ATTACHMENT D

Phase 1 Cultural Resources/Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR MAGNOLIA CROSSING
CITY OF RIVERSIDE,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 234-140-018, 234-140-019 and 234-150-046

(Township 3 South, Range 5 West, Section 18
Riverside West, California, 2018,
7.5' USGS Quadrangle)

Prepared for:

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HANA RESOURCES™
Environmental Enterprise Solutions

Type of Study: Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment, Riverside County, California

Key Words: Negative Report, Cahuilla, and Luiseño

February 7, 2024 Revised

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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

February 7, 2024
Date

Dr. Alan Garfinkel Gold, RPA #989105

HANA Resources, Inc.
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SECTION 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Project covers 6.44 acres in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA (**Exhibit I,** *Project Vicinity Map*). The project is located near the intersection of 91 freeway and Van Buren Street and is on the APNs 234-140-018, 234-140-019 and 234-150-046 **(Exhibit II,** *Project Location Map*). The project site is located on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Riverside West Quadrangle, 7.5-Minute Topographic map. The surface elevation of the site ranges from approximately 798 to 813 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The project area is located within Section 18 in Township 3 South-Range 5 West, San Bernardino Meridian.

The proposed Project is for the multi-family development project at 3510 Van Buren Blvd. The project is in line with the General Plan Land Use Designation of the MU-V-SP-Mixed Use-Village and Specific Plan (Magnolia Avenue) Overlay Zone. The proposed Project is planned at 23.14 du/ac, consistent with the general plan and zoning allowed under MU-V-SP. A part of the site has a General Plan designation of MDR (parcel 3), however the site will be involved in a Density Bonus agreement for the proposed below-market-rate housing that is planned on-site. No homes are planned on Parcel 3 (3469 Myers Street), and it is only included to allow a secondary access point. The discretionary and ministerial components of the Project will allow the property owner, Warmington Residential, establishment of a Mixed-Use development on the property (**Exhibit III**, *Concept Plan Map*).

The Mixed-Use Development will have the following:

- 23 three-story buildings that include 149 units,
- 331 parking spaces (298 garage spaces (two per household) and 33 guest spaces),
- 280,431 square feet lot area,
- 240,723 square feet floor area,
- 80,129 square feet of common open space, and
- 24,774 square feet of private open space.

Identified necessary improvements for the Project include removing the existing structures and trees, moderate grading operation, construction of retaining walls, wet/dry utilities, street work, landscaping, and flatwork.

A cultural resources records search, pedestrian field survey, and Native American consultation and coordination were all elements of this project and were included within the Scope of Work. Native American individuals and tribal groups were contacted for their input. These communications and the results of the outreach program are provided in **Appendix B,** *Results of the Outreach Program*. Field survey investigations were conducted by Dr. Alan Garfinkel Gold, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA).

A cultural resources record search was conducted by the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside, and received on April 8, 2021. The archival records search included a one-mile buffer surrounding the Project area. Within the Project area itself there were two (2) prior cultural resources survey reports that had been completed and one previously recorded cultural resources site (3510 Van Buren Boulevard). This architectural property appears to be ineligible for the National Register and does not qualify as a historical resource for the purpose of CEQA. However, within the project's one-mile buffer there were thirty-nine (39) previously completed cultural survey reports and two hundred and seventy-five (275) prior records of cultural resources.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted regarding the Project and a Sacred Lands File Search was also completed. That Sacred Lands File search on March 18, 2021 yielded negative results.

This effort was completed during the Covid-19 pandemic and many offices were closed or their staff was sheltered in place and working offsite from their homes. The NAHC provided a list of potentially interested and affiliated Native American individuals and groups. All of these parties, identified by the NAHC, were contacted for further information and potential concerns regarding cultural resources within the project area (**Appendix A,** *Native American Consultation*).

It is recommended that a Native American Monitor (ethnically affiliated) shall be retained during any active ground disturbance of intact soil deposits within the Project (see specific information, regarding Native American requests for information and participation in monitoring activities for ground disturbing actions in **Appendix B**).

If previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during construction activities, a qualified archaeologist must be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find. Construction activities shall be diverted until the significance of the find is assessed. In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the Riverside County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

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SECTION 2. INTRODUCTION

HANA Resources, Inc. (HANA) was retained by Infrastructure Engineers to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Magnolia Crossing II Project (Project).

2.1. PROJECT LOCATION

The Project covers 6.37 acres in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA (**Exhibit I,** *Project Vicinity Map*). The project is located near the intersection of 91 freeway and Van Buren Street and is on the APNs 234-140-018, 234-140-019 and 234-150-046 **(Exhibit II,** *Project Location Map*). The project site is located on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Riverside West Quadrangle, 7.5-Minute Topographic map. The surface elevation of the site ranges from approximately 798 to 813 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The project area is located within Section 18 in Township 3 South-Range 5 West, San Bernardino Meridian.

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Exhibit I: Project Vicinity Map

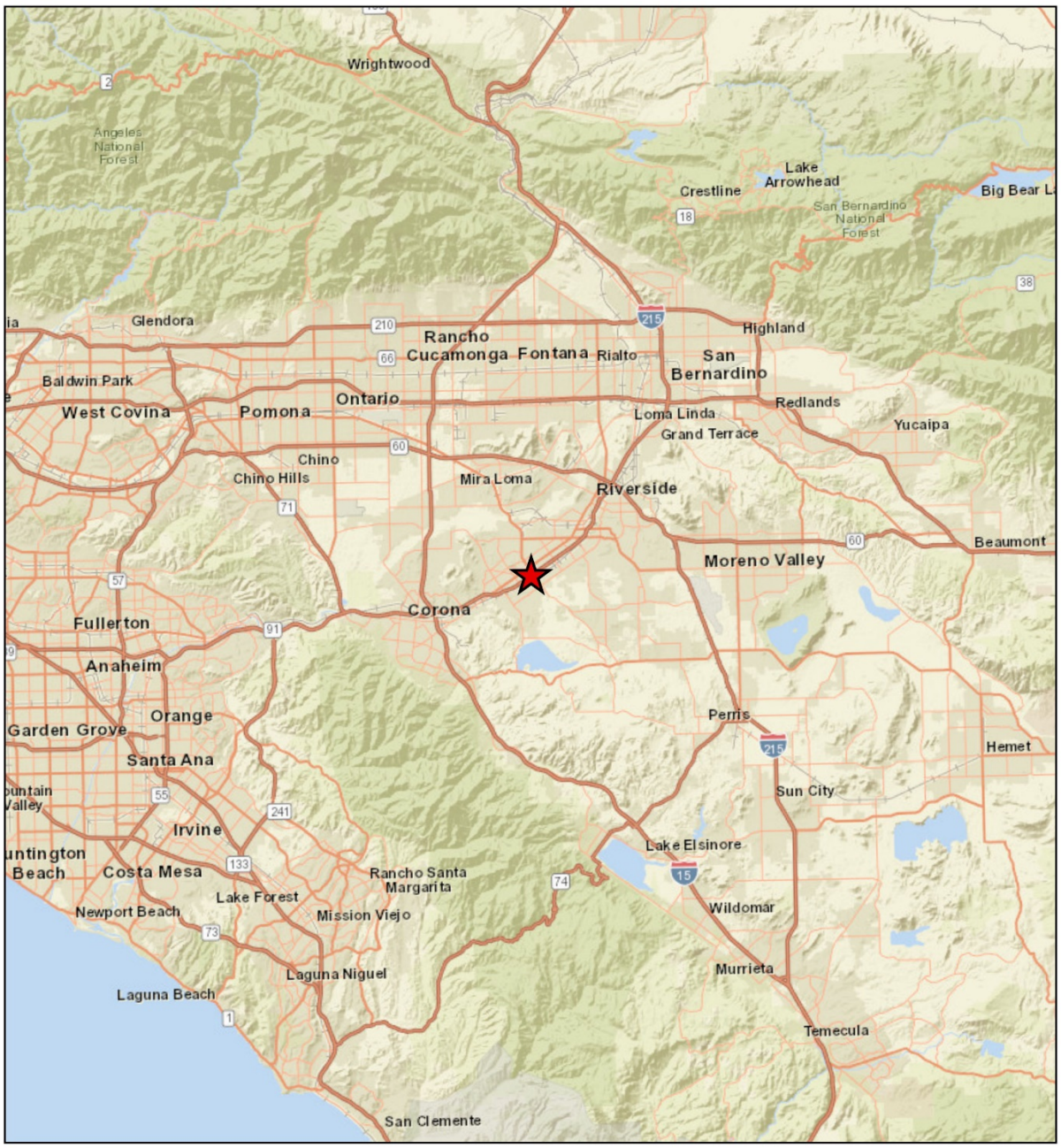
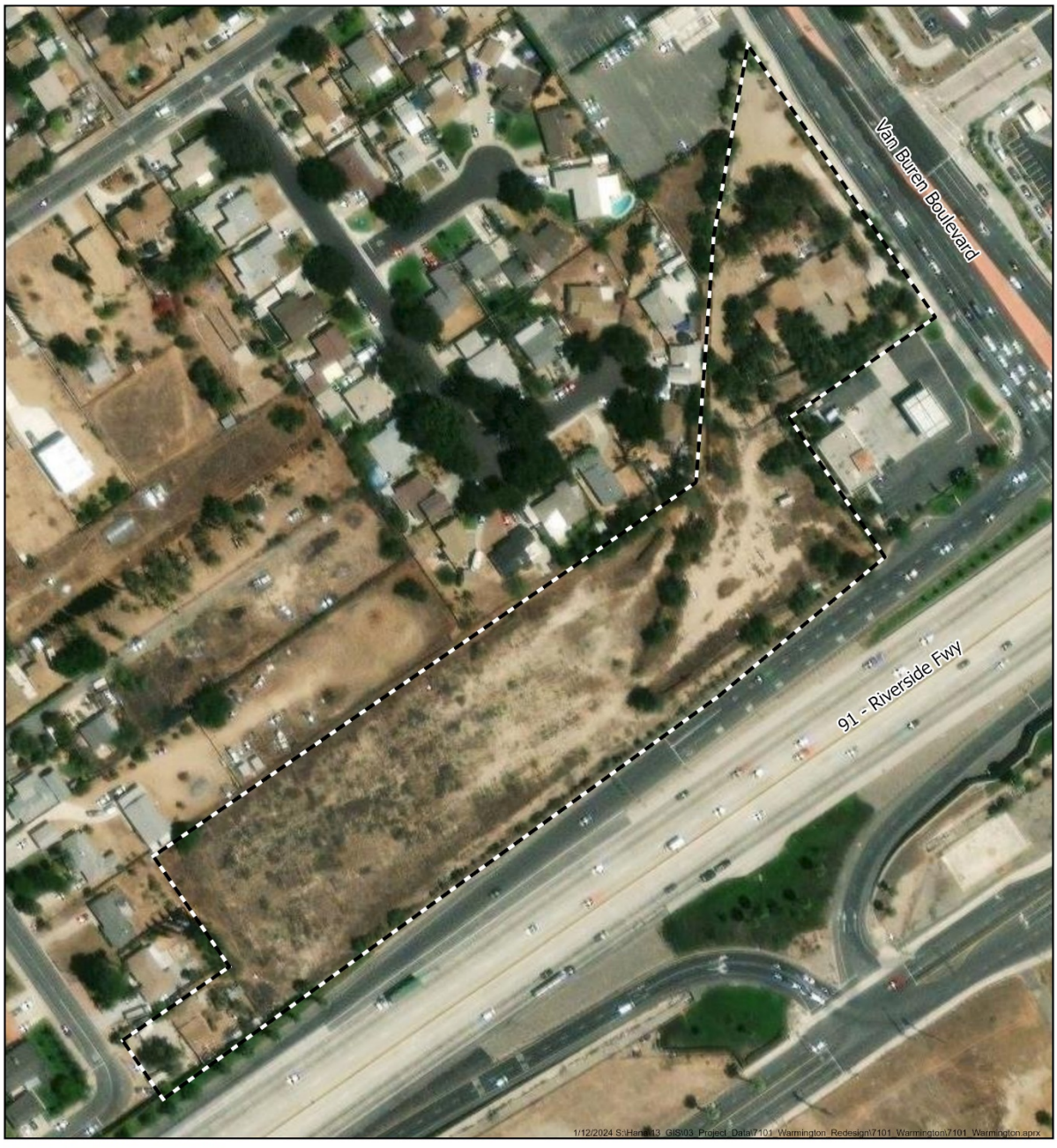


Exhibit II: Project Location Map



Warmington Magnolia Crossing Redesign

Exhibit II: Project Location

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Environmental Enterprise Solutions

Project Area
(Pedestrian Survey)

N

1 inch =150 feet
0 75 150
Feet

Exhibit III: Site Plan Map

SECTION 3. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and 3) Title 20 (Cultural Resources Ordinance) of the City of Riverside Municipal Code. The report was prepared according to the Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format contained within the State's Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a) (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1989). These regulations are detailed in the sections that follow.

3.1. Tribal Cultural Resources

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe. As such, TCRs may contain physical cultural remains (i.e., materials found in archaeological sites), or they may be places within the natural landscape.

AB 52 (Statutes of 2014, Chapter 532) requires that lead agencies under the CEQA consult with California Native American tribes that have requested in writing to be notified and that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project, prior to the development of a CEQA document. PRC Section 21084.2 specifies that a 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. This language was added to Appendix G (initial study checklist) of the CEQA Guidelines in 2016. AB 52 also requires that a project's CEQA lead agency consult with California Native American tribes as required under PRC Section 21080.3.1.

As defined in PRC Section 21074:

(a) TCRs are either of the following:

(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

(A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

(B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

(2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

(b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a TCR to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.

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(c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a TCR if it conforms to the criteria of subdivision (a).

Mitigation measures for TCRs may be developed in consultation with the affected California Native American tribe(s) in accordance with PRC Section 21080.3.2 or Section 21084.3. The latter section identifies examples of mitigation measures that include avoidance and preservation of TCRs and treating TCRs with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account tribal cultural values and the meaning of the resource.

3.2. California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1

A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. For purposes of this section, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources. Historical resources included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1, are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of this section, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1 shall not preclude a lead agency from determining whether the resource may be an historical resource for purposes of this section.

3.3. National Register of Historic Places Criteria

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

(a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations. Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures 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 National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria of if they fall within the following categories:

(a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

(b) A building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

(c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.

(d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

(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; or

(f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

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

This exception is described further in NPS "How To" #2, entitled "How to Evaluate and Nominate Potential National Register Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last 50 Years" which is available from the National Register of Historic Places Division, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

3.4. California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) as Amended in 2015

According to California law, only significant resources (prehistoric or historic) require consideration beyond the identification stage in the environmental review process. Significant historical resources "are resources which are listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR: Ca. Code of Regs. §15064.5). In addition, "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 to be an historical resource"...if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. An eligible resource is one which:

(a) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.

(b) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

(c) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

(d) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

3.5. Title 20 of the Riverside Municipal Code (Cultural Resources)

3.5.1. Landmarks

Landmark means any improvement or natural feature that is an exceptional example of a historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains a high degree of integrity; and meets one or more of the following criteria:

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

An improvement or natural feature meeting one or more of the above criteria, yet not having the high degree of integrity to qualify as a landmark, may qualify as a structure or resource of merit (see subsection “Secretary of Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties,” below).

The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties means the guidelines prepared by the National Park Service for preserving, rehabilitating, restoring, and reconstructing historic buildings and the standards for historic preservation projects prepared by the National Park Service with the most current guidelines for applying the standards.

An improvement or natural feature meeting one or more of the above criteria, yet not formally designated as a landmark by the City Council, may be an eligible landmark.

3.5.2. Structures or Resource of Merit

A structure or resource of merit means any improvement or natural feature which contributes to the broader understanding of the historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains sufficient integrity; and meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Has a unique location, embodies a singular physical characteristic, or contains a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature within a neighborhood, community or area.
2. Is an example of a type of building which was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community or area;
3. Is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare;
4. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory; or
5. Represents an improvement or Cultural Resource that no longer exhibits the high degree of integrity sufficient for landmark designation, yet still retains sufficient integrity under one or more of the landmark criteria to convey cultural resource significance as a structure or resource of merit.

SECTION 4. NATURAL SETTING

The proposed project lies within the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province (Sharp 1976; Norris and Webb 1990). A geomorphic province is a naturally defined geologic region with distinct and unique landforms that have developed due to a specific combination of geology units, faults and fault zones, and climate. The Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province is represented by a distinct northwest trending grain, expressed by its higher mountains such as the Laguna, Santa Ana, San Jacinto, Agua Tibia, Vallecito, and Santa Rosa Mountains and longer valleys such as the Perris and Anza uplands and Borrego Valley. However, also included is a lot of hilly country, like the area around Fallbrook, where there is no strong linear pattern.

The overall aspect is that the province is a large block uplifted abruptly along the eastern edge and tilted westward. The highest peak, San Jacinto Peak (10,831 feet) towers more than 8,000 feet above the property to the north. The San Jacinto Mountains are the northernmost of the Peninsular Ranges, which run for 930 miles from Southern California to the southern tip of the Baja California Peninsula, and a prominent feature of the geomorphology of California. The highest peak in the range is San Jacinto Peak (10,834 ft), and the range is also a barrier that divides the Great Basin desert from the Salton Sea Watershed to the east.

SECTION 5. CULTURAL SETTING

5.1. Prehistory

Southern California has a long history of human occupation, with dates at the start of the early Holocene stretching back to the late Pleistocene circa 12,000 years Before Present (YBP) (Moratto 1984:96-97; Schaefer 1994:62). This Colorado and Mojave Deserts, are located east of the Sierra Nevada, Peninsular, and Transverse ranges. Prehistoric material in this region has been categorized according to periods or patterns that define technological, economic, social and ideological elements. Within these periods, archaeologists have defined patterns or complexes specific to prehistory including the current project area.

A cultural sequence for southern California has been recently summarized by Schaefer (1994) under three major periods: Paleoindians, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric. These periods date between ca. 12,000-6000 B.C., 6,000 B.C.-A.D. 500, and A.D. 500-Historic Contact, respectively. The introduction of pottery in this area separates the Archaic from the Late Prehistoric Period. The Archaic Period is divided here into Early and Late, dating between ca. 6,000-2,000 B.C. and 2,000 B.C.-A.D. 500. Following numerous elements of earlier syntheses for California's desert region (e.g., Rogers 1929, 1939, 1966; Warren 1980, 1984), the cultural patterns within these broad periods are defined in this area as the San Dieguito Complex, Pinto Period, Gypsum Period, and Patayan Period. The Patayan Period is further subdivided into three periods, Patayan I-III (Rogers 1945; Waters 1982).

The following discussion of each period is derived from artifacts assemblages throughout the southern California region. As noted by Schaefer (1994:65), there are only a few stratified archaeological sites within southern California, such as Indian Hill Rock shelter in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, the latter have been dated to the Late Archaic, although recent excavations within the Coachella Valley now add to our knowledge of the Late Archaic in this area (Love and Dahdul 2002). Within the Coachella Valley area, however, the majority of excavated sites date to the Late Prehistoric or Contact Periods, discussed below in the section of Lake Cahuilla.

5.1.1. Paleoindian Period (11,000-6,000 B.C.)

During the Paleoindian Period, in contrast to the dry climate of today, southern California and the eastern California's desert regions contained a series of large, pluvial lakes. Archaeological evidence suggests that late Pleistocene and early Holocene hunter-gathers were well adapted to the wetland environments supported by the lakes. Sites were typically located on or near the shores of former pluvial lakes and marshes, and exhibit artifact assemblages marked by their diversity of flaked-stone artifacts.

The San Dieguito Complex is a well-defined expression or cultural pattern of the Paleoindian Period. Although named for the cultural sequence in western San Diego County (Rogers 1929, 1939), the complex now incorporates additional local patterns and covers southern California and the western Great Basin. Leaf-shaped points and knives, crescents, and scrapers characterize the artifact assemblages throughout the region. To reduce terminological confusion, Moratto (1984:92) subsumed the numerous local patterns (including the Lake Mojave Period of Warren 1967) under the overarching Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition first defined by Bidwell (1970)..

5.1.2. Early Archaic or Pinto Period (6000-2000 B.C.)

As the environment transitioned from the pluvial conditions of the Pleistocene to the more arid middle Holocene climate, many of the lakes and wetlands present during the Paleoindian Period began to dry up. By the Early Archaic or Pinto Period, many of these wetlands had disappeared. Populations appear to have adapted to these more arid conditions by concentrating around riparian and lacustrine environs (Warren 1984:413-414). Most Pinto Period sites were temporary, seasonal camps of small, highly mobile groups. Slab metates and manos (a milling stone set used to process hard seeds), shaped scrapers, and the Pinto projectile point characterize the artifact assemblages of the Pinto Basin Complex.

5.1.3. Late Archaic or Gypsum Period (2000 B.C.-A.D. 500)

The beginning of the Late Archaic or Gypsum Period coincides with the beginning of the Little Pluvial, a brief period of moister climatic conditions. By the second half of the Gypsum Period, arid conditions

returned. Native peoples appear to have been well adapted to the conditions by this time, however, and there was no notable drop in population. Gypsum Period sites are characterized by a wider range of diagnostic projectile points, such as Gypsum and Elko types, as well as split-twig figurines, the latter commonly preserved in caves (Warren 1984:416-417). While manos and metates continued to be employed, a new milling stone technology tool set, mortars and pestles, were introduced.

Near the end of this period, the bow and arrow was introduced. In addition, this period is marked by an increased presence of exotic trade goods, including shell beads and ornaments from the Pacific coast.

In the Coachella Valley, recent excavations at a dozen Late Archaic Period sites indicate occupation on the shores of Holocene Lake Cahuilla was restricted to specialized temporary camps, used for fishing, trapping, and gathering resources (Love and Dahdul 2002:81). In contrast, the range of types and density of artifacts at site CA-RIV-2936 suggested to Love and Dahdul a permanent or semi-permanent occupation occurred in an area that was not dependent on lacustrine resources. Long-distance trade is evidenced in the assemblages by the presence of volcanic glass toolstone (obsidian) from the Coso volcanic field and shell beads from the Gulf of California.

5.1.4. Late Prehistoric or Patayan Period (A.D. 500-Historic Contact)

The period from the end of the Archaic Period to European contact was a time of complex and ongoing change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus. These changes most likely reflect both in situ cultural adaptations in response to shifts in environmental conditions, as well as influences from outside the area. The Late Prehistoric is identified with the introduction of pottery and is marked by stronger regional differentiation. While the artifact assemblages are generally similar to those of the Gypsum Period, there are some notable differences. In addition to ceramics, the period is distinguished by the introduction of cremations in the archaeological record. In general, projectile points are smaller, and triangular in shape. Regional differentiation in the distribution of projectile point and pottery types was due, in part, to trade and influences of neighboring cultures in the Lower Colorado River and Great Basin. Such influence includes the major migration into southern California of Takic-speaking people (Uto-Aztecan language group) from the southwestern Great Basin region (Nevada, and eastern California) (Warren 1968).

5.2. Ethnography

5.2.1. Cahuilla

The project area lies within the ethnographic boundaries of the Cahuilla tribe (Kroeber 1925). The name “Cahuilla” is possibly derived from a native word meaning a “master, boss” (Bean 1978:575). ‘Ivi’lyu’atam is the traditional term for the linguistically and culturally defined Cahuilla cultural nationality, and “refers to persons speaking the Cahuilla language and recognizing a commonly shared cultural heritage” (Bean 1972:85). It is thought that the Cahuilla ancestral group migrated to southern California about 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, most likely from southern Sierra Nevada ranges of east-central California, with other related Takic-speaking socio-linguistic groups (Moratto 1984:559). The Cahuilla settled in a territory that extended west to east from the present-day city of Riverside to the central portion of the Salton Sea in the Colorado Desert, and south to north from the San Jacinto Valley to the San Bernardino Mountains. While 60 percent of Cahuilla territory was located in the Lower Sonoran Desert environment, 75 percent

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of their diet from plant resources was acquired in the Upper Sonoran and Transition environmental zones (Bean 1978:576).

The Cahuilla language and its dialects are a branch of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. It is very closely related to the Cupeño language, whose speakers are on their southern border. The Takic branch also includes the Juaneño/Luiseño (or *Payomkawichum*) tribal group to the west in today's Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties, the Gabrielino (or *Tongva)* in Los Angeles County to the northwest, and the Serrano to the north. By contrast, the Chumash language, north of the Tongva in the Santa Barbara region, is not related to any other known Native American language family or stock, representing an origin quite different from that of the Cahuilla (Mithun 1999:304, 390). North of the Chumash and south of the Cahuilla are languages considered part of the Hokan linguistic stock, specifically the Salinan language along the central coast of California and the Yuman family of languages to the south (Mithun 1999:390, 539, 577-587). Takic speakers are thought to have migrated into the lands of these two populations and separated them.

The Cahuilla had three primary levels of sociopolitical organization (Bean 1978:580). The highest level was the cultural nationality, encompassing everyone speaking a common language. Next were the two patrimonies of the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and the Coyotes (*'istam*). Every clan of the Cahuilla fell into one or the other of these moieties. The third basic level consisted of the numerous political-ritual-corporate units termed sibs, or a patrilineal clan (Bean 1978:580). While anthropologists have designated groups of Cahuilla clans by their geographical location into Pass, Desert, and Mountain, suggesting dialect and ceremonial differences between these groups (Strong 1929), these social and linguistic areas were more a result of proximity than actual social connections. In reality, there was a continuum of minor differences from one clan to the next. Lineages within a clan cooperated in defense, in community subsistence activities, and in religious ceremonies. While most lineages owned their own village site and particular resource area, much of the territory was open to all Cahuilla people.

Each lineage within a sib had a defined territory that, among the Cahuilla of the Coachella Valley desert, was formed around springs in mountain canyons and the alluvial fans that spread from these canyons out into the desert floor. Villages in these canyons were occupied year-round. They were situated to take maximum advantage of natural resources such as climate, water, food, and materials. Individuals or groups would periodically leave the village for gathering, hunting, visiting, or trading activities. The sibs and lineages would maintain formal associations among themselves for protection, for religious ceremonies, and help with large projects. The relationship between these groups was maintained through intermarriage and ceremonial reciprocity (Bean 1972).

The founding lineage of a sib often possessed the position of ceremonial leader and maintained both the ceremonial house and the clan ceremonial bundle that the leader used. The lineages had their own leaders (nét) who, like the clan leader, inherited their positions usually father to son. The nét was responsible for the upkeep of community religious rituals and ritual objects. He was an "economic executive" for his people, directing the timing and location for the gathering of foods and hunting of game, their storage for future use, and ultimate disposition. He met with other lineage heads to discuss ceremonial rounds, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, and other inter-clan matters. The nét had his own major assistant, the páxa', who helped carry out directions of the nét. Together, they were part of a council made up of other, smaller family heads, ceremonialists, and shamans who helped to inform and give advice to the nét (Bean 1978:580).

Villages were usually located in canyons near a source of accessible water such as springs. Each family and lineage had their houses (kish) and granaries for the storage of food, and ramadas for work and cooking. There would often be sweat houses and song houses (for non-religious music). Each community also had a separate house for the lineage or clan leader. There was a ceremonial house, or *kís'áámnawet*, associated with the clan leader. Most major religious ceremonies of the clan were held there. Houses and ancillary structures were often spaced apart, and a "village" could spread out over a mile or more. In addition to the residences, each lineage had ownership rights to various resource collecting locations, "including food collecting, hunting, and other areas. Individuals also owned specific areas or resources, e.g., plant foods, hunting areas, mineral collecting places, or sacred spots used only by shamans, healers and the like" (Bean 1990:2).

While the Cahuilla utilized over 200 plants (Bean and Saubel 1972), the most important species representing food resources included: two mesquite species, the screwbean and honey (*Prosodies pubescens and P. glandulosa*); six species of acorn-bearing oaks, including coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), scrub oak (*Q. berberifolia*), and Engelman oak (*Q. engelmanii*); pine trees with pinyon nuts (*Pinus quadrofolia*); prickly-pear cacti with fruit and fleshy leaves (*Opuntia littoralis* and *O. basilaris*); and yucca with blossoms and flower stalks (*Yucca whippli and Y. schidigera*). To a lesser degree, several hard seed plants, such as manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glauca* and *A. pringlei*), sunflowers (*Helianthus annuus*), chia and other sages (*Salvia columbariae* and *Salvia spp.*), lemonade berry (*Rhus trilobata*), wild rose (*Rosa californica*), and buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), coyote gourd (*Cucurbita feotidissima*), along with fruits, berries, tubers and greens, were also gathered (O'Neil 2001). Among the most important tubers was amole (*Clorogalum pomeridianum*) for tools and soap, while common greens included several Chenopodium spp., clovers (*Trifolium spp.*), miner's lettuce (*Claytonia perfoliata*) and white sage (*Salvia apiana*), all to be found in the immediate region (Dale 1985). There are several native California berry-producing plants in this region, such as toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), grape (*Vitis girdiana*), blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), and elderberry (*Sambucus mexicanus*). The elderberry was also gathered for medicine and tool manufacture. Numerous additional plants were used for medicines, twine, basketry, ornamentation, tools, and ceremonial regalia (O'Neil 2001).

The Cahuilla homeland was a highly productive environment, well-suited to a sophisticated hunting and gathering economy. Recent studies (cf. Bean and Lawton 1993; Lightfoot and Parrish 2009), have documented that aboriginal people in southern California managed the structure and productivity of this environment through a combination of controlled burning, selective harvesting and pruning, and occasional replanting, seed broadcast, and possibly limited irrigation. Such practices can be likened to those known for the Neolithic Revolution in other portions of the New World, Eurasia, and Africa, as well as among recent gathering/hunting societies in Australia.

Human-induced burning, whether accidental or intentional for driving game or managing plant foods and materials resources, may have influenced the development of fire-adapted plant associations over the past few thousand years. It has been various suggested (e.g., Bean and Lawton 1993:37-42, 46-51; King 1993:296-298; Lightfoot and Parrish 2009) that native burning helped create and maintain the park-like aspect of many California landscapes that was noted by early Spanish diarists, and which in places was still discernible as recently as the middle or late nineteenth century. The emphases on fire suppression that began during colonial times and largely continues today are partially responsible for the current broad distribution of brush and paucity of grasslands in areas that looked quite different to European explorers and missionaries (Timbrook et al. 1993:129-134).

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Segments of the Cahuilla had also adapted limited agricultural practices by the time Euro-Americans traveled into their territory. Bean (1978:578) has suggested that their "proto-agricultural techniques and a marginal agriculture" consisting of beans, squash, and corn may have been adopted from the Colorado River groups to the east. Certainly, by the time of the first Romero Expedition in 1823-24, the Desert Cahuilla were observed growing corn, pumpkins, and beans in small gardens localized around springs in the Thermal area of the Coachella Valley (Bean and Mason 1962:104). By the 1850s, the inhabitants of Toro village were supplying food to travelers with crops produced at their village: "We camped at this place and were surrounded by crowds of Indian anxious to trade melons, squashes, corn, and barley, for pork, bacon, or other articles" (Hoyt 1948:19). The introduction of barley and other grain crops gives positive evidence for the introduction of European plants via the mission or local Mexican rancheros. Despite the increasing use and diversity of crops, there is no evidence that this small-scale agriculture was anything more than a supplement to Cahuilla subsistence, and it apparently did not alter social organization (i.e., had no effect on the basic division of labor or create new social roles).

A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Cahuilla to gather and collect food resources. For the hunt, these included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, sling and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds, and nets for fish in Lake Cahuilla. Rabbits and hares were commonly brought down by the throwing stick, as well as communal hunts for these animals that utilized clubs and tremendously large nets; deer and bighorn were slain by bow-and-arrow. Foods were processed with a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks, hammerstones and anvils, woven strainers and winnowers, leaching baskets and bowls, woven parching trays, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a number of woven and carved wood vessels and pottery vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed mesquite beans were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms to keep it from vermin. Pottery vessels were made by the Desert Cahuilla, and also traded from the Yuman-speaking groups across the Colorado River and to the south.

Pottery was introduced to the Cahuilla via trade from the Colorado River region during the Late Prehistoric period. The art of constructing pottery was later adopted by the Cahuilla, using the paddle and anvil technique. Typical culinary wares included a variety of jars, cooking vessels, and ladles. Ceramic pipes were also commonly manufactured and used. Ceramic ollas, typically large round pots with small necks, were used for storing seeds. Ollas were frequently cached in caves and rock shelters with foodstuffs sealed in to be used during hunting and gathering forays (Bean 1978:578-579).

The Cahuilla worldview derives from principals set forth in the tribe's origin myths. The creator gods were two brothers, *Mukat* and *Tamayowut*, *Mukat* being the elder. As they brought the earth, plants, minerals, people, and ritual objects into being, contests of will and power were played out between the two. *Mukat*, as the elder, was wiser and more patient in his rendering of things, and his vision of the world-to-be is that manifested in the world the Cahuilla live in today. Through this creative process, "the presence of power explains all unusual talents or unusual events and differences in cultural attainment, and all phenomena that contained *ʔívaʔal* [power or energy] were capable of positive and negative actions" (Bean 1978:582). Values of old age, patience, "correct action" in the sense of performing activities properly and deliberately, and reciprocity were taught to each generation through the oral narrative accounts of mythic stories. These virtues helped to maintain a balance with nature and within the community.

All of the area of the San Jacintos and Santa Rosas were inhabited and utilized by the Mountain Cahuilla branch of the tribe. Lands to the south and west were generally within Luiseño territory.

5.2.2. Luiseño

The study area is also located within the Luiseño homeland. Information on the Luiseño can be found in the primary works of Bean and Shipek (1978), Curtis (1926), Du Bois (1908), Kroeber (1925), Lewis (1973), Shipek (1977), and Sparkman (1908). The identifying term used for this indigenous culture derives from the mission named San Luis Rey. A related culture, that anthropologists believe should be linked as one ethnic nationality both based on linguistic studies and ethnology, are the Juaneño. The Juaneño term is derived from Mission San Juan Capistrano. There seems to be no self-identifier known for the group (Bean and Shipek 1978:550).

Traditional Luiseño territory comprised about 1,500 square miles and incorporated the southern margin of Los Angeles County, the northern portion of San Diego County, and southwest Riverside County. The precontact population of the Luiseño has been estimated at 4,000 to 5,000 individuals.

The Luiseño language is classified as a member of the Cupan branch of the Takic languages (along with Cupeño, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino) that are a grouping within the large linguistic stock of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bright 1975; Bright and Hill 1967; Miller 1961). In Riverside County, one of their known villages was Aguanga, that was known as Awa' in their Native language.

Their homeland included a wide variety of environmental zones. The natural environs incorporated areas of ocean, beaches, inlets, marshes, chapparal, rich and verdant valleys, oak grovers, and upland stands of pine and cedar. These ecological zones ranged from sea level to the crest of Mount Palomar at 6,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The diversity of this ecological zone provided a richer resource base than many areas of southern California.

The external relations with neighboring groups was at times rather adversarial. The Luiseno are said to have been fairly conservative in connections with outside groups and were identified as dangerous and warlike by their neighbors. They were described as having a war chief and an initiated warrior class. The Luiseño were similar to the Cahuilla in practicing a pattern of foraging and following a hunter gatherer lifeway. However, it appears that they manifested a more formalized social structure and greater population density. The distinctions with neighboring groups included: a greater number of social statuses, explicitly identified ruling families that crosscut a number of major villages forming an ethnic nationality, an elaborated cosmology that included the use of the psychotropic ethnobotanical (datura) to produce altered states of consciousness and trance, and an extensive assemblage of religious material culture the incorporated sand paintings, and a holy deity known as Chinigchinich (Boscana 1933).

The Luiseno lived in autonomous and sedentary villages. Each village had its own traditional procurement areas that included valley bottoms and stream margins. Each village was associated with a number of named areas connecting them with natural resources, raw materials or supernatural beings. These places were owned either by a person, family, a chief, or by a group together. Social organization fell along gender lines with women gathering plant foods and men hunting and fishing.

The acorn was the most important and central staple food. Six different species were harvested. Villages were located near water sources that could be used for leaching the tannins from the acorns. During the acorn harvests, groups would gather usually in October or November and would aggregate in mountain oak groves for several weeks.

Houses were conical and partially subterranean. There were also round subterranean communal sweat

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houses. A ceremonial enclosure was also fashioned within the village and this was where there existed a raised altar with a skin and feather image. Religious rituals were held within the enclosure including the sand paintings made in front of it.

The paintings were made for boys and girls initiation rites, and death rites for the initiates of the datura religion. The paintings represented elements of the cosmos including the Milky Way, the night, the sky, supernatural deities, and the spiritual phases of the human personality.

In 1770, the Gaspar de Portola Expedition passed through Luiseño territory. Within the next two decades several missions were established and made contacts with the Luiseño. Natives were recruited to these missions that included San Luis Rey, San Juan Capistrano, and San Diego. White (1963:104) indicates that there were about 50 individual villages for the Luiseno, each averaging about 200 people – suggesting a total number of 10,000. Kroeber (1925:646, 649), in contrast, estimates only four to five thousand people for the total population. Upon contact, European interactions and introduced diseases led to dramatic population declines.

Eventually, the reservation systems were developed, and the Luiseño were enrolled in La Jolla, La Palma, Rincon, Pauma, Pala, Pechanga, and Soboba. Today, there are six federal recognized groups and one not federally recognized.

5.3. History

The first Europeans to explore the area that would become the state of California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California but did not explore the interior. Europeans did not attempt inland exploration until 1769, when Lt. Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego to Monterey. This expedition of 62 people passed far to the south and west of the current study area (Brown 2001). Lt. Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza and company were the first Europeans to reach Riverside County region with two expeditions through the area in 1774 and 1775. These expeditions originated in Sonora and traversed southwestern Arizona and southern California, bringing colonists to the new territory for the first time. Both expeditions crossed through the Santa Rosa Mountains and San Jacinto Valley, just to the west edge of the project area.

In November 1810, there was an attack against Spanish hegemony as represented by Mission San Gabriel by “some 1,000 Indians, mostly Serrano with their allies from the desert rancherias such as Angoyaba (a Chemehuevi village) and a few daring Mohaves from the Colorado” (Mason 2004:46). The reason for the revolt was likely the result of the Spanish link to a rapidly dwindling local Native American population caused by disease and conversion. After several months of sporadic warfare, the Native communities were defeated, with men captured and sent to other missions and the families following. Two or three Cahuilla villages, allied to the Serrano through marriage ties, participated in the fighting and subsequent subjugation by the Spanish. Members of their clans were among those inhabitants of the San Bernardino Valley region and “even southwest of the San Gorgonio Pass [who] are included in the mass baptisms and marriages in 1811” (Mason 2004:47).

By 1819, several Spanish mission outposts, known as assistencias, were established near Cahuilla territory at San Bernardino and San Jacinto generating further contact and interaction between the western Cahuilla and the Europeans. Because this area is located inland, and on the eastern fringe of the Franciscan Order’s mission system, interaction with Europeans was not as intense in the Cahuilla region as it was on the coast. By the 1820s, however, the Pass Cahuilla were experiencing consistent contact with the ranchos

of Mission San Gabriel, while the individuals and families of the Mountain branch of the Cahuilla were frequently employed by private rancheros as well as being recruited to Mission San Luis Rey (O'Neil 2010). By the 1830s, Mexican ranchos were located near Cahuilla territory along the upper Santa Ana and San Jacinto Rivers, thus introducing the Cahuilla to ranching and an extension of traditional agricultural techniques. The Bradshaw Trail was established in 1862 and was the first major east-west stage and freight route through the Coachella Valley. Traversing the San Gorgonio Pass, the trail connected gold mines on the Colorado River with the coast. Bradshaw based his trail on the Coco Maricopa trail, with maps and guidance provided by local Native Americans. Journals by early travelers along the Bradshaw Trail told of encountering Cahuilla villages and walk-in wells during their journey through the Coachella Valley.

The expansion of immigrants introduced the local Cahuilla to European diseases. The single worst recorded event was a smallpox epidemic in 1862-63, causing the death of a great many tribal members. By 1891, only 1,160 Cahuilla remained within what was left of their territory, down from an aboriginal population of 6,000-10,000 (Bean 1978:583-584). Between 1875 and 1891, the United States Government set ten reservations aside for the Cahuilla within their territory. The Morongo Reservation is located on the south edge of the city of Banning, which takes on a checkerboard configuration of mile-square sections in the hills. Morongo was established in 1876, first called Potrero for the large pasturage and agricultural lands on its northern side. Later, as many of the Cahuilla moved to desert settlements and Serrano families moved in, the reservation contained a multi-tribal population of Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño, and was renamed Morongo for the Mara Serrano clan. It contains 30,957 acres as of 1975 (Bean 1978:585).

The following history of the Arlington Neighborhood is summarized from CRM TECH (2003). References cited in the body of the text are those as they appear in the document but not included in the references for this section.

In September 1870, the Southern California Colony Association, led by John W. North, established the colony of Riverside. The association acquired land from Rancho Jurupa, previously owned briefly by the California Silk Center Association. Shortly after, construction of an irrigation canal commenced. By the year's end, Riverside was surveyed and laid out in a one-mile square orthogonal plan by Goldsworthy and Higbie. The plan included 10-acre parcels to the north and south of the Mile Square (according to the plat map of 1870).

In 1870, Benjamin Hartshorn purchased a nearly 13-square-mile area south of present-day Arlington Avenue. He sold part of the tract in 1874 to investor William T. Sayward and Indiana banker Samuel C. Evans. The New England Colony was established on this portion in the same year and merged with the Southern California Colony and the Santa Ana Colony in 1875. The combined venture became the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company (RL&I), led by Evans and Sayward.

In the RL&I's official subdivision plat map of 1876, the survey area was identified as a section of the "town site of Sayward," a future business district. This district was approximately bounded by present-day California Avenue, Jackson Street, Indiana Avenue, and Harrison Street. In the following year, the New England Colony's name was formally changed to Arlington "by vote of the people" (Gunther 1984:30). Finally, in 1881, the RL&I submitted the plat map for the planned town site of Sayward, which had been renamed the Village of Arlington by that time (plat map 1881).

During the land boom of the 1870s and 1880s in southern California, the town of Riverside experienced rapid growth, reaching approximately 4,600 residents by 1890 (Census 1890). This growth was largely

attributed to the success of its irrigation canal system and the introduction of the naval orange in the mid-1870s, boosting agricultural production and land values. Riverside became a leading hub in the citrus industry, leading to its incorporation as a city in September 1883 and its designation as the county seat of Riverside County in 1893.

Despite being ideally located in the "heart of California's Orange Belt," Arlington, a community within Riverside, saw slower development compared to Riverside itself. Arlington's first significant residential growth occurred in the early 20th century, as indicated by the USGS maps of 1901 and 1942. Between 1901 and 1911, several residential subdivisions were established on former farm lots in the survey area, with additional developments occurring between 1923 and 1926 (plat maps 1901-1926). While members of the Mexican, Italian, and Japanese communities were dispersed throughout the region, there were concentrations of Italian and Mexican families near the intersection of Indiana Avenue and Van Buren Street, just outside the survey area.

Before large-scale residential development, Arlington saw the establishment of civic and community services, religious and social organizations, schools, parks, churches, and social clubs. These elements, along with civic institutions and a streetcar line connecting Arlington to Riverside along Magnolia Avenue, shaped the community. Despite being under one municipality, the two communities felt somewhat separate. The electrified streetcar facilitated easy movement between the two, and commercial development in Arlington peaked at the intersection of Magnolia Avenue and Van Buren Boulevard in the 1920s-1940s (RCPD 2001:1/5).

By the 1940s-1950s, much of the survey area had been urbanized, but citrus groves still covered large portions, particularly on the northeastern, southeastern, and southwestern edges and beyond, alongside vineyards and walnut orchards (USGS 1942a [Fig. 3]; 1942b; 1953 [Fig. 4]; Gordon 1994:33).

Post-WWII, Riverside's economic diversification led to the decline of citrus acreage. Urban expansion replaced groves and fields due to decreased agricultural dependence and population growth. The post-WWII boom witnessed extensive residential subdivisions replacing citrus acreage in the survey area between 1948 and 1957 (plat maps 1948-1954). By the mid-1960s, the entire survey area had been urbanized (USGS 1967 [Fig. 5]). Unlike previous decades, this growth featured uniformly constructed tract homes rather than vacant home lots. Presently, neighborhoods along the southeastern edge and in the northerly corner exemplify this tract development.

The 1950s marked a shift in American urban growth towards an automobile-centric culture, impacting traditional commercial centers like the Village of Arlington. Large shopping malls, such as Riverside Plaza (1950s) to the east and Tyler Mall (1970s) to the southwest, led to the decline of Arlington as a bustling urban center. Recent efforts in the City of Riverside prioritize economic revitalization in the Arlington area.

To better understand Arlington's historical significance, extant resources within the community are organized by property type. This context serves as a guide for examining the relative integrity and importance of potential individual and district resources, aiding preservation planning decisions and assessing the impact of changes to existing resources.

SECTION 6. PERSONNEL

Dr. Alan Garfinkel Gold, RPA No. 989105 requested an archival research from the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. EIC provided HANA with the results of their cultural resources records search. Following collection of this information, a systematic pedestrian field survey was conducted (**Exhibit II,** *Project Location Map*). Upon completion of the field survey, this report was prepared based on the results of the data search and field investigations. Sloane facilitated the Native American consultation and coordination for the Project and performed additional outreach to local and regional specialists on the heritage values noted for the Project.

SECTION 7. METHODS

7.1. Research

A cultural resources records search was provided on April 8, 2021. The results of these archival records searched are summarized in this report (**Confidential Appendix E,** *Records Search Results*). The records search details the previously documented cultural resources in the Project area and employs a one-mile buffer surrounding it. A Sacred Lands File Search was also conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). This search offers valuable contextual information regarding Native American traditional land use in the high desert region. The search indicated a negative result for sensitive properties in the vicinity. NAHC provided a list of twenty-one (21) interested parties representing fourteen (14) Native American groups that were identified as being associated with the area and were contacted for consultation. A copy of all the transmittal letters and full and complete documentation of the character of the Native American outreach are provided in **Appendices A and B**.

7.2. Field Survey

An archaeological field survey was conducted by Dr. Alan Garfinkel Gold on March 17, 2021. The survey was conducted by walking roughly parallel transects and crisscrossing in a manner determined by property's topography covering the area within the Project boundaries. The entire area of the Project was reviewed.

7.2.1. Project Site

Topographically, the study area is flat and devoid of any significant relief. The property elevation is approximately 798 to 815 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Areas surrounding the study area exhibit similar topography. No sources of natural surface water were observed anywhere within the boundaries of the property.

SECTION 8. RESULTS

8.1. Native American Consultation

The NAHC conducted a Sacred Lands File Search and returned negative results for Sacred Lands near the proposed Project area. All potentially interested tribes and individuals (a total of 21 individuals) identified

by the NAHC were contacted for information regarding their knowledge of cultural resources that were within or near the Project area. These include: Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (Chairperson and Director), Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians (Chairperson), Cabazon Band of Mission Indians (Chairperson), Cahuilla Band of Indians (Chairperson), Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians (Chairperson), Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Chairperson and Cultural Resources Manager), Pala Band of Mission Indians (Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer), Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians (Cultural Resources Coordinator and Chairperson), Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Reservation (Acting Chairman and Historic Preservation Officer), Ramon Band of Cahuilla (Environmental Coordinator and Chairperson), Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Chairperson), Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians (Chairperson and Representative of the Cultural Resource Department) and the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians (Cultural Resource Coordinator).

The Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians asked for a copy of the archival record search completed for this project. Cahuilla Band of Indians requested that they participate as a Native American Monitor during all ground disturbing activities and to be notified of all updates with the Project moving forward. All tribal stakeholders and their recommendations are included and memorialized in **Appendix B,** *Results of the Outreach Program*.

8.2. Cultural Resources Records Search

The Eastern Information Center (EIC) at University of California, Riverside, conducted a records search of previously documented cultural resources sites and cultural resources surveys performed within the Project area and within a one-mile radius (buffer) surrounding the subject property. The data were received on April 28, 2021. The search included a review of all historic and prehistoric archaeological resources and any built-environment resources as well. Additionally, this review includes an archival search of the existing cultural resources reports on file with the Information Center. The California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Register of Historical Resources (CALREG), National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and California State Historic Properties Directory (CHPD) were all reviewed. In addition, two (2) prior cultural resources survey reports have been completed and one previously recorded cultural resources site (3510 Van Buren Boulevard) had been reported for the Project area. However, the results of these records searches did not identify any historic and prehistoric archaeological resources, and any built-environment resources in these databases as present or being eligible to qualify as a historical resource for the purpose of CEQA.

Within the project's one-mile buffer there were thirty-nine (39) previously completed cultural survey reports and two hundred and seventy-five (275) prior records of cultural resources. **Table 1** lists the known cultural resources sites documented within the Project area. See **Confidential Appendix E,** *Records Search Results* for a list of known resources and reports that have potential relevance to the Project.

Table 1: Known Cultural Resources within the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial/ Resource Name	Age	Type	Evaluations and Records
P-33-13080	CA-Riv-289	Historic	Building	2003 (Judith Marvin and Shannon Younger), LSA Associates, Inc.

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8.2.1. Site P-33-13080 (CA-Riv-289)

This site is located in the northeast corner of the Project area. 3510 Van Buren Boulevard is a single-story frame residence constructed in 1956. It has a low-pitched, side-gabled roof with extended eaves, clad in composition shingles. Walls are clad in stucco and board and batten siding. The primary entry is via a wood door beneath a roof-covered porch supported by wood posts. Fenestration consists of aluminum frame slider windows. The residence is located on a level lot, surrounded by trees.

8.3. Field Survey

During the field survey, the Project area was carefully examined for the presence of any cultural resources, including prehistoric or historic artifacts, archaeological sites, and historic buildings. The survey was conducted by walking roughly parallel transects and crisscrossing the Project area. Approximate 10-meter transects were completed. The archaeological field survey was conducted by Dr. Alan Garfinkel Gold on March 17, 2021. The survey was also conducted by walking roughly parallel transects and crisscrossing in a manner determined by the property's topography the area within the Project boundaries. The entire area of the Project was reviewed. The overall ground visibility at the Project area was good. The vegetation in many places was sparse with bare soil common. In other places the vegetation consisted of low, ground hugging vegetation that did not hinder direct observation by the surveyor.

8.3.1. Standing Structures

3510 Van Buren Boulevard, built in 1956, is a single-story frame California ranch residence (**Appendix C**). This tract home was constructed in post-World War II boom years. It does not appear to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, or to be a historic resource as identified in CPHI, CHL, CALREG, and CHPD for the purposes of CEQA. The residence is in poor condition and is lacking in historical integrity. Further, the residence is a typical example of a common resource type (Marvin and McLean, 2004).

8.3.2. Ground Disturbance

The project parcel is very disturbed. There are a number of dirt roads cut/graded throughout the parcel. Significantly, there has been considerable grading around the existing residence and much construction related disturbance associated with a number of the related buildings. In addition, the ground surface in the Project area shows extensive evidence of prior disturbance. It is estimated that 80% or more of the project parcel has received considerable ground surface modification.

8.3.3. Cultural Resources

The pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources – these include a lack of prehistoric artifacts or prehistoric archaeological sites and also there were no significant historic cultural remains or standing structures identified.

SECTION 9. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

This cultural study was completed pursuant to CEQA and the cultural professionals recommend approval of this project.

9.1.1. Native American Consultation

The NAHC was contacted to complete a Sacred Lands File Search of the property, which returned negative results. The NAHC provided a list of potentially interested parties and affiliated Native American individuals and groups. These individuals were all contacted for further outreach and to identify if there are any concerns related to cultural values and resources for the proposed project area.

As provided in **Appendix B,** two Native groups (Rincon Band of Luiseno and Cahuilla Band of Indians) indicated the Project was an element of their traditional territory. The Cahuilla Band of Indians requested that they participate as a Native American Monitor during all ground disturbing activities and to be notified of all updates with the Project moving forward. The Rincon Band of Luiseno requested that an archaeological records search be conducted and asked that a copy of the results be sent to them. We have memorialized that information into this report and have made recommendations consistent with their requests.

9.1.2. Archival Records Search

The archival records search included a one-mile buffer surrounding the Project area. Within the Project area itself there were two (2) prior cultural resources survey reports that had been completed and one previously recorded cultural resources site (3510 Van Buren Boulevard). This property appears to be ineligible for the NRHP, or to be a historic resource as identified in CPHI, CHL, CALREG, and CHPD for the purpose of CEQA. However, within the project's one-mile buffer there were thirty-nine (39) previously completed cultural survey reports and two hundred and seventy-five (275) prior records of cultural resources are present (see Appendix E).

9.1.3. Cultural Resources Management Recommendations

A pedestrian survey of the Project area on March 17, 2021, and a records search April 28, 2021, resulted in negative findings. The Project area is in a well-developed urban area and no resources were identified. In addition, only three (3) resources were identified within a one-mile buffer. Therefore, it is recommended that a Native American Monitor (ethnically affiliated) shall only be retained should inadvertent discovery conditions be encountered during active ground disturbance within the Project. Refer to specific information regarding Native American requests for information and participation in monitoring activities for ground disturbing actions in **Appendix B**.

If previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during construction activities, a qualified archaeologist must be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find. Construction activities shall be diverted until the significance of the find is assessed. In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the Riverside County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

SECTION 10. REFERENCES

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PR-2024-001643 (TM, DR) Exhibit 9 - CEQA Appendix N Consistency Analysis

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2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the 4.03-Acre Magnolia Crossings Development Site, Located Immediately North of The Intersection of Van Buren Boulevard And The 91 Freeway, City of Riverside, Riverside County. Robert S. White Archaeological Associates.

APPENDIX A

Native American Scoping

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

March 18, 2021

Alan Garfinkel Gold
HANA Resources Inc.

Via Email to: avram1952@yahoo.com

Re: Magnolia Crossing for HANA Resources Project, Riverside County

Dear Dr. Gold:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/18/2021

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

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 — Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

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

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

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. — Cupeno, Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Magnolia Crossing for HANA Resources Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/18/2021

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

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

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

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

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Magnolia Crossing for HANA Resources Project, Riverside County.

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Magnolia Crossing for HANA Resources Project, Riverside County.

March 19, 2021

Subject: Magnolia Crossing II Project Native American Consultation and Coordination

Dear Sir or Madam:

We are contacting you regarding the the proposed Magnolia Crossing II Project (Project). The proposed Project involves a Change of Zone from Medium Density Residential (MDR) to Mixed-Use Village (MU-V) for the single-family residential lot located at 3469 Myers Street. In addition to a Zoning Code Amendment to rezone the property from Single Family Residential (SFR) Zone (R-1-7000) to Mixed-Use Village Zone (MU-V) for the single-family residential lot located at 3469 Myers Street, Riverside, CA 92503.

The discretionary and ministerial components of the Project will allow the property owner, Rancho Pacific Global Partners, Inc., establishment of a mixed-use development that includes commercial, retail, and residential apartment complex on 6.3-acre property. The Project is located near the intersection of the 91 Freeway and Van Buren Street within the city of Riverside in Riverside County, CA. The Project incorporates the following parcels: APNs 234-140-018, 234- 140-019, and 234-150-046.

The Mixed-Use development will have the following:

- Commercial, mostly restaurants (8,000 square feet), on the Van Buren Street side.
- Live / Work units (ten Units) on Van Buren Street side.
- Leasing office, lounge, and guest waiting area (2,000 square feet).
- Three four-story apartment buildings totaling 145 units (27 one-bedroom units and 118 two-bedroom units).
- A parking lot with drive aisle.
- Gym area.
- Swimming pool and spa area.
- Dog-walk area.
- Walking paths and sitting areas.

The project will require the use of heavy equipment for demolition/grading purposes.

We would greatly appreciate it, if you could review the Project maps (see below) as part of the cultural resources compliance study (California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA]) for the project. We are requesting your insight on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the Project. Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any information to consider for this study. This letter is intended to ensure compliance with CEQA. Feel free to contact me by email (avram1952@yahoo.com, CCing sloanes@hanaresources.com) or phone (805.312.2261).

Sincerely,

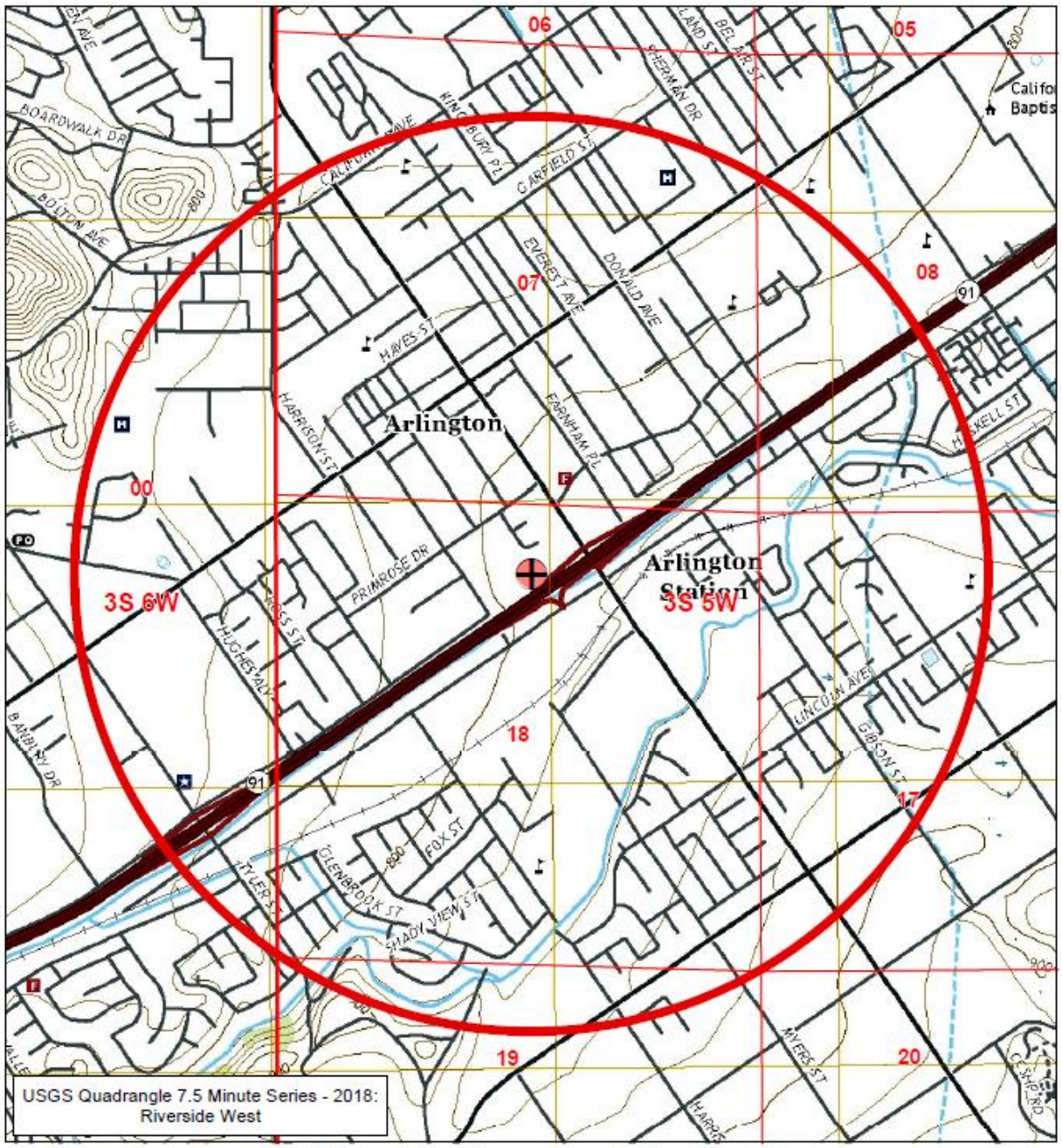
HANA RESOURCES, INC.

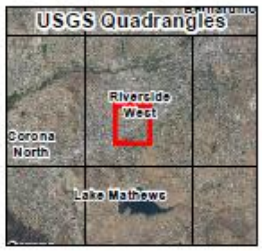
Alan Gold

Dr. Alan Garfinkel Gold, RPA #989105
Cultural Resources Consultant

20361 Hermana Circle
Lake Forest, CA 92630

Telephone: 949.680.4444
Website: www.HANAresources.com





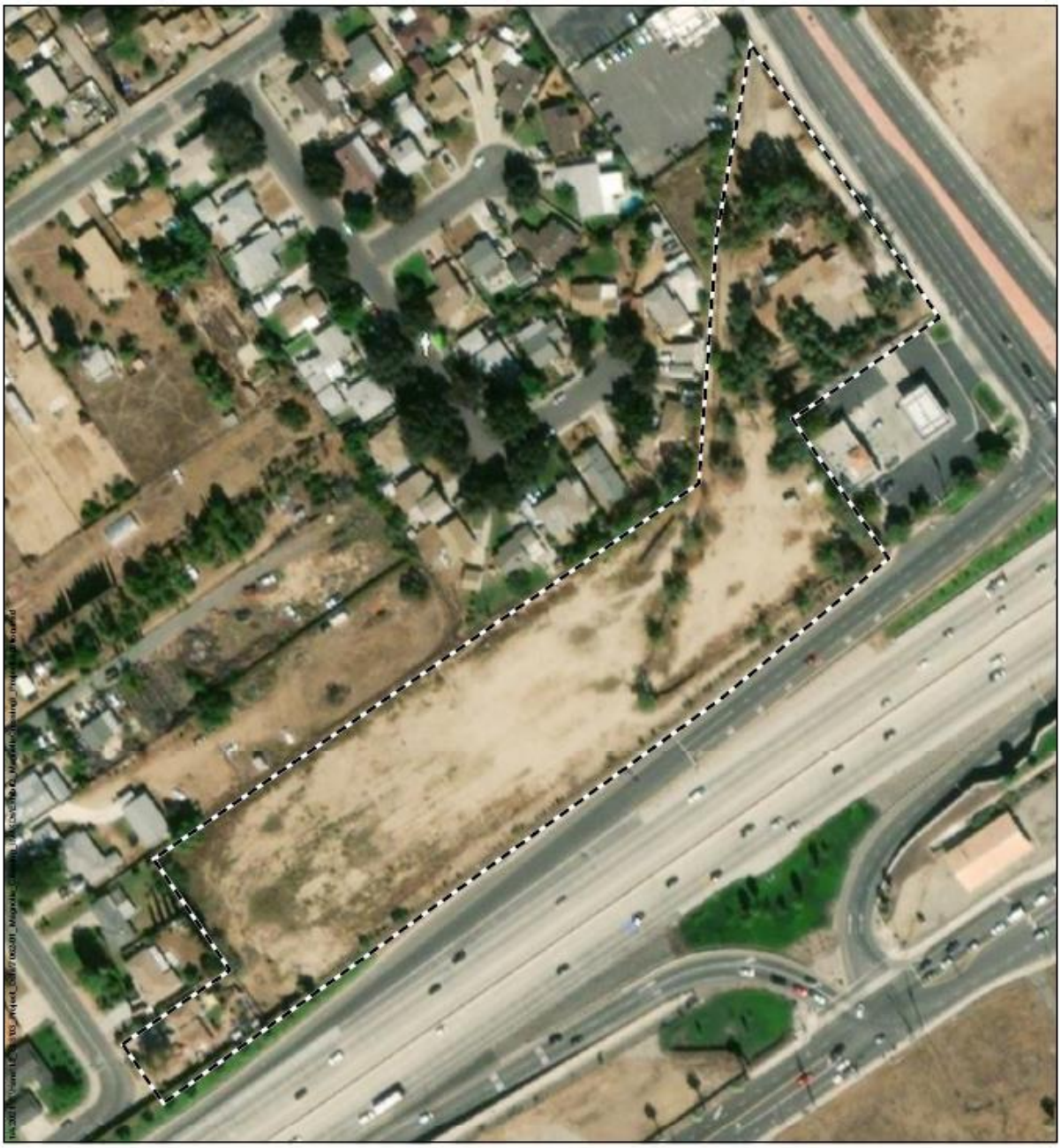
Magnolia Crossing II Project

Exhibit I: Cultural USGS Topo

Project Area Centroid 1-Mile Buffer

1 inch = 1,500 feet

0 750 1,500 Feet



Magnolia Crossing II Project

Exhibit II: Project Location

Project Area

1 inch = 150 feet

0 75 150 Feet

APPENDIX B

Results of the Outreach Program

Native American Heritage Commission

Native American Contact List--Riverside County 3/18/2021

Tribe	Band	Contact	Address	Phone	Fax	Email	Emailed Maps & Letter	Mailed Maps & Letter	Phone	Phone Call Comments	Tribal Contact Responded
Cahuilla	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	5401 Dinah Shore Dr, Palm Springs CA 92264	760-699-6800	760-699-6919		no email	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		3/26/2021
Cahuilla	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Patrica Garcia-Plotkin, Director	5402 Dinah Shore Dr, Palm Springs CA 92264	760-699-6907	760-699-6924	ABCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		4/6/2021
Cahuilla	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Amanda Vance, Chairperson	P.O. Box 846, Coachella, CA 92236	760-398-4722	760-369-7161	hhaines@augustinetribe.com	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		
Cahuilla	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indo Sprinks Parkway, Indio, CA 92203	760-342-2593	760-347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		
Cahuilla	Cahuilla Band of Indians	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	52701 U.S. Highway 371, Anza, CA 92539	951-763-5549	951-763-2808	Chairman@cahuilla.net	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		3/22/2021
Cahuilla	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189, Warner Springs, CA 92086-0189	760-782-0711	760-782-0712		no email	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		
Cahuilla Serrano	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Rd, Banning, CA 92220	951-849-8807	951-922-8146		no email	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	Not a Working Number	
Cahuilla Serrano	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	12700 Pumarra Rd, Banning, CA 92220	951-849-8807	951-922-8146	dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	Not a Working Number	
Cupeno Luiseno	Pala Band of Mission Indians	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	35008 Pala Temecula Rd, PMB 50, Pala, CA 92059	760-891-3515	760-742-3189	sgaughen@palatribe.com	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		
Luiseno	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator	P.O. Box 1477, Temecula, CA 92593	951-770-6306	951-506-9491	pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		
Luiseno	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Mark Macarro, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1477, Temecula, CA 92593	951-770-6000	951-695-1778	epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		
Quechan	Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Reservation	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899, Yuma, AZ, 85366	928-750-2516		scottmanfred@yahoo.com	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		
Quechan	Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Reservation	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899, Yuma, AZ, 85367	760-572-2423		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	Jill McCormick said that she had not received an email about the project, so resent email 3/22/2021. A response should be expected on Monday 3/22.	3/22/2021
Cahuilla	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670, Anza, CA 92539	951-763-4105	951-763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		
Cahuilla	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinatior	P.O. Box 391670, Anza, CA 92540	951-763-4105	951-763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		
Luiseno	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	1 Government Center Ln, Valley Center, CA 92082	760-297-2635		crd@rincon-nsn.gov	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	A response is expected in about two weeks	3/24/2021
Luiseno	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson	1 Government Center Ln, Valley Center, CA 92082	760-749-5144	760-749-5144	bomazzetti@aol.com	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		
Cahuilla	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820, Anza, CA 92539	951-659-2700	951-659-2228	lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		
Cahuilla Luiseno	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indian	Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	P.O. Box 487, San Jacinto, CA 92581	951-663-5279	951-654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		
Cahuilla Luiseno	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indian	Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	P.O. Box 487, San Jacinto, CA 92582	951-654-5544	951-654-4198	ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021		
Cahuilla	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160, Thermal CA 92274	760-399-0022	760-397-8146	mmirelez@tmdci.org	3/19/2021	3/19/2021	3/19/2021, 3/22/2021	Office was closed. A follow-up call was executed on Monday. Voicemail box was full.	

From: BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>
Date: March 22, 2021 at 3:08:40 PM PDT
To: avram1952@yahoo.com
Cc: sloanes@hanaresources.com, anthony madrigal <anthonymad2002@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: Magnolia Crossing II Project

Good Afternoon,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians has received your letter regarding the above project located in Riverside County, Ca. We do not have knowledge of any cultural resources located within or near the project area. Although this project is outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary, it is located within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. Therefore, we do have an interest in this project. We believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. We request that a tribal monitor from Cahuilla be present for all ground disturbing activities including surveys and to be notified of all updates with the project moving forward. The Cahuilla Band appreciates your assistance in preserving Tribal Cultural Resources in project.

Respectfully,

BobbyRay Esparza
Cultural Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Cell: (760)423-2773
Office: (951)763-5549
Fax:(951)763-2808

From: Daniel Salgado <CHAIRMAN@CAHUILLA.NET>
Sent: Monday, March 22, 2021 10:46 AM
To: BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>
Cc: Anthony Madrigal Sr <Amadrigalsr@cahuilla.net>
Subject: FW: Magnolia Crossing II Project

RE: Magnolia Crossing II Project

PL Padilla, Lacy (TRBL) <lpadilla@aguacaliente.net>
To Sloane Seferyn

Reply

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Lacy Padilla
Archaeologist
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264
D: 760-699-6956 I C: 760-333-5222

Magnolia Crossing II Project Native American Consultation and Coordination

Reply

GR Gonzalez Romero, Arysa (TRBL) <aromero@aguacaliente.net>
To avram1952@yahoo.com
Cc Sloane Seferyn

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Arysa Gonzalez Romero
Historic Preservation Technician
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Main (760)-883-1327 | Cell (760)-831-2484

RE: Magnolia Crossing II Project

QH Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
To Sloane Seferyn; avram1952@yahoo.com

Click here to download pictures. To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the project.

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov

March 24, 2021

Sent only via email to: avram1952@yahoo.com
HANA Resources
Dr. Alan Garfinkel Gold
20361 Hermana Circle
Lake Forest, CA 92630

Re: Magnolia Crossing II Project, Riverside, California

Dear Dr. Garfinkel,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians ("Rincon Band" or "Band"), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. We do not have knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635 or via electronic mail at cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov. We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager

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

APPENDIX C

Photographs

Photo 1: View of 3469 Myers Street from behind property facing southwest.

Photo 2: View of Arundo patch in southwestern end of property facing southwest.

Photo 3: View of center of project (ruderal) facing South from northern boundary.

Photo 4: View of 3510 Van Buren Boulevard front gate to single family residence facing south.

Photo 5: View of 3510 Van Buren Boulevard front driveway facing southwest along Van Buren.

Photo 6: View of 3510 Van Buren Boulevard front gate to Van Buren facing northeast.

Photo 7: View of 3510 Van Buren Boulevard eucalyptus grove facing south.

Photo 8: View of drivable path facing north.

Photo 9: View of abandoned RV facing south.

Photo 10: View of drivable path facing north.

Photo 11: View of RV space facing north. Gas station is in the background.

Photo 12: View of tree of heaven saplings lining fence northeast.

Photo 13: View of southern property facing southwest from end of drivable path.

Photo 14: View of olive tree samplings along freeway fence with remnant irrigation facing northeast.

Photo 15: View of olive tree samplings along freeway fence facing northeast.

Photo 16: View of property taken from southwestern edge facing northeast.

Photo 17: View of center of property facing north.

Photo 18: View of southern property along freeway facing southwest.

Photo 20: View of northern property along freeway facing northeast.

Photo 22: View of southern property along freeway from the center of site facing southwest.

Photo 21: View of northern property structure facing west.

Photo 22: View of northern property structure closeup facing west.

APPENDIX D

Resume

Alan Garfinkel Gold, Ph.D., RPA

Registered Professional Archaeologist

Years of Experience

35

Education

- Ph.D., Prehistoric Forager Ecology, University of California, Davis
- M.A., Anthropology, University of California, Davis
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Northridge, (magna cum laude)

Awards

California Governor's Historic Preservation Awards

Publications

- 15 Books and Monographs
- 51 Journals/Articles
- 2 Documentary Films
- 3 Public Outreach Campaigns
- 350+ Cultural Resources Compliance Reports
- 61 Public Presentations

Professional Registrations

- Register of Professional Archaeologists
- Society of American Archaeology
- Society for California Archaeology
- President of the California Rock Art Foundation

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Dr. Gold has more than 35 years of experience as a cultural resource specialist in California and the Great Basin. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history throughout California. Dr. Gold has principal investigator and managerial experience in archaeological excavations, surveys, monitoring, and laboratory analysis. Much of this work has been on Native American prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. His project management experience includes private and public consultations and contracts with municipal, county, state and federal agencies for Section 110 surveys, test excavations and data recovery operations, and for cultural resource monitoring and Native American monitoring projects. He has a wide range of expertise in Cultural Resource Inventories, and archaeological, historical survey assessments, and extensive work on cultural background studies for various development projects both with CEQA and Section 106 NHPA nexus. He has prepared numerous simple and highly complex technical reports as well as published journal articles and books including those in American Antiquity, the Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology, California Archaeology, the Cambridge Archaeological Journal, the Journal of North American Archaeology, & the Journal of Archaeological Science.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Section 110 Cultural Resource Survey for El Centro Naval Base and Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake. Imperial, Inyo, Kern and San Bernardino Counties, CA

Cultural Resources Director for Section 110 archaeological surveys for Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake and Naval Air Facility, El Centro totaling 45,000 acres. Phase 1 cultural resource inventory, pedestrian survey, historic and prehistoric archeological site and isolate recordation employing DPR 523 forms. Cultural resource data analysis in terms of site character, site distribution, and site condition assessment. Chronologically diagnostic and culturally diagnostic artifact collection, cataloging of artifacts and review of archaeological data. Scientific report preparation and presentation including formal site records. Coordination and filing of site records, survey report and scientific report with the appropriate Information Centers. GIS data documentation and UTM site location to integrate with digital databases developed by Naval

installations.

Rio Bravo Ranch Cultural Survey and Public Outreach, Kern River Canyon, Kern County, CA
Cultural Resources Director for review on one of the oldest, continuously held, private historic ranches in California (since 1856). Performed Phase I cultural resource survey on a 1500-acre parcel. Evaluated significance of standing structure (ranch house) as a significant building due to its architectural history. Inventoried, recorded, and evaluated historic archeological and prehistoric sites according to California Environmental Quality Act criteria. Documented 32 cultural and historic sites and tested two historic and prehistoric archeological sites for potential subsurface remains. Created a public display to interpret and publicize historic Native American village of the Yowlumne Yokuts that exists on the ranch property.

North Sky River Wind Energy Project, Kelso Valley, Kern County, CA
Cultural Resources Project Director. Recorded, excavated and surface collected 101 archaeological sites. Full and complete mitigation program included data recovery on several sites resulting in an assemblage of 5,000 artifacts. Managed and trained 50 Native American Monitors (Kawaiisu and Tubatulabal Native Californians) for the 15,000-acre project with the installation and activation of 104 wind turbines. Resulted in on-time project approval through NEPA and CEQA compliance and approved federal tax credit. Senior author for the 2,853-page report that necessitated compliance under both CEQA and NEPA regulations and included oversight by the Bureau of Land Management and Kern County.

Red Rock Canyon Bridge Replacement Project, Kern County, CA
Cultural Resources Project Director. Identified and evaluated historic properties and developed historic background for Red Rock Railroad. Completed historic property survey report, prehistoric archaeological and historic archaeological survey, and geo-archaeological study. Consulted with local museums, Red Rock Canyon State Park, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and interested Native American groups. The area is listed as a Sacred Site by the NAHC.

East Sonora Bypass Cultural Resource Studies, Calaveras County, California
Historic Preservation Coordinator. Developed program to mitigate adverse effects on eligible historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. Consulted with Mi-Wuk on Caltrans projects regarding pattern of late discoveries and lack of thorough consultation with Native Americans. Coordinated with State Historic Preservation Office concerning Memorandum of Agreement, data recovery program, Programmatic Agreement, Treatment Plan, and Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report.

Ten Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan Updates for Military Facilities throughout CA
Cultural Resources Project Director. Ten updates for the existing Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans for following military installations throughout California: Detachment Corona, Naval Base Coronado, Detachment Fallbrook, Naval Base Point Loma, Naval Support Activity Monterey, Detachment Norco, Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, Naval Outlying Field San Nicolas Island, and Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach. Developed new, internet-ready, user-friendly document format for Updates to the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans. Integrated and updated extensive GIS data base of cultural resource survey reports, cultural resource site records, cultural resource site locations, National Register of Historic Places Individual Properties and Districts. Developed synopsis of all relevant state and federal cultural resource environmental compliance laws and Navy/ Marine Standard Operating Procedures.