
Appendix D-2

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND
EVALUATION REPORT

**THE MESA VERDE SPECIFIC
PLAN AREA 2 AMENDMENT
2 PROJECT, CITY OF
CALIMESA, CALIFORNIA**

FEBRUARY 2025

Lead Agency:

**CITY OF CALIMESA
PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

908 Park Avenue
Calimesa, California 92320

Prepared by:

*Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA; Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA;
Brad Comeau, MSc., RPA; and Micah Hale, PhD, RPA*

DUDEK

605 Third Street
Encinitas, California 92024

Table of Contents

SECTION	PAGE NO.
Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	v
Management Summary.....	viii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Project Location and Description.....	1
1.2 Regulatory Context.....	2
1.3 Native American Coordination	7
1.4 Report Format and Key Personnel.....	8
2 Project Background.....	14
2.1 Environmental Setting	14
2.2 Prehistoric Context.....	14
2.2.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-10,000 BC).....	14
2.2.2 Lake Mojave and Silver Lake (10,000-7000B.P.).....	15
2.2.3 Pinto (7000-4000 B.P.)	16
2.2.4 Gypsum (4500-1500 B.P.)	16
2.2.5 Saratoga Springs (1500-800 B.P)	17
2.2.6 Protohistoric (800-300 B.P.)	17
2.2.7 Ethnohistory	18
2.3 Historic Period	22
3 Methods.....	25
4 Results	27
4.1 Records Search Results.....	27
4.1.1 Previously Recorded Studies.....	27
4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources.....	29
4.1.3 Historic Map Review.....	29
4.1.4 Geotechnical Review.....	29
4.2 Pedestrian Survey	35
4.2.1 Field Results	35
4.2.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Area	36
4.2.3 Newly Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Area	44
4.2.4 Newly Recorded Isolate within the Project Area	49
5 Significance Evaluation Findings.....	51
5.1 CRHR Eligibility	51
6 Summary of Findings and Management Recommendations.....	55

7 References..... 61
National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information 69

TABLES

1 EIC Reports Intersecting the Project Area..... 27
2 SCCIC Reports Intersectin the Project Area 29
3 EIC Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Area.....31
4 SCCIC Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project 33
5 Field Results 35
6 Newly Recorded Cultural Resources Located within the Project Area 43
7 Newly Recorded Isolate Located within the Project Area 50

FIGURES

1 Project Location Map..... 10
2 Project Area Map..... 12
3 Historic Mojave Desert Indian Territories..... 19
4 Overview of the previously recorded location of P-33-013992, concrete fragments, facing north..... 37
5 Overview of previously recorded P-33-013993, well pump remains, facing west 38
6 Overview of the previously recorded P-33-013994, pile of concrete, facing southwest..... 39
7 Overview of the previously recorded P-33-013995, concrete reservoir, facing north..... 41
8 Overview of the previously recorded MV-S-001, pile of refuse, facing north..... 42
9 Overview of MV-S-002, drainage pipe feature, facing south..... 44
10 Overview of MV-S-003, refuse in a drainage, facing south. 45
11 Overview of MV-S-004, drainage pipe feature, facing north. 46
12 Overview of MV-S-005, drainage pipe feature, facing northeast 47
13 Overview of MV-S-006, Feature 1, facing southwest..... 48
14 Overview of MV-S-007, drainage pipe adjacent to road, facing south. 49
15 Overview of MV-I-001, shell fragments on access road, facing north..... 50

APPENDICES

A (Confidential) EIC and SCCIC Records Search Results
B (Confidential) Resources Location Map and DPR Forms
C NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADOE	Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
AMSL	Above mean seal level
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of Calimesa
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CSUF	California State University, Fullerton
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIC	Eastern Information Center
HPD	Historic Property Directory (HPD) lists
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NPS	National Park Service
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
Project	Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 2 Project
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SLF	Sacred Lands File
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
Topo	Topographic
UCR	University of California Riverside
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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Management Summary

This report presents the results of a cultural resources inventory and evaluation performed by Dudek for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 2 Project (Project), located in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, in the County of Riverside, California. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, and the northern boundary of the Project adjacent to the jurisdictional boundary between the County of Riverside and the County of San Bernardino. The Project is located in Township 2 South, Range 2 West, Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangles. The Project is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 1 (SPA 13-01) that was previously adopted in 2007 and subsequently amended in 2017 and would permit a maximum of 3,650 residential units (which is the same overall unit count as in the current Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 1) and includes single-family detached, single-family attached, and multi-family units. The Project also includes employment-based land uses (Mixed-Use, Commercial, Public Works/Fire Station, and Business/Industrial), two elementary school sites, open space and public/private parks, utility infrastructure, and roadways.

Mesa Verde Owner, LLC contracted Dudek to conduct a cultural resources investigation that meets California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance for the Project. The City of Calimesa (City) is the lead agency for compliance with CEQA. The Project area is defined as the proposed 1,463.1-acre property.

This report incorporates the results of a previously conducted California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), located at the University of California, Riverside, included in the *Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act Historic Resources Study for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project, City of Calimesa, California* prepared by Dudek in July 2022 (Montifolca and Giacinto 2022). The EIC records search identified seven historic period resources consisting of a concrete reservoir (P-33-013992); water retention features (P-33-013993); remnants of a hog farm (P-33-013994); concrete house slab (P-33-013995); a utility line (P-33-015300); a single-family property (P-33-029055); and a trash scatter (MV-S-001). Two resources, P-33-015300 (electric utility line segment) and P-33-029055 (single-family property), are considered built environment resources and will be addressed in the Project's Built Environment Report (Frank et al. 2024).

A records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University (CSU), Fullerton on April 4, 2023. The SCCIC did not identify resources within the Project area. A Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search did indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in or near the Project area. Dudek conducted outreach with the Native American tribes and individuals identified by the NAHC requesting information on tribal resources in the area. Seven responses from Tribal representatives have been received to date.

The intensive level pedestrian survey confirmed the presence of five previously recorded historic period resources within the Project area including a concrete reservoir (P-33-013992); water retention features (P-33-013993); remnants of a hog farm (P-33-013994); a concrete house slab and parking apron remnant (P-33-013995); and a trash scatter (MV-S-001). These five resources all appeared to be in the same condition as when they were last recorded. These five resources were previously evaluated and recommended to not be eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

In addition, six new historic period cultural resources were identified within the Project area including: a drainage pipe feature (MV-S-002); refuse dump (MV-S-003); drainage pipe feature (MV-S-004); drainage pipe feature (MV-S-005); concrete foundations with pipes (MV-S-006); drainage pipe feature (MV-S-007); and one prehistoric isolate consisting of two shell fragments (MV-I-001). All newly identified sites (MV-S-002, MV-S-003, MV-S-004, MV-S-005, MV-S-006, MV-S-007) that would be impacted by the Project were formally evaluated under CEQA. The six historic period resources were recorded and evaluated. It was determined that the recording of these resources provided sufficient information to determine that these resources do not possess any further research potential. None of the evaluated resources are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; none are associated with the lives of persons important in our past; nor embodies the characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represents a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. MV-S-002, MV-S-003, MV-S-004, MV-S-005, MV-S-006, and MV-S-007 are not eligible for listing on the CRHR and are not significant under CEQA. As an isolate, MV-I-001 does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR. Isolates are not considered potential "historical resources" under CEQA, are not significant under CEQA, and do not require further evaluation.

New California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms were prepared for the newly identified resources and are provided as a confidential appendix to this report and will be submitted to the EIC of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the University of California Riverside (UCR).

Based on the presence of cultural resources within the Project area, there is a potential for undiscovered buried cultural resources to be impacted by the Project. The following mitigation measures are recommended to ensure that unknown cultural resources that are inadvertently encountered during Project implementation are assessed, evaluated (if necessary) and treated in accordance with CEQA. MM-CUL-1 requires the applicant to develop a Tribal Monitoring Agreement with the tribes that consulted during the AB 52 process. MM-CUL-2 requires an adequate number of tribal monitors and archaeologists to be onsite during all initial ground disturbing activities. MM-CUL-3 requires cultural monitoring be conducted during initial ground disturbing activities. MM-CUL-4 requires the development and implementation of a contractor education program aimed at instructing construction personnel instructed on the proper procedures to follow in the event that archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities. MM-CUL-5 provides the protocols for when unanticipated cultural resources are inadvertently discovered. MM-CUL-6 provides a protocol for the identification and proper treatment of human remains. MM-CUL-7 sets forth requirements of withholding public disclosure of information related to any reburial of Native American human remains or associated grave goods. MM-CUL-8 sets forth requirements for treatment, curation, storage, and disposition of inadvertently discovered cultural resources. MM-CUL-9 requires the preparation of a cultural resources monitoring report.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10 (I-10), west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, in the County of Riverside, California. The Project is located in Township 2 South, Range 2 West, Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangles (Figure 1). The Project is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 1 (SPA 13-01) that was previously adopted in 2007 and subsequently amended in 2017 and would permit a maximum of 3,650 residential units (which is the same overall unit count as in the current Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 1) and includes single-family detached, single-family attached, and multi-family units. The projected number of units within each of the residential zones include: 790 units of High Residential; 594 units of Medium High; 1,450 units of Medium; 677 units of Low Medium; and 139 units of Low. The Project would allow up to 4.44 million square feet of Business Park (allowing for industrial, logistics, office, and educational uses), up to 390,000 square feet of Commercial and Mixed Use, two elementary school sites, open space and public/private parks, utility infrastructure, and roadways. An internal network of trails would connect the Project's land uses and parks. The Project area includes of 14 parcels¹ and comprised of 1,463.1 acres of largely undeveloped land (Figure 2).

The Project would also require off-site improvement areas that include fuel modification, transportation, and/or utility-related improvements in order to build out the Specific Plan. Required off-site improvements that would be constructed as a part of the proposed Project are included within the survey area, which are identified on Figure 1:

- Off-site County Line Road improvements between the Project site and the I-10 Interchange would involve redeveloping the existing roadway into a Modified Collector (60-foot right of way). The roadway would be widened within the existing right-of-way, consisting of 48-foot paved roadway section, curb-to-curb (i.e. 12-foot lanes each direction, one 12-foot center turn lane, and 6-foot bicycle lanes on each side) and unpaved right of way on either side of the curb.
- 7th Street would be developed at half-width along the eastern boundary of the Project site to its full 60-foot right of way. Improvements on the west side of 7th Street would extend from Sandalwood Drive to the north property line. Paving of the west side of the street would include curb/gutter and sidewalk improvements for a distance along the street frontage.
- Within the YCJUSD property, potable water lines would be constructed off-site for Pressure Zone 12, traversing northward from the Project site to W. Avenue L, east of the Mesa View Middle School parking lot and west of the mobile home park. This linear stretch is graded but largely unpaved. The potable water and recycled water lines would connect to existing infrastructure in W. Avenue L.
- Located in the northeast portion of the Project site, recycled water lines would be constructed off-site for Pressure Zone 11, traversing northeasterly from the Project site through a portion of County Line Road and into the existing recycled water and booster pump station located on West County Line Lane that is gated by YVWD.

¹ Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 411-210-010, 411-210-028, 413-030-025, 413-040-013, 413-040-017, 413-040-018, 413-040-020, 413-040-023, 413-160-011, 413-200-003, 413-200-040, 413-200-042, 413-200-044, and 413-200-048.

- The Project would implement select areas of off-site fuel modification to ensure a minimum of a 100-foot-wide fuel management zone from the required setback location of each future structure. Off-site property to the north of the Project site within YVWD property would provide fuel management in association with their planned solar fields, but additional fuel modification would be required to maintain the full zone. The Project would require off-site fuel modification for select undeveloped areas along the northeastern Project boundary with the City of Yucaipa.

a cultural resources inventory that meets the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance for the Project. The City of Calimesa (City) is the lead agency for compliance with CEQA.

1.2 Regulatory Context

1.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (PRC Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see CCR Title 14, Section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

1.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;” it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): Set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: Provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)):

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project

establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired. If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

1.2.3 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, the procedures are detailed in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[c]). In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(a), the NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. Within 48 hours of being granted access to the site, the MLD may recommend means of treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods.

1.2.4 Senate Bill 18

California Senate Bill 18, which took effect on March 1, 2005, requires local (city and county) governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the NAHC for the purpose of protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places in creating or amending general plans, including specific plans (Government Code Section 65352.3).

1.2.5 Assembly Bill 52

California Assembly Bill 52, which took effect July 1, 2015, establishes a consultation process between California Native American Tribes and lead agencies in order to address tribal concerns regarding project impacts and mitigation to “tribal cultural resources” (TCR). Public Resources Code section 21074(a) defines TCRs and states

that a project that has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a TCR is a project that may have an adverse effect on the environment. A TCR is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, and object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is either:

1. listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources, or
2. determined by a lead agency to be a TCR.

1.2.6 Guidelines for Determining Significance

According to CEQA (Section 15064.5b), a project with an effect 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. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change:

Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time

and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

- If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report (EIR), if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1. The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5); and
2. The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

Under CEQA, an EIR is required to evaluate any impacts on unique archaeological resources (PRC Section 21083.2). A “unique archaeological resource” is defined as (PRC Section 21083.2(g)):

[A]n archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

An impact to a non-unique archaeological resource is not considered a significant environmental impact and such non-unique resources need not be further addressed in the EIR (Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

As stated above, CEQA contains rules for mitigation of “unique archeological resources.” For example (PRC Section 21083.2(b)(1)-(4)), “[i]f it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be

preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:”

4. “Planning construction to avoid archeological sites.”
5. “Deeding archeological sites into permanent conservation easements.”
6. “Capping or covering archeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.”
7. “Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archeological sites.”

PRC Section 21083.2(d) states that “[e]xcavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be required for a unique archeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report.”

The rules for mitigating impacts to archeological resources to qualify as “historic resources” are slightly different. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b), “[p]ublic agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historic resource of an archeological nature. The following factors shall be considered and discussed in an EIR for a project involving such an archeological site:

- A. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.
- B. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:
 1. Planning construction to avoid archeological sites;
 2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
 3. Covering the archeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site [; and]
 4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

Thus, although Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, in addressing “unique archeological sites,” provides for specific mitigation options “in no order of preference,” CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b), in addressing “historical resources of an archeological nature,” provides that “[p]reservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archeological sites.”

Under CEQA, “[w]hen data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation,” the lead agency shall prepare and adopt a “data recovery plan,” prior to any excavation being undertaken. The data recovery plan must make “provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historic resource” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). The data recovery plan also “must be deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). Further, “[i]f an artifact must be removed during project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)).

However, “[d]ata recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and

about the archeological or historic resource, provided that determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(D)).

1.2.7 City of Calimesa 2014 General Plan

The Resource Management Element of the City’s General Plan (adopted in 2014) addresses historical and cultural resources. Two policies assist in the protection and preservation of the City’s cultural and historical resources (City of Calimesa 2014).

Policy RM-16: Identify, protect, and preserve the historical and cultural resources of the city.

Policy RM-17: Seek to protect significant historical sites or structures by offering programs and/or incentives to preserve, restore, or reuse the structures while maintaining their historical significance and integrity.

1.3 Native American Coordination

Dudek requested a NAHC search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) on May 6, 2022 for the Project area for the *Section 106 NHPA Historic Resources Study for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project, City of Calimesa, California* (Montifolca and Giacinto 2022). The SLF consists of a database of known Native American resources. These resources may not be included in the EIC or SCCIC database. The NAHC replied on June 8, 2022 with positive results (Appendix C). The NAHC additionally provided a list of Native American tribes and individuals/organizations with traditional geographic associations that might have knowledge of cultural resources in this area.

Outreach letters were mailed on March 31, 2023 to all Native American group representatives included on the NAHC contact list (Appendix C). These letters attempted to solicit additional information relating to Native American resources that may be impacted by the Project. Native American representatives were requested to define a general area where known resources intersect the Project area. Follow up by phone and email were conducted within two weeks of sending the outreach letters, on April 14, 2023. Seven responses have been received to date. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians responded on April 3, 2023 stating that they are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed Project, in the event that cultural resources are discovered during the development of the Project, their office would like to be contacted immediately for further evaluation. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) responded on April 4, 2023 stating that the Project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation, however, it is located within the ACBCI’s Traditional Use Area and requests a cultural resources inventory of the Project area by a qualified archaeologist, a copy of the records search, and any cultural resource documentation generated in connection with the Project. The Quechan Indian Tribe responded on April 12, 2023, that they do not wish to comment on the Project and that they defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter. A phone call was received from Paul Macarro from the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians on April 14, 2023, and Mr. Macarro stated that the Project is just outside their Ancestral territory and that they would defer to Morongo, Soboba, and/or San Manuel. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded on April 17, 2023 stating that the Project is not within the Band’s specific Area of Historic Interest and they have no additional information to provide, and recommends contacting a Tribe that is closer to the Project and may have pertinent information. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians responded on May 3, 2023 stating

that previous cultural reports for the area have been determined to be less reliable than previously thought as a recent project that would butt against this amendment space has uncovered several instances of human remains and occupation sites. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) responded on May 6, 2023 stating that the Project is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, recommend tribal participation for future construction phases(s) of the Project, and requests government-to-government consultation under Assembly Bill 52. The Cahuilla Band of Indians responded on July 21, 2023, stating that the Project location is part of the Cahuilla traditional land use, and therefore, there is a possibility of cultural resources in the vicinity, If there happens to be any discovery of their ancestral cultural resources, they would like to be notified immediately. These letters will be forwarded to the City. No other communications between Dudek and the tribes has occurred since then. The NAHC and tribal correspondence is included in Appendix C.

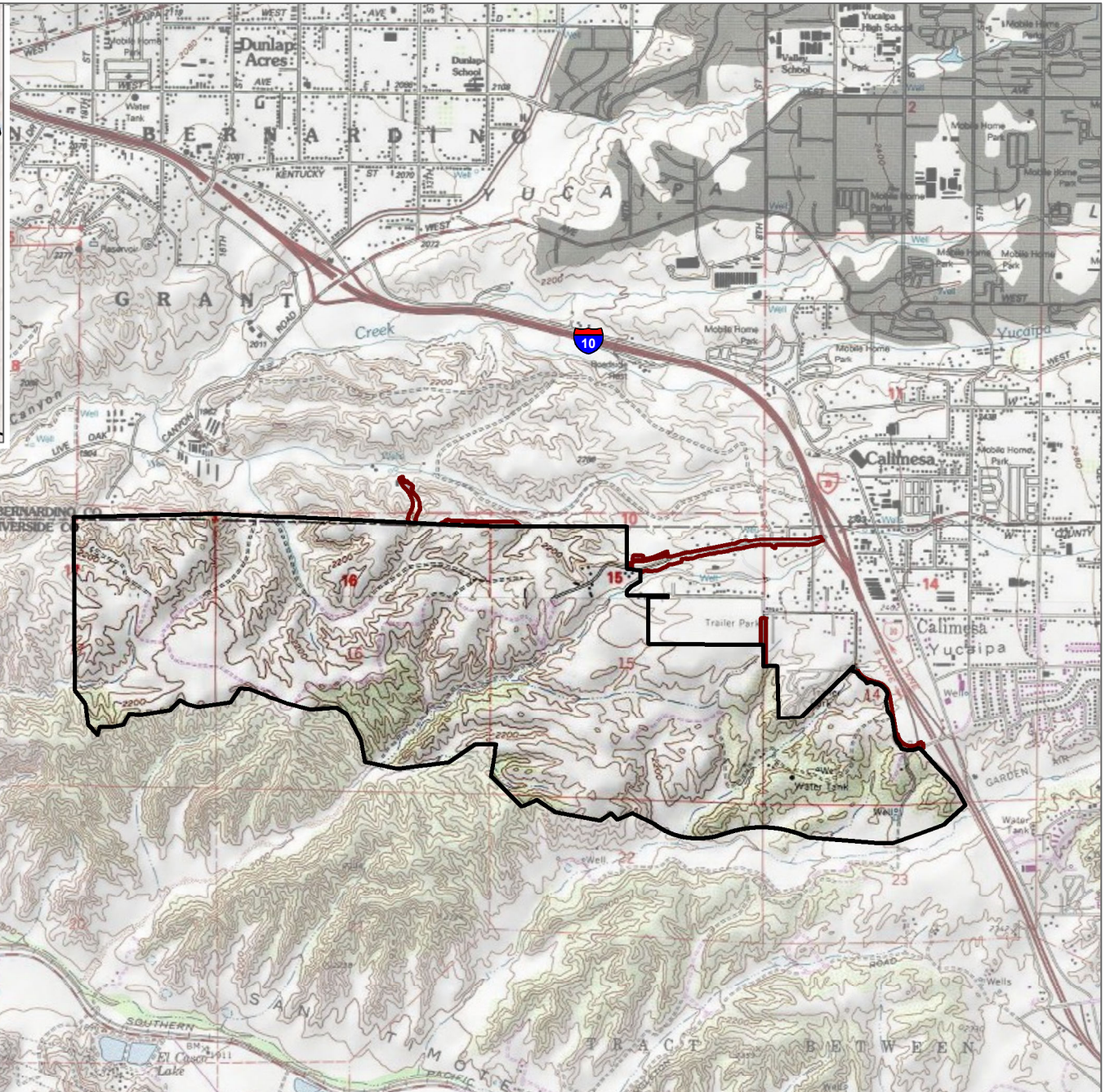
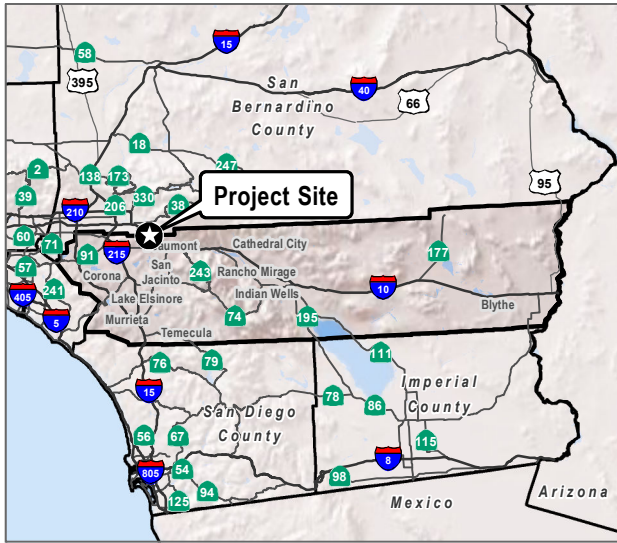
In compliance with Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18, the City, as lead agency, is responsible for conducting government to government consultation with tribal entities.

1.4 Report Format and Key Personnel

Following this introduction, Chapter 2 presents the environmental and historical background of the area. Chapter 3 outlines the methods used to conduct this study. Chapter 4 presents the results of the records search and evaluations. Chapter 5 summarizes the results of the study, discusses interpretation of the inventory and evaluation of cultural resources, and provides recommendations for treatment of cultural resources. Three appendices are included which contain additional information: Confidential Appendix A includes EIC and SCCIC records search information, Confidential Appendix B contains a resource location map and DPR Series 523 forms, and Appendix C includes Native American correspondence documents.

Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA served as principal investigator and primary author. Adam Giacinto, M.A., RPA, served as co-author. Brad Comeau, MSc. RPA, and Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, contributed to the cultural context. Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA served as field director for the pedestrian survey. David Alexander, Seth Bruck, and Daphne Tomlin served as field staff for the pedestrian field survey. Brenda Rogers conducted the SCCIC records search at CSU Fullerton. David Faith, M.A., served as field director and Seth Bruck, served as additional archaeological field staff for the additional survey of the Project's off-site improvement areas.

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series El Casco and Yucaipa Quadrangles;
Township 2S / Range 2W / Sections 08, 09, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23

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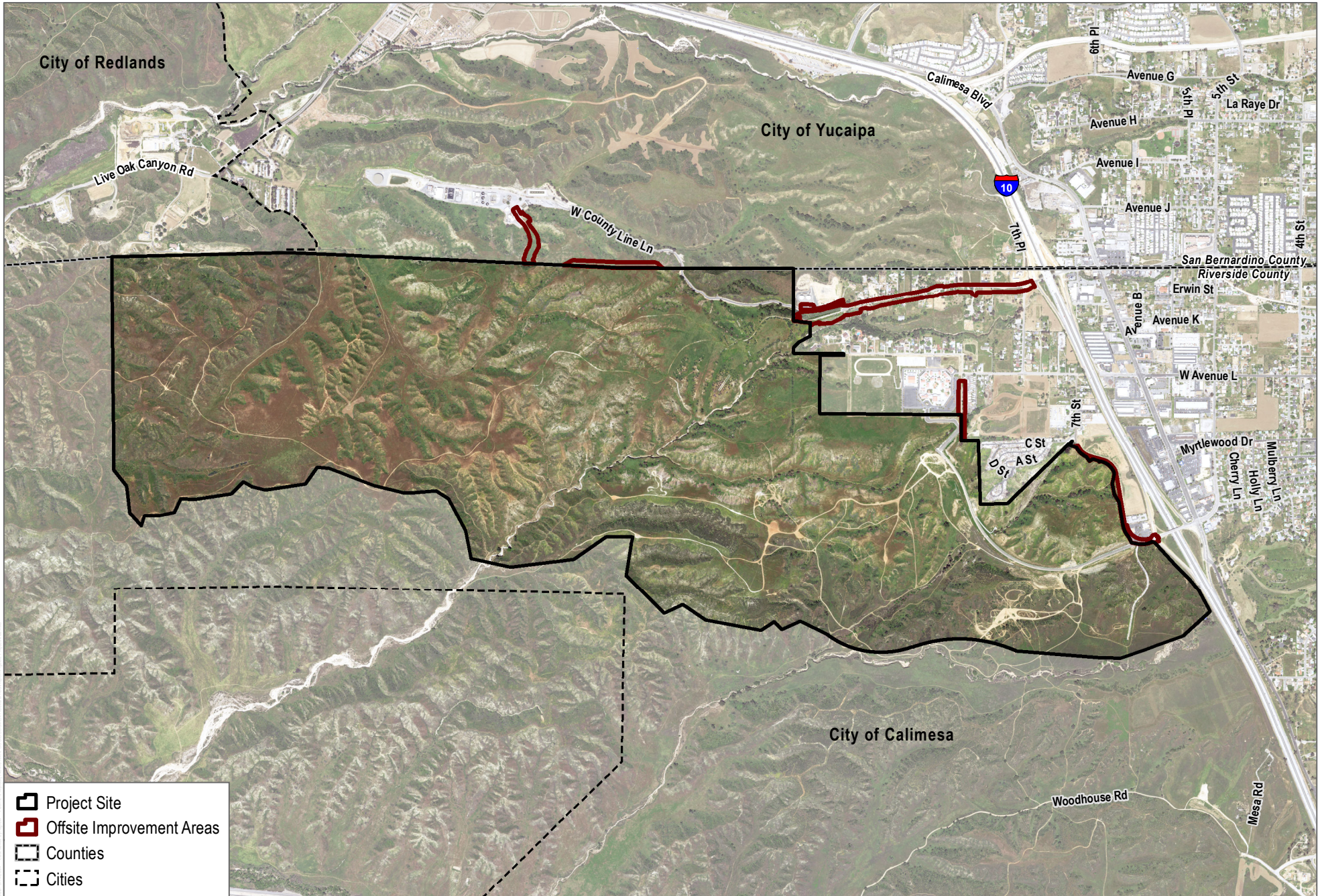


FIGURE 1

Project Location

Mesa Verde

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SOURCE: Hunsaker 2023; County of San Bernardino 2023; County of Riverside 2023; Open Stree Map; NAIP 2020

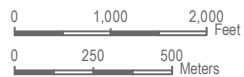


FIGURE 2
Project Area Map

2 Project Background

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project area is located in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon. Topography of the Project site consists of extensive plateaus and flat-bottomed valleys. Elevations range from approximately 2,050 feet above mean seal level (AMSL) at the southern portion of the Project area to approximately 2,370 feet AMSL on the eastern section of the Project area. The Project area is characterized by a series of ridges and drainages with steep slopes. Temperatures vary depending on the time of the year, but it is considered arid; and temperatures can reach up to 125 degrees in the summer (Wilke 1984). The Project area is currently vacant and is made up of mostly undeveloped terrain with natural watercourses, valleys and hill areas. The Project area has been disturbed by rural residential and agricultural uses. The Project area supports non-native grasslands, oaks, eucalyptus, olive trees, and chamise chaparral.

2.2 Prehistoric Context

While it is likely that long-term trends in prehistoric subsistence/settlement adaptations, and the timing of major changes in them, were largely similar across the Mojave Desert and adjacent region, the many attempts to summarize them during the last 30 years of archaeological research have often produced differing results. In particular, the character of late Pleistocene/early Holocene adaptations is still unclear and strongly debated, due in part to the persistence of long-standing notions of “Paleoindian” lifeways, but due also to the continued scarcity of archaeological data from ancient sites in good, dateable contexts. The following summary of early prehistoric culture history, therefore, contains some assertions that are largely inferred and many that are highly debatable. Other important, more detailed syntheses can be found elsewhere (Basgall 1993, 2000; Giambastiani and Basgall 2000; Grayson 1993; Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986), and the interested reader is referred to those sources to become more familiar with the number of different and often better substantiated opinions about the nature of ancient human adaptations in the Mojave Desert. For this study, the following discussion uses generally accepted culture-historical terminology.

2.2.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-10,000 BC)

Though much has been written about the Paleoindian period in western North America, it remains poorly understood, especially in the Mojave Desert where organic materials associated with Paleoindian toolkits and suitable for radiocarbon assays are virtually nonexistent. The problem is made worse by the vagaries of obsidian hydration from specimens that date to this period (due largely to weathered or sandblasted specimens) (see Basgall and Overly 2004). The hallmark artifacts of the Paleoindian period—fluted concave base projectile points—are not an uncommon occurrence throughout the Mojave, particularly on the China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), where Emma Lou Davis documented a robust Paleoindian component (Davis 1975; Davis and Panlaqui 1978). Malcolm Rogers (1929) documented a similar component at Pleistocene Lake Mojave. Since then, discoveries of fluted concave base points have become more common, especially on military installations where most systematic archaeological work has occurred (see Basgall 2007; Basgall and Hall 1991, 1993, and 1994).

Fluted concave base points remain the hallmark of Paleoindian occupation because they are technologically distinctive and their morphological correlates are well dated to the 12,000–10,000 B.P. (late Pleistocene) in the Great Plains (Meltzer 1993; Tuohy 1974; Willig and Aikens 1988). To be sure, the best case for late Pleistocene occupation of the Mojave Desert comes from the China Lake assemblages where Emma Lou Davis reported fluted concave base points in strong association with burned bone from extinct late Pleistocene fauna (Davis and Panlaqui 1978; see also Basgall 2007). When found with other tools, fluted points tend to be associated with a highly formalized lithic tool kit consisting of shaped scraping and cutting tools, and crescents, with groundstone being essentially absent.

Most early discoveries of fluted points have occurred along the margins of Pleistocene dry lake beds, leading to an obvious assumption that Paleoindian groups were adapted to lacustrine environments for targeting large game, and the definition of the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Bedwell 1970). However, research in the last 40 years since has demonstrated that fluted point sites occur in a variety of environments, indicating that inhabitants were likely generalized foragers rather than specialized big game hunters. However, much debate surrounds this interpretation because of the specialized nature of fluted point technology (Bettinger 1999; Dincauze and Curran 1983; Kelly and Todd 1988; Meltzer 1993; Simms 1988). Regardless, there is little, if any, debate that Paleoindian groups were highly mobile. This is inferred from the wide range of lithic raw materials reflected in fluted point assemblages indicating that the points traveled far from the stone sources (Basgall 1988; Goodyear 1979; Giambastiani 2008).

2.2.2 Lake Mojave and Silver Lake (10,000-7000B.P.)

The “Great Basin Stemmed” label is used to describe a relatively wide range of stemmed points characterized by relatively long lanceolate blades with obtuse stem-to-shoulder angles that are often rounded (Justice 2002). In the Mojave Desert, Great Basin Stemmed varieties are represented by relatively slender Lake Mojave (unshouldered) and Silver Lake (slightly shouldered) forms. Associated toolkits are similar to those found with fluted points, and include various shaped scraping and cutting tools, bifaces, and crescents. The formal shape of these items is both a product of initial shaping as well as rejuvenation over time. Also like fluted points, Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points were at first thought to be associated with extant Pleistocene lakes due to their discovery in such contexts; however, recent research has shown that they occur in a wide range of contexts outside of lacustrine settings. Lake Mojave and Silver Lake are generally thought to reflect the same socioeconomic pattern as San Dieguito (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967) and Death Valley I (Hunt 1975). This similarity is borne out by the discovery of Lake Mojave and Silver Lake point forms located in archaeological sites in the San Diego region (Hale 2011; see also Warren 1967). More interesting is that there are indications at some Lake Mojave and Silver Lake sites that grinding implements increase in frequency and signify the growing importance of vegetal processing; though such an inference is not well substantiated. Regardless, Basgall (1993) suggests that preservation bias (including preservation of grinding tools in erosional contexts) likely contributes to a misunderstanding of the role of plant foods in Early Holocene contexts.

The contribution of different foods to the diet of people inhabiting the Mojave Desert during Lake Mojave and Silver Lake periods is largely inferred from subsistence technology. A consensus is developing that suggests the variability in the form and use of subsistence technology of these periods is indicative of a generalized diet with regionally variant manifestations. Despite such regional variability, faunal profiles from Lake Mojave and Silver Lake sites appear stable (Basgall 1991, 1993; Douglas et al. 1988; Hall 1991; Jenkins 1985; Warren et al. 1986). Small

game seems to predominate in these assemblages, though medium and large-bodied prey are not rare (Basgall and Hall 1992; Douglas et al. 1988).

2.2.3 Pinto (7000-4000 B.P.)

Archaeological assemblages dating to this period are typified by Pinto points, projectiles bearing weak shoulders and indented or split-stem bases (Basgall and Hall 2000). Associated flaked stone assemblages include leaf-shaped bifaces, formal unifaces, simple flake tools, and large quantities of groundstone and core-cobble implements (Basgall 1993, 2000; Campbell and Campbell 1935; Hale 2001; Hunt 1960; Rogers 1939). The stark abundance of groundstone in Pinto assemblages signals a fundamental shift in subsistence and settlement, leading most researchers to speculate that seed processing was an socioeconomic response to the Altithermal—a period of marked aridity for the desert west (Antevs 1953). Early research continued to be site-specific in approach, producing a biased record that, on the surface, indicates the Mojave Desert was all but abandoned during the Altithermal of the Middle Holocene (Rogers 1939; Wallace 1962). However, ongoing research has documented an abundance of Pinto period sites in the Mojave—large and small—indicating instead very regular, serial occupation of sites with access to predictable resources (Basgall and Hall 1993). Moreover, additional research indicates that the Altithermal was variable in its onset, magnitude, and consistency, likely being regionally variable in the degree of aridity (Grayson 1993; Mehringer 1986).

Regardless, the pattern of serial site occupation during Pinto times generated vast, relatively homogenous assemblages. In areas of raw material abundance, Pinto toolkits appear more expedient in nature, taking advantage of easily exploitable local materials for use as grinding stones and for lithic tool production, while smaller or more task specific sites have higher proportions of shaped tools, including shaped grinding stones (Basgall and Hall 1993; Hale 2001). Indeed, the high visibility of large Pinto habitation sites would appear at first glance to signify larger, more stable populations. However, serial site occupation is a more likely scenario for the robusticity of these assemblages, and population densities during Pinto times probably remained similar to those during the Silver Lake period, if not slightly denser.

The large numbers of grinding stones has been taken to signify a widening of diet breadth to exploit lower ranked seeds with higher processing costs (Grayson 1993; Warren 1980, 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Small animals continue to dominate Pinto period faunal profiles, as they did during the Silver Lake period, lending support to such a scenario. Additionally, Pinto period midden deposits seem more abundant or least recognizable than during the Lake Mojave/Silver Lake period (see Basgall et al. 2002). However, the trend of increasing diet breadth probably began during the Lake Mojave/Silver Lake period, as indicated by morphological characteristics of subsistence tools and the presence of groundstone implements therein.

2.2.4 Gypsum (4500-1500 B.P.)

Diagnostic artifacts at Gypsum period sites include Gypsum contracting-stem projectile points, Elko Eared and Corner-notched points, and Humboldt Basal-notched points. Lithic assemblages are typified by bifaces, formal scrapers, a large number and variety of other flake-based tools, and millingstones and handstones, but also contain mortars and pestles as evidence of expanded plant processing (including mesquite, pine nuts, yucca, and agave) (Hale et al. 2010). The Gypsum period appears to be defined by subsistence intensification and the development of large scale regional trade relations. Warren et al. (1986) suggest that the terminus of the Altithermal between 5,000–4,000 years B.P. produced widespread improvement in environmental conditions, including the availability

of water and stable resource communities. Further support of environmental improvements is provided by Gardner (2007) who analyzed data from a slew of sites in the western Mojave to assess the socioeconomic impact of the Medieval Climatic Anomaly and in so doing, suggested a revision in the terminus of the Gypsum period to about 2000 B.P. Gardner (2007: 241) based this revision on the early appearance of the bow and arrow within the Rose Spring Complex in conjunction with an increase in effective moisture at 2000 B.P. In any case, the effect of these environmental changes on human subsistence is inferred from an apparent increase in large game hunting and the intensive exploitation of high value seed and nut crops, mainly pinyon, mesquite, and acorn (Warren 1984; Warren et al. 1986).

Subsistence intensification and consequent shifts in settlement were accompanied by enhanced cultural relationships between various Mojave Desert groups. Given the high mobility of Mojave Desert groups for much of the Holocene, trans-desert trade relationships have likely been in place and somewhat complex for a long period of time. These trade relationships are evidenced by Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points (likely occupations) at coastal sites in San Diego County (see Hale 2011; Warren 1967), as well as marine shell items in Mojave Desert sites that date to the Early Holocene. Additional evidence of early trans-desert relationships also come from Newberry Cave, where split-twig figurines were identified that appear similar to those in the Grand Canyon (Davis and Smith 1981; Jennings 1978; Schwartz et al. 1958). Hale et al. (2009), Hunt (1960), Leonard and Drover (1980), Lyneis (1982), and a host of others report Anasazi ceramics in Mojave Desert sites. Halloran Springs provided evidence not only of Anasazi ceramics, but also of turquoise quarrying that was used by prehistoric and ethnohistoric aboriginal groups for trade (Drover 1980a,; Rogers 1929).

2.2.5 Saratoga Springs (1500-800 B.P)

By at least 1500 B.P. (or 2000 B.P. using Gardner's [2007] chronological scheme), the aboriginal people of the Mojave Desert had replaced the atlatl (or spear-thrower) with the bow and arrow (Yohe 1992, 1998). This change brought about a shift toward the use of smaller projectile points, including various corner-notched and side-notched Saratoga Springs types and the corner-notched Rose Spring and Eastgate types. Anasazi ceramics are more common in the southern Mojave around 1200–1100 B.P., coinciding with the westward spread of the Virgin Anasazi into southern Nevada. Influence from the cultures of the Colorado River eventually grew stronger than those from the west, allowing for an influx of buffware ceramics and other goods that persisted until the historic present. The intensification of plant use initiated during the Gypsum period continued in the Saratoga Springs period, as diet breadth was expanded to include a wide range of plant foods that required high cost/high return procurement and processing strategies. This is indicated by a general increase in milling equipment from Gypsum times through the Saratoga Springs period (see Gardner 2007: 225-228). Warren et al. (1986) speculate that an increase in plant use might have continued until about 700 B.P., when artiodactyl overexploitation necessitated the further expansion of native diets and vegetal resources first assumed a dominant economic role (Warren et al. 1986). However, the appearance of mortars and pestles—by all accounts, a costly processing technology—during earlier Gypsum times suggests that plant processing was already taking a dietary lead.

2.2.6 Protohistoric (800-300 B.P.)

Social and economic adaptations during this final prehistoric interval were largely an extension of patterns that developed during the Saratoga Springs period. Trade along the Mojave River continued to provide the people of eastern Antelope Valley with a variety of exotic goods and materials, although it appears that relationships with groups in coastal California eventually grew stronger than those with groups inhabiting the arid interior, suggested by acorns

and shell beads becoming more common. Projectile points also shifted in form, with unnotched Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched points being even smaller than their predecessors. Mortars and pestles also appear in significant quantities, probably an indication of increased emphasis on high-cost/high-yield processing.

2.2.7 Ethnohistory

The Project area is located in close proximity of several neighboring Native American groups, as described in Kroeber (1925) and other sources. The Project area falls at the juncture of the ethnographic boundary of the Cahuilla and Serrano.

Cahuilla

The traditional Cahuilla territory included most of central Southern California. The territory was bounded by the San Bernardino Mountains to the north, Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains to the south, the Colorado Desert to the east, the San Jacinto Plain to the west, and the Palomar Mountains to the east. The Cahuilla are subdivided into three geographical divisions, the Mountain Cahuilla, Western Cahuilla, and Desert Cahuilla. The Mountain Cahuilla and Western Cahuilla lived closest to the current Project site (Kroeber 1925). The distinctions between the Mountain Cahuilla, Western Cahuilla, and Desert Cahuilla are believed to be largely geographic, although linguistic and cultural differences may have existed to varying degrees (Strong 1929). The Cahuilla were divided into two moieties named *tūktum* (Wildcats) and *istam* (Coyotes) (Strong 1929, Bean 1972).

The Mountain Cahuilla occupied the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges, characterized by steep granite ridges and rock plateaus. (Strong 1929). Cahuilla villages were generally located in or near the mouth of a canyon or valley and within optimum distance from plant and animal food resources (Bean et. al 1981).

The Western Cahuilla has been loosely applied to the vicinity of the San Gorgonio Pass and spoke the Cahuilla language (Strong 1929). The Western Cahuilla had a similar basic social organization with the Desert Cahuilla, which was organized in male lineages, or paternal clans of several collateral lineages, however, the Western Cahuilla were more isolated than the Desert Cahuilla (Strong 1929).

Food and subsistence were largely dependent on the environment, and the tools for gathering and preparation varied accordingly (Kroeber 1925). The Cahuilla relied on food plants such as acorns, honey mesquite, screw beans, cacti, and pinyon nuts, agave, and yucca (Kroeber 1925). The Cahuilla also hunted game animals such as rabbits, deer, sheep and birds such as quail, geese, and ducks (Kroeber 1925, Bean 1972). Cahuilla basketry was well developed. Baskets were made of grass and were either twined or coiled. Traditionally, baskets were used for storing, sifting, carrying food, cooking, and store water. Mortars, pestles, millingstones, arrows, rabbit skin or deer blankets and capes, sandals, headdresses, and skirts are few items that were part of the Cahuilla material culture (Bean 1972).

Cahuilla spirituality focused on the synergistic universe and their place within it. A spirit realm existed concurrently with the physical realm. It was believed that a spirit inhabited a living body and upon death the spirit ascended to the land of the dead. The spirits aided the living through messages. The living was able to interact with the spirits through practiced ceremonies. These ceremonies were often considered important events. Other important ceremonies include rites of passage, birth, marriage, and most importantly death (Bean 1972; Strong 1929). Through song and sacred practices, these practices assured the Cahuilla place within their universe.

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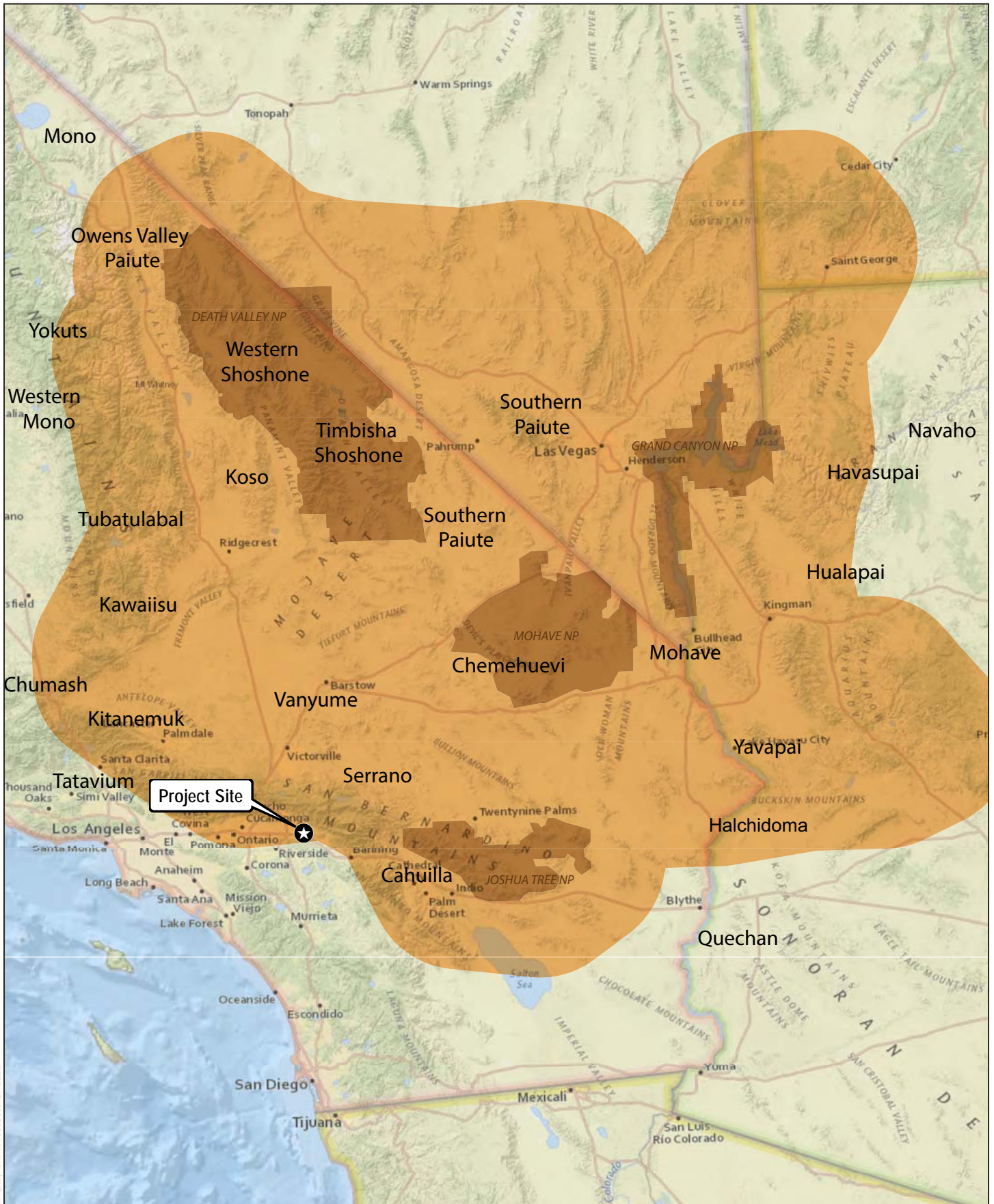


FIGURE 3

Historic Mojave Desert Indian Territories

Mesa Verde

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Serrano

The Project is also located of the ethnographically known territory occupied by the Serrano Native American group. The Serrano language is part of the Serrano division of a branch of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Mithun 2006:539, 543). The Serrano language was originally spoken by a relatively small group located within the San Bernardino and Sierra Madre Mountains, and the term *Serrano* has come to be ethnically defined as the name of the people in the San Bernardino Mountains (Kroeber 1976:611). The traditional territory for the Serrano centered in the San Bernardino Mountains and extended northeast into parts of the Mojave River area and southeast to the Tejon Creek area (Bean and Smith 1978). Their territory extended west along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north along the Mojave River, and south to the Yucaipa Valley. The Vanyume, who lived along the Mojave River and associated Mojave Desert areas and are also referred to as the Desert Serrano, spoke either a dialect of Serrano or a closely related language (Mithun 2006:543).

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978). Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, piñon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serranos lived in small villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978). The Serrano were loosely organized along patrilineal lines and associated themselves with either the Tukum (wildcat) or the Wahilyam (coyote) moiety. Individual bands of Serrano constituted political groups (Kroeber 1925). Partly due to their mountainous inland territory, contact between Serrano and European- Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an asistencia (mission outpost) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

2.3 Historic Period

2.3.1 The Era of the Missions

Spanish explorers entered California through San Diego and established missions in the area in the late 1500s. The modern history of Calimesa and the San Timoteo Canyon area began in 1769 with the establishment of the Spanish mission in Alta California (City of Calimesa 2014). Missionaries used the route through the San Gorgonia Pass to the mission and the ranch lands, when the Spanish occupied California (City of Calimesa 2014). During the Mexican period, the San Timoteo Canyon area was divided into land grants, and James (Santiago) Johnson owned two of these grants; the San Timoteo Rancho land grant and the tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonio (City

of Calimesa 2014). The San Timoteo area became more established after Mexico ceded California to the United States in 1847 (City of Calimesa 2014).

2.3.2 Nineteenth-Century Calimesa

The San Gorgonio Pass and San Timoteo Canyon provided access to the region with stage roads in the 1850s, which added to the growth and settlement of the San Timoteo Canyon (Holtzclaw and the San Gorgonio Pass Historical Society 2006: 8; City of Calimesa 2014; Ballard 2021). The Stagecoach Trail extended south from Redlands into Cherry Valley following San Timoteo Canyon Road and Singleton Canyon. The discovery of gold in La Paz, Arizona in 1862, stimulated the development in San Timoteo Canyon, and in 1876, the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its railroad line from Los Angeles through the San Gorgonio Pass. Calimesa focused upon various different crops such as grapes and olives. In 1890, several hundred olive trees were planted by Stephen Covington along the South Bench area (White and White 2005). An additional 1,500 trees were planted by on the west end of County Line Road, and these orchards were referred to as the South Mesa Orchards” (Yucaipa News 1916; White and White 2005). This development in transportation lines led to agricultural and development opportunities, and to the establishment of Riverside County in 1893 (City of Calimesa 2014). The Yucaipa Valley and surrounding area prospered, retaining its rancho roots with continuing agricultural practices and growing to prominence for hog-raising, barley, and apples. The increased rail presence in the area spurred agricultural development as well, with easy access to urban markets through the rail lines. In 1893, the future community of Calimesa was included within the new boundaries of Riverside County (City of Calimesa 2014: 6-6; The Guardian 1868, p. 2; Lech 2019b; Lech 2019c).

2.3.3 Twentieth-Century Calimesa

The Redlands-Yucaipa Land Company subdivided Yucaipa Valley in 1910 (City of Calimesa 2014). The town’s population grew slowly during the mid-twentieth century as ranchers purchased pastures at the community’s edge and developed agricultural properties (UCSB 2022; NETR 2022). The Calimesa area was considered part of Yucaipa until the 1920s. In 1929, approximately 200 residents in South Yucaipa, applied for their own post office and registered “Calimesa” as the community’s name, honoring “Cali” for California and “Mesa” for the table-like landscape. The new town of Calimesa organized a Chamber of Commerce which applied for the post office to be located along the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway, later called the Pacific Highway and U.S. Highway 99. The Calimesa region thrived agriculturally during the twentieth century, with orchard crops, vineyards, and livestock flourishing in the region (Yucaipa Chamber of Commerce 1957: 7; Holtzclaw and Chong 2008: 49). In the twentieth century, Riverside County, and especially the San Gorgonio Pass area had emerged as an influential agricultural producer in southern California, developing vast irrigation networks, fruit and vine orchards, and livestock cultivation centers (Brown Jr. and Boyd 1922: Vol. 1, 363; Wilson, Mills, and Huntington 1893: map). The town’s population grew slowly during the mid-twentieth century as ranchers purchased pastures at the Calimesa community’s edge and developed agricultural properties (UCSB 2022; NETR 2022). In 1941, Lorne Shutt established a poultry farm on 7th Street with his adopted son Roy, and around 1946, Roy purchased approximately 1,280 acres of land on the South Bench for dry farming of barley and hay (Kraft and Smith 2015). Since the land was not irrigated, Roy dammed various canyons throughout the property to divert water to his crops (Kraft and Smith 2015). In the 1950s, Roy operated a hog farm on the property, located at the west end of County Line Road (Kraft and Smith 2015).

In 1951, US Highway 99 was upgraded to Interstate 10, which also encouraged residential and commercial development, and Calimesa began to establish a separate identity from Yucaipa (City of Calimesa 2014). In 1956, Interstate 10 was constructed through Calimesa which expanded the agricultural town to regional, national, and global markets. The new transportation network also spurred residential and commercial development in the late twentieth century. The City of Calimesa was incorporated on December 1, 1990. While agriculture continues to be a component of Calimesa's economy, the construction and retail industries are currently the predominant industries in the City of Calimesa (Calimesa Chamber of Commerce 2022; Bunting 1985; Statistical Atlas 2022; SCAG 2022).

3 Methods

Inventory

This section describes the techniques employed to identify and evaluate archaeological resources within the Project area. All methods exceed the Secretary of Interior’s guidelines, as do all proposed Project personnel for their respective roles. The Secretary of the Interior has issued Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44720–44726), which are used for the identification and evaluation of historic properties and to ensure that the procedures are adequate and appropriate. The identification and evaluation of historic properties are dependent upon the relationship of individual properties to other similar properties (NPS and ACHP 1998, pp. 18–20). Information about properties regarding their prehistory, history, architecture, and other aspects of culture must be collected and organized to define these relationships (NPS 2009), which is the intent of the current inventory and evaluation for the Project.

The cultural resources inventory consisted of a records search of the Project area and a one-mile radius around the area at the EIC, located at the UCR campus and the SCCIC, located at the CSU Fullerton campus; initiation of correspondence with the NAHC; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area. In addition to the EIC and SCCIC records, the record search also examined the NRHP, Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE) and Historic Property Directory (HPD) lists, and historic maps. Historic aerial photographs and topographic (topo) maps were also reviewed online (NETR Online 2023). All previously recorded cultural resources and previous cultural resources investigations were plotted on a records search map and reviewed to assess the potential for discovery of cultural resources within the Project area. Records search results are included in Confidential Appendix A.

The intensive pedestrian survey for this Project was performed by Dudek Archaeologists Keshia Montifolca, David Alexander, Seth Bruck, and Daphne Tomlin from April 17, 2023 to April 25, 2023. The survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior’s standards and guidelines. Survey transects were spaced 15 meters where possible; however, actual survey transect spacing varied depending on ground visibility. Where transects were not feasible (such as on slopes greater than 25°), transects were not utilized. Instead, a mixed approach (opportunistic survey) was utilized, selectively examining terraces, cut banks, triangles, and ridges where possible, and utilizing existing access trails.

Formal transects were not used for the majority of the northwesternmost and central sections of the Project area. These areas, approximately 30 percent of the Project area, consist of numerous slopes greater than 30 degrees, and dense vegetation. Due to the steep slopes or vegetation, a mixed survey approach was used. All survey transects were oriented parallel to the long-axis of the Project area, or to major topographic features. Transect spacing was kept using a combination of compasses and field tablets equipped with a mobile ESRI ArcGIS application with real-time locations plotted on aerials. The crew moved together as a team to ensure accurate transect spacing and to facilitate resource identification. A subsequent survey was conducted for the Project’s off-site improvement areas consisting of the County Line Road component. The survey for this area was performed by David Faith and Seth Bruck on March 5, 2024. Due to the smaller size of the Project’s off-site improvement areas, the survey transects were reduced to 5 meters wide.

Within each transect, the ground surface was examined for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of the current or former presence of structures or buildings

(e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. Upon discovery of an artifact or feature, the entire crew stopped while the person who made the find determined what it was. At the same time, all other crew members closely inspected the area around their individual transects.

When recording a site, visible artifacts were marked with pin flags to delineate the size and boundaries of its surface deposit. Once artifacts and features were identified, crew members completed the following tasks, irrespective of site type: fill out field versions of DPR resource forms; produce a site sketch map; make a detailed surface artifact inventory; fully describe any features; take high-resolution digital site photographs, including close-ups of important or prominent features and diagnostic artifacts; record Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates at the locations of formal artifacts, features, and the site boundary. Each site was assigned a resource identifier for tracking during post field data processing. No artifacts were collected during the inventory. Minimally, all identified resources were recorded with an Apple 8th Generation iPad equipped with 8 MP resolution and ESRI ArcGIS Field Maps. Accuracy of this device ranged between 3 meters and 10 meters.

For the purposes of site definition, a minimum density of three or more artifacts in a 25 square meter area was used to constitute an archaeological site, as was the presence of any feature (i.e., concrete foundation). Any separation of 50 meters or more between artifacts was considered justification for delineation of a site boundary. Isolated finds consisting of fewer than three artifacts within a 25 square-meter area were recorded separately from sites, including the use of a different numbering scheme. The newly identified resources (MV-S-002, MV-S-003, MV-S-004, MV-S-005, MV-S-006, MV-S-007, and MV-I-001) during the pedestrian survey within the Project area were recorded in their entirety on DPR 523 (Series 1/95), using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). DPR site forms for each resource are included in Confidential Appendix B. Each site that would be potentially impacted by the Project was also evaluated for eligibility under CEQA.

4 Results

4.1 Records Search

The Project incorporates a previously conducted records search at the EIC included in the *Section 106 NHPA Historic Resources Study for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project, City of Calimesa, California* prepared by Dudek in July 2022 (Montifolca and Giacinto 2022). The records search provided information on all documented cultural resources and previous archaeological investigations and covers 100% of the current Project area. Dudek also conducted a records search at the SCCIC, and reviewed archival maps and aerials, and completed a pedestrian survey.

On May 27, 2022, Dudek received the cultural resources record search results from the CHRIS database at the EIC at UCR conducted by EIC staff (Confidential Appendix A, Records Search Results). On May 4, 2023, Dudek staff conducted a records search at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton on April 4, 2023 (Confidential Appendix A, Records Search Results). The records searches provided information on all documented cultural resources and previous cultural resources studies within 1-mile of the Project area. Resources consulted during the records search include the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the CRHR.

4.1.1 Previously Recorded Studies

4.1.1.1 EIC Results

Based upon the records search conducted at the EIC, 34 previous cultural resources studies have been completed within 1-mile of the Project area. Of the 34 studies, seven of these previous studies intersect the current Project area and are listed in Table 1 below. These studies include three survey reports, one inventory report, two cultural resources assessments, and one historic resource study. One additional study, not yet on file with the EIC, overlaps parts of the Project area; *Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project, City of Calimesa, California* prepared by Dudek in July 2022 (Montifolca and Giacinto 2022). The entire Project area has been previously studied and resulted in the identification of cultural resources within the Project area. The studies that do not intersect the Project area are included in Confidential Appendix A.

Table 1. EIC Reports Intersecting the Project area

Report Number	Authors	Date	Title
RI-00950	William Breece	1980	Archaeological Survey of the Covinton Brothers Calimesa Project Area, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
RI-06263	Koral Ahmet and Evelyn Chandler	2005	Cultural Resources Survey of a 10-Acre Parcel located North of Sandlewood Drive on 7 th Street in Calimesa, Riverside County, California
RI-06926	Jeanette A. McKenna	2006	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Proposed Access Road Alternatives Leading to

Table 1. EIC Reports Intersecting the Project area

Report Number	Authors	Date	Title
			the Mesa View Middle School in the City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California.
RI-07585	Jennifer M. Sanka	2006	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review, Mesa Verde Estates Access Road Project, Calimesa, Riverside County, California
RI-07904	Josh Smallwood, Terri Jacquemain, and Laura Hensley Shaker	2008	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: County Line Service Station, APNs 411-040-003, -004, and -005, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California
RI-08010	Nat Lawson, Riordan Goodwin, Curt Duke, and Judith Marvin	2004	Cultural Resource Assessment Oak Valley Specific Plan1Amendment City of Calimesa Riverside County, California
RI-09785	Jennifer R. Kraft and Brian F. Smith	2015	A Class III Historic Resource Study for the Mesa Verde Estates Project for Section 106 Compliance
-	Keshia Montifolca and Adam Giacinto	2022	The Mesa Verde Permitting Project, City of Calimesa, California

RI-09785

Brian F. Smith and Associates conducted a Class III Historic Resource Study for the Mesa Verde Estates Project in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA in support of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers review of the project’s CWA 404 permit application. A pedestrian survey was conducted, and six previously recorded sites were relocated within the project area (P-33-013992, P-33-013993, P-33-013994, P-33-013995, P-33-016792, and P-33-016793). The sites were previously evaluated under CEQA but required evaluation for eligibility to be listed on the NRHP. None of the historic sites were eligible for the NRHP, and no adverse effects to historic resources were anticipated as a result of the undertaking. The historic resources study covered the current proposed Project area.

Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project

Dudek conducted a Historic Resources Study for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA in 2022. The study focused on an approximately 7.7-acre permit area consisting of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers aquatic resource locations and 50-foot buffers. One new resource was identified and given a temporary ID: MV-S-001, a historic period refuse scatter, recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP and/or CRHR. The historic resources study covered only small portions of jurisdictional areas within the proposed Project area.

4.1.1.2 SCCIC Results

The SCCIC records search results indicate that 29 previous cultural resources studies have been completed within 1-mile of the Project area. Of the 29 studies, three of these previous studies intersect the Project area and are

listed in Table 3 below. These studies include one historic properties report, one records search and survey report, and one monitoring program. The studies that do not intersect the Project area are included in Confidential Appendix A.

Table 2. SCCIC Reports Intersecting the Project area

Report Number	Authors	Date	Title
SB-03610	Bruce Love	2000	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Yucaipa Valley Water District Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion.
SB-06756	Sherri Andrews	2009	Records Search and Survey Results for the Yucaipa, Valley Water District Brineline Project
SB-07648	Bai “Tom” Tang	2013	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program: Yucaipa Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Project in the Cities of Calimesa and Yucaipa, California

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

4.1.2.1 EIC Results

Based upon the EIC records search, 51 cultural resources have been previously recorded within 1-mile of the Project area (Table 3). Of the 51 resources, seven are historic period and located within the Project area consisting of a concrete reservoir (P-33-013992); water retention features (P-33-013993); remnants of a hog farm (P-33-013994); concrete house slab (P-33-013995); a utility line (P-33-015300); and a trash scatter (MV-S-001). Two resources; P-33-015300 (electrical utility line segment) and P-33-029055 (single-family property), are considered built environment resources and will be addressed in the Project’s Built Environment Report (Frank et al. 2024). The remaining 44 previously recorded resources within 1-mile of the Project area consists of 39 historic period resources, four prehistoric resources, and one multi-component site. The remaining 44 previously recorded resources are located outside the Project area, nor would they be impacted by the Project and off-site improvement areas. A summary of the resources revisited during the pedestrian survey is provided in Section 4.2.1, Field Results. The results of the records search and all DPR forms are included in Confidential Appendix A.

Table 3. EIC Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Significance Criteria	Citation
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Intersecting the Project Area					
P-33-013992	-	Historic	Concrete reservoir	Not eligible	L. White, 2005

Table 3. EIC Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Significance Criteria	Citation
P-33-013993	-	Historic	Water retention features: defunct well, concrete cistern, earthen reservoir	Not eligible	L. White, 2005
P-33-013994	-	Historic	Remnants of small dispersed hog farm	Not eligible	L. White, 2005
P-33-013995	-	Historic	Concrete house slab and parking apron remnant	Not eligible	L. White, 2005
P-33-015300	-	Historic	Electrical utility line segment	Not evaluated	K. Ahmet, 2005
P-33-029055	-	Historic	Single-family property	Not eligible	D. Ballester, 2019
MV-S-001	-	Historic	Trash scatter	Not eligible	K. Montifolca and A. Giacinto 2022
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Area					
P-33-000790	CA-RIV-000790	Prehistoric	Campsite	Not evaluated	M. Lerch, 1982
P-33-000794	CA-RIV-000794	Prehistoric, Historic	Metate, ceramic scatter, and historic glass	Not evaluated	G. Smith, N.D.
P-33-003183	CA-RIV-003183	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features	Not evaluated	A. York, 1987
P-33-003448	CA-RIV-003448	Historic	Refuse scatter and cement foundation	Not evaluated	R. Apple, T. Wahoff, and K. Norwood, 1988
P-33-003449	CA-RIV-003449	Historic	Refuse scatter, concrete foundation	Not evaluated	R. Apple, T. Wahoff, and K. Norwood, 1988
P-33-004115	CA-RIV-004115	Historic	Concrete foundations	Not evaluated	R. Laska and M. Swanson, 1990
P-33-005996	CA-RIV-005663H	Historic	Foundation remains, household refuse scatter	Not evaluated	J. James and J. Schmidt, 1994
P-33-007293	-	Historic	Single-family property	Not evaluated	N. Haskell, 1983
P-33-007296	-	Historic	Singleton Woodhouse Ranch	Not evaluated	N. Haskell, 1983
P-33-009476	-	Historic	Noble's Ranch	Point of Historical Interest	1968
P-33-009498	CA-RIV-006381	Historic	Union Pacific Railroad/Southern Pacific Railroad	Not eligible	S. Ashkar, 1999

Table 3. EIC Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Significance Criteria	Citation
P-33-012643	-	Historic	Isolate: amethyst glass bottle	Isolate: not eligible	R. Apple, T. Wahoff, and K. Norwood, 1988
P-33-012644	-	Historic	Glass scatter	Not evaluated	R. Apple, T. Wahoff, and K. Norwood, 1988
P-33-013713	-	Historic	Sandalwood Road Ranch	Not eligible	R. Goodwin, 2004
P-33-013714	-	Historic	Cirivello Ranch	Not eligible	R. Goodwin, 2004
P-33-013715	-	Historic	Lost Canyon House	Not eligible	R. Goodwin, 2004
P-33-013716	-	Historic	Sunbar Ranch	Not eligible	R. Goodwin, 2004
P-33-013718	CA-RIV-007516	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Not evaluated	N. Lawson, 2004
P-33-013719	-	Historic	Single-family property	Not eligible	R. Goodwin, 2004
P-33-013721	-	Historic	Single-family property	Not eligible	R. Goodwin, 2004
P-33-013723	-	Historic	Isolate: fuel can	Isolate: not eligible	N. Lawson, 2004
P-33-013724	-	Historic	Isolate: pestle	Isolate: not eligible	N. Lawson, 2004
P-33-014866	CA-RIV-007921	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated	R. Goodwin, 2004
P-33-014867	CA-RIV-007922	Historic	Single-family property	Not eligible	C. Tibbet, 2005
P-33-014868	CA-RIV-007923	Historic	Single-family property	Not evaluated	C. Tibbet, 2005
P-33-014999	CA-RIV-007972	Historic	Refuse deposit	Not evaluated	R. Goodwin, 2004
P-33-015000	-	Historic	Will Singleton Residence and Farm	CRHR Criteria B and D	R. Goodwin, J. Marvin and N. Lawson, 2004
P-33-015001	CA-RIV-007973	Historic	Singleton Dump	CRHR Criterion 4	R. Goodwin, 2004
P-33-015002	-	Historic	Singleton Ranch Irrigation and Water Transportation	Not evaluated	R. Goodwin, J. Marvin and N. Lawson, 2004
P-33-015004	-	Historic	Singleton Ranch District	CRHR Criterion 4	J. Marvin and R. Goodwin, 2004

Table 3. EIC Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Significance Criteria	Citation
P-33-015299	-	Historic	Isolate: glass fragment	Isolate: not eligible	K. Ahmet, 2005
P-33-015720	CA-RIV-008189	Historic	San Timoteo Canyon Road	Not eligible	Applied Earthworks, 2017
P-33-015850	CA-RIV-008230	Historic	Single-family property	Not evaluated	M. Aron and D. Ewers, 2007
P-33-016792	-	Historic	Single-family property	Not eligible	B. Taniguchi, L. Gallegos, and C. Taniguchi, 2006
P-33-016793	-	Historic	Single-family property	Not eligible	B. Taniguchi, L. Gallegos, and C. Taniguchi, 2006
P-33-017258		Historic	Single-family property	Not eligible	B. Tang and J. Smallwood, 2008
P-33-023484	-	Historic	Southern California Edison Memphis 12kV Distribution Line	Not eligible	A. Williams, 2014
P-33-023900	-	Historic	Calimesa Creek concrete storm drain	Not eligible	R. White, 2014
P-33-023962	-	Prehistoric	Isolate: handstone fragment	Isolate: not eligible	S. Velasquez, 2012
P-33-023963	-	Historic	Isolate: cobbles	Isolate: not eligible	S. Velasquez, 2012
P-33-023964	-	Historic	Road segment	Not evaluated	S. Velasquez, 2012
P-33-023965	-	Historic	Ranch Road segment	Not evaluated	S. Velasquez, 2012
P-33-023966	-	Historic	Fence line	Not evaluated	S. Velasquez, 2012
P-33-023967	-	Historic	Fence line	Not evaluated	S. Velasquez, 2012

4.1.2.2 SCCIC Results

Based upon the SCCIC records search, 18 cultural resources have been previously recorded within 1-mile of the Project area (Table 4). Of the 18 resources, eight are prehistoric resources, one is a prehistoric isolate; and nine are historic period resources. None of the resources are located within the Project area nor would they be impacted

by the Project or the off-site improvement areas. Table 4 summarizes the resources identified during the records search. The results of the records search and all DPR forms are included in Confidential Appendix A.

Table 4. SCCIC Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Significance Criteria	Citation	In/ Out of Project Area
P-36-000913	CA-SBR-000913	Prehistoric	Trail, pottery sherds, handstones, lithic scatter	Not evaluated	B. Love, B. Tang, and M. Hogan, 1999	Out
P-36-000915	CA-SBR-000915	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; discoidals	Not evaluated	B. McDougall, B. Lichtenstein, B Gothar, 2006	Out
P-36-002624	CA-SBR-002624	Prehistoric	Metates	Not evaluated	N/A	Out
P-36-003841	CA-SBR-003841	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Not evaluated	N. Leonard, 1979	Out
P-36-006118	CA-SBR-006118H	Historic	Adobe residence and deposits	Historical Landmark	W. Savage, 1959	Out
P-36-010822	CA-SBR-010822H	Historic	Drainage pipe	Not eligible	D. Ballester, 20002	Out
P-36-012600	CA-SBR-012327H	Historic	Standing structure	Not evaluated	D. McDougall and B. Gothar, 2005	Out
P-36-012601	CA-SBR-012328H	Historic	Concrete dam	Not evaluated	D. McDougall and B. Gothar, 2005	Out
P-36-012602	CA-SBR-012329	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, habitation debris	Not evaluated	B. McDougall, B. Lichtenstein, B Gothar, 2006	Out
P-36-012603	CA-SBR-012330H	Historic	Remnants of cattle ranch	Not evaluated	B. Sheets and K. McLean, 2006	Out
P-36-012604	CA-SBR-012331	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Not evaluated	B. McDougall, B. Lichtenstein, B Gothar, 2006	Out
P-36-012605	CA-SBR-012332	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Not evaluated	B. McDougall, B. Lichtenstein, B Gothar, 2006	Out
P-36-012606	CA-SBR-012333	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not evaluated	B. Sheets and K. McLean, 2006	Out
P-36-012607	CA-SBR-012334H	Historic	Reservoir, rain tunnel, earthen dam, spillway	Not evaluated	M. Kile and B. Gothar, 2006	Out

Table 4. SCCIC Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Area

P-36-012608	CA-SBR-012335H	Historic	Pump house	Not evaluated	M. Kile and B. Gothar, 2006	Out
P-36-012836	-	Historic	Single family property; bar and grill	Not eligible	J. Marvin, 2002	Out
P-36-023465	-	Historic	Refuse dump	Not eligible	T. Jacquemain, 2010	Out
P-36-060205	-	Prehistoric	Isolate; handstone	Not eligible	J. Goodman and M. Swanson, 1988	Out

4.1.3 Historic Map Review

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to understand the development of the Project area and surrounding Project area. Maps were available from 1938 to 2020 (NETR 2023). The 1938 historic aerial shows that the Project area was undeveloped, however, the western section was largely utilized for agricultural purposes and the eastern section of the property was graded. A structure likely related to P-33-013993 (water retention features) is observed within the southwestern section of the Project area. The 1959 historic aerial reveals more grading within the Project area. Structures related to the water retention features (P-33-013993) are observed within the southwestern section of the Project area. The Shutt hog farm, aqueduct, and rows of olive trees (P-33-013994) are observed in the northcentral section of the Project area. The concrete reservoir (P-33-013992) is observed on the 1978 aerial. By the 1996 aerial, the structures related to the Shutt hog farm (P-33-013994) and cistern (P-33-013993) are no longer observed, however, the structure likely related to the concrete house slab (P-33-013995) is still observed. On the 2005 aerial, concrete piles are observed within the boundaries of P-33-013995. Construction of Mesa Verde Middle School to the northeast is observed. A dirt road (now Mustang Way) is visible to the north and east of the Project area, south of Mesa Verde Middle School. The 2009 aerial shows Mustang Way as being paved, and the construction of Mesa Verde Middle School is complete. On the 2020 aerial, piles of concrete are observed within the boundaries of P-33-013995 and two rows of concrete where the aqueduct from P-33-013994 are also observed.

Historic topographic (topo) maps of the Project area were reviewed (earliest map available is 1901). The topo maps reveal blue line streams within the Project area. The water feature (P-33-013995), the Shutt family hog farm (P-33-013994), and a structure likely related to the concrete house slab (P-33-013995) are observed on the 1953 topo map. A structure where the cistern (P-33-013993) is located is observed on the 1963 topo map. On the 1967 topo map, the area where P-33-013993 is located is labeled as “well.”

Overall, the historic aerial photographs and topo maps reveal that the Project area was used for agricultural and residential purposes, and that historic-age structures used to exist within the Project area but now exist as piles of ruin and concrete, however, some of the historic period water features still exist within the Project area.

4.1.4 Geotechnical Review

Petra Geotechnical, Inc. (Petra) prepared a preliminary geotechnical investigation for Phase 1 of the Mesa Verde Project in 2014 (Petra 2014). A total of nine exploratory hollow-stem auger borings to depths ranging from 30 feet to 60 feet, and 34 exploratory backhoe test pits to depths ranging from 5 feet to 20.5 feet were excavated in 2013. San Timoteo Formation underlies the entire site. The San Timoteo Formation is overlain by young Quaternary alluvium in the canyons and gullies. The canyons and valleys contain young alluvium of probably Holocene age; is relatively thin in small tributary canyons and thicker in the larger drainages and canyon mouths. The arroyos in the narrower parts of the valleys have a thickness of 5 feet to 20 feet, and the larger canyons have about 40 feet of alluvium (Petra Corporation 2014).

4.2 Pedestrian Survey

Ground surface visibility was poor (>25%) within areas containing dense vegetation. Vegetation covered approximately 80% of the Project area and consisted of non-native grasses, foxtails, and thistle. Oaks and olive trees were also observed within the Project area. Slopes exceeding 25% were not subject to intensive-level survey and a mixed approach (opportunistic survey) was utilized, selectively examining terraces, ridges, and cut banks where possible. In general, steep slopes are not suitable to support the presence of archaeological site or cultural resource deposits because they lack the soil stability to allow soils to develop and persist over time.

The survey confirmed the presence of five previously recorded historic period resources within the Project area including: a concrete reservoir (P-33-013992); water retention features (P-33-013993); remnants of a hog farm (P-33-013994); a concrete house slab and parking apron remnant (P-33-013995); and a trash scatter (MV-S-001).

In addition, six new historic period cultural resources were identified within the Project area including: a drainage pipe feature (MV-S-002); refuse dump (MV-S-003); drainage pipe feature (MV-S-004); drainage pipe feature (MV-S-005); concrete foundations with pipes (MV-S-006); drainage pipe feature (MV-S-007); and one prehistoric isolate consisting of two shell fragments (MV-I-001).

4.2.1 Field Results

Based on EIC and SCCIC results, seven previously recorded historic period resources were anticipated to be present within the Project area during the pedestrian survey (Table 5). Two resources; P-33-015300 (electrical utility line segment) and P-33-029055 (single-family property); are considered built environment resources and will be addressed in the Project’s Built Environment Report (Frank et al. 2024), therefore, five historic period archaeological resources were revisited during the pedestrian survey. Cultural resource locations can be seen on Confidential Figure 5 (included in Confidential Appendix B) and on individual site sketch maps in the site forms (Confidential Appendix B).

Table 5. Field Results

Primary/ Temporary ID	Trinomial	Period	Description	Dimensions	Revisited?
P-33-013992	-	Historic	Concrete reservoir	15 ft x 15 ft	Yes

Table 5. Field Results

Primary/ Temporary ID	Trinomial	Period	Description	Dimensions	Revisited?
P-33-013993	-	Historic	Water retention features: defunct well, concrete cistern, earthen reservoir	225 ft x 200 ft	Yes
P-33-013994	-	Historic	Remnants of small dispersed hog farm	7.5 acres	Yes
P-33-013995	-	Historic	Concrete house slab and parking apron remnant	30 m x 30 m	Yes
MV-S-001	-	Historic	Trash scatter	56 ft x 29.5 ft	Yes

4.2.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Area

P-33-013992

P-33-013992 was recorded in 2005 by L. White as a water retention feature consisting of a small concrete reservoir, square in shape and measures 15 ft x 15 ft and 4 ft tall. It is made from fieldstone skinned with cement, and the interior is lined with cement. The reservoir was noted as being a typical reservoir for the region, in fair condition, likely dates to the early 1950's, and does not appear eligible for the CRHR since it is not unique in its design or construction (White and White 2005). The site was revisited in 2015 by Brian F. Smith and Associates, and the cement reservoir was not observed, however, pieces of broken concrete and a small scatter of non-diagnostic ironstone ceramic fragments were located in the vicinity (Kraft and Smith 2016). It was concluded that most of the features have been damaged or removed, it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigations, and it was determined that the recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential of the site (Kraft and Smith 2016).

Dudek revisited the site for the Project in 2023. The site appears to be in the same condition as previously recorded by the 2015 survey. The cement reservoir was not observed; three pieces of broken concrete were identified north of the dirt road located in the southern section of the site (Figure 4), however, the scatter of non-diagnostic ironstone ceramic fragments were not relocated within the vicinity. Dudek concurs that most of the features have been damaged or removed, it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigations, and that the recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential of the site (Kraft and Smith 2016).

Figure 4. Overview of the previously recorded location of P-33-013992, concrete fragments, facing north.



P-33-013993

P-33-013993 was recorded in 2005 by L. White as a defunct well, cistern, and earthen reservoir. The reservoir measures 225 ft x 200 ft and is 6 ft deep (White and White 2005). The water retention features likely dates to the early 1950's and supplied water to livestock (White and White 2005). The site was revisited in 2015 by Brian F. Smith and Associates, and the remains of the well pump were located within a corrugated metal shed (Kraft and Smith 2016). The earthen reservoir was relocated, however, the cement cistern was not relocated, and an area of broken concrete was observed south of the eastern reservoir along Shady Brook Road (Kraft and Smith 2016). Most of the features have been damaged or removed, it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigations, and it was determined that the recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential of the site (Kraft and Smith 2016).

Dudek revisited the site for the Project in 2023. The site appears to be in the same condition as previously recorded by the 2015 survey. The earthen reservoir was observed west of Shady Brook Road, the remains of the defunct well shack were observed as burnt pieces of wood (Figure 5), however, the cement cistern was not observed. Some pieces of broken concrete were identified along Shady Brook Road. Dudek concurs that most of the features have

been damaged or removed, it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigations, and that the recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential of the site (Kraft and Smith 2016).

Figure 5. Overview of previously recorded P-33-013993, well pump remains, facing west.



P-33-013994

P-33-013994 was originally recorded in 2005 by L. White as the former location of the Shutt family hog farm that was in use through the 1960s. The historic period site consisted of the remnants of a small but dispersed hog farm covering approximately 7.5 acres; ruins included approximately 15 cement slabs, watering stations, small stables, a collapsed wood frame cabin, and a large metal water tank. The cement slabs had dates of 1953 and 1956 with the initials RV, RVS, EH, and EH Fink. These initials belong to Roy Vernon Shutt and E. Herman Fink (White and White 2005). The site was revisited by Brian F. Smith and Associates in 2015, and no standing structures were observed, and none of the cement slabs were found to be intact (Kraft and Smith 2016). Instead, various piles of concrete and wood were noted, along with two long rows of piled concrete located in the southwest section of the site that were likely the remnants of the cement aqueduct that was used to water the olive trees that were located in the southwest section of the site. It was concluded that due to the fact that most of the features have been

damaged or removed, or not relocated, little information can be gleaned from the previously recorded historic site, and it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigation given the lack of cultural materials present. The recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential for P-33-13994 and the site was recommended not eligible for the CRHR (Kraft and Smith 2016).

Dudek revisited P-33-013994 for the Project in 2023. The site appears to be in the same condition as previously recorded by the 2015 survey. Various piles of concrete (Figure 6) and wood were observed throughout the site. The two long rows of concrete were also observed in the southwestern section of the site. A burn pile of butchered hog bones was also identified within the site next to a pile of concrete in the center of the site. Approximately 12 concrete slabs of varying sizes (hog pens/leanto's, etc.) were identified within a drainage approximately 300 feet southeast of the easternmost pile of concrete; these slabs were likely dumped in the nearby drainage when the site was plowed. An additional component was noted during the survey, within the boundaries of the site, consisting of an approximately 15 ft-long retaining wall within the northwestern section of the site. The additional feature of a retaining wall does not change the previously evaluation of the site. Dudek concurs that most of the features have been damaged or removed, it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigations, that the recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential of the site, and that the site is not eligible for the CRHR (Kraft and Smith 2016).

Figure 6. Overview of previously recorded P-33-013994, pile of concrete, facing northeast.



P-33-013995

P-33-013995 was recorded in 2005 by L. White as a remnant of a 1940's concrete house slab and parking apron that has been incorporated into an adjoining modern house slab, modern block wall enclosure, modern decorative wall enclosure, modern storage building slab, propane tank, animal pens, and pipe corral. The feature measures 30 m x 30 m and it was noted that the residential complex as a whole burned, and the modern construction was never completed (White and White 2005). The site was revisited in 2015 by Brian F. Smith and Associates, and only the cement cistern and three- to four-inch intake and outlet pipes associated with the water containment structure were observed (Kraft and Smith 2016). The cistern was located on a north-facing slope of a ridge and was noted as being severely undermined and unstable due to erosion. None of the cement slabs were relocated, however, piles of concrete were observed in the vicinity (Kraft and Smith 2016). Most of the features have been damaged or removed and the information already obtained through the research efforts conducted during the recordation of the site and it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigations, and it was determined that the recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential of the site (Kraft and Smith 2016).

Dudek revisited the site for the Project in 2023. The site appears to be in the same condition as previously recorded by the 2015 survey. Various piles of concrete were observed and only the cement cistern (Figure 7), measuring 12 ft x 12 ft, was observed to the southeast of the site. Dudek concurs that most of the features have been damaged or removed, it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigations, and that the recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential of the site (Kraft and Smith 2016).

MV-S-001

MV-S-001 was recorded in 2022 by M. Murillo for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project. This site consists of a large scatter of domestic and agricultural/farmstead refuse, measuring approximately 56 ft x 29.5 ft. Artifacts noted include food and beverage consumer goods, kitchen-related artifacts, and farmstead items consisting of metal scraps, chicken wire, pull cans, a metal bucket, ceramic glass fragments, green glass fragments, white ceramic fragments, painted ceramic fragments, various crushed cans, unidentified metal fragments, and deteriorating asphalt. It was also noted that modern refuse/debris (e.g. asphalt, beer bottles, etc.) were intermixed with the site. The site is located in a drainage and erosion of the surrounding hills and the resulting deposition appear to have partially buried some of the artifacts. The site is also located near a dirt road. The location of this site combined with the presence of a dirt access road suggests that this site represents an expedient trash/refuse dumping event, a pattern of behavior well documented throughout the region. The volume of consumer goods, domestic household debris, and farmstead items noted with this site suggests that this is a secondary deposit of mid-to-late twentieth century domestic, agricultural/ farmstead, and consumer refuse. The refuse is likely related to the former Shutt family hog farm (P-33-013994) which is located approximately 300 meters northwest of the site. It was determined ineligible for the NRHP and CRHR (Montifolca and Giacinto 2022).

Dudek revisited the site in 2023 for the Project. The site appears to be in the same condition as previously recorded by the 2022 survey. Various piles of refuse were observed within a drainage (Figure 8) and erosion of the surrounding hills and the resulting deposition appear to have partially buried some of the artifacts. Dudek concurs that most of the information was already obtained through the research efforts conducted during the recordation of the site in 2022, and it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further

investigations. The recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential for P-33-13994 and the site was recommended not eligible for the CRHR (Montifolca and Giacinto 2022).

Figure 7. Overview of previously recorded P-33-013995, concrete reservoir, facing north.



Figure 8. Overview of previously recorded MV-S-001, pile of refuse, facing north.



4.2.3 Newly Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Area

A total of six new cultural resources are located within the Project area (Table 6). Confidential Appendix B contains site-specific information, including sketch maps and other relevant information on each site.

Table 6. Newly Recorded Cultural Resources Located within the Project Area

Primary/ Temporary ID	Trinomial	Period	Description	Dimensions
MV-S-002	-	Historic	Drainage pipe feature	19 ft x 5 ft
MV-S-003	-	Historic	Refuse dump	30 ft x 5 ft
MV-S-004	-	Historic	Drainage pipe feature	8 ft 4 in x 3 ft 4 in
MV-S-005	-	Historic	Drainage pipe feature	75 ft x 20 ft
MV-S-006	-	Historic	Concrete foundations with pipes	34 ft x 14 ft
MV-S-007	-	Historic	Drainage pipe feature	1 ft 8 in x 1 ft 4 in

MV-S-002

MV-S-002 is a historic period drainage pipe feature consisting of a prefabricated concrete block headwall measuring 5 ft long, 1 ft wide, and 1.5 ft in height with an open-faced metal drain measuring 2 ft wide and 19 ft long (Figure 9). The metal drain is connected to the concrete block headwall with rebar and lag screws and consists of seven pieces of riveted sheet metal. No markings, impressions, or inscriptions were observed upon any of the concrete blocks or metal sheets. No artifacts were found in association with this feature. The drainage pipe feature is oriented to the northwest towards the adjacent drainage. Soils consisted of loosely compacted light brown silt clay mixture. Vegetation consisted of non-native grasses. Oaks and olive trees were also observed nearby.

Figure 9. Overview MV-S-002, drainage pipe feature, facing north.



MV-S-003

MV-S-003 is a historic period scatter of domestic and agricultural/farmstead refuse, measuring 30 ft x 5 ft (Figure 10). Artifacts include food and beverage consumer goods, kitchen-related items, and agricultural/farmstead items. Approximately 55 artifacts were identified including approximately 27 metal scraps, 10 patina glass fragments, 2 aqua glass fragments, 8 opaque glass fragments, 2 brown glass fragments, one clear glass octagonal base (with the manufacture mark PGC^o embossed on base), one small clear bottle with maker's mark K7 embossed on base, one brown bottle (with NET CONTENTS 22 OZ embossed on side of bottle) with one seam, one round metal bolt, one truck frame measuring 15 feet, piles of concrete, and one rotor. The manufacture mark on the glass base is from Portland Glass CO. and was manufactured from 1920 to 1958. The site is located within a drainage and soils consisted of loosely compacted light brown alluvial soils. Vegetation consisted of non-native grasses. Modern refuse/debris including glass bottles and plastic were also intermixed with the site. Since the site is located in a drainage, erosion of the surrounding hills and the resulting deposition appear to have partially buried some of the artifacts. A dirt road is located north and west of the site, outside of the drainage. The location of this site combined with the presence of a dirt access road suggests that this site represents an event of expedient trash/refuse dumping event, a pattern of behavior well documented throughout the region. The volume of consumer goods,

domestic household debris, and farmstead items noted with this site suggests that this is a secondary deposit of mid-to-late twentieth century domestic, agricultural/ farmstead, and consumer refuse.

Figure 10. Overview of MV-S-003, refuse in a drainage, facing south.



MV-S-004

MV-S-004 a historic period drainage pipe feature consisting of a prefabricated concrete block headwall measuring 8 ft 4 in long, 3 ft 4 in wide, and 2 ft 3 in height (Figure 11). The concrete headwall feature is missing the riveted metal drain that is typically connected to the concrete headwall with rebar and/or lag screws. The date 1-1-51 was inscribed on the top of the feature. No other artifacts, historic or prehistoric, were identified in the surrounding vicinity of the site. Soils consisted of loosely compacted light brown silt clay mixture. Vegetation consisted of non-native grasses. Shrubs were also observed nearby.

Figure 11. Overview of MV-S-004, drainage pipe feature, facing north.



MV-S-005

MV-S-005 is a historic period drainage pipe feature measuring 70 ft (N/S) by 20 ft (E/W) consisting of a prefabricated concrete block headwall approximately 3.5 ft long, 0.5 ft wide, and 0.5 ft in height (Figure 12). The concrete headwall feature had a piece of broken metal pipe secured with rebar, measuring 1 ft 3 in long. The date 1-13-51 was inscribed on the top of the concrete. The remaining separated piece of the open-faced riveted sheet metal pipe was located 60 feet to the north and measured approximately 1 ft 4 in long, 1.5 ft wide, with a diameter of 2 ft. Soils consisted of loosely compacted light brown silt clay mixture. Vegetation consisted of non-native grasses. Oaks and olive trees were also observed nearby.

Figure 12. Overview of MV-S-005, drainage pipe feature, facing northeast.



MV-S-006

MV-S-006 is a historic period site consisting of two concrete features. Feature 1, a concrete foundation with pipes and Feature 2, a concrete foundation. Feature 1 is a concrete foundation measuring 6 ft x 6 ft with a pipe located in the center (Figure 13). The pipe has a diameter of 11 in, the base is 2 ft, the pipe to the southwest is 1 ft 6 in x 3.5 in. There is a pipe to the southwest measuring 1.5 ft x 2.75 in with a height of 1 ft. The thicker pipe to the northwest measures 0.5 ft x 4.5 in and a small pipe southwest of the foundation measures 7.5 in x 3.5 in. Two pieces of burnt wood are observed measuring 3 ft. 9 in x 8 in x 8 in and 2 ft x 6.5 in. Feature 2 is a concrete foundation located 13.5 ft southeast of Feature 1. The foundation measures 7 ft 8 in x 6 ft with a rectangular section cut out measuring 2 ft 1 in wide, 4 ft 9 in long, 6 in from the side. One rebar measuring 11 inches is located in the rectangular cut out along with three plastic pipes. A modern chain link fence is adjacent and north of Feature 2. Vegetation consisted of non-native grasses and oak trees. An access road is located to the north. A modern chain linked fence is located adjacent and between the features. Modern wires are located in a metal pipe in Feature 1 and modern plastic pipes are located in the rectangular hole in Feature 2.

Figure 13. Overview of MV-S-006, Feature 1, facing southwest.



MV-S-007

MV-S-007 is a metal drainage pipe identified along the western side of 7th Street (Figure 14). The pipe is double layered with riveted panels, and square bolts. The length of the pipe is 11 ft 8 in, the diameter of the inside pipe is 1 ft 1 in and the outside diameter is 1 ft 4 in. The metal panels measure 0.5 ft. No artifacts were found in association with this feature. The metal drainage pipe is oriented to the south towards the adjacent drainage. Vegetation consisted of non-native grasses and oak trees.

Figure 14. Overview of MV-S-007, drainage pipe adjacent to road, facing south.



4.2.4 Newly Recorded Isolate within the Project Area

Impacts to identified isolates would not result in a significant impact to cultural resources or the environment. Isolates are not considered to be significant under CEQA and do not require avoidance mitigation (PRC § 21083.2 and State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5). One isolate was identified within the Project area (Table 7).

Table 7. Newly Recorded Isolate within the Project Area

Primary/ Temporary ID	Trinomial	Period	Type	Description
MV-I-001	-	Prehistoric	Shell fragments	One <i>Chione</i> Sp. Fragment and one <i>Ostrea</i> Sp. Fragment

MV-I-001

The isolate consists of two likely prehistoric shell fragments consisting of one *Chione* Sp. Fragment and one *Ostrea* Sp. Fragment (Figure 15). Given that these shellfish species are associated with marine environments, and they are not present in sufficient quantities to likely be related to historic agricultural use, the most likely explanation for their presence is they were transported to this location by prehistoric indigenous inhabitants of this area. The isolate is located on a disturbed dirt access road surrounded by tall non-native grasses near the southern section of the Project area. Archaeologists raked aside grass and completed exploratory subsurface sampling in the surrounding area to confirm that there is no associated archaeological site or deposit. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA as it cannot answer important scientific research questions, nor is it the best available example of its type, or directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register. As an isolate it is not considered a potential “historical resource” under CEQA, is not significant under CEQA, and does not require further evaluation.

Figure 15. Overview of MV-I-001, shell fragments on access road, facing north.



5 Significance Evaluation Findings

This section summarizes the results and interpretation of the newly identified cultural resources within the proposed Project area. The current investigation identified six cultural resources consisting of a historic period refuse dump (MV-S-003); and five historic period drainage features (MV-S-002, MV-S-004, MV-S-005, MV-S-006, and MV-S-007). The six historic period cultural resources do not meet any of the criteria for listing on the CRHR.

5.1 CRHR Eligibility

The historic period resources recorded within the Project area (MV-S-002, MV-S-003, MV-S-004, MV-S-005, MV-S-006, and MV-S-007) were evaluated according to the CRHR criteria. Historical resources may be considered eligible for listing on the CRHR if they meeting one more of the following criteria identified in (PRC) Section 5024.1(c)(1–4):

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

5.1.1 Site MV-S-002 Evaluation

MV-S-002 is a historic period drainage feature with a concrete headwall and riveted metal pipe. No associated artifacts were identified within the vicinity of the feature. The construction date and subsequent history of this feature are unknown. MV-S-002 likely dates to the 1950s, as MV-S-004 and MV-S-005, also similarly constructed drainage features, were inscribed with dates from the 1950s. Little information can be gleaned from the resource and it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigation. Historical archival research determined that MV-S-002 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1). MV-S-002 is not associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2). MV-S-002 does not contain intact features or components of individual distinction, therefore, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). MV-S-002 is unlikely to have any depth as it was constructed on top of the surface and does not have the potential to provide information important to the history of the state or region (Criterion 4). Therefore, MV-S-002 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential for MV-S-002. Therefore, the site is not significant under CEQA, and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

5.1.2 Site MV-S-003 Evaluation

MV-S-003 is a scattered historic period refuse dump located within a drainage and adjacent to a dirt road which would have made it accessible for individuals passing by to dump refuse. No structure was identified in the vicinity which suggests that this site represents a trash/refuse dumping event. MV-S-003 is positioned within a drainage which allowed for the direct inspection of subsurface soil development. The area is not conducive to substantial burial of

additional refuse, and the inspection of observable material on the surface was sufficient to gain a representative sample of associated use and chronological data attributed to the material. MV-S-003 represents a secondary deposit of a twentieth century domestic and farmstead items. Little information can be gleaned from the refuse site and it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigation. Historical archival research determined that MV-S-003 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1). MV-S-003 is not associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2). MV-S-003 does not contain intact features or components of individual distinction, therefore, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). MV-S-003 is located in a drainage and erosion of the surrounding hills and the resulting deposition appear to have partially buried some of the artifacts. MV-S-003 is unlikely to have any depth as it was used as a dump site and does not have the potential to provide information important to the history of the state or region (Criterion 4). Therefore, MV-S-003 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential for MV-S-003. Therefore, the site is not significant under CEQA, and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

5.1.3 Site MV-S-004 Evaluation

MV-S-004 is a historic period drainage feature with a concrete headwall. No associated artifacts were identified within the vicinity of the feature. MV-S-004 dates to the 1950s, as the top of the concrete feature is inscribed with the date 1-1-51. Little information can be gleaned from the resource and it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigation. Historical archival research determined that MV-S-004 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1). MV-S-004 is not associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2). MV-S-004 does not contain intact features or components of individual distinction, therefore, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). MV-S-004 is unlikely to have any depth as it was constructed on top of the surface and does not have the potential to provide information important to the history of the state or region (Criterion 4). Therefore, MV-S-004 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential for MV-S-004. Therefore, the site is not significant under CEQA, and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

5.1.4 Site MV-S-005 Evaluation

MV-S-005 is a historic period drainage feature with a concrete headwall. No associated artifacts were identified within the vicinity of the feature. MV-S-005 dates to the 1950s, as the top of the concrete feature is inscribed with the date 1-13-51. Little information can be gleaned from the resource and it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigation. Historical archival research determined that MV-S-005 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1). MV-S-005 is not associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2). MV-S-005 does not contain intact features or components of individual distinction, therefore, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). MV-S-005 is unlikely to have any depth as it was constructed on top of the surface and does not have the potential to provide information important to the history of the state or region (Criterion 4). Therefore, MV-S-005 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The recordation of

the site has exhausted the research potential for MV-S-005. Therefore, the site is not significant under CEQA, and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

5.1.5 Site MV-S-006 Evaluation

MV-S-006 is a historic period site consisting of two concrete features. Feature 1 is a concrete foundation with pipes, and Feature 2 is a concrete foundation. No associated artifacts were identified within the vicinity of the features. The construction date and subsequent history of the features are unknown. The features are not clearly observed on historic aerials due to heavy vegetation within its vicinity. Little information can be gleaned from the site and it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigation. Historical archival research determined that MV-S-006 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1). MV-S-006 is not associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2). MV-S-006 does not contain intact features or components of individual distinction, therefore, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). MV-S-006 is unlikely to have any depth as it was constructed on top of the surface and does not have the potential to provide information important to the history of the state or region (Criterion 4). Therefore, MV-S-006 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential for MV-S-006. Therefore, the site is not significant under CEQA, and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

5.1.6 Site MV-S-007 Evaluation

MV-S-007 is a historic period metal drainage feature. No associated artifacts were identified within the vicinity of the feature. The construction date and subsequent history of the feature is unknown. It may date to the mid-1960s to the 1970s, when 7th Street was being developed. Little information can be gleaned from the resource and it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further investigation. Historical archival research determined that MV-S-007 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1). MV-S-007 is not associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2). MV-S-007 does not contain intact features or components of individual distinction, therefore, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). MV-S-007 is unlikely to have any depth as it was constructed on top of the surface and does not have the potential to provide information important to the history of the state or region (Criterion 4). Therefore, MV-S-007 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential for MV-S-007. Therefore, the site is not significant under CEQA, and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

5.1.7 Summary

Dudek recorded and evaluated MV-S-002, MV-S-003, MV-S-004, MV-S-005, MV-S-006, and MV-S-007. It was determined that the recording of these resources provided sufficient information to determine that these resources do not possess any further research potential and it was recommended that MV-S-002, MV-S-003, MV-S-004, MV-S-005, MV-S-006, and MV-S-007, are not eligible for listing on the CRHR. Therefore, MV-S-002, MV-S-003, MV-S-004, MV-S-005, MV-S-006, and MV-S-007 are not significant under CEQA.

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6 Summary of Findings and Management Recommendations

The Project is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 1 (SPA 13-01) that was previously adopted in 2007 and subsequently amended in 2017 and would permit a maximum of 3,650 residential units and includes single-family detached, single-family attached, and multi-family units. The Project also includes employment-based land uses (Mixed-Use and Business/Industrial), two elementary school sites, open space and public/private parks, utility infrastructure, and roadways.

The intensive level pedestrian survey confirmed the presence of five previously recorded historic period archaeological resources within the Project area including a concrete reservoir (P-33-013992); water retention features (P-33-013993); remnants of a hog farm (P-33-013994); a concrete house slab and parking apron remnant (P-33-013995); and a trash scatter (MV-S-001). These five resources all appeared to be in the same condition as when they were last recorded. These five resources were previously evaluated and recommended to not be eligible for listing on the CRHR. Two historic period resources, an electric utility line segment (P-33-015300) and a single-family property (P-33-029055), are considered built environment resources and will be addressed in the Project's Built Environment Report (Frank et al. 2024).

In addition, six new historic period cultural resources were identified within the Project area including: a drainage pipe feature (MV-S-002); refuse dump (MV-S-003); drainage pipe feature (MV-S-004); drainage pipe feature (MV-S-005); concrete foundations (MV-S-006); drainage pipe feature (MV-S-007); and one prehistoric isolate consisting of two shell fragments (MV-I-001). All newly identified sites (MV-S-002, MV-S-003, MV-S-004, MV-S-005, MV-S-006, and MV-S-007) that would be impacted by the Project were formally evaluated under CEQA. The six historic period resources were recorded and evaluated. It was determined that the recording of these resources provided sufficient information to determine that these resources do not possess any further research potential. None of the evaluated resources are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; none are associated with the lives of persons important in our past; embodies the characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represents a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. MV-S-002, MV-S-003, MV-S-004, MV-S-005, MV-S-006, and MV-S-007 are not eligible for listing on the CRHR and are not significant under CEQA. As an isolate, MV-I-001 does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR. Isolates are not considered potential "historical resources" under CEQA, is not significant under CEQA, and does not require further evaluation.

Based on the presence of cultural resources within the Project area, there is a potential for undiscovered buried cultural resources to be impacted by the Project. The following mitigation measures are recommended to ensure that unknown cultural resources that are inadvertently encountered during Project implementation are assessed, evaluated (if necessary) and treated in accordance with CEQA

MM-CUL-1 Tribal Monitoring Agreement. Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the developer/permit applicant shall enter into agreement(s) with the Consulting Tribe(s) who elected for tribal monitor(s). A rotating tribal monitoring schedule shall be developed in coordination with the

Consulting Tribe(s) and the developer/permit applicant. In conjunction with the archaeological monitor(s), the tribal monitor(s) shall attend the pregrading meeting with the contractors to provide cultural sensitivity training for all construction personnel.

- MM-CUL-2 **Number of Monitors:** An adequate number of tribal monitor(s) and archaeologists shall be on-site during all initial ground-disturbing activities and excavation of each portion of the project, including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading, and trenching. If more than one tribe chooses to consult on the project, tribal monitoring shall be conducted on a rotating schedule. In conjunction with the archaeological monitor(s), the tribal monitor(s) will have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural or tribal resources.
- MM-CUL-3. **Retention of an Archaeologist.** Prior to issuance of grading permits: The applicant/developer shall provide evidence to the City of Calimesa that a professional archaeologist (Project Archaeologist) has been contracted to implement a Cultural Resource Monitoring Program. A Cultural Resource Implementation Plan (CRIP) shall be developed that addresses the details of all activities and provides procedures that must be followed in order to reduce the impacts to cultural and historic resources to a level that is less than significant as well as address potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources associated with this project. The CRIP shall allow for tribal monitors representing the non-monitoring Consulting Tribes for the remainder of the project, should they elect to place a monitor on-site if significant Tribal Cultural Resources are uncovered during project implementation. A fully executed copy of the contract and a copy of the CRIP shall be provided to the City to ensure compliance with this condition of approval. Working directly under the Project Archaeologist, an adequate number of qualified Archaeological Monitors shall be present to ensure that all earth moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities for areas to be monitored including off-site improvements. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist.
- MM-CUL-4 **Contractor Education Program.** The Project Archaeologist and the Native American representatives from the Consulting Tribe(s) shall attend a preconstruction meeting. As part of that meeting, archaeological representatives and the Consulting Tribe(s) will provide a contractor education program to inform all parties participating in the grading of the property and subsequent construction phases of the sensitivity of the area to local Native American tribes and the potential to discover important prehistoric and historic deposits during grading. This is a mandatory training meeting and all construction personnel must attend prior to beginning work on the project. A sign-in sheet of attendees of this training shall be included within the final archaeological monitoring report submitted to the City.
- MM-CUL-5 **Discovery of Unanticipated Resources.** If an unanticipated cultural resource(s) is discovered, work shall stop within a 60-foot perimeter of the discovery and an environmentally sensitive area physical demarcation/barrier constructed. All work shall be diverted away from the vicinity of the find, so that the find can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and tribal monitor(s). The archaeologist shall notify the City of Calimesa and Consulting Tribe(s) of said discovery. The Project

Archaeologist, in consultation with the City of Calimesa and the Consulting Tribe(s), shall determine the significance of the discovered resource. A recommendation for the treatment and disposition of the cultural resource shall be made by the Project Archaeologist and be submitted to the Lead Agency for review and approval. A meeting shall be convened between the Developer, the Project Archaeologist, the Native American tribal representative from Consulting Tribe(s) (or other appropriate ethnic/cultural group representative), and the City of Calimesa to discuss any discovery that is determined to be significant. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made, with the concurrence of the City of Calimesa, as to the appropriate treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the significant cultural resource. Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.

MM-CUL-6 **Discovery of Human Remains.** In the event that any human remains are discovered within the project area, ground-disturbing activities shall be suspended within a 100 feet-radius of the human remains and/or accompanying funerary objects and an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier constructed. There is to be no entry into the ESA by any unauthorized person; no photographs are to be taken.

The Project Archaeologist or on-site lead/foreman shall then immediately notify the Consulting Tribes, the Developer, and the Lead Agency. The Lead Agency and the Developer shall then immediately contact the Riverside County Coroner regarding the discovery. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c). The NAHC-identified Most Likely Descendant (MLD), shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and funerary objects shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity. The MLD, Lead Agency, and landowner agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes. The MLD shall complete its inspection and make recommendations within forty-eight (48) hours of the site visit, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98.

Reburial of human remains and/or funerary objects (those artifacts associated with any human remains or funerary rites) shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The MLD, in consultation with the landowner, shall make the final discretionary recommendation regarding their requests as to the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains and funerary objects.

It is understood by all Parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, all Parties, and the Lead Agency (s) will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r).

MM-CUL-7 **Non-Disclosure of Reburial Location.** It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or associated grave goods shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code 6254 (r), parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code 6254 (r).

MM-CUL-8 **Final Disposition of Collected Resources.** In the event that cultural/tribal resources are identified during ground-disturbing activities, prior to grading permit final inspection, the landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources that are unearthed on the Project property during any ground-disturbing activities.

Historic Resources- all historic archaeological materials recovered during the archaeological investigations shall be curated at the Western Science Center, a Riverside County curation facility that meets State Resources Department Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Resources ensuring access and use pursuant to the Guidelines Prehistoric Resources- One of the following treatments shall be applied.

a. Reburial of the resources on the Project property as outlined in the CRIP. The measures for reburial shall include, at least, the following:

Measures to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial shall not occur until all required cataloguing, analysis and studies have been completed on the cultural resources, with an exception that sacred items, and Native American human remains are excluded. Any reburial processes shall be culturally appropriate. Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the confidential Phase IV Report. The Phase IV Report shall be filed with the City under a confidential cover and not subject to a Public Records Request.

b. If reburial is not agreed upon by the Consulting Tribes then the resources shall be curated at a culturally appropriate manner at a curation facility that meets State Resources Department Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Resources ensuring access and use pursuant to the Guidelines. The collection and associated records shall be transferred, including title, and are to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence of curation in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that subject archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid, shall be provided by the landowner to the City. There shall be no destructive or invasive testing on sacred items, burial goods and Native American human remains.

MM-CUL-9 **Reporting.** Prior to the grading permit final inspection, in accordance with City of Calimesa reporting requirements, a Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report shall be submitted that complies with the City of Calimesa Planning Department's requirements for such reports for all ground-disturbing activities associated with this grading permit. The report shall include results of any archaeological investigations required during grading, as well as evidence of the required cultural sensitivity training for the construction staff held during the required pregrading meeting

and evidence that any artifacts have been treated in accordance with procedures stipulated in the CRIP. All draft records/reports containing the significance and treatment findings and data recovery results shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist and submitted to the Lead Agency and the Consulting Tribes for their review and comment. After approval from all parties, the final reports and site/isolate records are to be submitted to the local CHRIS Information Center, the Lead Agency, and Consulting Tribes

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National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

Authors:	Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA, Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA, Brad Comeau, MSc, RPA, and Micah Hale, PhD, RPA
Firm:	Dudek
Project Proponent:	Mesa Verde Owner, LLC
Report Date:	February 2025
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 2 Project, City of Calimesa, California
Type of Study:	Inventory and Evaluation
Updated Sites:	P-33-013992, P-33-013993, P-33-013994, P-33-013995, MV-S-001
New Sites:	MV-S-002, MV-S-003, MV-S-004, MV-S-005, MV-S-006, MV-S-007, MV-I-001
USGS Quads:	El Casco and Yucaipa, CA 7.5', T2S, R2W, Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23
Acreage:	1463.1-acre
Keywords:	Intensive Pedestrian Survey; Positive; City of Calimesa; Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 2, P-33-013992, P-33-013993, P-33-013994, P-33-013995, P-33-15300, MV-S-001, MV-S-002, MV-S-003, MV-S-004, MV-S-005, MV-S-006, MV-S-007, MV-I-001, Historic period refuse, Historic period drainage features, Prehistoric shell fragments, Isolate, Inventory, Evaluation, Not CRHR-eligible, Not significant under CEQA

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Appendix A

(Confidential) EIC and SCCIC Records Search Results

Appendix B

(Confidential) Resources Location Map and DPR Forms

Appendix C

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

From: Keshia Montifolca
Sent: Friday, May 6, 2022 2:55 PM
To: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Cc: Adam Giacinto
Subject: Sacred Lands Search - Mesa Verde Project (14341.02)
Attachments: Sacred Lands File Contact Form - Mesa Verde.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi,

Please see attached for a Sacred Lands File Search request for the Mesa Verde Project (13384). Let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.

Thank you!

Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

605 Third Street, Encinitas, CA 92024
O: 619.949.3082 C: 619.372.6255
www.dudek.com

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Please consider the environment before printing this email. ?

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Mesa Verde Project (14341.02)
County: Riverside, San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle

Name: El Casco, Redlands, Sunnymead, Yucaipa
Township: 2S Range: 2W Section(s): 3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28

Company/Firm/Agency:

Dudek

Contact Person: Keshia Montifolca
Street Address: 605 Third Street
City: Encinitas, CA Zip: 92024
Phone: (619) 949-3082 Extension: _____
Fax: _____
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Project Description:

The proposed project would consist of a residential development of single-family detached homes.

Project Location Map is attached

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 8, 2022

Keshia Montifolca
DUDEK

Via Email to: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Re: Mesa Verde (14341.02) Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties

Dear Ms. Montifolca:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Morongo Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino, Riverside Counties
6/8/2022**

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

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

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

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

Pechanga Band of 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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

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 Mesa Verde (14341.02) Project, San Bernardino, Riverside Counties.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino, Riverside Counties
6/8/2022**

Pechanga Band of Indians

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

***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@quechantrib
e.com

***San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians***

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-
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

***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
Isaul@santarosa-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

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

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

***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

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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino, Riverside Counties
6/8/2022

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Mesa Verde (14341.02) Project, San Bernardino, Riverside Counties.

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Mr. Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Grubbe,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

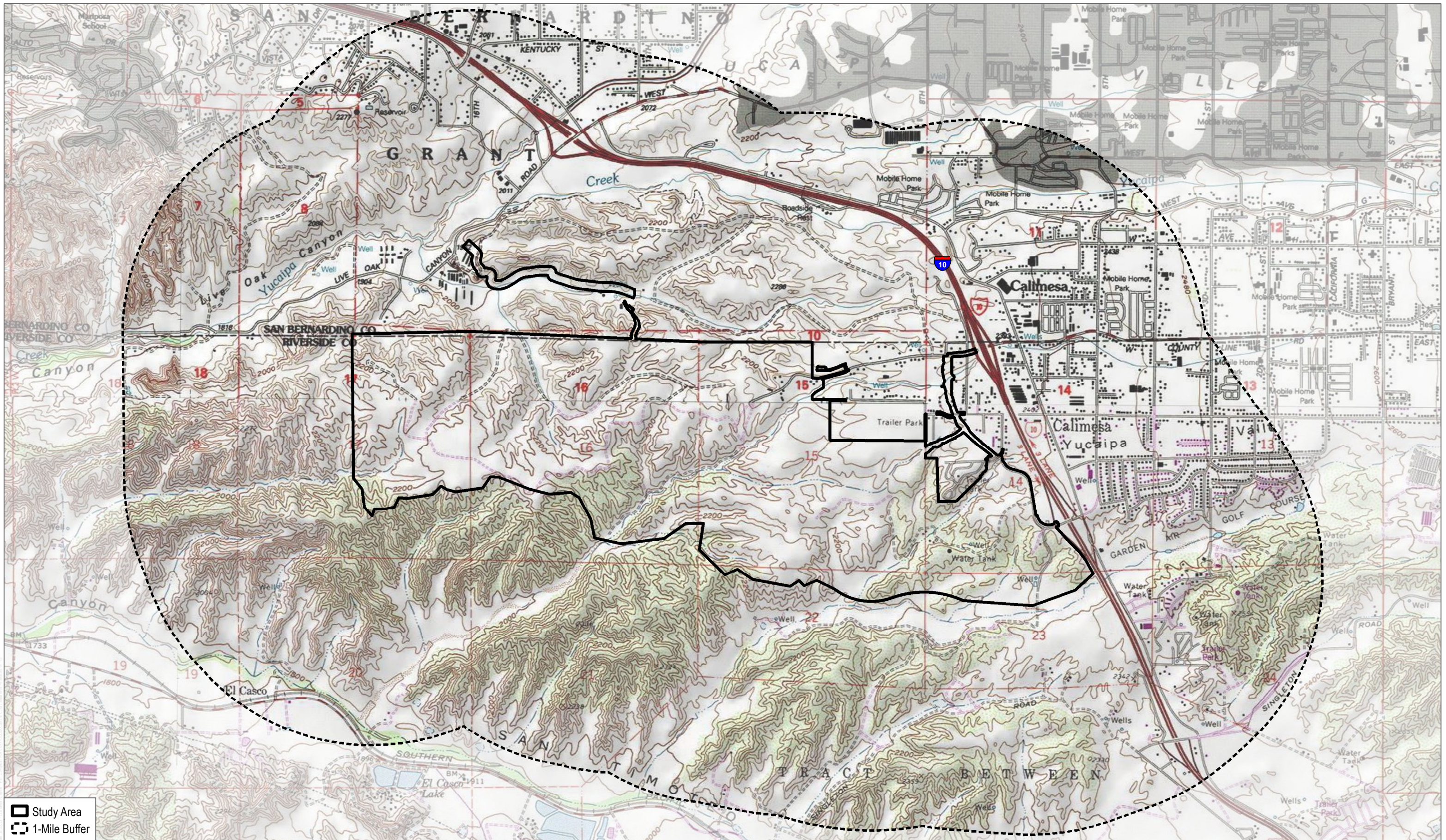
The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. This letter does not constitute formal government to government consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill 52.

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com



SOURCE: Hunsaker 2022: USGS 705-Minute Series El Casco, Redlands, Sunnymead, Yucaipa Quadrangles
 Township 2S / Range 2W / Sections 08, 09, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28



FIGURE 1
 Records Search
 Mesa Verde

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Ms. Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Ms. Amanda Vance, Chairperson
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA 92236

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Ms. Vance,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Mr. Doug Welmas, Chairperson
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA 92203

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Welmas,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Mr. Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA 92539

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Salgado,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Salas,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Chapparosa,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Ms. Ann Brierty, THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Ms. Brierty,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Mr. Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Martin,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Ms. Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, CA 92059

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Ms. Gaughen,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Mr. Mark Macarro, Chairperson
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Macarro,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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March 31, 2023

14341.04

Mr. Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Macarro,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. This letter does not constitute formal government to government consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill 52.

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Ms. Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Ms. McCormick,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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March 31, 2023

14341.04

Mr. Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Scott,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

March 31, 2023

14341.04

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Hamilton,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Mr. John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
Ramona Band of Cahuilla
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Gomez,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Mr. Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Mazzetti,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Ms. Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Ms. Madrigal,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Ms. Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Ms. Mauck,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Ms. Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Ms. Redner,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Mr. Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 343
Patton, CA 92369

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Walker,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

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Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Mr. Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 343
Patton, CA 92369

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Cochrane,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,



Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Mr. Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Vivanco,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (619) 949-3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

March 31, 2023

14341.04

Cultural Committee
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in
Calimesa, California

Dear Cultural Committee,

The proposed Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project (Project) is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan adopted in 2007 and amended in 2017. The entire Specific Plan Area encompasses approximately 1,463.1 acres and is generally bounded on the east by Interstate 10, on the north by the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line, and on the south by Garden Air Wash, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, California. The Project would continue to implement a range of uses on the Project site, including residential, commercial space, elementary schools, parks, and open space. The Project falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of Township 2 South, Range 2 West of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
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AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236
Telephone: (760) 398-4722
Fax (760) 369-7161
Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance
Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin
Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin

Date: 04/03/2023

Dear: Keshia Montifolca, M.A
Archaeologist

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in Calimesa, California

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Geramy Martin

Geramy Martin, Tribal Secretary
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians



03-038-2017-002

April 04, 2023

[VIA EMAIL TO:kmontifolca@dudek.com]

Dudek

Ms. Keshia Montifolca

605 Third Street

Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project

Dear Ms. Keshia Montifolca,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Mesa Verde Specific Amendment project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- *A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 423-3485. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Xitlaly Madrigal

Cultural Resources Analyst

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

AGUA CALIENTE BAND

OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

Keshia Montifolca

From: Jill McCormick <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 12, 2023 10:57 AM
To: Keshia Montifolca
Subject: Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in Calimesa, CA

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

*Thank you,
H. Jill McCormick, M.A.*

Quechan Indian Tribe
Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366-1899
Office: 760-572-2423
Cell: 928-261-0254
E-mail: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com



Mesa Verde NAHC Information Letters:

On April 14, 2023 at 3:00 pm, received a call from Paul Macarro from the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians. He stated that the Mesa Verde Project is just outside their Ancestral territory and that they would defer to Morongo, Soboba, and/or San Manuel.

Keshia Montifolca

From: Deneen Pelton <DPelton@rincon-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, April 17, 2023 3:29 PM
To: Keshia Montifolca
Cc: Cheryl Madrigal; Shuuluk Linton
Subject: Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment

Greetings,

This email is written on behalf of Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, ("Rincon Band" or "Band"), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government.

The Band has received the notification for the above referenced project. The location identified within project documents is not within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI).

At this time, we have no additional information to provide. We recommend that you directly contact a Tribe that is closer to the project and may have pertinent information.

Thank you for submitting this project for Tribal review. If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749-1092 or via electronic mail at crd@rincon-nsn.gov.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Deneen Pelton

Cultural Resources Department Coordinator

Cultural Resources Department

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

1 West Tribal Road | Valley Center, CA 92082

Office: 760-749-1092 ext. 322

Fax: 760-888-2016

Email: dpelton@rincon-nsn.gov



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TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

kmontifolca@dudek.com

Keshia Montifolca, Archaeologist
Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas, CA 92024

**MORONGO
BAND OF
MISSION
INDIANS**



A SOVEREIGN NATION

May 6, 2023

RE: Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project in Calimesa, California

Dear Ms. Montifolca:

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office is in receipt of your letter regarding the above referenced project. Thank you for reaching out to Tribe at an early stage. The proposed Specific Plan Amendment Project in Calimesa (Project) is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources and therefore of high importance to the Morongo Tribe and tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) is recommended during the future construction phases(s) of the Project. We look forward to working with the Lead Agency and your company to protect these irreplaceable resources out of respect for ancestors of the Morongo people who left them there, and for the people of today and for generations to come.

Projects within this area are highly sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features. At the appropriate stage of the Project, our office will request government-to-government consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) with the City of Calimesa, the Lead Agency. At that time, the following will be requested from the Lead Agency to ensure meaningful consultation:

- A records search conducted at the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) center with at least a 1.0-mile search radius from the project boundary. If this work has already been done, please furnish copies of the cultural resource documentation (reports and site records) generated through this search so that we can compare and review with our records to begin productive consultation.
- Tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) during the pedestrian survey and testing, if this fieldwork has not already taken place. In the event that archaeological crews have completed this work, our office requests a copy of the current Phase I study or other cultural assessments (including the cultural resources inventory).
- Shape files of the Projects area of effect (APE)
- Geotechnical Report
- Currently proposed Project design and Mass Grading Maps

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

This letter neither initiates nor concludes consultation. Upon the invitation for consultation from the Lead Agency and receipt of the requested documents, the MBMI THPO may further provide recommendations and/or mitigation measures.

Please keep in mind that MBMI requests that copies of all cultural data such as reports and confidential data (DPRs) and confidential portions of reports be sent to Tribal THPO.

The lead contact for this Project is Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Laura Chatterton, Morongo Cultural Resource Specialist, will be assisting the Tribe in the review of this project. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov, thpo@morongo-nsn.gov, ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov, or (951) 663-2842. The Tribe looks forward to meaningful government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency.

Respectfully,



Bernadette Ann Brierty
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians

CC: Morongo THPO

Keshia Montifolca

From: Lorrie Gregory <LGregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, July 21, 2023 9:29 AM
To: Keshia Montifolca
Cc: BobbyRay Esparza
Subject: Possible Cultural Resources, Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment project

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

To whom this may concern,

Good morning, my name is Lorrie Gregory and I am the Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, I have also CC the Cultural Director BobbyRay Esparza. I am reaching out today in regards to the follow up of the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Amendment Project located in Calimesa. This specific location is apart of Cahuilla traditional land use, therefore there is a possibility of cultural resources in the vicinity. If there happens to be any discovery of our ancestral cultural resources, we would appreciate to be notified of the instance immediately. If you have further questions or concerns do not hesitate to reach out.

Respectfully,

Lorrie Gregory