SLF results and the presence pre-contact resources within the project boundaries, the potential to discover cultural resources within the project site is moderate to high.

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4 - SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Summary

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines, FCS assessed the potential for the proposed project to have an adverse impact on known and potential cultural resources at the project site. Results from the SCIC indicate that 39 resources (22 pre-contact, 17 historic) have been recorded within the 1.0-mile search radius. Six cultural resources (two historic, four pre-contact) are located within the project boundaries. In addition, 44 area-specific survey reports are on file within the 1-mile radius; two survey reports address the entire project site, indicating that the project site has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

The NAHC SLF search reported a positive result for Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. FCS contacted Native American representatives; six responses were received. On April 15, 2025, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians inquired about the lead agency for the project, and they submitted a follow-up response on April 16, 2025, stating that they are reviewing the proposed project. On April 16, 2025: the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians deferred comments to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe deferred to local Tribes, and the Cahuilla Band of Indians is currently reviewing the proposed project. On April 17, 2025, the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians replied stating they were not aware of any cultural resources within the project area that would be affected by the proposed project. No additional responses have been received to date.

The buried site potential analysis indicates that the project site is located on sloping terrain within the San Jacinto Valley Watershed, likely in proximity to now-inactive creeks and streams. The project site rests on middle to early Pleistocene-age alluvial fan deposits and Paleozoic- and Cretaceous-era deposits, which decreases the potential that cultural resources may be encountered during project-related ground disturbance. However, the pedestrian field survey identified three of the six recorded cultural resources. The three identified cultural resources are in the open-space conservation area; one resource that was located within the impact area was not identified during the survey and was likely moved or destroyed. Additionally, two remaining resources were not identified as they were situated in non-traversable areas of the current survey boundaries. Despite the buried site analysis suggesting a decreased potential for encountering cultural resources, the presence of recorded cultural resources within the project area, coupled with positive SLF search results, indicates a moderate to high potential for the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during ground-disturbing activities.

4.2 - Recommendations

4.2.1 - Cultural Resources Recommendations

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, the results from the NAHC SLF search for TCRs, Tribal correspondence, the pedestrian survey, and buried site potential, FCS considers the potential for the proposed project to have an adverse effect on historic or pre-contact cultural resources to be moderate to high. The buried site potential analysis, noting the sloping terrain and underlying Pleistocene-, Cretaceous-, and Paleozoic-era deposits, suggests a lower likelihood of discovering subsurface archaeological deposits. However, the NAHC SLF search yielded positive results for the presence of TCRs within the project site. Additionally, the SCIC records search identified 39 cultural resources within a 1-mile radius, with six cultural resources being recorded within the project area. The pedestrian survey identified three of the six recorded cultural resources. The three identified cultural resources are in the open-space conservation area and will not be impacted by the proposed project; the “historic dump” resource that was located within the impact area was not identified during the survey and was likely moved or destroyed. Additionally, the bedrock milling features were not identified as they were situated in non-traversable areas of the current survey boundaries. The buried site potential analysis indicates that the project site rests on middle to early Pleistocene-age alluvial fan deposits and Paleozoic- and Cretaceous-era deposits, suggesting a moderate to high potential that cultural resources may be encountered during project-related ground disturbance.

For this reason, FCS recommends that all construction personnel directly involved with project-related ground disturbance attend a “tailgate” Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for archaeological resources. The training should include visual aids, a discussion of applicable laws and statutes relating to archaeological resources, types of resources that may be found within the project site, and procedures to be followed in the event such resources are encountered. The training should be conducted by an Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology. Further, an Archaeological Monitor, reporting to the qualified Archaeologist, should be present during all phases of project-related ground disturbance to check for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. Over the course of the proposed project, should the Archaeologist determine that the probability of inadvertent discovery is low, they may make a recommendation to the Lead Agency that monitoring be reduced to regular periodic or “spot-check” monitoring or that monitoring may cease altogether.

Procedures relating to the inadvertent discoveries of human remains and cultural resources are provided below.

Cultural Resources Regulations and Evaluation Criteria can be found in Appendix F.

4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

4.3.1 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop within a 100-foot radius of the find and an Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified Archaeologist shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including, but not limited to, excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of, but are not limited to, stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA Guidelines.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the lead agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency, where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

4.3.2 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried human remains. Should this occur, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code applies, and the following procedures shall be followed.

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, Public Resource Code Section 5097.98 must be followed. In this instance, once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site where human remains are discovered and/or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine whether the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the "most likely descendant" of the

deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resource Code Section 5097.98, or

2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendant or on the project area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
 - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendant or the most likely descendant failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;
 - The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or
 - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

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Appendix A:

Personnel Qualifications

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TAYLOR LOVE—CULTURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST

OVERVIEW

- More than 6 years of experience

Education

- Master of Arts, Cultural Resources Management, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA, 2023
- Bachelor of Arts, Human Development and Family Studies and Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, 2018

Taylor Love is a Cultural Resources Specialist and Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than 6 years of professional experience in the field of archaeology and cultural resources management. Ms. Love specializes in oral history, ethnography, and community engagement. She is also well versed in conducting cultural surveys, excavation, and database and archival research.

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

Yamane Warehouse Project CEQA Guidelines Sections 15168 and 15183 Consistency Checklist, City of Gilroy, CA

FCS prepared CEQA Guidelines Sections 15168 and 15183 Environmental Checklist and associated technical studies for an approximately 163,400-square-foot large-scale warehouse/distribution building on an 8.9-acre project site. The project merged two parcels through a parcel map, and the existing unpermitted structures on the project site will be demolished. The project required a variance (Minor Deviation) to allow the proposed project to be constructed at a height of 40 feet, whereas the M1 zoning district currently limits building heights to 35 feet. FCS prepared an Initial Study and supporting technical studies including air quality/greenhouse gas emissions and energy, biological resources, cultural resources, and transportation. The evaluation concluded that the proposed project was consistent with the development density established in the General Plan and is within the scope of the General Plan and the General Plan EIR, and that no further CEQA documentation is required under Sections 15168 and 15183. The checklist was completed in August 2023.

CA3-2590 Walsh Avenue Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, City of Santa Clara, CA

FCS conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) for the proposed CA3-2590 Walsh Avenue Project in Santa Clara, California. The project, also known as the McLaren Backup Generating Project, sits on 6.69 acres containing a rectangular, single-story office building, which is surrounded by a wraparound parking lot and landscaping elements. The project applicant (Advantage Data Centers) proposed to construct an emergency backup generating facility (CA3BGF) with a generation capacity of up to 96 megawatts to support the need for the CA3DC to provide an uninterruptible power supply for the tenant's servers. FCS Senior Archaeologist, Dr. Dana DePietro and FCS Historian, Ti Ngo, conducted a pedestrian survey for unrecorded cultural resources at the proposed project site. The results of the inspection were negative for conclusive prehistoric and/or historic resources. The results of the analysis was documented in a Phase I CRA in August 2018.

TAYLOR LOVE—CULTURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST

BoDean Company Construction Materials Processing Plant (File No. 19-16) EIR, Town of Windsor, CA

FCS prepared an EIR and supporting technical studies for the BoDean Company Construction Materials Processing Plant Project in the Town of Windsor. The applicant, BoDean Company, proposed the construction of an asphalt manufacturing plant and associated ancillary buildings. Furthermore, the proposed project included the subdivision of the existing project site parcel into four lots, demolition of several existing structures, and redevelopment of a 6.82-acre portion of the lot into a construction materials processing plant. Areas of concern included air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology/soils, GHG emissions, hazards/hazardous materials, noise, tribal cultural resources, and utilities/services systems.

Other Relevant FCS Experience

- 211 Parr Boulevard Warehouse Project Technical Studies, City of Richmond, CA
- Richmond Point Marina Way South Residential Project Technical Studies, City of Richmond, CA
- 3180 Walnut Boulevard Residential Project IS/MND, City of Walnut Creek, CA
- Elworthy Property Residential Project Due Diligence, Town of Danville, Contra Costa County, CA
- 384 Fairgrounds Drive Self-storage Project Regulatory Services, City of Vallejo, CA
- New Fire Station No. 63 Consistency Checklist and Technical Analyses, City of South San Francisco, CA
- Camden Avenue Townhouse Project EIR and Technical Studies, City of San José, CA
- Mariposa Sidewalk Project CEQA Services, Mariposa County, CA
- Nichols Ranch Specific Plan Biological Resources Due Diligence Peer Review Services, City of Lake Elsinore, CA

Prior Project Experience

AT&T Livermore Basin El Charro Project Archaeological Monitoring, City of Livermore, CA

As a Cultural Compliance Specialist, Ms. Love conducted archaeological monitoring for the construction of a new fiber-optic cable line for AT&T wireless at 3020 West Jack London Drive in the City of Livermore. Due to the project being located within an archaeologically sensitive area, the City determined that cultural resource investigations were necessary to determine appropriate treatment under CEQA. Archaeological monitoring had been recommended to investigate the possible presence of unknown burials and archaeological features on-site. Ms. Love's responsibilities included archaeological monitoring of backhoe trenches and hand excavation crews, photography, and assistance in production of the final report.

T-Mobile Silveira-P Project Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, City of San José, CA

As a Cultural Compliance Specialist, Ms. Love conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey and records search analysis for the T-Mobile Silveira-P project, which proposed to install new telecommunications equipment at 3696 Norwood Avenue, San José, California. Ms. Love also prepared background research information for the report.

California Department of Transportation El Dorado Hills Project Archaeological Excavation, El Dorado County, CA

As an Archaeological Technician, Ms. Love used archaeological excavation techniques to assess the historical significance of an 18th-century homestead site in El Dorado County. She assisted in the

TAYLOR LOVE—CULTURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST

excavation, artifact collection, and auger testing of the site. The assessment determined that the site was not historically significant. Consequently, the California Department of Transportation was allowed to continue with its highway expansion project.

Oral History and Collaborative Community Archaeology Thesis Project Research, Tulare County, CA

Ms. Love is a Principal Researcher and Oral Historian in a research project that seeks to interpret and preserve the history of Oklahoma sharecroppers who migrated to California during the Great Migration in the 1940s. Ms. Love is responsible for conducting a series of oral history interviews with the African American descendants and stakeholder community of Teviston, Tulare County, California.

Pennsylvania State University Archaeological Field Study Program Archaeological Excavation, State College, PA

As a Student Archaeological Technician, Ms. Love conducted archaeological excavations at an 18th-century farmstead in Pennsylvania for approximately six weeks. Ms. Love's responsibilities included conducting site testing and analysis, preparing artifacts for laboratory analysis, cataloging and organizing data gathered during the investigation, keeping field notes for final analysis, and producing sketch maps.

Prior On-Call Services Contract Management Experience

On-Call Research and Field Surveys for Compliance with Federal Communications Commission Regulations under the National Historic Preservation Act, Northern and Central California

On behalf of Charles Mikulik Archaeological Consulting, LLC (CMAC), Ms. Love serves as a Cultural Compliance Specialist and ensures Section 106 compliance by conducting cultural resources records field investigations for various projects, which involve the improvement, expansion, and installation of telecommunications facilities in the counties of Santa Clara and Contra Costa. Ms. Love conducts consultation with property owners, performs field survey, and assists with project planning and report production.

Prior Work Experience

Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

As an On-Call Archaeologist/Field Technician, Ms. Love cataloged digitization for a historic site interpretation project, digitized archaeological site records, and assisted with an interpretive oral history project and a site survey of a 19th-century homestead. She also wrote site reports and completed a small projects internship, as well as an advanced archaeological site surveying and recording internship. In addition, Ms. Love assisted in organizing a community engagement event with stakeholders.

CMAC, City of Santa Rosa, CA

As a Cultural Resources Compliance Specialist Ms. Love oversaw cultural resources monitoring and conducted desktop reviews and pedestrian and reconnaissance surveys for telecommunications facilities projects. She also prepared background research reports for cultural resources studies.

TAYLOR LOVE—CULTURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST

Pacific Legacy, Inc., Berkeley, CA

As an Archaeologist/Field Technician, Ms. Love performed various responsibilities, including the excavation of an 18th-century homestead in Northern California. She also analyzed a test site, cataloged and organized data recovered at the site, recorded historic resources, kept thorough field notes, and drew accurate site maps.

MARIO R. BORRERO, PHD—ARCHAEOLOGIST

OVERVIEW

- More than 12 years of experience

Education

- Doctor of Philosophy, Anthropological Archaeology, University of California, San Diego, CA, 2024
- Master of Arts, Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, CA, 2014
- Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, Minor in Religious Studies, University of California, Riverside, CA, 2008

Professional Development

- Cultural Heritage Workshop on Photogrammetry, Archaeological Research Center, 2018
- Petrology and Petrography, 2016
- Osteological Analysis and Identification Training, California State University, Northridge, 2013
- Seminar in Management of Archaeological Resources, 2012
- Lithic Analysis and Experimental Archaeology, University of California, Riverside, 2010

Technical Expertise

- ArcGIS Pro
- Photogrammetry
- MeshLab
- Agisoft Metashape

Mario R. Borrero, PhD, is an Anthropological Archaeologist with more than 12 years of relevant experience. Dr. Borrero has participated in academic and private archaeological projects in California, New Mexico, Israel, and Belize, where he gained professional archaeological experience in all project phases, including surveys, excavations, laboratory analysis, report preparation, and construction monitoring. He specializes in 3-D visualization, digital curation, and the study of the Ancient Mayans and indigenous peoples of the Americas. Dr. Borrero also has more than seven years of higher education instructional experience as an Anthropology professor and teaching assistant and has prepared and published several academic publications and technical reports.

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

CA3-2590 Walsh Avenue Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, City of Santa Clara, CA

FCS conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) for the proposed CA3-2590 Walsh Avenue Project in Santa Clara, California. The project, also known as the McLaren Backup Generating Project, sits on 6.69 acres containing a rectangular, single-story office building, which is surrounded by a wraparound parking lot and landscaping elements. The project applicant (Advantage Data Centers) proposed to construct an emergency backup generating facility (CA3BGF) with a generation capacity of up to 96 megawatts to support the need for the CA3DC to provide an uninterruptible power supply for the tenant's servers. FCS Senior Archaeologist, Dr. Dana DePietro and FCS Historian, Ti Ngo, conducted a pedestrian survey for unrecorded cultural resources at the proposed project site. The results of the

MARIO R. BORRERO, PHD—ARCHAEOLOGIST

inspection were negative for conclusive prehistoric and/or historic resources. The results of the analysis were documented in a Phase I CRA in August 2018.

Addendum to the Desert Hot Springs General Plan EIR for Project Viento, City of Desert Hot Springs, CA

FCS is preparing an Addendum to the Desert Hot Springs General Plan EIR and supporting technical studies for Project Viento in the City of Desert Hot Springs, California. The project applicant, Seefried Industrial Properties, Inc., is proposing to construct an approximately 3.4-million square-foot sortable multi-story e-commerce warehouse and distribution center for consumer products on approximately 94.62 acres of undeveloped land. The land surrounding the project site is mainly comprised of undeveloped land, designated as Light Industrial (I-L) to the north, Open Space—Conservation (OS-C) to the east, Business Park (C-BP) and I-L to the west, and Highway Commercial (C-H) to the south. FCS is also preparing technical studies or conduct technical analyses, including an Air Quality, GHG Emissions, and Energy Analysis; Biological Resources Assessment; Phase I CRA; Paleontological Records Search; and a Noise Impact Analysis.

Winchester Crossroads Test Project (Project ID 2036), CRM Tech, City of Colton, CA

As a Field Excavator, Dr. Borrero excavated numerous 1-by-1-meter units, that were expanded to 2-by-2-meter units, as necessary. He was also the prime excavator, utilizing a backhoe for fifteen 10-meter, 8-foot-deep trenches that were set about the test site. Dr. Borrero was also in charge of field collection and storage of cultural material.

Toledo Regional Interaction Project, Town of Punta Gorda, Belize

As a Field Director and Co-Investigator, Dr. Borrero assisted in leading and managing a crew of eight to 15 local Q'eqchi' Mayans who were working on excavation projects for the University of California, San Diego Mesoamerican Laboratory. Dr. Borrero directed large horizontal excavations of three ancient Maya stone structures dated between 350–850 AD and managed artifact collection and excavation documentation in the field. Dr. Borrero also introduced and implemented a standardized process of field photogrammetry and 3-D modeling, which assisted in documenting exposed profile plans and excavated architectural features. He also worked on consolidation efforts for the fallen architecture and documented excavation progress with photogrammetry. These efforts became pivotal components of the excavation site reports produced for the Government of Belize and served as elements of research, education, and community outreach.

His laboratory research focused on the analysis of lithic, faunal, ground stone, and human remain artifacts derived from the excavations. The results were subsequently published in technical reports, short form papers in academic journals, and is part of Dr. Borrero's doctoral dissertation.

Other Relevant FCS Experience

- 13845 Saratoga Avenue Residential Project Class 32 Exemption, City of Saratoga, CA
- Northeast Business Park Project EIR and Technical Studies, City of Tracy, CA
- La Sierra/Alhambra Residential Project Biological and Cultural Due Diligence, City of Riverside, CA
- Highland Grove II Residential Project IS/MND and Technical Studies, Unincorporated Riverside County, CA

MARIO R. BORRERO, PHD—ARCHAEOLOGIST

Prior Work Experience

Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., City of Davis, CA

As a Survey Archaeologist, Dr. Borrero conducted a pedestrian survey in the Joshua Valley desert, covering 8 to 12 miles a day. He recorded Global Positioning System and statistical data for surface cultural material and evaluations of pre-existing cultural resources.

Prior Archaeological Fieldwork and Laboratory Experience

- CA-LAN-2630 Archaeological Site, Dr. Boxt Consulting Cultural Resources Management, City of Long Beach, CA
- Raqefet Cave Site, University of Haifa, Israel

Field School Experience

Totah Archaeological Field School, San Juan College, Farmington, NM

As a Field Excavator, Dr. Borrero received training in artifact collection and analysis both in the field and in a laboratory setting. He assisted in the excavation of a Great Kiva at Pointe Site in Farmington, New Mexico, which helped expose some features and structures. Dr. Borrero also participated in surveys, the creation of Global Positioning System points, and mapping of the North Road leading from Chaco Canyon. He also gained skills for recognizing Ancestral Puebloan and Navajo sites on survey transects.

Internship

Gene Autry Museum Southwest Campus, National Council for Preservation Education, National Park Service, City of Los Angeles, CA

As an Intern, Dr. Borrero participated in curatorial work with museum collections. He conducted research in the archives of the museum library to generate notes on the Little Lake Expeditions. Dr. Borrero assisted with the rehousing of artifacts, which included bagging, proper identification, and analysis of stone artifacts that came from a variety of California site collections.

Publications

Borrero, Mario. 2024. "Before the fall: social organization across two residential groups during the Classic Period at Nim li Punit, Toledo District, Belize," PhD diss. University of California, San Diego.

Borrero, Mario, Luke Stroth, and Geoffrey E. Braswell. 2023. "The Classic Period Maya Figurines of the Southern Belize Region: A Comparison of Nim li Punit, Pusilha and Lubaantun." *Research Reports in Belizean Archaeology*, Vol. 18: 375-383.

Borrero, Mario and Luke Stroth. 2020. "A Proposal for the Standardized Reporting of Error and Paradata Regarding Structure from Motion (SfM) 3D Models Used in Recording and Consolidating Archaeological Architecture." *Advances in Archaeological Practice*, 8.4: 376-388.

MARIO R. BORRERO, PHD—ARCHAEOLOGIST

Braswell Geoffrey, Mario Borrero, and Luke Stroth. 2019. "Toledo Regional Interaction Project 2019 Annual Report." *Occasional Paper No. 11*. University of California, San Diego, Mesoamerican Archaeology Laboratory, La Jolla CA.

Braswell Geoffrey, Mario Borrero, and Luke Stroth. 2018. "Toledo Regional Interaction Project 2018 Annual Report." *Occasional Paper No. 10*. University of California, San Diego Mesoamerican Archaeology Laboratory, La Jolla, CA.

Borrero, Mario. 2015. "Forgotten Finds: Updating Existing Collections for Modern Research."
https://www.academia.edu/39715473/_2015. University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA.

Borrero, Mario. 2014. "Domestic Obsidian Production and Consumption at the Middle Preclassic Site of La Blanca, San Marcos, Guatemala," MA thesis. California State University, Northridge.

WILLIAM R. GILLEAN—ON-CALL ARCHAEOLOGIST

OVERVIEW

- More than 20 years of experience

Education

- Bachelor of Science, Anthropology (cultural resource management [CRM] emphasis), California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, CA, 2002

Professional Affiliations

- Society for American Archaeology
- Society for California Archaeology

Professional Development

- Applied NEPA, US Forest Service (USFS), San Bernardino County, CA, 2010
- The Section 106 Essentials, USFS, Sacramento, CA, 2008

William R. Gillean is an Archaeologist with more than 20 years of experience in CRM and extensive experience working on projects that require inventory, testing, and data recovery. He has performed field work throughout the counties of Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Inyo, Imperial, and San Diego, including projects in the Mojave and Colorado Deserts; the San Joaquin Valley; and throughout the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests. He has worked for, and under the auspices of, several federal and state government agencies, including the USFS, the Bureau of Land Management, and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). In addition, he has completed work on various military installations in California and Arizona, and conducted or assisted in all aspects of archaeological data recovery, documentation and research, archaeological inventories, pedestrian surveys, and excavations. Mr. Gillean has monitored for cultural resources during project implementation and has experience working around various forms of heavy equipment. He has worked on various projects involving the recordation of pre-contact and historical period sites and has authored or contributed to numerous technical reports.

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

Salt Creek Multi-purpose Parkway Trail Project Technical, Environmental, and Regulatory Services, Riverside County, CA

As a subconsultant to KTU+A, FCS provided CEQA and NEPA environmental support services for two segments of the proposed Salt Creek Trail Project in Riverside County. The project site consisted of existing unpaved public road rights-of-way and an unpaved maintenance road located along the unlined Salt Creek flood control channel. The project proposed to provide new pavement surfaces and construct access ramps within two trail segments. Together, the two segments would total 7.2 miles of multi-modal trail, would contribute to the County's ultimate plans for an approximately 15.8-mile multi-modal trail that would stretch from the City of Menifee to the City of Hemet, and would offer an alternative to gasoline powered vehicle trips. The project would also serve a secondary purpose by paving an improved service road for flood control, which can be used by maintenance vehicles.

WILLIAM R. GILLEAN—ON-CALL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for the East County Detention Center Project, City of Indio and Riverside County, CA

FCS performed the construction monitoring efforts for the East County Detention Center, for which FCS prepared and delivered the Paleontological Resource Impact Management Program (PRIMP), provided oversight of daily site monitors, conducted periodic site visits, and prepared the Phase IV Negative Findings Monitoring Report. FCS's Cultural Resources Specialist oversaw both Phase A and Phase B of the development project, which included the construction of a new 1,273-bed prison facility with associated supporting maintenance buildings and parking structures to replace the current 353-bed on-site facility. The PRIMP required full-time field observations by an approved archaeological and paleontological monitor, as well as soil screening and sample acquisition of materials below 10 feet in depth. FCS's experts confirmed a status of Negative Findings through observations and soil sample analysis and prepared the monitoring closeout reports to adhere to Riverside County standards.

Other FCS Projects

- Harvill Avenue and Rider Street Industrial Project IS/MND and Technical Studies, Riverside County, CA
- Beaumont Avenue Recharge Facility and Proposed Pipeline Project Mitigation Monitoring, City of Beaumont, CA
- Tertiary Filtration Project Archaeological Monitoring, City of Corona, CA
- Flamingo Track 29997 Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring, City of Eastvale CA
- Track 36423 Archaeological and Paleontological Construction Compliance, City of Eastvale, CA
- Riverbend Project Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring, City of Jurupa Valley, CA
- Norco Silverlakes Equestrian and Sports Park Project EIR Update, City of Norco, CA

Prior Project Experience

RD-17 Project Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring, City of Lathrop, CA

The project involved the archaeological mitigation monitoring of levee rehabilitation and reconstruction along various portions of a 10-linear-mile project area in Lathrop, California. Mr. Gillean was responsible for recording sites and isolates in Folcrum.

Makayla Mine Expansion Phase II Testing Program Data Recovery, Inyo County, CA

Mr. Gillean provided technical support for all aspects of data recovery for the project, including archaeological pedestrian surveys, site recordation, and excavation. He also assisted senior staff in preparing the final report, the results of which were reported in a paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology annual meeting in March of 2006 in Ventura, California.

San Pedro New Community Plan Draft EIR Cultural Resources Section, City of Los Angeles, CA

Mr. Gillean assisted in developing the Cultural Resources section of the San Pedro New Community Plan EIR completed on behalf of the City of Los Angeles. The Cultural Resources section included a summary of the significant resources within San Pedro, Native American information scoping processes and outcomes, and proposed measures and policies to address potential future impacts on cultural resources.

WILLIAM R. GILLEAN—ON-CALL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Station Fire Archaeological Resources Advisory Services and Mitigation Monitoring, Angeles National Forest, CA

Mr. Gillean was the Archaeologist and Resource Advisor for the Station Fire within the Angeles National Forest. He made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archaeological sites and performed mitigation monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas.

La Habra General Plan Update Cultural Resources Technical Background Report, City of La Habra, CA

Mr. Gillean assisted in developing the Cultural Resources Technical Background Report, written in support of the Cultural Resources section of the City of La Habra General Plan Update EIR. The report included a summary of the significant resources within the City, Native American information scoping processes and outcomes, and proposed measures and policies to address potential future impacts on cultural resources.

Heather Glen Project Pedestrian Survey, San Bernardino County, CA

Mr. Gillean served as a Crew Leader for the pedestrian survey of a 60-acre project area in the vicinity of Highland, California. He facilitated an Eastern Information Center (EIC) archaeological records search and a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) inquiry for Sacred Lands File Search, where he subsequently sent scoping letters to the appropriate tribes. Mr. Gillean was responsible for performing an intensive pedestrian survey, the relocation and update of previously recorded sites, and the recordation of sites not previously recorded or encountered. In addition, he produced California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms and assisted with the technical report.

Summit Solar Project Records Search and Pedestrian Survey, City of Adelanto, CA

Mr. Gillean performed an EIC archaeological records search, conducted an NAHC inquiry for a Sacred Lands File Search, and sent scoping letters to the appropriate tribes for this project. Furthermore, he participated in an intensive pedestrian survey of the 15,000-acre project area, the relocation and updating of previously recorded sites, and the recordation of sites not previously recorded or encountered. Mr. Gillean also recorded data in Aeronautical Reconnaissance Coverage Geographic Information System (ArcGIS) Survey123, produced DPR 523 forms, and assisted with the technical report.

Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Records Search and Field Survey, City of Colton, CA

Mr. Gillean was the Field Technician for the City of Colton Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*). His responsibilities included completing a records search at the American Institute for Conservation (AIC), Native American information scoping, conducting field surveys; and making contributions to the technical report. This project considers the issuance of an incidental take permit by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act and requires USFWS review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The project area considers approximately 150 acres of land proposed to be subject to the permit, and was completed at the request of The Altum Group for the City of Colton.

WILLIAM R. GILLEAN—ON-CALL ARCHAEOLOGIST

San Bernardino Redevelopment Project Area—Merger B Project Program EIR Cultural Resources Assessment, City of San Bernardino, CA

Mr. Gillean assisted the cultural resources project manager with the development of a Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) to support the San Bernardino Redevelopment Agency Project Area—Merger B Project Program EIR. Mr. Gillean managed records search data, completed an existing conditions site visit, and generated mitigation recommendations for the project area, which encompassed approximately 8,000 acres and comprised seven Redevelopment Project Areas and 14 Added Areas within the City of San Bernardino.

Victorville Tierra Project Records Search and Pedestrian Survey, City of Victorville, CA

Mr. Gillean performed a South Central Coastal Information Center archaeological records search, conducted an NAHC inquiry for a Sacred Lands File Search, and facilitated the delivery of scoping letters to the appropriate tribes for this project. He participated in an intensive pedestrian survey of the 300-acre project area, the relocation and updating of previously recorded sites, and the recordation of sites not previously recorded or encountered. Mr. Gillean also recorded data in ArcGIS Survey123, produced DPR 523 forms, and assisted with the technical report.

Southern California Edison Survey Archaeological Reconnaissance and Inventory, San Bernardino National Forest, CA

Mr. Gillean provided technical support for the archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of more than 40 miles of a Southern California Edison power line corridor located within the San Bernardino National Forest.

Baldy Mesa Unauthorized Off-Highway Vehicle Rehabilitation Project Pedestrian Survey, Front Country Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, CA

As an Archaeologist for the Baldy Mesa Unauthorized Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Rehabilitation Project, Mr. Gillean was responsible for conducting the pedestrian survey along several miles of unauthorized OHV trails, the relocation and update of previously recorded sites, the location and recordation of new sites, and mitigation monitoring during project implementation.

San Sevaine Hazard Tree Removal Project Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring, Front Country Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, CA

Mr. Gillean was the Archaeologist responsible for the relocation and update of previously recorded sites, the location and recordation of new sites, and performing mitigation monitoring during project implementation.

Forest Service Road 3N12 Intensive Archaeological Inventory, Mountain Top Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, CA

Mr. Gillean was the Archaeologist responsible for conducting a survey of approximately 100 acres in the Cienega Redonda region of the San Bernardino National Forest. He served as Crew Chief and authored the Archaeological Reconnaissance Report that documented the study findings.

WILLIAM R. GILLEAN—ON-CALL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Butler II, Grass Valley, and Slide Fires Survey Project Archaeological Reconnaissance/Inventory, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, CA

Mr. Gillean conducted an archaeological reconnaissance/inventory of fire suppression dozer lines in support of the Butler II, Grass Valley, and Slide fires. He made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archaeological sites and performed mitigation monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas.

Prado Wetlands Regional General Permit Project Records Search and Field Survey, Riverside County, CA

As the Field Technician for the Orange County Water District's (OCWD's) Prado Wetlands Regional General Permit Project, Mr. Gillean completed records searches at the AIC and EIC, conducted Native American information scoping, performed field surveys, and contributed to the technical report. This project considered a variety of OCWD maintenance activities within the Prado Basin and required US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The project area considered approximately 500 acres of land that were subject to OCWD maintenance activities.

Vista de la Sierra Project Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring, Riverside County, CA

The project involved archaeological mitigation monitoring for a 4-acre project area in Riverside, California. Mr. Gillean recorded sites and isolates in ArcGIS Survey123, produced DPR 523 forms for all resources encountered within the project area, and assisted with the mitigation monitoring report.

Garbani Road Project Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring, Riverside County, CA

The 10-acre project area in Menifee, California required archaeological mitigation monitoring. Mr. Gillean produced DPR 523 forms for sites and isolates encountered within the project area and assisted with the mitigation monitoring report.

Barnhardt Subdivision Pedestrian Survey, Riverside County, CA

As a Crew Leader for the pedestrian survey of an 80-acre project area in the vicinity of Sage, California, Mr. Gillean performed an EIC archaeological records search, conducted an NAHC inquiry for a Sacred Lands File Search, and sent scoping letters to the appropriate tribes. Furthermore, Mr. Gillean conducted an intensive pedestrian survey, relocated and updated previously recorded sites, and recorded sites not previously recorded or encountered. He also produced DPR 523 forms and assisted with the technical report.

Temescal Canyon Road Improvements Survey Phase I CRA, Riverside County, CA

Mr. Gillean was the Field Technician responsible for assisting with the field survey and completion of a Phase I CRA for proposed improvements to Temescal Canyon Road. The study was performed at the request of the Riverside County Redevelopment Agency and was completed in accordance with CEQA requirements. One previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site was detected within the project area and was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources. The CRA was submitted to the USACE to support permitting efforts for the project.

WILLIAM R. GILLEAN—ON-CALL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Western Avenue and Scenic Drive Paving Project Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Property Survey Report, City of Desert Hot Springs, CA

Mr. Gillean was the Field Technician responsible for assisting with the completion of an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and a Historic Property Survey Report (HSPR) for the Western Avenue and Scenic Drive Paving Project. He completed a records search at the EIC, conducted Native American information scoping, performed field surveys, and contributed to the technical report. This Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Local Assistance Funding Project required Caltrans-compliant documentation and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project included the construction of 30 feet of asphalt paving along Western Avenue and Scenic Drive to mitigate for dust and to comply with PM₁₀ requirements. The project area encompassed 7.40 acres and was completed at the request of the City of Desert Hot Springs.

Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Project Archaeological Monitoring, City of Murrieta, CA

Mr. Gillean served as the Monitoring Crew Chief for the mitigation monitoring program implemented for the Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Project. He coordinated with Native American monitors, completed DPR 523 Forms, and co-authored the resultant report. All detected prehistoric resources were documented and evaluated in the field, and subsequently provided to the Native American monitors in accordance with a Mitigation Monitoring and Resource Treatment Plan drafted by the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians.

Murrieta Hills Specific Plan Pedestrian Survey, City of Murrieta, CA

Mr. Gillean was the Field Technician responsible for the pedestrian survey of more than 900 acres of the Murrieta Hills Specific Plan Project. He handled the intensive pedestrian survey, relocation and update of previously recorded sites, and recordation of sites not previously recorded or encountered. He also produced DPR 523 forms and assisted with the technical report.

Jefferson and Ivy Ranch Apartment Homes Project Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring, City of Murrieta, CA

The 11-acre project area in Riverside, California required archaeological mitigation monitoring. Mr. Gillean recorded sites and isolates in ArcGIS Survey123, produced DPR 523 forms for all resources encountered within the project area, analyzed and cataloged historic artifacts, and assisted with the mitigation monitoring report.

Santa Rosa Highlands Project Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring, City of Murrieta, CA

A 70-acre project area in Murrieta, California required archaeological mitigation monitoring. Mr. Gillean produced DPR 523 forms for isolates encountered within the project area and assisted with the mitigation monitoring report.

Safe Routes to School Project ASR and HSPR, City of Palm Springs, CA

Mr. Gillean was the Field Technician responsible for assisting with the completion of an ASR and an HSPR in support of the City of Palms Springs' Safe Routes to School Project. He completed a records search at the EIC, conducted Native American information scoping, performed field surveys, and contributed to the technical report. This FHWA Local Assistance Funding Project required Caltrans-compliant

WILLIAM R. GILLEAN—ON-CALL ARCHAEOLOGIST

documentation and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project included the installation of a variety of medians, bulb-outs, and chokers designed to control the flow of traffic in the vicinity of local elementary and middle schools. The project area included 10 non-contiguous sites found throughout the entire City.

Vista Chino at Farrell Drive Intersection Project ASR and HSPR, City of Palm Springs, CA

As the Field Technician for the project, Mr. Gillean assisted in completing an ASR and an HSPR. He completed a records search at the EIC, conducted Native American information scoping, facilitated field surveys, and contributed to the technical report. This FHWA Local Assistance Funding Project required Caltrans-compliant documentation and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project included construction of a new right-turn lane on Farrell Drive and the relocation of an existing bus stop from Farrell Drive to Vista Chino. The project area encompassed 2.56 acres in the City of Palm Springs.

Adelfa Booster Station Redesign Survey Phase I CRA, Community of Lakeland Village, Riverside County, CA

As a Field Technician, Mr. Gillean assisted in preparing a Phase I CRA which addressed upgrades to the existing Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) distribution system. He completed a records search at the EIC, conducted Native American information scoping, performed field surveys, and contributed to the technical report. The study was performed at the request of the EVMWD and was completed in accordance with CEQA requirements.

Vista del Puente (National Core Housing) Project Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring, San Diego County, CA

The project involved archaeological mitigation monitoring for a 2-acre project area in San Diego, California. Mr. Gillean produced DPR 523 forms for sites and isolates encountered within the project area and assisted with the mitigation monitoring report.

Johnson Avenue Sewer Relief Survey Pedestrian Survey Document, City of El Cajon, CA

As a Field Technician, Mr. Gillean was responsible for completing a pedestrian survey document that addressed upgrades to the existing City of El Cajon sewer system. He assisted in preparing the CRA and coordinating with the local Native American groups and individuals. The study was performed at the request of the City of El Cajon and was completed in accordance with the State Water Resources Control Board CEQA-Plus guidelines.

Escondido General Plan Update Draft EIR Cultural Resources Section, City of Escondido, CA

Mr. Gillean assisted in developing the Cultural Resources section of the City of Escondido General Plan Update EIR. The Cultural Resources section of the EIR included a summary of the significant resources within the City and its Sphere of Influence, Native American information-scoping processes and outcomes, and proposed measures and policies to address potential future impacts on cultural resources.

WILLIAM R. GILLEAN—ON-CALL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Northstar 1,2, and 3 Project Pedestrian Survey, Salton Sea Region, CA

Mr. Gillean performed an intensive pedestrian survey of a 1,800-acre project area and facilitated the relocation and update of previously recorded sites. He also conducted the recordation of sites not previously recorded or encountered, using the Field Maps application to document the data.

MAXIMILLIAN OCHOA—ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERN

OVERVIEW

- Archaeological Intern with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Anthropology

Education

- Master of Arts, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino, CA (ongoing)
- Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, Minor in History, Chancellor's List, Dean's List, University of California, Riverside, CA, 2023

Maximillian Ochoa is an Archaeological Intern with a Bachelor of Science degree in Anthropology. Mr. Ochoa is proficient in conducting research and surveys, processing data, and editing and writing content. His background includes assisting clients with legal documents, pleadings, and reports.

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

Addendum to the Desert Hot Springs General Plan EIR for Project Viento, City of Desert Hot Springs, CA

FCS prepared an Addendum to the Desert Hot Springs General Plan EIR and supporting technical studies for Project Viento in the City of Desert Hot Springs, California. The project applicant, Seefried Industrial Properties, Inc., is proposing to construct an approximately 3.4-million square-foot sortable multi-story e-commerce warehouse and distribution center for consumer products on approximately 94.62 acres of undeveloped land. The land surrounding the project site is mainly comprised of undeveloped land, designated as Light Industrial (I-L) to the north, Open Space—Conservation (OS-C) to the east, Business Park (C-BP) and I-L to the west, and Highway Commercial (C-H) to the south. FCS also prepared technical studies or conducted technical analyses, including an Air Quality, GHG Emissions, and Energy Analysis; Biological Resources Assessment; Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment; Paleontological Records Search; and a Noise Impact Analysis.

Other Relevant FCS Experience

- Via Las Rojas Project Biological and Cultural Due Diligence, City of Oceanside, CA
- Benton and Washington Residential Project Biological and Cultural Due Diligence, Riverside County, CA
- Highland Grove II Residential Project IS/MND and Technical Studies, Riverside County, CA
- Warehouse and Distribution Facility Due Diligence, City of Coachella, CA
- Ramona Expressway and Brennan Avenue Industrial Project IS/MND, City of Perris, CA
- Boer Ranch Property Biological Resources Due Diligence Memorandum, Winchester, Riverside County, CA
- 1,906-acre Commercial Project Biological Services, City of Shafter, CA
- Cornucopia Hybrid Solar Project Technical Studies, Fresno County, CA

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Appendix B:

South Coastal Information Center Records Search Results

Appendix B contains sensitive information pertaining to cultural resources and has been withheld from public distribution pursuant to Public Resources Code, Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993

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Appendix C:

Native American Heritage Commission and Tribal Correspondence

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 28, 2025

Dr. Dana Douglas DePietro
FirstCarbon SolutionsVia Email to: ddepietro@fcs-intl.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Tres Cerritos Development Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansCOMMISSIONER
VacantACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven QuinnNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

| Tribe Name | Fed (F) Non-Fed (N) | Contact Person |
|---|------------------------|--|
| Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians | F | Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO |
| Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians | F | Tribal Operations, |
| Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians | F | Doug Welmas, Chairperson |
| Cahuilla Band of Indians | F | Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer |
| Cahuilla Band of Indians | F | BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director |
| Cahuilla Band of Indians | F | Erica Schenk, Chairperson |
| Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians | F | Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson |
| Morongo Band of Mission Indians | F | Ann Brierty, THPO |
| Morongo Band of Mission Indians | F | Robert Martin, Chairperson |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Pala Band of Mission Indians | F | Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer |
| Pala Band of Mission Indians | F | Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher |
| Pala Band of Mission Indians | F | Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO |
| Pechanga Band of Indians | F | Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst |
| Pechanga Band of Indians | F | Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians |
| Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation | F | Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council |
| Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation | F | Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer |
| Ramona Band of Cahuilla | F | Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General |
| Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians | F | Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman |
| Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians | F | Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator |
| Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer |
| Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians | F | Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist |
| Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians | F | Thomas Tortez, Chairperson |
| Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians | F | Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD |
| Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians | F | Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman |
| Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians | F | Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator |
| Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians | F | Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair |

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does nc

This list is only applicable for consu

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/28/2025**

| Contact Address | Phone # | Fax # | Email Address |
|---|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264 | (760) 333-5222 | (760) 699-6919 | ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net |
| 84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236 | (760) 398-4722 | | info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov |
| 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203 | (760) 342-2593 | (760) 347-7880 | jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov |
| 52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 763-5549 | | anthonymad2002@gmail.com |
| 52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 763-5549 | | besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov |
| 52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 590-0942 | (951) 763-2808 | chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov |
| P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189 | (760) 782-0711 | (760) 782-0712 | |
| 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220 | (951) 755-5259 | (951) 572-6004 | abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov |
| 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220 | (951) 755-5110 | (951) 755-5177 | abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov |

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/28/2025**

| | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059 | (760) 891-3515 | | sgaughen@palatribe.com |
| PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059 | (760) 891-3564 | | cnejo@palatribe.com |
| PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059 | (760) 891-3537 | | awallick@palatribe.com |
| P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593 | (951) 770-6313 | (951) 695-1778 | eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov |
| P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593 | (951) 770-6171 | (951) 695-1778 | sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov |
| P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899 | (760) 919-3600 | | executivesecretary@quechantribe.com |
| P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899 | (928) 261-0254 | | historicpreservation@quechantribe.com |
| P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 763-4105 | (951) 763-4325 | admin@ramona-nsn.gov |
| One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082 | (760) 648-3000 | | cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov |
| One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082 | (760) 484-4835 | | lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov |

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/28/2025**

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|--|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082 | (760) 803-3548 | | jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov |
| One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082 | (760) 689-5727 | | dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov |
| P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 659-2700 | (951) 659-2228 | sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov |
| P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539 | (951) 659-2700 | (951) 659-2228 | vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov |
| P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581 | (951) 663-5279 | (951) 654-4198 | jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov |
| P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581 | (951) 663-6261 | (951) 654-4198 | jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov |
| P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274 | (760) 397-0300 | (760) 397-8146 | thomas.tortez@tmdci.org |
| P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274 | (760) 777-0365 | | grestmtm@gmail.com |
| P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274 | (760) 397-0300 | | lisareed990@gmail.com |
| P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274 | (760) 397-0300 | | abecerra@tmdci.org |
| P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274 | (760) 397-0300 | | belardom@gmail.com |

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/28/2025**

It relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94
iltation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Tres Cerritos Develc

| Outreach? | Cultural Affiliation | Counties |
|--------------|----------------------|--|
| Email 4/15 | Cahuilla | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Cahuilla | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Cahuilla | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Cahuilla | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Cahuilla | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Cahuilla | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |
| Mail on 4/16 | Cahuilla Cupeno | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Cahuilla Serrano | Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Cahuilla Serrano | Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |

| | | |
|------------|-------------------|---|
| Email 4/15 | Cupeno Luiseno | Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Cupeno Luiseno | Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Cupeno Luiseno | Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Luiseno | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura |
| Email 4/15 | Luiseno | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura |
| Email 4/15 | Quechan | Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Quechan | Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Cahuilla | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Luiseno | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura |
| Email 4/15 | Luiseno | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura |

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| Email 4/15 | Luiseno | Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura |
| Email 4/15 | Cahuilla | Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Cahuilla | Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Cahuilla Luiseno | Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego |
| Email 4/15 | Cahuilla Luiseno | Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego |
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of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record
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mpment Project, Riverside County.

| Last Updated |
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| 1/11/2024 |
| 4/18/2024 |
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| 6/28/2023 |
| 6/28/2023 |
| 2/1/2024 |
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| 10/30/2023 |
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| 10/30/2023 |
| 10/30/2023 |
| 10/30/2023 |

l: PROJ-2025-001696
Report Type: AB52 GIS
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

April 15, 2025

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
Chairperson Augustine
84-001 Avenue 54
Coachella, CA, 92236

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear Chairperson Augustine:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tres Cerritos project in Hemet. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The project site is located at the North Warren Road and Rose Road intersection in Hemet, California. The proposed project would increase the number of units allowed in the Tres Cerritos West from 177 to 276, reduce the minimum lot size of Planning Area 1 from 6,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet and reduce minimum lot size of Planning Area 2 from 8,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet. A Records Search Map with a 1-mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference.

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FIRSTCARBON SOLUTIONS™

Sincerely,

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Stefanie Griffin,
Senior Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce #210
Irvine, CA 92602

Enclosed

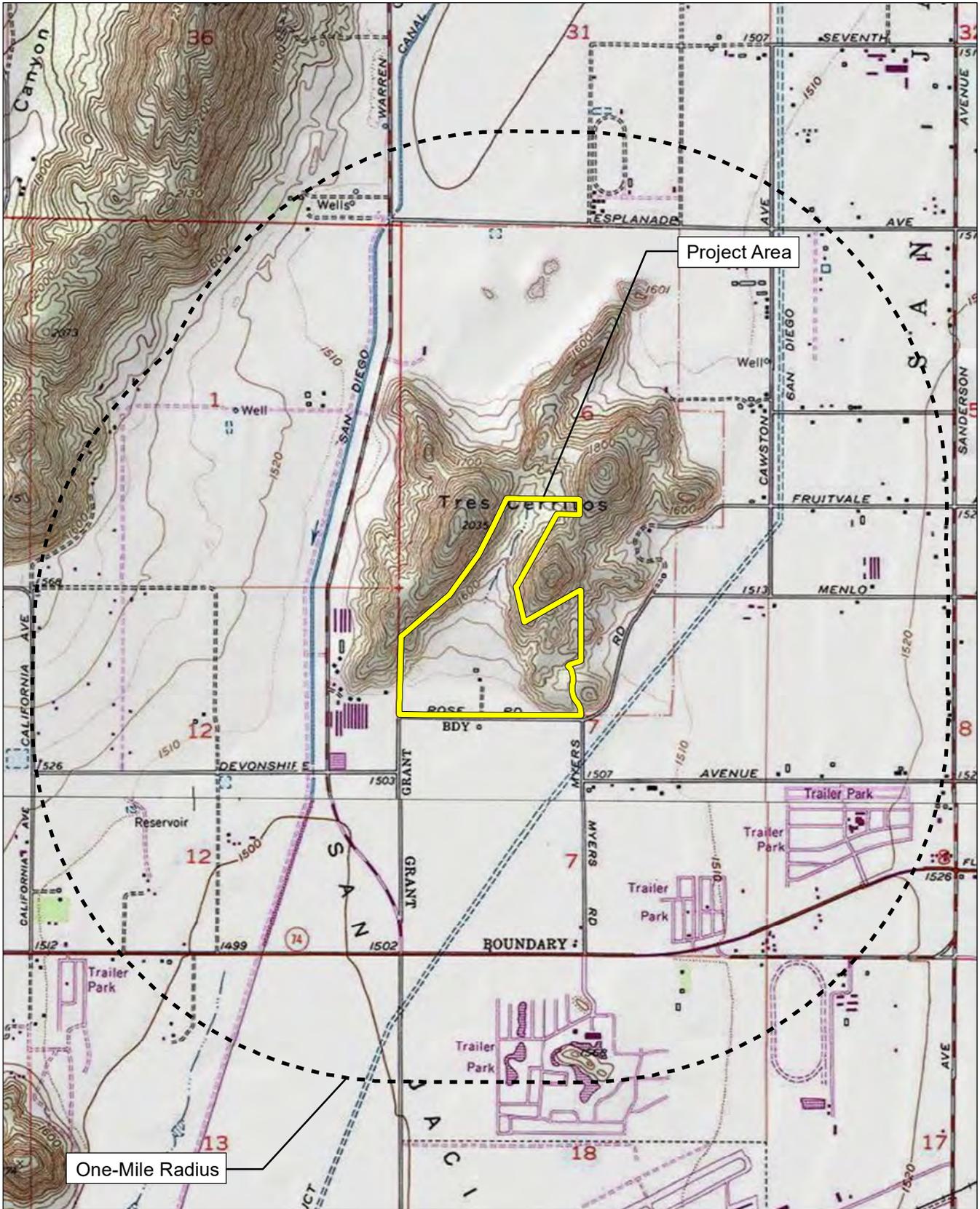
Attachment A: Record Search Map



**Attachment A:
Records Search Map**



TRES CERRITOS
CITY OF HEMET



Radius Source: USGS Lakeview and Winchester 7.5' Quadrangles / T04S R01W Sec 31, 32; T04S R02W Sec 36; T05S R01W Sec 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18; T05S R02W Sec 1, 12, 13.
Project Area Source: USGS Lakeview 7.5' Quadrangle / T05S R01W Sec 6, 7.



Record Search Map

April 15, 2025

Pechanga Band of Indians
Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians;
Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear General Counsel Bodmer and Tuba:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tres Cerritos project in Hemet. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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Stefanie Griffin,
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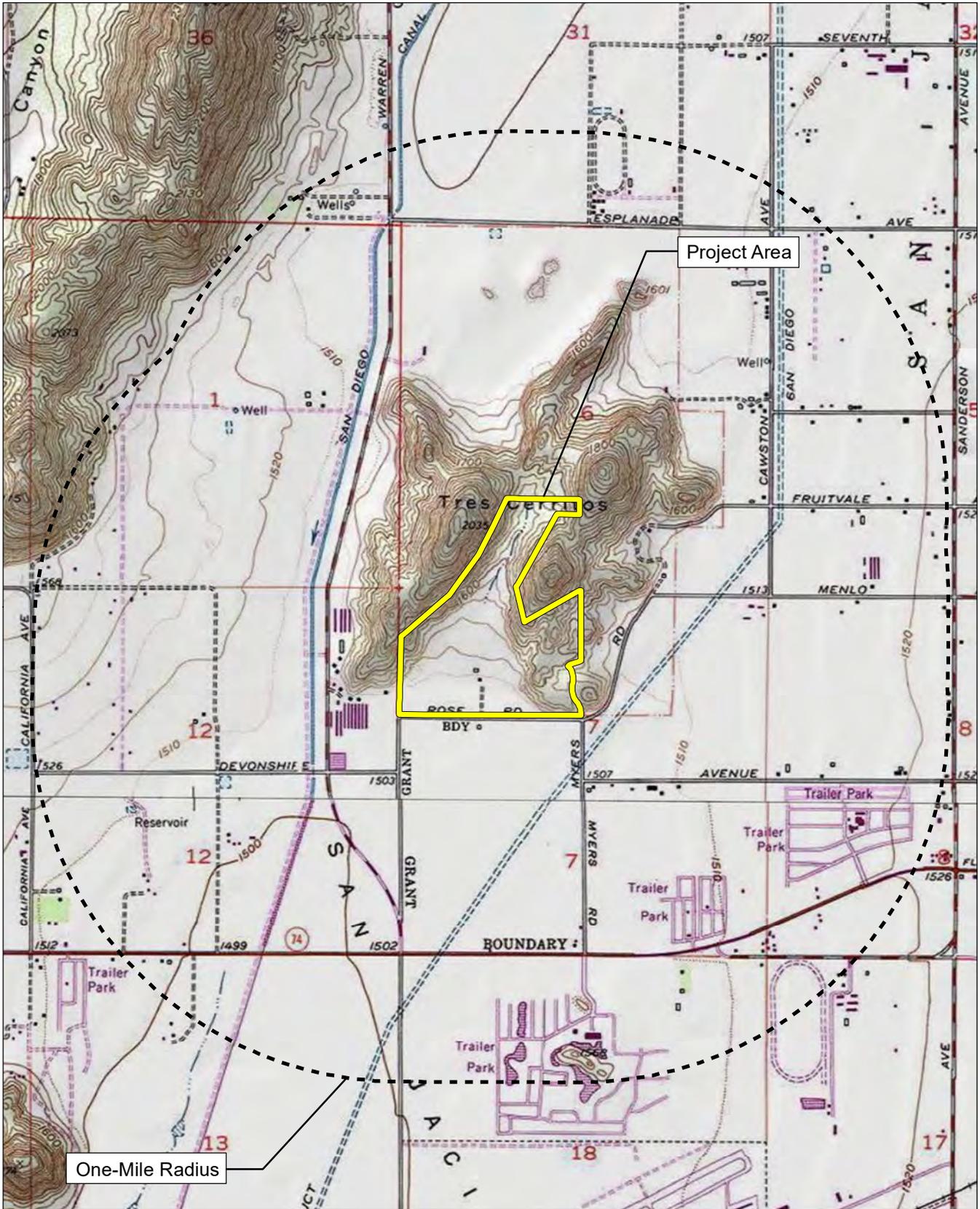
Attachment A: Record Search Map



Attachment A:
Records Search Map



TRES CERRITOS
CITY OF HEMET



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Project Area Source: USGS Lakeview 7.5' Quadrangle / T05S R01W Sec 6, 7.



Record Search Map

April 16, 2025

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear Chairperson Chapparosa:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tres Cerritos project in Hemet. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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Stefanie Griffin,
Senior Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce #210
Irvine, CA 92602

Enclosed

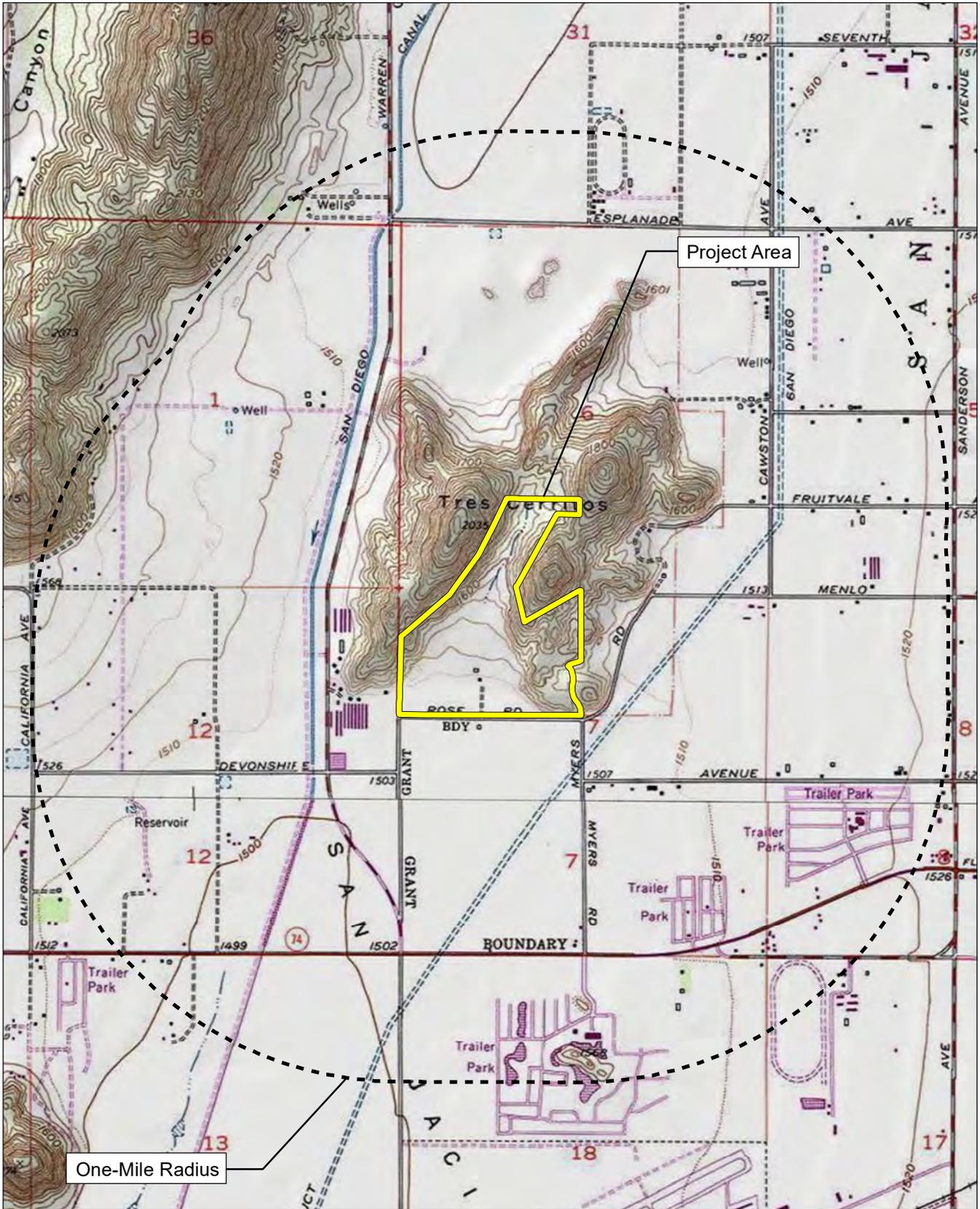
Attachment A: Record Search Map



**Attachment A:
Records Search Map**



TRES CERRITOS
CITY OF HEMET



Radius Source: USGS Lakeview and Winchester 7.5' Quadrangles / T04S R01W Sec 31, 32; T04S R02W Sec 36; T05S R01W Sec 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18; T05S R02W Sec 1, 12, 13.
Project Area Source: USGS Lakeview 7.5' Quadrangle / T05S R01W Sec 6, 7.



Record Search Map

April 15, 2025

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman; Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear Chairman Estrada and Tribal Administrator Minott:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tres Cerritos project in Hemet. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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Senior Archaeologist
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Enclosed

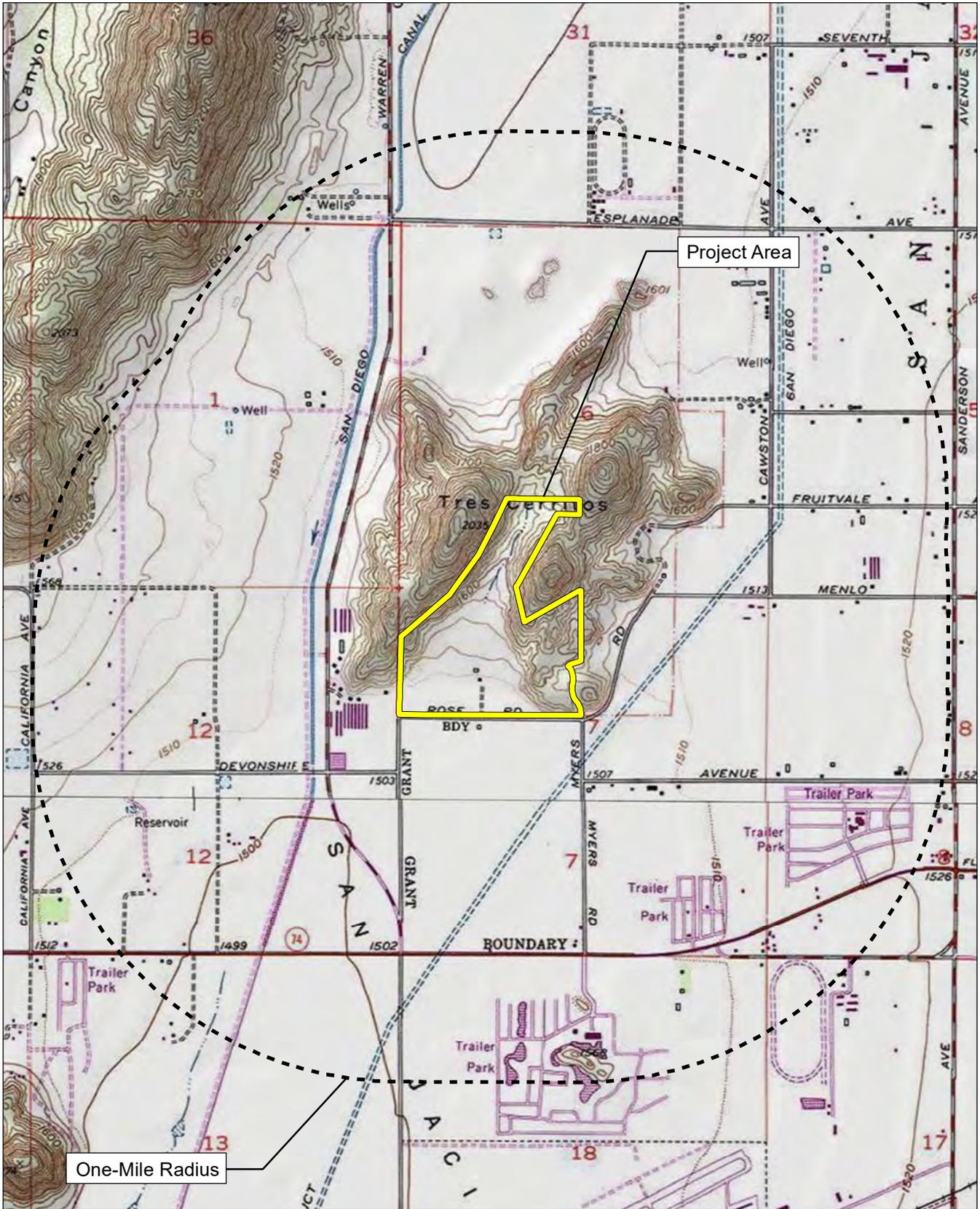
Attachment A: Record Search Map



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TRES CERRITOS
CITY OF HEMET



Radius Source: USGS Lakeview and Winchester 7.5' Quadrangles / T04S R01W Sec 31, 32; T04S R02W Sec 36; T05S R01W Sec 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18; T05S R02W Sec 1, 12, 13.
Project Area Source: USGS Lakeview 7.5' Quadrangle / T05S R01W Sec 6, 7.



Record Search Map

April 15, 2025

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer; Christopher Nejo,
Legal Analyst/Researcher; Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA, 92059

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear Officer Gaughen, Christopher, and Alexis:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tres Cerritos project in Hemet. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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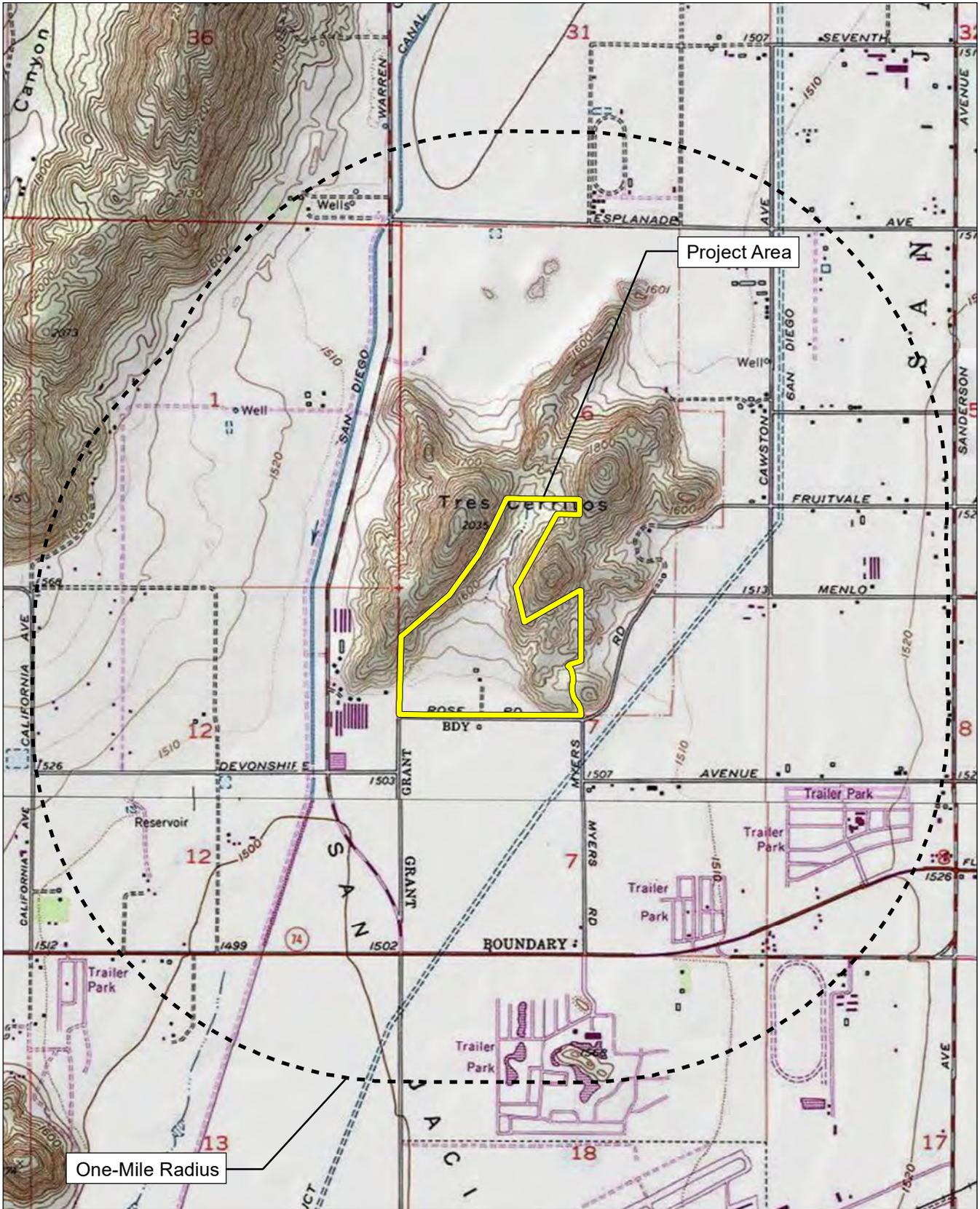
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Project Area Source: USGS Lakeview 7.5' Quadrangle / T05S R01W Sec 6, 7.



Record Search Map

April 15, 2025

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear Chairperson Hamilton:

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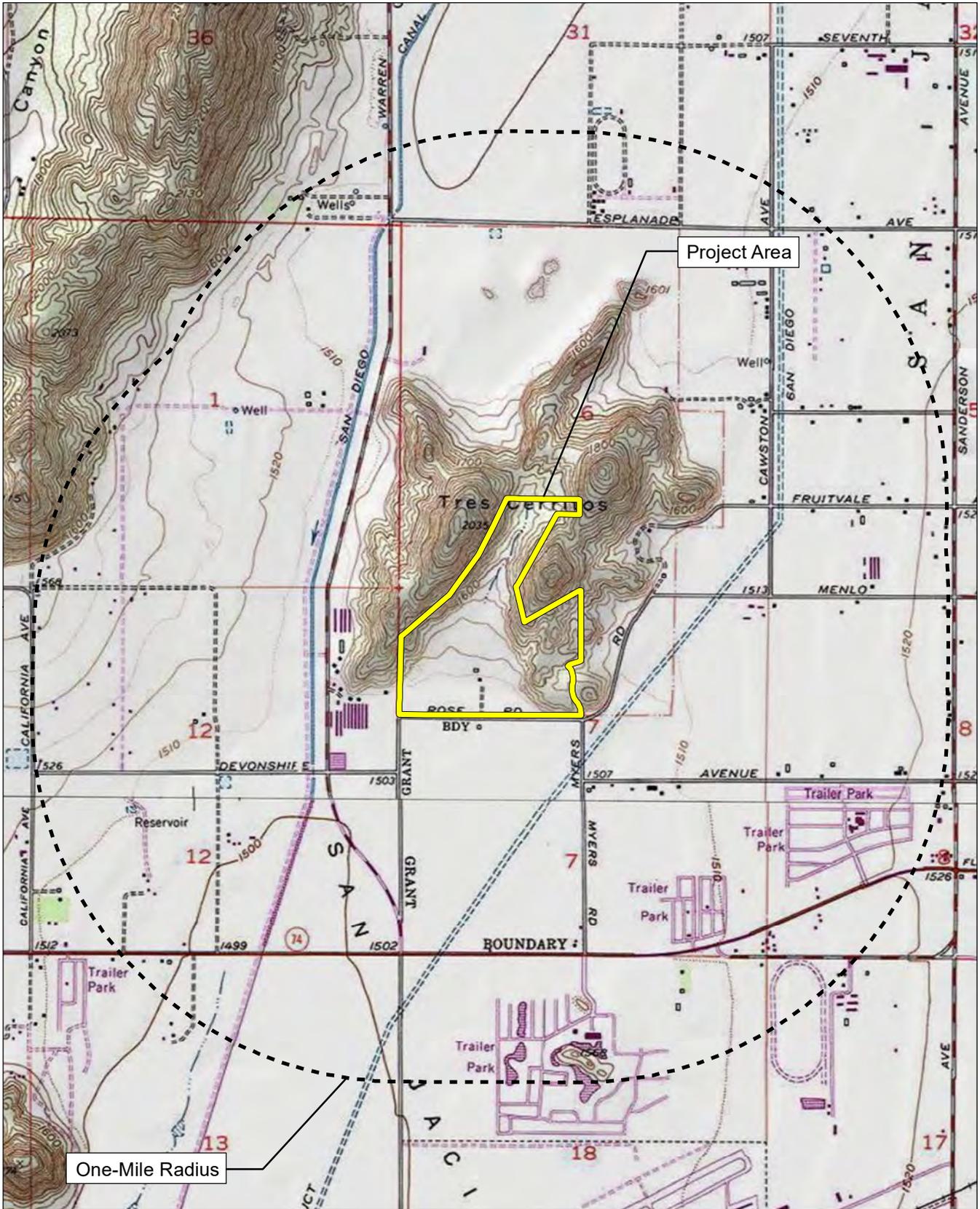
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Project Area Source: USGS Lakeview 7.5' Quadrangle / T05S R01W Sec 6, 7.



Record Search Map

April 15, 2025

Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear President Joaquin and Officer McCormick:

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Sincerely,

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Stefanie Griffin,
Senior Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce #210
Irvine, CA 92602

Enclosed

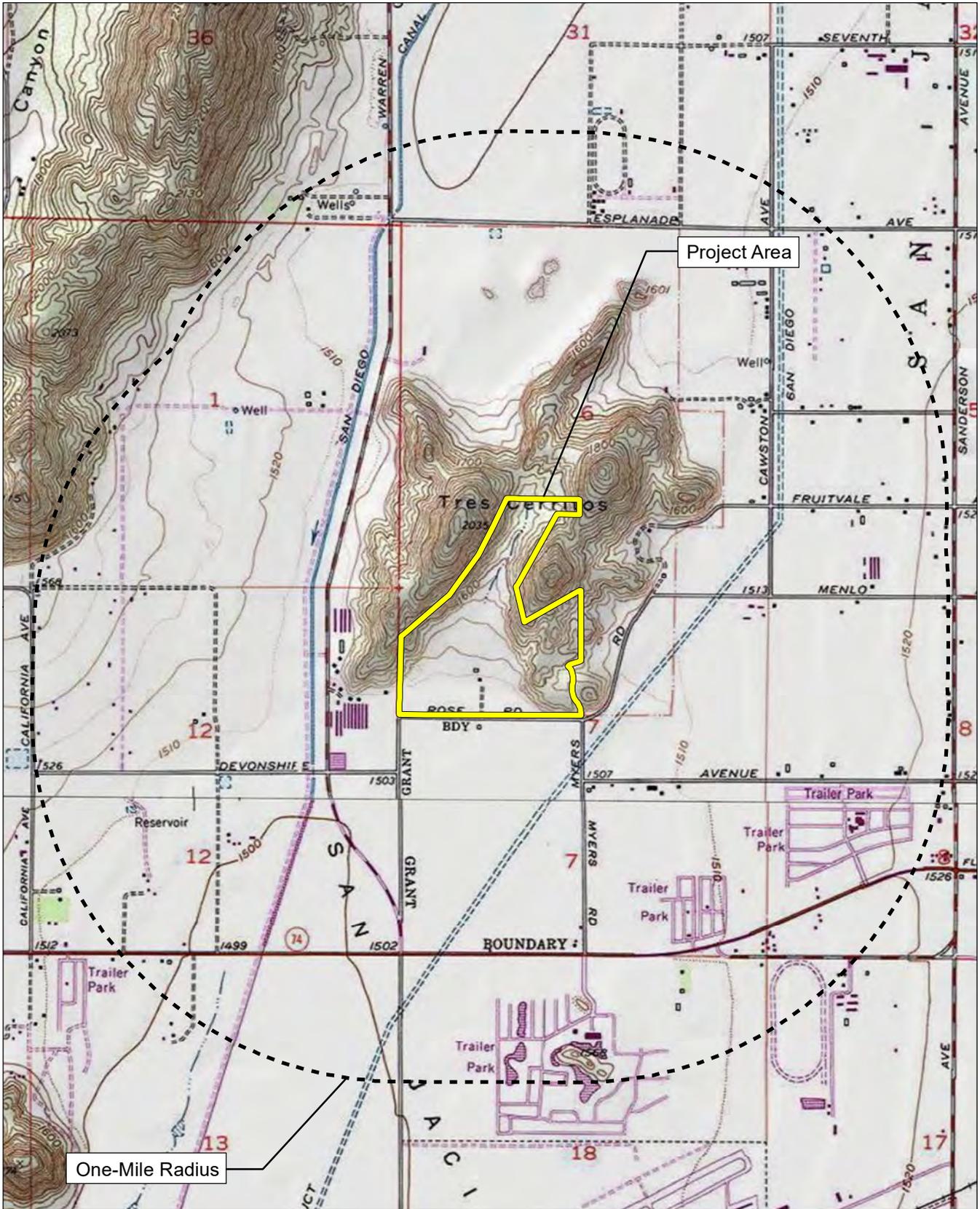
Attachment A: Record Search Map



**Attachment A:
Records Search Map**



TRES CERRITOS
CITY OF HEMET



Radius Source: USGS Lakeview and Winchester 7.5' Quadrangles / T04S R01W Sec 31, 32; T04S R02W Sec 36; T05S R01W Sec 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18; T05S R02W Sec 1, 12, 13.
Project Area Source: USGS Lakeview 7.5' Quadrangle / T05S R01W Sec 6, 7.



Record Search Map

April 15, 2025

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson; Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear Chairperson Martin and Officer Brierty:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tres Cerritos project in Hemet. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The project site is located at the North Warren Road and Rose Road intersection in Hemet, California. The proposed project would increase the number of units allowed in the Tres Cerritos West from 177 to 276, reduce the minimum lot size of Planning Area 1 from 6,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet and reduce minimum lot size of Planning Area 2 from 8,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet. A Records Search Map with a 1-mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference.

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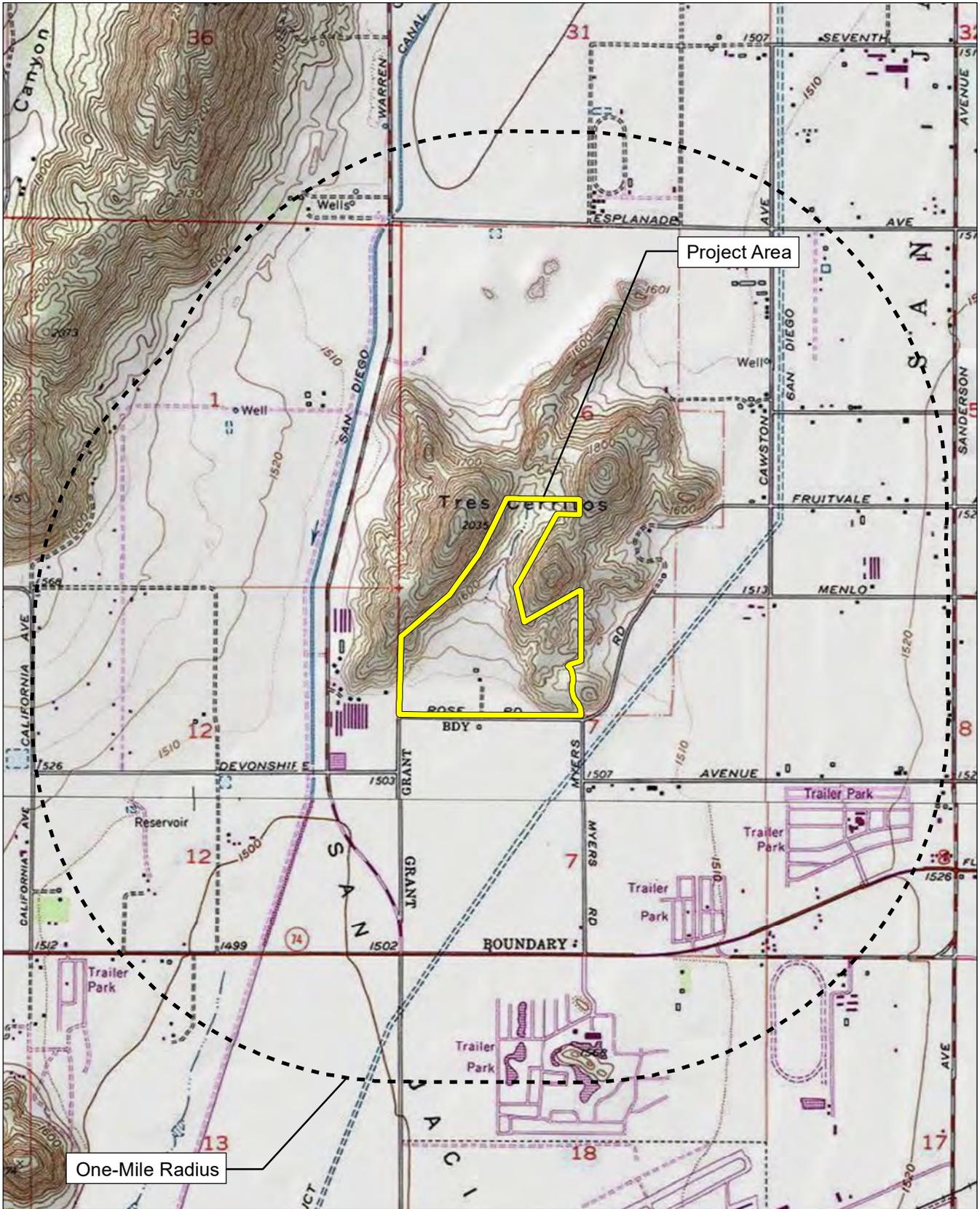
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TRES CERRITOS
CITY OF HEMET



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Project Area Source: USGS Lakeview 7.5' Quadrangle / T05S R01W Sec 6, 7.



Record Search Map

April 15, 2025

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear Director Padilla:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tres Cerritos project in Hemet. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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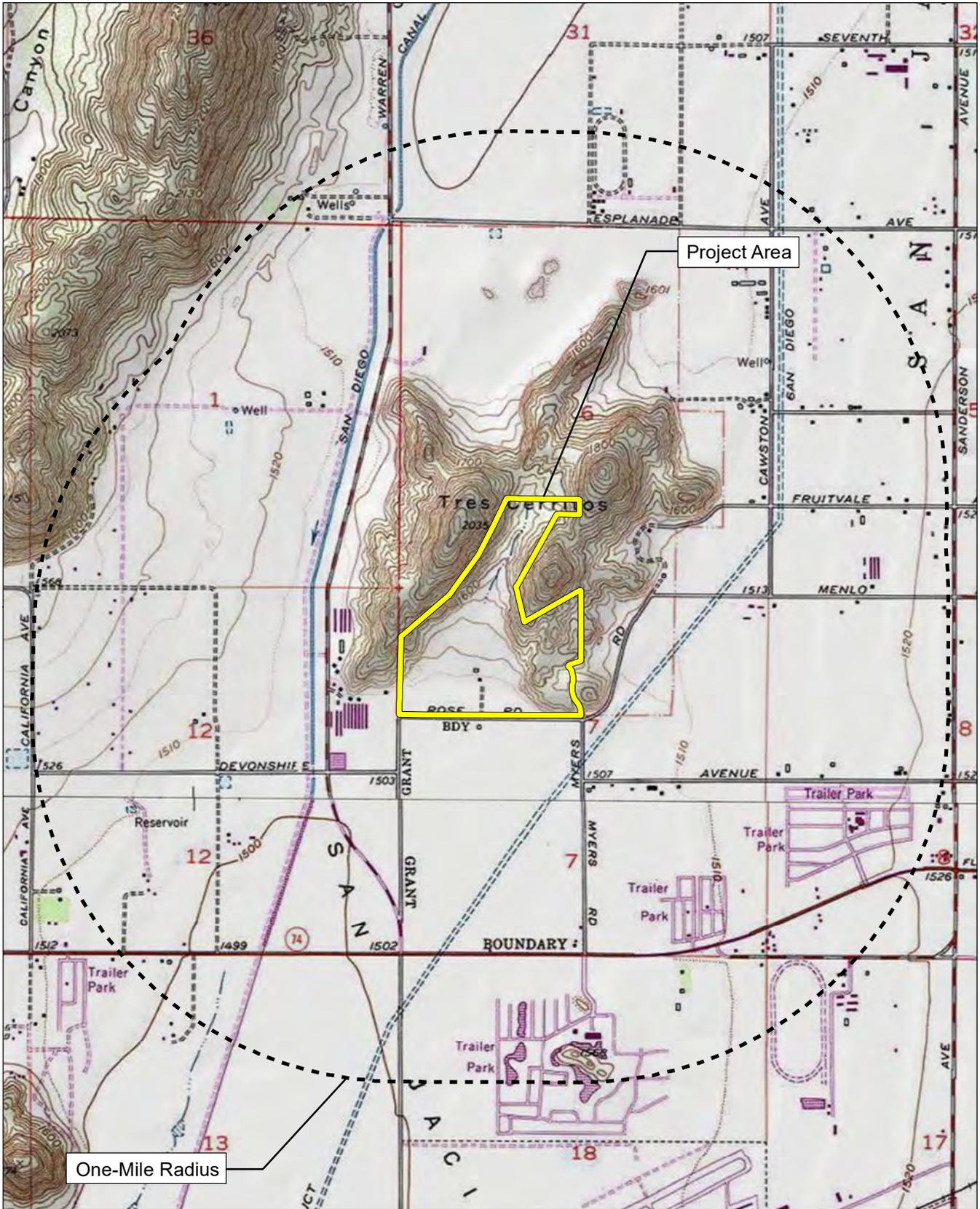
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CITY OF HEMET



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Record Search Map

April 15, 2025

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Thomas Torte, Chairperson; Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD; Alesia Reed, Cultural
Committee Chairwoman; Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator; Mary
Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear Chairperson Torte, TM MLD Resvaloso, Chairwoman Reed, Abraham,
and Vice Chair Belardo:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources
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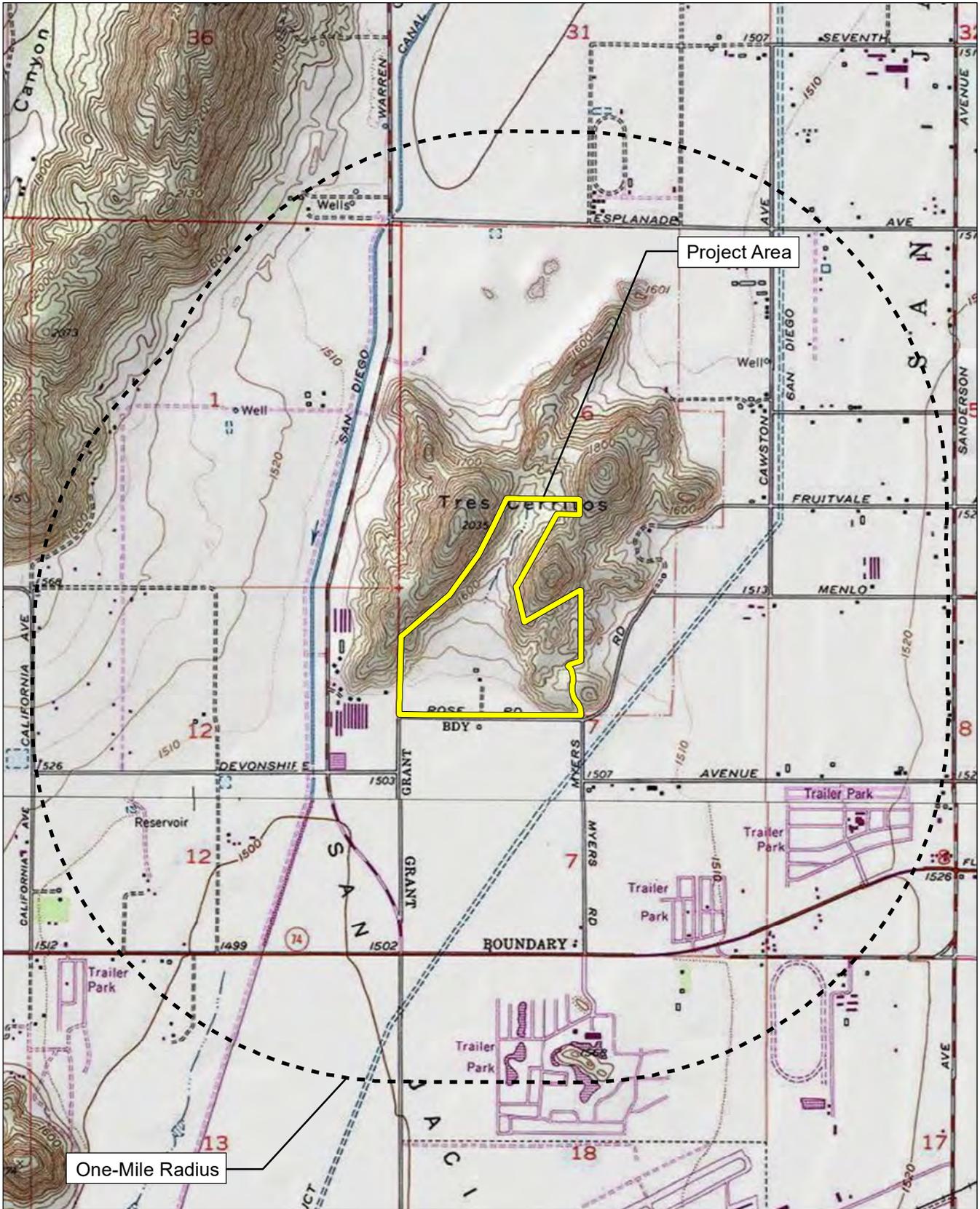
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CITY OF HEMET



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Project Area Source: USGS Lakeview 7.5' Quadrangle / T05S R01W Sec 6, 7.



Record Search Map

April 15, 2025

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO; Laurie Gonzalez and
Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member
Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear Cheryl, Laurie, Joseph, and Attorney General Walsh:

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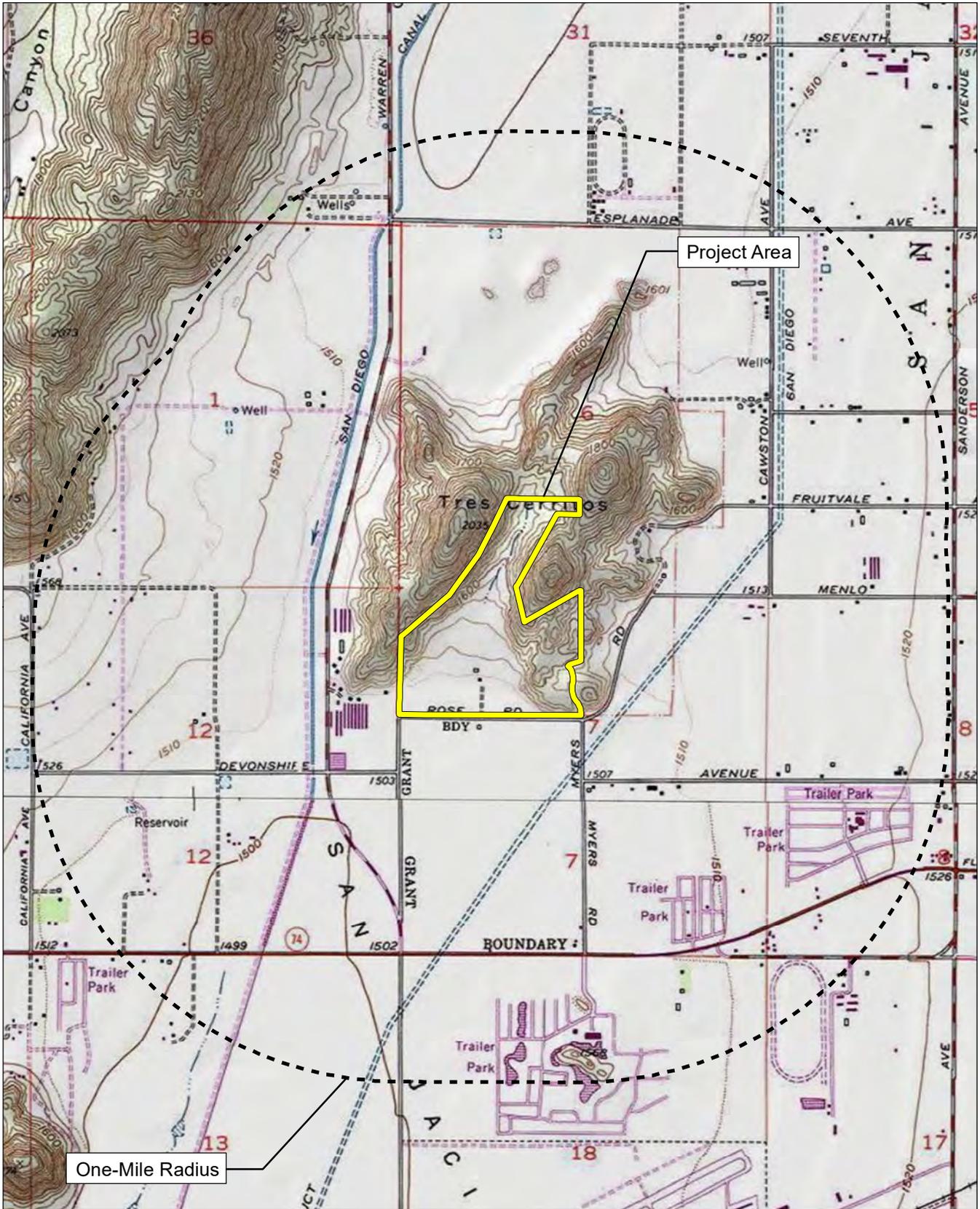
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Project Area Source: USGS Lakeview 7.5' Quadrangle / T05S R01W Sec 6, 7.



Record Search Map

April 15, 2025

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Erica Schenk, Chairperson; BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director;
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
52701 CA Highway 371
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear Chairperson Schenk, Director Esparza, and Officer Madrigal:

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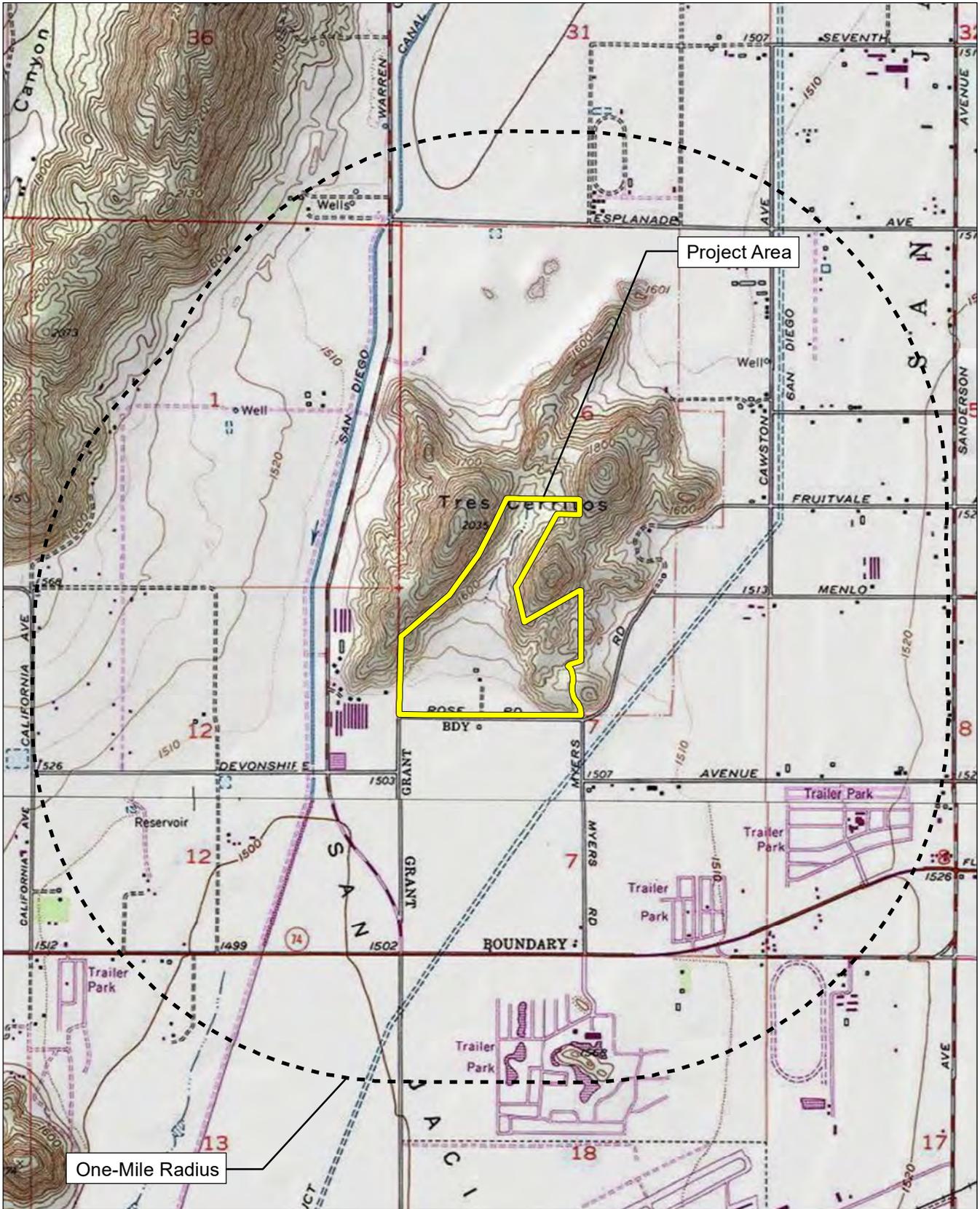
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Record Search Map

April 15, 2025

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer; Jessica Valdez,
Cultural Resource Specialist
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear Officer Ontiveros and Specialist Valdez:

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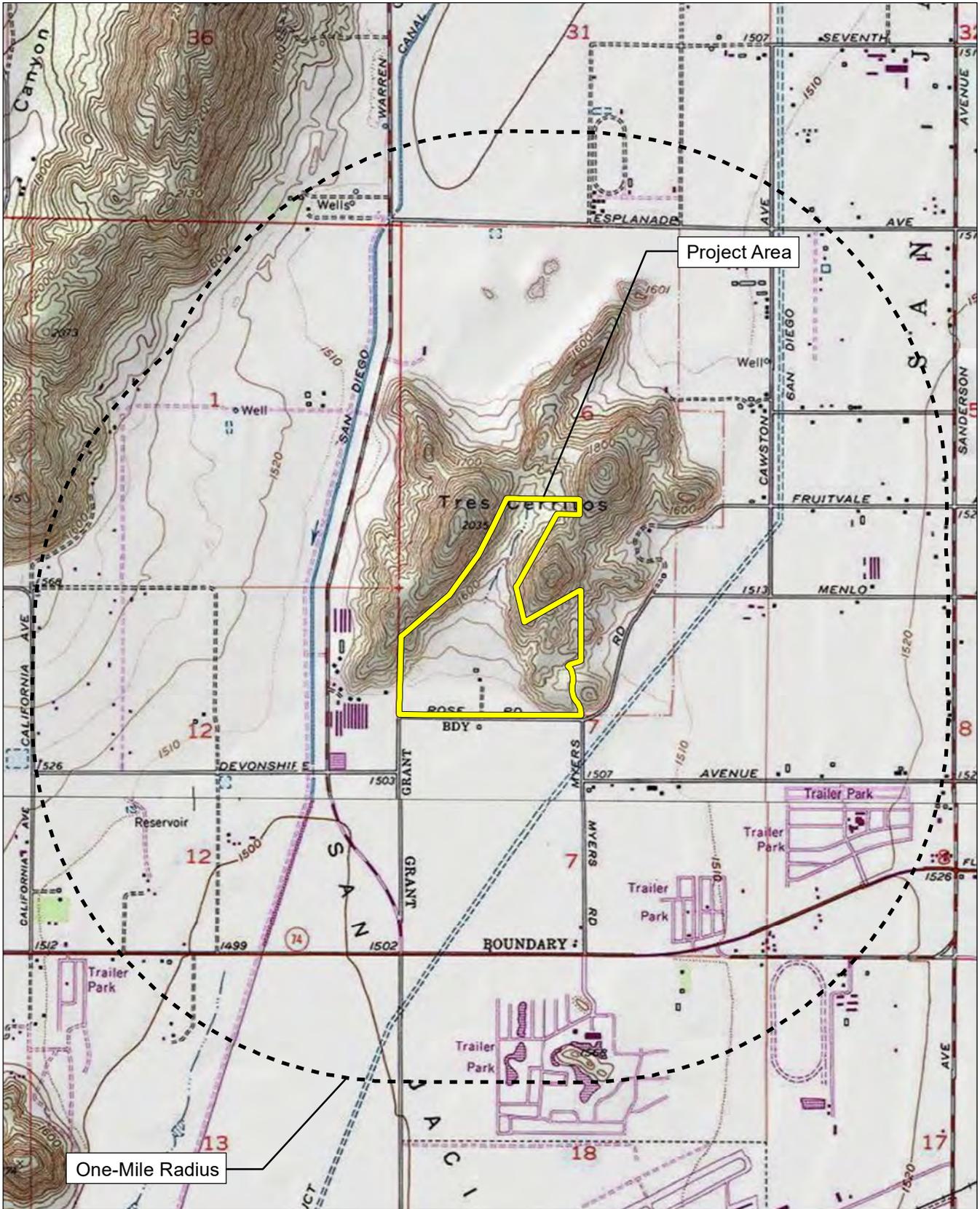
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Record Search Map

April 17, 2025

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Thomas Torte, Chairperson
Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear Chairperson Torte and Abraham:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tres Cerritos project in Hemet. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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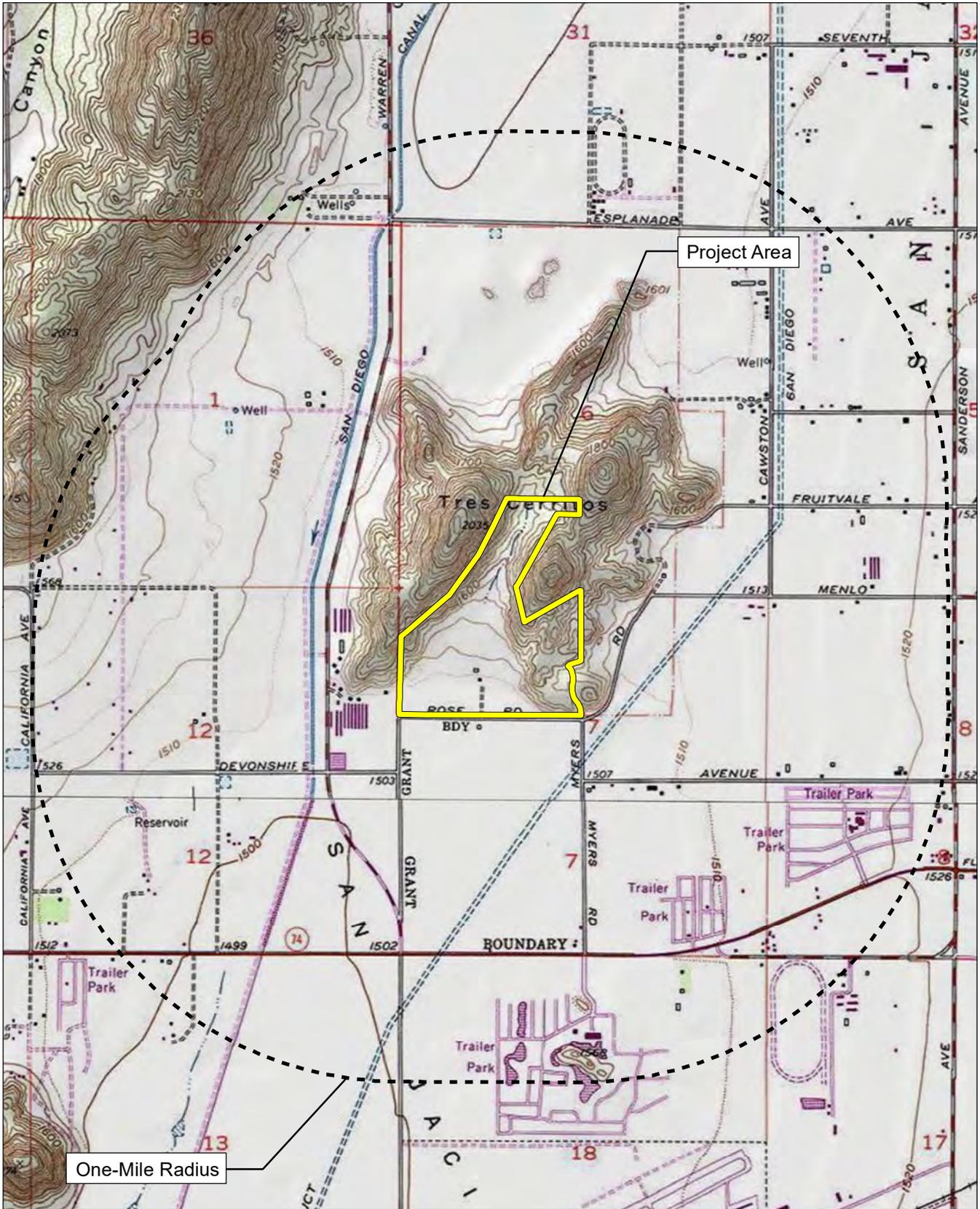
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Records Search Map**



TRES CERRITOS
CITY OF HEMET



Radius Source: USGS Lakeview and Winchester 7.5' Quadrangles / T04S R01W Sec 31, 32; T04S R02W Sec 36; T05S R01W Sec 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18; T05S R02W Sec 1, 12, 13.
Project Area Source: USGS Lakeview 7.5' Quadrangle / T05S R01W Sec 6, 7.



Record Search Map

April 15, 2025

Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Coachella, CA, 92203

Subject: Tres Cerritos Project

Dear Chairperson Welmas:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Tres Cerritos project in Hemet. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The project site is located at the North Warren Road and Rose Road intersection in Hemet, California. The proposed project would increase the number of units allowed in the Tres Cerritos West from 177 to 276, reduce the minimum lot size of Planning Area 1 from 6,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet and reduce minimum lot size of Planning Area 2 from 8,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet. A Records Search Map with a 1-mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a California Historical Resource Information (CHRIS) search. The results of the SLF records search were negative. The CHRIS search found 7 resources within the project area, 4 of which are historic and 3 are pre-contact, and a total of 39 resources within a 1-mile radius (22 pre-contact and 17 historic). Additionally, one report addresses the project area and 44 reports were within a 1-mile radius. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Designated lead agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me via email at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

UNITED STATES

T +1 888 826 5814
T +1 714 508 4100
T 303 938 5500
F +1 714 508 4110
E info@fcs-intl.com

Irvine

250 Commerce
Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area

2999 Oak Road
Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley

7726 N. First Street
#413
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire

967 Kendall Drive
#A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Sacramento Valley

2351 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 170-301
Rocklin, CA 95765

Utah

2901 Bluegrass Boulevard
Suite 200-62
Lehi, UT 84043

Colorado

5480 Valmont Road
Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80301

Connecticut

2 Corporate Drive
Suite 450
Shelton, CT 06484

New York

10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754
56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

FIRSTCARBON SOLUTIONS™

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stefanie Griffin". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'S' at the beginning.

Stefanie Griffin,
Senior Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce #210
Irvine, CA 92602

Enclosed

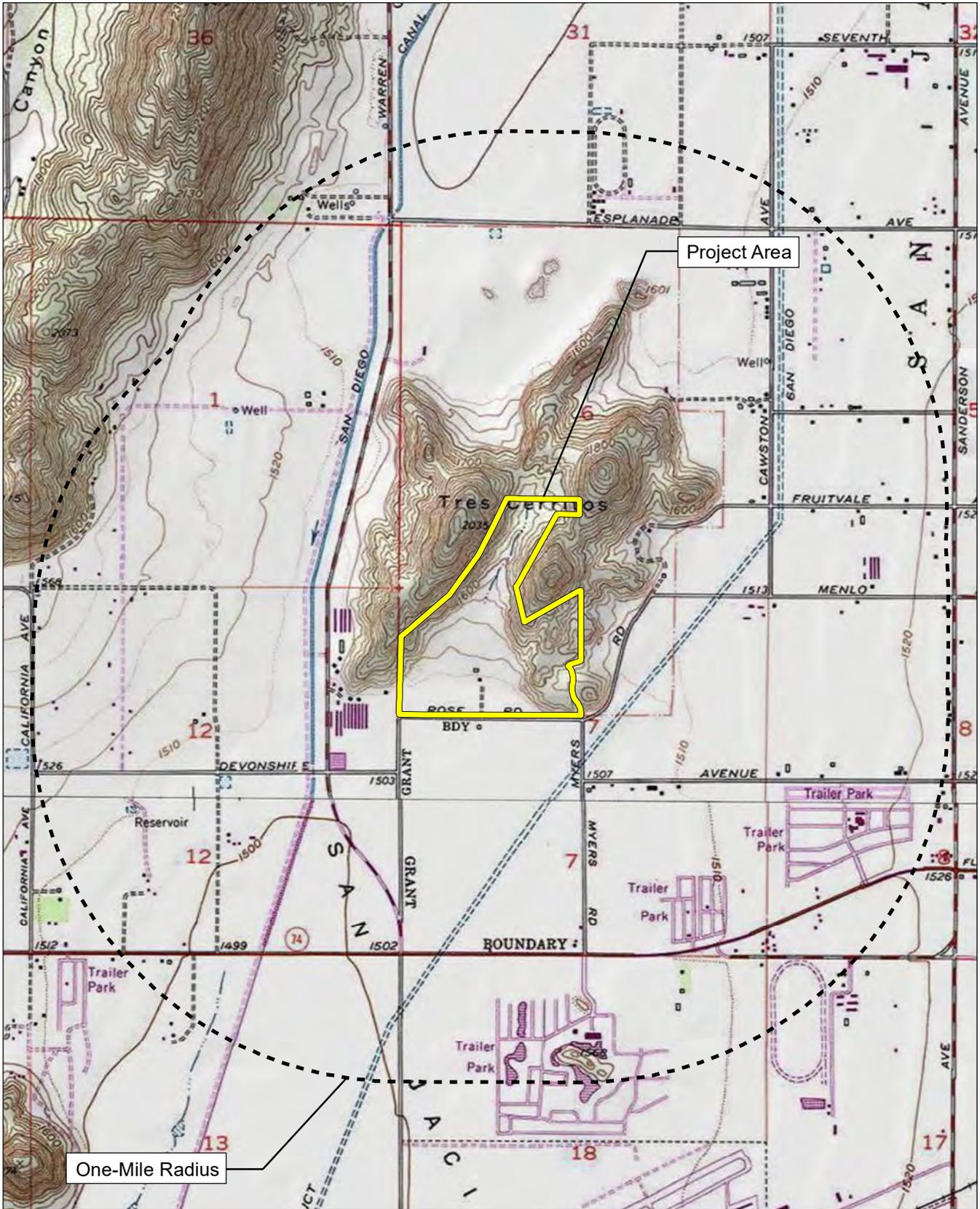
Attachment A: Record Search Map



**Attachment A:
Records Search Map**



TRES CERRITOS
CITY OF HEMET



Radius Source: USGS Lakeview and Winchester 7.5' Quadrangles / T04S R01W Sec 31, 32; T04S R02W Sec 36; T05S R01W Sec 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18; T05S R02W Sec 1, 12, 13.
Project Area Source: USGS Lakeview 7.5' Quadrangle / T05S R01W Sec 6, 7.



Record Search Map

Thank you! We will send out our response soon.

Best Regards,



Luz Salazar
Cultural Resources Analyst
lsalazar@aguacaliente.net
C: (760) 423-3148 | D: (760) 883-1137
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264

From: Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 5:16 PM
To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>; Natalie Queathem <Natalie.Queathem@adec-innovations.com>
Cc: Stefanie Griffin <sgriffin@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: Re: 2775.0088 Tres Cerritos Project

This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Please verify the authenticity of this email before taking further action.

Hi Luz!

The City of Hemet is the lead agency for this project.

Taylor Love M.A., RPA
Archaeologist & Cultural Resources Specialist
Cell +510 316 4877

[FirstCarbon Solutions \(FCS\)](#)

An [ADEC Innovation](#)
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From: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 4:24:12 PM
To: Natalie Queathem <Natalie.Queathem@adec-innovations.com>
Cc: Stefanie Griffin <sgriffin@fcs-intl.com>; Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: RE: 2775.0088 Tres Cerritos Project

Caution: This is an external email and may contain suspicious subject or content. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments. When in doubt, please contact your IT Department

Hello,

Before sending out a letter with our comments, is the lead agency Riverside County or City of Hemet?
Thank you!

Best Regards,



Luz Salazar
Cultural Resources Analyst
lsalazar@aguacaliente.net
C: (760) 423-3148 | D: (760) 883-1137
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264

From: Natalie Queathem <Natalie.Queathem@adec-innovations.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 3:35 PM
To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Cc: Stefanie Griffin <sgriffin@fcs-intl.com>; Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: 2775.0088 Tres Cerritos Project

This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Please verify the authenticity of this email before taking further action.

Hello,

Attached is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment of the proposed Tres Cerritos Project in Hemet. Please feel free to contact Stefanie Griffin at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com if you would like to provide input.

Thank you for your assistance,
Natalie

Natalie Queathem

ESG Associate

Mobile 949-793-3199

LinkedIn [linkedin.com/in/nataliequeathem/](https://www.linkedin.com/in/nataliequeathem/)

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AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

84-001 AVENUE 54 COACHELLA, CA 92236 | T: 760-398-4722 F: 760-369-7161

TRIBAL CHAIRPERSON: AMANDA AUGUSTINE TRIBAL TREASURER: WILLIAM VANCE

Date: 04/17/2025

Stefanie Griffin
Senior Archaeologist
250 Commerce #210
Irvine, CA 92602

SUBJECT: Tres Cerritos Project

Thank you for contacting Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians about the proposed **aforementioned project**. We appreciate your consideration of the cultural resources in the project area.

At this time, we are not aware of any specific cultural resources within the project area that would be affected by the proposed development. Therefore, we do not believe that formal consultation is necessary at this stage.

If any cultural resources are discovered during the project, we ask that you contact the California Native American Heritage Commission immediately to take appropriate steps to evaluate and protect them.

Thank you once again for your attention to this important matter.

Very truly yours,

Jacobia Kirksey

Jacobia Kirksey, Tribal Operations Specialist II
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians



From: Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov>
Sent on: Wednesday, April 16, 2025 2:10:45 PM
To: Natalie Queathem <Natalie.Queathem@adec-innovations.com>
CC: Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>; Stefanie Griffin <sgriffin@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: Re: 2775.0088 Tres Cerritos Project

Acha'i Tamit,
Thank you for reaching out to Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians. We defer any comments to Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians cultural resource department.

Respectfully,
Vanessa Minott,
Tribal Administrator



Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539
951-659-2700 ext. 102
760-668-0460 work cell

From: Natalie Queathem <Natalie.Queathem@adec-innovations.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 6:01 PM
To: Steven Estrada <sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov>; Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov>
Cc: Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>; Stefanie Griffin <sgriffin@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: [External] 2775.0088 Tres Cerritos Project

Hello,

Attached is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment of the proposed Tres Cerritos Project in Hemet. Please feel free to contact Stefanie Griffin at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com if you would like to provide input.

Thank you for your assistance,
Natalie

Natalie Queathem
ESG Associate

Mobile 949-793-3199
LinkedIn [linkedin.com/in/nataliequeathem/](https://www.linkedin.com/in/nataliequeathem/)
Pacific Time



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Cc: Stefanie Griffin <sgriffin@fcs-intl.com>; Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: 2775.0088 Tres Cerritos Project

This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Please verify the authenticity of this email before taking further action.

Hello,

Attached is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment of the proposed Tres Cerritos Project in Hemet. Please feel free to contact Stefanie Griffin at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com if you would like to provide input.

Thank you for your assistance,
Natalie

Natalie Queathem

ESG Associate

Mobile 949-793-3199

LinkedIn [linkedin.com/in/nataliequeathem/](https://www.linkedin.com/in/nataliequeathem/)

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From: BobbyRay Esparza <besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
Sent on: Wednesday, April 16, 2025 3:41:39 PM
To: Natalie Queathem <Natalie.Queathem@adec-innovations.com>; Anthony Madrigal Sr. <anthonymad2002@gmail.com>
CC: Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>; Stefanie Griffin <sgriffin@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: Re: 2775.0088 Tres Cerritos Project

Good morning,

We will review. Thank you.

Respectfully,

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



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From: Natalie Queathem <Natalie.Queathem@adec-innovations.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 4:00 PM
To: Anthony Madrigal Sr. <anthonymad2002@gmail.com>; BobbyRay Esparza <besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov>; Chair <ESchenk@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
Cc: Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>; Stefanie Griffin <sgriffin@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: 2775.0088 Tres Cerritos Project

Hello,

Attached is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment of the proposed Tres Cerritos Project in Hemet. Please feel free to contact Stefanie Griffin at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com if you would like to provide input.

Thank you for your assistance,
Natalie

Natalie Queathem
ESG Associate

Mobile 949-793-3199

LinkedIn [linkedin.com/in/nataliequeathem/](https://www.linkedin.com/in/nataliequeathem/)

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From: Jill McCormick <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent on: Thursday, April 17, 2025 1:24:46 AM
To: Natalie Queathem <Natalie.Queathem@adec-innovations.com>
CC: Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>; Stefanie Griffin <sgriffin@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL]:2775.0088 Tres Cerritos Project

Good afternoon,
This email is to inform you that the Historic Preservation Office does not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

Email correspondence is the preferred method of communication with this office. Hard copies of project letters are not required if an email containing the project documents has been sent to the Historic Preservation Office.

Also, please update your contact information for the Quechan Tribe. All project-based correspondence should be sent to this email address (historicpreservation@quechantribe.com) and President Jordan Joaquin (executivesecretary@quechantribe.com). Per the Tribe's NAHC contact list, please remove Manfred Scott (culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com and scottmanfred@yahoo.com) from the distribution list for the Quechan Tribe.

Jill

H. Jill McCormick, M.A.
Historic Preservation Office
Ft. Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366-1899
Office: 760-919-3631
Cell: 928-920-6521



From: Natalie Queathem
Sent: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 5:41 PM
To: Sophia Perez; Jill McCormick
Cc: Taylor Love; Stefanie Griffin
Subject: [EXTERNAL]:2775.0088 Tres Cerritos Project

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Hello,

Attached is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment of the proposed Tres Cerritos Project in Hemet. Please feel free to contact Stefanie Griffin at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com if you would like to provide input.

Thank you for your assistance,
Natalie

Natalie Queathem
ESG Associate

Mobile 949-793-3199
LinkedIn [linkedin.com/in/nataliequeathem/](https://www.linkedin.com/in/nataliequeathem/)
Pacific Time



Appendix D:

Pedestrian Survey Photographs

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Photograph 1: Overview photo, Taken from the southwest corner, View north



Photograph 2: Overview photo, Taken from the southwest corner., View northeast



Photograph 3: Overview photo, Taken from the southwest corner, View east



Photograph 4: Photo of feature 4050 “rock shelter”.



Photograph 5: Photo of 4050 “rock shelter”.



Photograph 6: Interior Photo of 4050 "rock shelter".



Photograph 7: Photo of likely location of 4052 “slicks”.



Photograph 8: Photo of 4052 “slicks” Feature A.



Photograph 9: Photo of 4052 “slicks” Feature C.



Photograph 10: Overview photo of 4052 “slicks”.



Photograph 11: Overview photo of project area, Taken relative to the southeast boundary, View west



Photograph 12: Overview photo of project area, Taken relative to the southeast boundary, View northwest



Photograph 13: Overview photo of project area, Taken relative to the southeast boundary, View north



Photograph 14: Photo of standing water, Taken relative to the central western portion of the project area,
View east



Photograph 15: Photo of wing dams, Taken relative to the eastern boundary, View north



Photograph 16: Overview photo of project area, Taken relative to the northern extent of the project area,
View south



Photograph 17: Photo of depression in northern extent of project area, View northeast



Photograph 18: Overview photo of likely location 4051 “bedrock milling features/slicks”.



Photograph 19: Photo of likely location 4051 “bedrock milling features/slicks”.

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Appendix E:

Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms

Appendix E contains sensitive information pertaining to cultural resources and has been withheld from public distribution pursuant to Public Resources Code, Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993

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Appendix F:

Cultural Resources Regulations and Evaluation Criteria

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CULTURAL RESOURCES REGULATIONS AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

Local, state, and federal government agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands includes the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The following federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact would be considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or if it is identified as a unique archaeological or Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs).

Federal-level Evaluations

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under NHPA Section 106 (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800). Additionally, federal agencies are responsible for initiating NHPA Section 106 review and completing the steps outlined in these regulations. They must determine whether NHPA Section 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, NHPA Section 106 requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Under the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR Part 800.8), federal agencies are specifically encouraged to coordinate compliance with NHPA Section 106 and the NEPA process. The implementing regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties," are found in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.4 (a–d).

The NHPA established the NRHP as the official federal list for cultural resources that are considered important for their historical significance at the local, state, or national level. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, properties must meet specific criteria for historic significance and possess certain levels of integrity of form, location, and setting. The criteria for listing on the NRHP include significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in

districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, a resource must meet one or all of these eligibility criteria:

- a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b) Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, 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.

Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological resources. Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical properties and conveys its historical character.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, buildings that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
- c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life.
- d) A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
- f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance.

- g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the Lead Agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Lead Agency official shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects

Under 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.5, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration will be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

According to 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.5, adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to, those listed below:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, which is not consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 68 and applicable guidelines.
- Removal of the property from its historic location.
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.
- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

If Adverse Effects are Found

If adverse effects are found, the agency official shall continue consultation as stipulated at 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.6. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources. According to 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP may be used as a basis for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

According to 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the NHPA Section 106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse effects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the agencies' responsibilities under NHPA Section 106 will be satisfied upon completion of report and documentation, as stipulated in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.11. The information must be made available for public review upon request, excluding information covered by confidentiality provisions.

State Level Evaluation Processes

For the purposes of CEQA, cultural resources are broadly divided into the following four categories:

- **Historic Resources:** Historic resources typically refer to buildings, structures, and locations that maintain a connection or association with significant events, individuals, or architectural trends from California's past.
- **Archaeological Resources:** Archaeology is the study of artifacts and material culture with the aim of understanding human activities and cultures in the past. Archaeological resources may be associated with pre-contact indigenous cultures as well as historic periods.
- **Burial Sites and Cemeteries:** Burial sites and cemeteries are formal or informal locations where human remains have been interred.
- **Tribal Cultural Resources:** Tribal Cultural Resources include sites, features, places, or objects that are of cultural value to one or more California Native American Tribes.

More specifically, cultural resources may be understood as resources that have been formally recognized by a lead agency and/or are listed or determined eligible for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] § 4852). An archaeological site may be considered a historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California per Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR per California Code of Regulations at Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA Guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archaeological site to determine whether it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. If an

archaeological site is a historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in Public Resources Code Sections 21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If an archaeological site is considered not to be a historical resource but meets the definition of a “unique archaeological resource” as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine whether it is a unique archaeological resource. A unique archaeological resource is described as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

As used in this report, “non-unique archaeological resource” means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CRHR, as noted in subdivision (g) of Public Resources Code Section 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration other than simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, the California State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 3 Section 15064.5 is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850, *et seq.*).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. 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 (CRHR) (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4852) including the following:
 - A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
 - B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
 - C. 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.
 - D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CRHR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k).
- Identified in a historical resources survey per Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g).

Thresholds of Significance

If a project will have a significant impact on a cultural resource, several steps must be taken to determine whether the cultural resource is a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. If analysis and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined, and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource; CEQA regulations require that the project implement appropriate and feasible mitigation measures. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Planning construction to avoid the resource.
2. Deeding conservation easements.

3. Capping the site prior to construction.

If a resource is determined to be a “non-unique archaeological resource,” no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

Local Regulations

City of Hemet General Plan 2030

Historic preservation is an optional element permitted under California planning law. This topic is included in the General Plan to demonstrate the importance of historic preservation to the City, as stated in Hemet’s Vision for the Future. The Element establishes an approach to preservation that heeds Hemet’s key values. The Element complements the City’s other planning activities by requiring that subsequent ordinances, zoning, specific plans, subdivision regulations, and redevelopment and building codes are consistent with its provisions. With the adoption of the Historic Resources Element, historic preservation goals and policies have the same standing as the goals and policies in any of the mandated General Plan elements.

Goals and Policies: Historic Preservation

GOAL HR-1 Identify, maintain, protect, and enhance elements of Hemet’s cultural, historic, social, economic, architectural, agricultural, archaeological, and scenic heritage.

Policies

- HR-1.1 Preservation** Encourage the preservation and re-use of historic structures, landscape features, roads, landmark trees, and trails as well as public access to significant scenic vistas, viewpoints, and view corridors.
- HR-1.2 Appreciation** Promote an understanding and appreciation of Hemet’s history and built environment.
- HR-1.3 Incentives** Provide incentives wherever possible to protect, preserve, and maintain the City’s heritage by offering alternatives to demolition and encouraging restoration and rehabilitation. Where feasible, allocate resources and/or tax credits to prioritize the retrofitting of irreplaceable historic structures.
- HR-1.4 Demolition Alternatives** Require development applications that include the demolition of structures older than 50 years or are listed in the Eastern Information Center Historic Data File for Riverside County, to consider alternatives to demolition such as architecturally compatible rehabilitation, adaptive reuse, and relocation

- HR-1.5** **Neighborhood Character** Encourage retention of the character of existing historic structures and design elements that define the built environment of the City's older neighborhoods.
- HR-1.6** **Use/Adaptive Re-use** Encourage retention of structures in their original use or reconversion to their original use where feasible. Encourage sensitive, adaptive re-use where the original use is no longer feasible.
- HR-1.7** **Historic Design** Encourage the incorporation of historic design features, as well as safety, when street or other public improvements are proposed in older neighborhoods and districts.
- HR-1.8** **Historic Building Code** Utilize use of the California State Historic Building Code to facilitate the proper restoration and rehabilitation of historic structures.
- HR-1.9** **Public Buildings and Sites** Maintain and improve City-owned or City-funded historic buildings and sites in an architecturally and environmentally sensitive manner.
- GOAL HR-2** **Preserve significant archeological and paleontological resources in areas under the City's jurisdiction, to the greatest extent possible.**

Policies

- HR-2.1** **Consultation** Consult with the Soboba Band and any other interested Indian tribes to identify and appropriately address cultural resources and tribal sacred sites through the development review process. Require a Native American Statement as part of the environmental review process of development projects with identified cultural resources.
- HR-2.2** **Monitoring** Require monitoring of new developments where resources or potential resources have been identified in the review process.
- HR-2.3** **Evaluation** Resources found prior to or during site development shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist, and appropriate mitigation measures shall be applied before resumption of development activities. Development project proponents shall bear all costs associated with the monitoring and disposition of cultural resources management within the project site.
- HR-2.4** **Preferred Repository** To the extent practicable and appropriate, newly uncovered non-Native American archeological and paleontological resources shall be transferred to the Western Science Center of Diamond Valley for cataloguing, study and, if appropriate, display.
- GOAL HR-3** **Foster increased community awareness and appreciation of Hemet's unique heritage.**

Policies

- HR-3.1 Program Coordination** Coordinate with community organizations, local Indian tribes, property owners, educational institutions, and other governmental agencies to facilitate Hemet's historic preservation program.
- HR-3.2 Activities/Events** Encourage and promote activities and events designed to educate the community about the history of the Hemet area and the recognition of local historical and cultural resources.

Tribal Cultural Resources and Tribal Consultation

Under CEQA, TCRs refer to sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to one or more California Native American Tribes. To be considered significant under CEQA, these resources must also be included or determined eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources or be determined significant pursuant to the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 by the lead agency (PRC § 21074).

Cultural resource assessment reports will often include the results from a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and outreach to Native American representatives identified as potentially having interest or information on the project area by the NAHC. The primary process for identifying and evaluating potential impacts to TCRs is through government-to-government consultation between the CEQA lead agency and Native American Tribes pursuant to the following California statutes.

California Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill (SB) 18 states that prior to a local (city or county) government's adoption of any General Plan or Specific Plan, or amendment to General and Specific Plans, or a designation of open space land proposed on or after March 1, 2005, the city or county shall conduct consultations with California Native American Tribes for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to Cultural Places. Consultations are for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 of the Public Resources Code that may be affected by the proposed adoption or amendment to a general or specific plan. According to the Government Code Section 65352.4, "consultation" is defined as:

The meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and carefully considering the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American Tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party's sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the Tribes' potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional Tribal cultural significance.

SB 18 requires public notice to be sent to Tribes listed on the NAHC's SB 18 Tribal Consultation list within the geographical areas affected by the proposed changes. Tribes must respond to a local government notice within 90 days (unless a shorter time frame has been agreed upon by the Tribe), indicating whether or not they want to consult with the local government. Notice must be sent regardless of prior consultation, and it is suggested that local governments send written notice by certified mail with return receipt requested.

California Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was signed into law on September 25, 2014, and provides that any public or private "project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." TCRs include "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that are eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or included in a local register of historical resources." AB 52 formally added the category of "Tribal cultural resources" to CEQA and extends the consultation and confidentiality requirements to all projects, rather than just projects subject to SB 18 as discussed above.

AB 52 requires a lead agency to notify and offer the opportunity for consultation to a California Native American Tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if the Tribe has previously requested in writing to be informed by the lead agency of proposed projects in their geographic area. This notification must be sent prior to determining whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration (MND), or Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required for a project. Tribes must respond to the notice within 45 days (unless a shorter time frame has been agreed upon by the Tribe), indicating whether or not they want to consult with the lead agency.

The bill makes the above provisions applicable to projects that have a notice of preparation, or a notice of negative declaration filed, or an MND on or after July 1, 2015. The parties must consult in good faith, and consultation is deemed concluded when either: (1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect on a TCR (if such a significant effect exists); or (2) when a party concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. Mitigation measures agreed upon during consultation must be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document. AB 52 also identifies mitigation measures that may be considered to avoid significant impacts if there is no agreement on appropriate mitigation. Recommended measures include:

- Preservation in place.
- Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
- Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
- Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
- Permanent conservation easements with culturally appropriate management criteria.