
Appendix D-4

Section 106 NHPA Historic Resources Study

A SECTION 106 (NHPA) HISTORIC
RESOURCES STUDY

**THE MESA VERDE
PERMITTING PROJECT, CITY
OF CALIMESA, CALIFORNIA**

JULY 2022

Lead Agency:

**CITY OF CALIMESA
PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

908 Park Avenue
Calimesa, California 92320

Prepared by:

DUDEK

605 Third Street
Encinitas, California 92024
*Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA
Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA*

Prepared for:

BRIAN RUPP

Mesa Verde Owner, LLC
18565 Jamboree Road, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92612

Type of Study: Section 106 Historic Resources Study

USGS Quadrangle: El Casco, Yucaipa, CA 7.5', T2S, R2W, Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23 **Area:** 7.7-acre,

Key Words: Intensive Pedestrian Survey; Positive; City of Calimesa; MV-S-001, Historic-era Refuse, Not National Register of Historic Places-eligible site, No adverse effects

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADOE	Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
AMSL	Above mean seal level
APE	Area of Potential Effects
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CWA	Clean Water Act
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
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
Project	Mesa Verde Permitting Project
SLF	Sacred Lands File
Topo	Topographic
UCR	University of California Riverside
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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Management Summary

This report presents the results of a historic resources study performed by Dudek for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project), located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, 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. The Project would require wetlands permitting for five road crossings including the following: (1) where Street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where Street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where Street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where Street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where Street F crosses, south of Mustang Way.

Mesa Verde Owner, LLC contracted Dudek to conduct a historic resources investigation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and according to the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines governing historic resources. All historic resources inventory and evaluation efforts and documentation were completed to United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Guidelines standard. Review of historic resources findings by USACE staff is anticipated to be required as part of the Section 404 Clean Water Act (CWA) permitting process, which requires compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. This study addresses the area of potential affects (APE) which consists of the approximately 7.7-acre permit area boundaries, consisting of the USACE jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers.

This study consisted of a records search of the Project APE and a one-mile radius around the Project APE, and an intensive pedestrian survey and evaluation of the Project APE. The Eastern Information Center (EIC) records search did not identify historic resources within the Project APE. 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 APE. Dudek conducted outreach with the Native American tribes and individuals identified by the NAHC requesting information on tribal resources in the area. Six responses from Tribal representatives have been received to date.

The intensive level pedestrian survey did identify one newly identified resource. The resource was given the temporary field ID: MV-S-001. The newly identified resource is a historic-era refuse scatter (MV-S-001). The resource identified within the APE is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and no adverse effects to historic resources are anticipated as a result of the undertaking.

Based on the results of the evaluation program conducted by Dudek, the evaluated resource is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and cultural heritage; is not 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 mater, 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. A New California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series form was prepared for the newly identified resource and is 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 historic resources within the Project APE larger Project boundary, there is a potential for undiscovered buried archaeological resources to be impacted by the undertaking. Therefore, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor be present during initial ground disturbing activities within the Project APE to assess the extent of previous disturbances and the potential for buried archaeological resources. The requirement for a Native American monitor, while recommended, should be left to the discretion of the lead agency based on the results of consultation. Monitoring can be reduced or terminated should no discoveries be made or if documentation is provided which demonstrates that ground-disturbing activities will be occurring in sediments with no potential for historic resources.

In the event previously unknown archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed Project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted, in consultation with the City of Calimesa, the USACE, and any consulting Native American tribes (if the discovery is of Native American origin). If the find is clearly not significant (such as an isolated or modern cultural item) or does not constitute a cultural resource, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery is potentially significant under Section 106 of the NHPA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall be afforded that opportunity to visit the location of the discovery. The MLD would then provide recommendations to the land owner and County regarding the treatment and disposition of the human remains within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, in the City of Calimesa within Riverside County, California (Figure 1). 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 USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangles (Figure 2). The Project would require wetlands permitting for five road crossings including the following: (1) where Street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where Street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where Street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where Street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where Street F crosses, south of Mustang Way.

Mesa Verde Owner, LLC contracted Dudek to conduct a historic resources investigation in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA Section 106 and according to the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines governing historic resources. All historic resources inventory and evaluation efforts and documentation were completed to USACE Guidelines standard. Review of historic resources findings by USACE staff is anticipated to be required as part of the Section 404 CWA permitting process, which requires compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. This study addresses the APE which consists of the approximately 7.7-acre permit area boundaries, consisting of the potential jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 3).

1.2 Regulatory Context

1.2.1 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Enacted in 1966, the NHPA declared a national policy of historic preservation and instituted a multifaceted program, administered by the National Parks Service, to encourage the achievement of preservation goals at the federal, state, and local levels. The NHPA authorized the expansion and maintenance of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), established the position of State Historic Preservation Officer and provided for the designation of State Review Boards, set up a mechanism to certify local governments to carry out the purposes of the NHPA, assisted Native American tribes to preserve their cultural heritage, and created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Section 106 of the NHPA states that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction over federally funded, assisted, or licensed undertakings must take into account the effect of the undertaking on any historic property that is included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP, and that the ACHP must be afforded an opportunity to comment, through a process outlined in the ACHP regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, on such undertakings. The Project will be coordinating with US Army Corps of Engineers and any other federal permitting entities to ensure that permit processing is completed in accordance with the requirements of Section 106.

1.2.2 The National Register of Historic Places

The NHPA established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and provided that states may establish State Historic Preservation Officers to carry out

some of the functions of the NHPA. Most significantly for federal agencies responsible for managing cultural resources, Section 106 of the NHPA directs the following:

[T]he head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Section 106 of the NHPA also affords the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking (16 USC 470[f]).

Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 800, implements Section 106 of the NHPA. It defines the steps necessary to identify historic properties (those cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP), including consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes, to identify resources with important cultural values; to determine whether or not they may be adversely affected by a proposed undertaking; and to establish the process for eliminating, reducing, or mitigating the adverse effects.

The content of 36 CFR, Part 60.4, defines criteria for determining eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The significance of cultural resources identified during an inventory must be formally evaluated for historic significance in consultation with the ACHP and the California State Historic Preservation Officer to determine if the resources are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Cultural resources may be considered eligible for listing if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The National Park Service (NPS) has established guidelines for considering NRHP eligibility for a district, site, building, structure, or object (NPS 1997, 2000). To be individually eligible for the NRHP, a property must be significant within a historic context and retain integrity of those features that convey significance. The significance of a resource within its historic context must relate to one or more of the following criteria (Criteria A–D):

- A Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (i.e., persons whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national context).
- C Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the works of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., are part of a district). Discrete features, a particular building for example, may best be documented under this criterion, though collections of resources may also have significance under Criterion C for architecture or engineering association.
- D Yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important in history. To be eligible under Criterion D, the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and that information must be considered “important.” Most commonly applied to archaeological sites, buildings, structures, and objects may be eligible under Criterion D if they are the principal source of information (NPS 1997:21).

In addition to these basic evaluation criteria, the NRHP outlines further criteria considerations for significance. Moved properties; birthplaces; cemeteries; reconstructed buildings, structures, or objects; commemorative properties; and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are generally not eligible for the

NRHP. The criteria considerations are exceptions to these rules, and they allow for the following types of resources to be NRHP eligible:

- A a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance;
- B a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;
- C a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life;
- D a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, from association with historic events;
- E a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;
- F a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- G a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Once the significance of a resource has been determined, the resource then must be assessed for integrity. Integrity is 1) the ability of a property to illustrate history and 2) possession of the physical features necessary to convey the aspect of history with which it is associated (NPS 1997:44). The evaluation of integrity is grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to the property's significance. Historic properties either retain integrity (that is, convey their significance) or they do not. To retain integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects of integrity (NPS 1997:44–45, 2000:35–36):

1. *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property.
4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. *Feeling* is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period.
7. *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The 1992 amendments to the NHPA enhance the recognition of tribal governments' roles in the national historic preservation program, including adding a member of a Native American tribe or Native Hawaiian organization to the ACHP.

The NHPA amendments accomplish the following:

1. Clarify that properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

2. Reinforce the provisions of the Council's regulations that require the federal agency to consult on properties of religious and cultural importance.

The 1992 amendments also specify that the ACHP can enter into agreements with tribes that permit undertakings on tribal land and that are reviewed under tribal regulations governing Section 106 of the NHPA. Regulations implementing the NHPA state that a federal agency must consult with any Native American tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking.

1.2.3 National American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 sets provisions for the intentional removal and inadvertent discovery of human remains and other cultural items from federal and tribal lands. It clarifies the ownership of human remains and sets forth a process for repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects and sacred religious objects to the Native American groups claiming to be lineal descendants or culturally affiliated with the remains or objects. It requires any federally funded institution housing Native American remains or artifacts to compile an inventory of all cultural items within the museum or with its agency and to provide a summary to any Native American tribe claiming affiliation.

1.3 Native American Coordination

Dudek requested a NAHC search of its SLR on May 6, 2022 for the Project APE. The SLF consists of a database of known Native American resources. These resources may not be included in the EIC database. The SLF results did indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in or near the Project area. 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 emailed on June 13, 2022 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. Six responses have been received to date. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians responded on June 14, 2022, asking about the project boundaries and questions regarding the lead agency. Dudek provided clarification regarding the APE. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians responded on June 21, 2022, explaining that an unanticipated find of human remains is located within one-mile, the area is of great concern, and they are interested to consult in the project. The Pala Band of Mission Indians responded on June 14, 2022, stating that the message would be forwarded to the Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer. The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians responded on June 15, 2022, that they do not have any specific concerns regarding known cultural resources and requests that appropriate consultation continue to take place between concerned tribes, project proponents, and local agencies. The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation responded on June 27, 2022, that they have no comments on the project and that they defer to more local tribes. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded on June 27, 2022, that they have no additional information to provide. A response was received by the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians on July 13, 2022 asking for a map

and shapefiles of the project boundary which Dudek provided on July 18, 2022. No other communications between Dudek and the tribes has occurred since then. The NAHC and tribal correspondence is included in Appendix C.

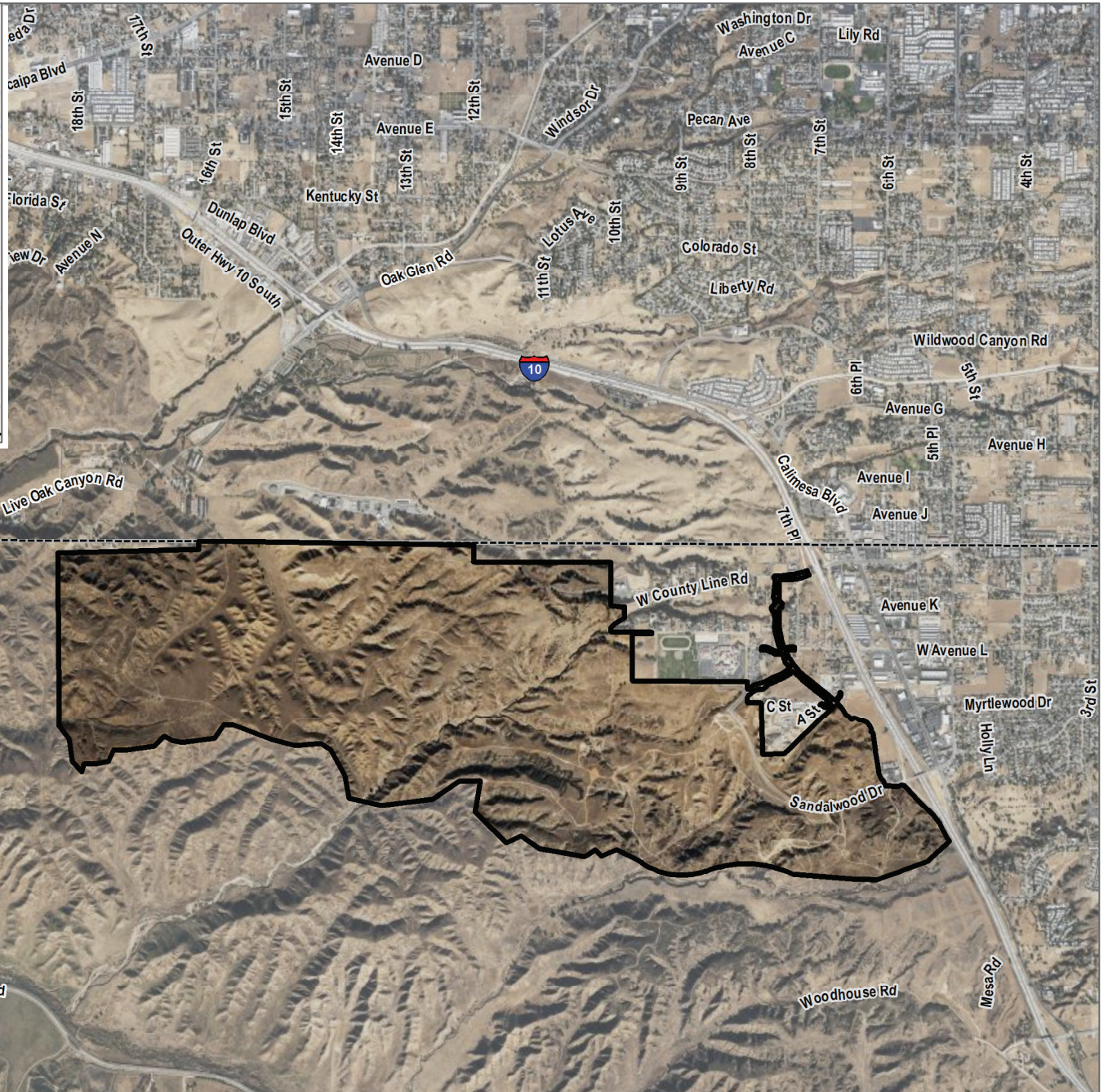
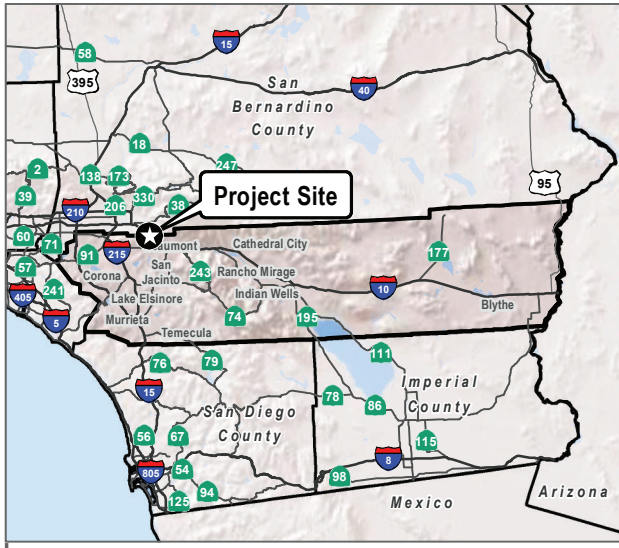
In compliance with Section 106, USACE as lead agency, is responsible for conducting government to government consultation with tribes that have requested to consult under Section 106.

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 historic resources, and provides recommendations for treatment of archaeological resources. Three appendices are included which contain additional information: Confidential Appendix A includes EIC records search information, Confidential Appendix B contains a resource location map and DPR Series 523 form, 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. Makayla Murillo, B.A. conducted the intensive pedestrian field survey of the APE.

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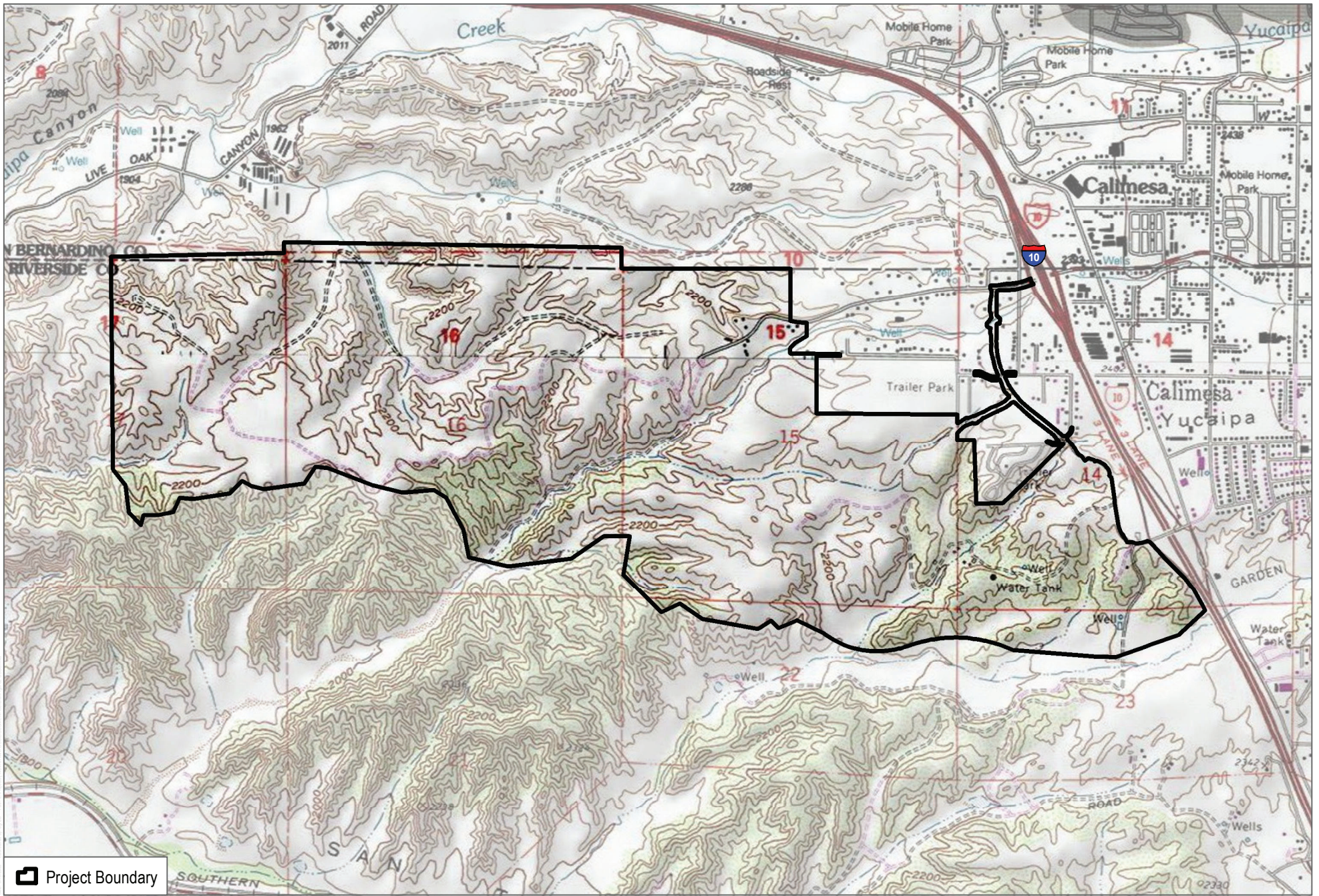


SOURCE: Open Street Map; Bing Maps



FIGURE 1
Project Location
Mesa Verde

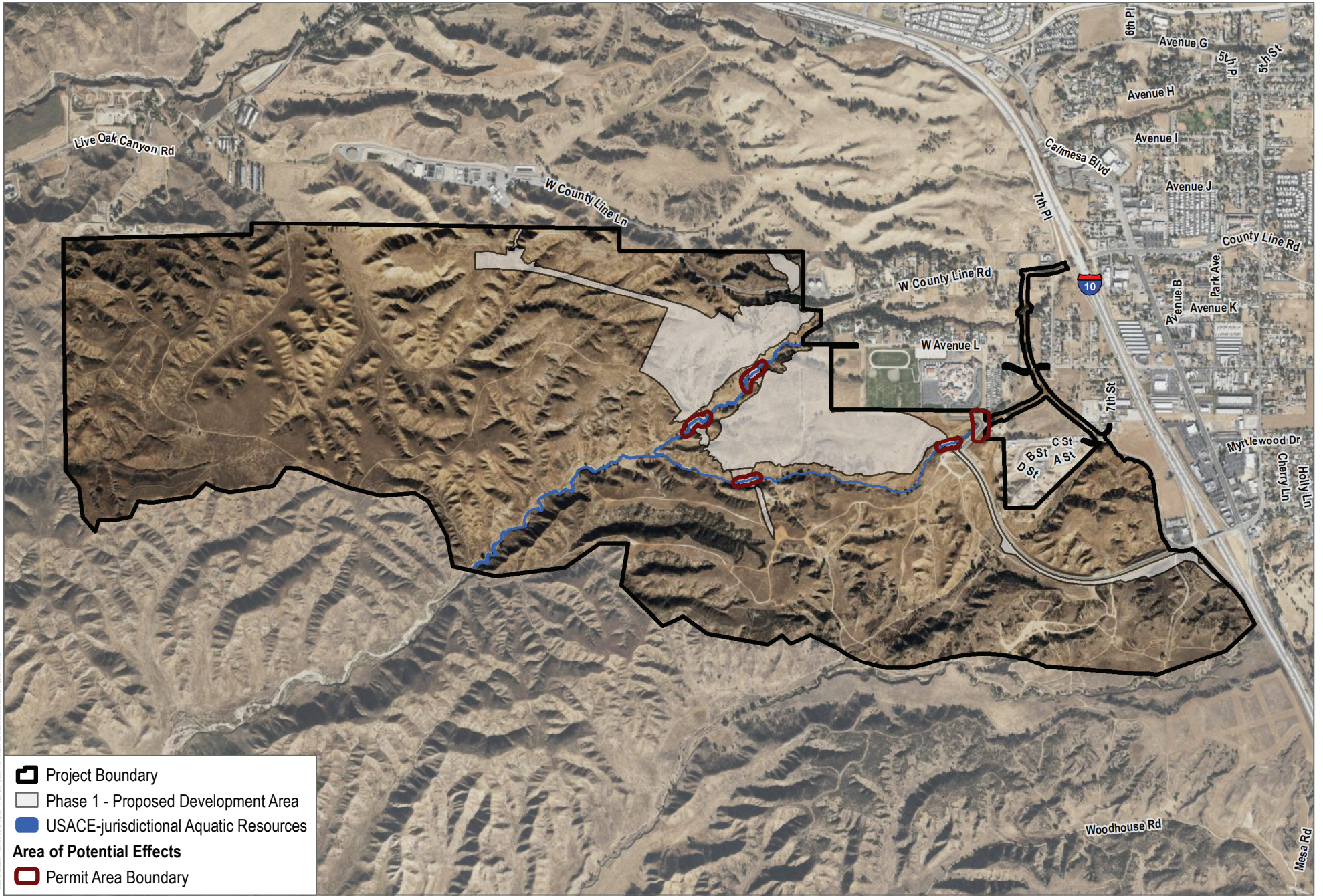
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SOURCE: 7.5-Minute Series El Casco, Yucaipa Quadrangles
 Township 2S / Range 2W / Sections 08, 09, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23

FIGURE 2
 USGS Location Map
 Mesa Verde

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SOURCE: Open Street Map; Bing Maps

FIGURE 3
Area of Potential Effects (APE)

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2 Project Background

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project APE is located in the City of Calimesa, southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. Elevations range from approximately 2,050 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the southern portion of the APE to approximately 2,370 feet AMSL on the eastern section of the APE. The APE is characterized by a series of ridges and drainages with steep slopes. Temperatures vary depending on the time of the year, but the APE is considered arid; and temperatures can reach up to 125 degrees in the summer (Wilke 1984). The APE has been disturbed by rural residential and agricultural uses. The APE supports sage scrub vegetation, non-native grasses, oaks, eucalyptus, and olive trees.

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 a 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-twist 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 APE 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 linages, 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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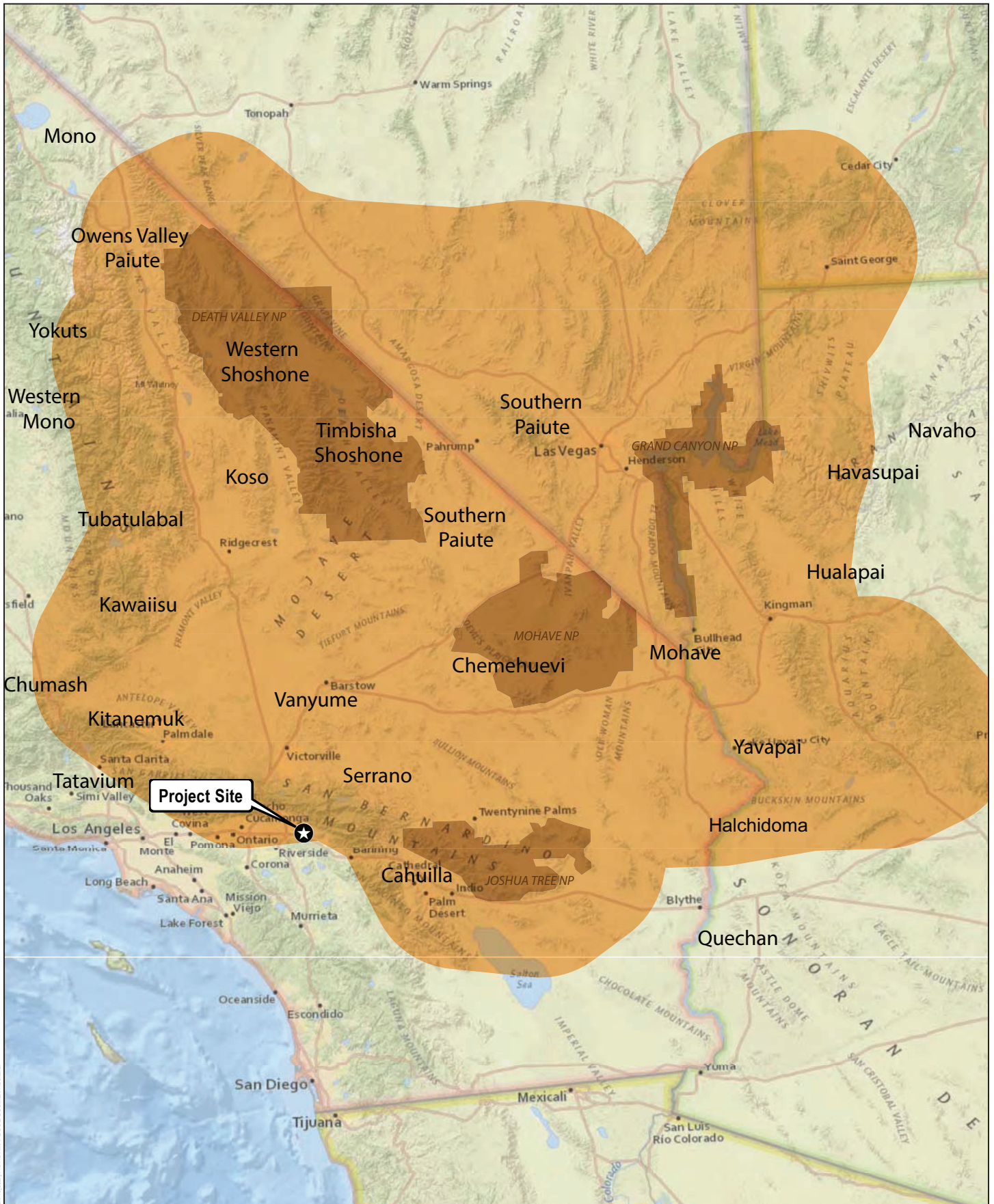


FIGURE 4

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).

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3 Methods

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 historic resources investigation consisted of a records search of the Project APE and a one-mile radius around the area at the EIC, located at the UCR campus; initiation of correspondence with the NAHC; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project APE. In addition to the EIC 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 2022). All previously recorded historic resources and previous historic resources investigations were plotted on a records search map and reviewed to assess the potential for discovery of historic resources within the Project APE. Records search results are included in Confidential Appendix A.

The intensive pedestrian survey for this Project was performed by Dudek Archaeologist Makayla Murrillo on June 1, 2022. The survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior’s standards and guidelines. Due to the small size of the Project APE, survey transects were spaced 5-meters wide and oriented north–south across accessible areas of the Project APE. 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, ridges, and potential rock outcrops where possible.

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. All fieldwork was documented using field notes, digital photography, a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver with sub-meter accuracy, iPad technology with close-scale field maps, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using an Apple 3rd Generation iPad equipped with 8 MP resolution and georeferenced PDF maps of the project site. 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 resource (MV-S-001) during the pedestrian survey within the Project APE was recorded in its entirety on DPR 523 (Series 1/95), using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). The site proposed to be impacted by the Project was also evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP.

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4 Results

4.1 Records Search Results

This section presents the results of the records searches, field survey, and evaluation for the current study.

4.1.1 Previously Recorded Studies

Dudek requested a records search at the EIC on May 6, 2022 for the Project APE and one-mile radius buffer around the APE. The EIC records search results were received on May 27, 2022 and indicate that 34 previous cultural resources studies have been completed within a one-mile of the Project APE. Of the 34 studies, seven of these previous studies intersect the current Project APE and are listed in Table 1 below. These studies include one archaeological inventory report, one proposal for creating an archaeological district, and one records search and site visit memorandum. The studies that do not intersect the APE are included in Confidential Appendix A.

Table 1. Reports Intersecting the Project APE

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 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 Plan 1 Amendment 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

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 USACE 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 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 APE.

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The EIC records search revealed that no previously recorded cultural resources have been recorded within the Project APE. The EIC records search results did identify 50 cultural resources previously recorded within the one-mile search buffer of the Project APE (Table 2). Out of the 50 previously recorded resources identified in the one-mile buffer, 45 are historic resources, four are prehistoric resources, and one is a multi-component site. The closest resource to the Project APE is P-33-013994, located approximately 140 meters west of the Project APE, and consists of remnants of a small hog farm and a cement aqueduct. No historic addresses have been recorded within the Project APE. The results of the records search and all DPR forms are included in Confidential Appendix A.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the One-Mile Record Search Radius

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Description	In/ Out of APE
P-33-000790	CA-RIV-000790	Prehistoric	Campsite	Out
P-33-000794	CA-RIV-000794	Prehistoric, Historic	Metate, ceramic scatter, and historic glass	Out
P-33-003183	CA-RIV-003183	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features	Out
P-33-003448	CA-RIV-003448	Historic	Refuse scatter and cement foundation	Out
P-33-003449	CA-RIV-003449	Historic	Refuse scatter, concrete foundation	Out
P-33-004115	CA-RIV-004115	Historic	Concrete foundations	Out
P-33-005996	CA-RIV-005663H	Historic	Foundation remains, household refuse scatter	Out
P-33-007293	—	Historic	Single-family property	Out
P-33-007296	—	Historic	Singleton Woodhouse Ranch	Out
P-33-009476	—	Historic	Noble’s Ranch	Out
P-33-009498	CA-RIV-006381	Historic	Union Pacific Railroad/Southern Pacific Railroad	Out
P-33-012643	—	Historic	Isolate: amethyst glass bottle	Out
P-33-012644	—	Historic	Glass scatter	Out
P-33-013713	—	Historic	Sandalwood Road Ranch	Out
P-33-013714	—	Historic	Cirivello Ranch	Out
P-33-013715	—	Historic	Lost Canyon House	Out

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the One-Mile Record Search Radius

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Description	In/ Out of APE
P-33-013716	—	Historic	Sunbar Ranch	Out
P-33-013718	CA-RIV-007516	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Out
P-33-013719	—	Historic	Single-family property	Out
P-33-013721	—	Historic	Single-family property	Out
P-33-013723	—	Historic	Isolate: fuel can	Out
P-33-013724	—	Historic	Isolate: pestle	Out
P-33-013992	—	Historic	Concrete reservoir	Out
P-33-013993	—	Historic	Water retention features: defunct well, concrete cistern, earthen reservoir	Out
P-33-013994	—	Historic	Remnants of small dispersed hog farm	Out
P-33-013995	—	Historic	Concrete house slab and parking apron remnant	Out
P-33-014866	CA-RIV-007921	Historic	Refuse scatter	Out
P-33-014867	CA-RIV-007922	Historic	Single-family property	Out
P-33-014868	CA-RIV-007923	Historic	Single-family property	Out
P-33-014999	CA-RIV-007972	Historic	Refuse deposit	Out
P-33-015000	—	Historic	Will Singleton Residence and Farm	Out
P-33-015001	CA-RIV-007973	Historic	Singleton Dump	Out
P-33-015002	—	Historic	Singleton Ranch Irrigation and Water Transportation	Out
P-33-015004	—	Historic	Singleton Ranch District	Out
P-33-015299	—	Historic	Isolate: glass fragment	Out
P-33-015300	—	Historic	Electrical utility line segment	Out
P-33-015720	CA-RIV-008189	Historic	San Timoteo Canyon Road	Out
P-33-015850	CA-RIV-008230	Historic	Single-family property	Out
P-33-016792	—	Historic	Single-family property	Out
P-33-016793	—	Historic	Single-family property	Out
P-33-017258	—	Historic	Single-family property	Out
P-33-023484	—	Historic	Southern California Edison Memphis 12kV Distribution Line	Out
P-33-023900	—	Historic	Calimesa Creek concrete storm drain	Out
P-33-023962	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: handstone fragment	Out
P-33-023963	—	Historic	Isolate: cobbles	Out
P-33-023964	—	Historic	Road segment	Out
P-33-023965	—	Historic	Ranch Road segment	Out
P-33-023966	—	Historic	Fence line	Out
P-33-023967	—	Historic	Fence line	Out
P-33-029055	—	Historic	Single-family property	Out

P-33-13994

P-33-13994 was originally recorded in 2005 by L. White as the former location of the Shutt family hog farm. The historic-era 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 the Roy Vernon Shutt and E. Herman Fink. The collapsed cabin appears to date as early as the late 1930s, and the hog farm was believed to have been in use through the 1960s. The site was revisited by Brian F. Smith and Associates in 2016 as part of the Class III Historic Resources Study for the Mesa Verde Estates Project for Section 106 Compliance (Kraft and Smith 2016).

During the 2016 survey (Kraft and Smith 2016), no standing structures were observed, and none of the cement slabs were found to be intact. 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. It was noted that the rows of cement 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. P-33-13994 is located approximately 140 meters west of the Project APE. No adverse effects to P-33-13994 is anticipated as a result of the proposed undertaking.

4.1.3 Historic Map Review

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to understand the development of the Project APE and surrounding Project area. The 1938 historic aerial shows that the Project APE was undeveloped, however, within the larger Project boundaries, the western section was largely utilized for agricultural purposes and the eastern section of the property was mass graded (NETR 2022). The 1959 historic aerial reveals more mass grading within the Project boundary but reveals no changes to the Project APE. Structures from the Shutt hog farm and associated cement aqueduct and rows of olive trees were also observed north of the APE, located at the west end of County Line Road. The Project APE remains largely undisturbed from the 1966 to 2002 aerials, however, dirt roads are observed throughout the larger Project boundaries. By 2005, 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 southwestern APE, south of Mesa Verde Middle school. The 2009 aerial shows Mustang Way as being paved, and the school is more developed. Review of the historic aerials reveals that the Project APE has remained largely undisturbed, except for the northeastern APE, where Mustang Way is a paved, developed road.

Historic topographic (topo) maps of the Project area were reviewed (earliest map available is 1901). The topo maps show blue line streams in the locations of the Project APE. Roads are also located adjacent to the APE but no structures were identified within the APE on the topo maps.

4.2 Field Results

The intensive pedestrian survey of Project APE identified one historic-era resource consisting of a refuse scatter (MV-S-001). Historic resource locations can be seen on Confidential Figure 5 (included in Confidential Appendix B) and on an individual site sketch map in the site form (Confidential Appendix B).

4.2.1 Newly Recorded Site

MV-S-001

This site consists of a large scatter of domestic and agricultural/farmstead refuse, measuring approximately 17 m x 9 m (Figure 6). The site is situated in a vegetated environment consisting of thistle and foxtail and sits on the edge of a hill heading south into a drainage with a slope of 25-30 degrees. Soils consisted of loosely compacted light born silt clay. Artifacts noted include food and beverage consumer goods, kitchen-related artifacts, and farmstead items. The surface inventory of MV-S-001 identified a total of 106 itemized artifacts which are included in detail in Table 3 below. MV-S-001 includes approximately 30 metal scraps, 20 pieces of chicken wire, five pull cans, one metal bucket, 30 ceramic glass fragments, five green glass fragments, ten white ceramic fragments, and five painted ceramic fragments.

Additional artifacts and materials in MV-S-001 that were not itemized in Table 3 include various crushed cans, unidentified metal fragments, and deteriorating asphalt. Modern refuse/debris (e.g. asphalt, beer bottles, etc.) are 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.

Table 3. Historic-Era Artifacts from the Surface Inventory of Site MV-S-001

Artifact Type	Functional Area	Description	Count
Metal	Unidentified Metal Group	Unidentified Metal Fragments	30
Metal	Farmstead Item	Chicken wire	20
Metal	Consumer Item	Bimetal Pull-Tab Can (1950+)**	5
Metal	Farmstead Item	Bucket	1
Glass	Consumer Item	Green glass fragments	5
Ceramic	Ceramic Kitchen and Tableware	Ceramic glass fragments	30
Ceramic	Ceramic Kitchen and Tableware	White ceramic fragments	10
Ceramic	Ceramic Kitchen and Tableware	Painted ceramic fragments	5
Total			106

** (Rock 1987)

MV-S-001 is 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 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.

Archival Data Review

Historical aerial photographs (NETR 2022) of the property do not show evidence that there may have been a structure at the location of MV-S-001. The topo maps show the blue line stream but does not show any structures within its immediate vicinity. The 1959 aerial and 1968 topo map do reveal that structures were located approximately 300 meters to the northwest of MV-S-001. These structures are associated with the former

Figure 6. Overview of MV-S-001, view Southwest.



Shutt family hog farm (P-33-013994). There is also a former cement aqueduct associated with the Shutt family hog farm which was located approximately 180 meters northwest of MV-S-001. These structures are no longer standing.

P-33-13994 was originally recorded in 2005 by L. White as the former location of the Shutt family hog farm consisting of 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 the Roy Vernon Shutt and E. Herman Fink. The collapsed cabin appears to date as early as the late 1930s, and

the hog farm was believed to have been in use through the 1960s (White and White 2005). The site was revisited by Brian F. Smith and Associates in 2016 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 which were likely the remnants of the cement aqueduct that was used to water the olive orchard (Kraft and Smith 2016). The refuse is likely related to the demolition of the nearby Shutt family hog farm along with nearby residences.

Summary

MV-S-001 is a scattered dump site located 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. This pattern of behavior is well documented throughout the region during a time when trash disposal was not controlled by any local authority or municipality. MV-S-001 represents a secondary deposit of a twentieth century domestic and agricultural/farmstead items. The refuse is likely related to the former Shutt family hog farm (P-33-013994) which is located approximately 300 meters northwest of MV-S-001. The site is located in a drainage and erosion of the surrounding hills and the resulting deposition appear to have partially covered some of the artifacts. MV-S-001 is unlikely to have any depth as it was used as a dump site and has little potential for additional data potential.

4.2.2 Summary

One new resource was observed during the current study. The site consists of a historic-era refuse scatter likely dating to the mid to late twentieth century. A majority of the artifacts at MV-S-001 consisted of domestic and agricultural/farmstead items likely associated with the former Shutt family hog farm (P-33-013994). Little information can be gleaned from the newly recorded site located within the Project APE. The information obtained through the research efforts conducted during the recordation of the sites represents a large portion of their historic research potential and give the lack of diagnostic features present at the site, it is unlikely that additional significant information would be gathered from further cultural investigations. The recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential of MV-S-001. No adverse effects to these two resources are anticipated as a result of the undertaking.

4.2.3 Survey Conditions

Ground surface visibility was poor (>25%) within areas containing dense vegetation. Vegetation covered approximately 75% of the Project APE and consisted of seasonal grasses, foxtails, and thistle. Oaks and olive trees were also observed within the APE. Slopes exceeding 25% were not subject to intensive-level survey and a mixed approach (opportunistic survey) was utilized, selectively examining terraces, ridges, and potential rock outcrops 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. Photographs documenting field conditions are presented in Figures 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Figure 7. Drainage and slope, view Southwest.



Figure 8. Overview of drainage; view Southwest.



Figure 9. Overview of drainage, view North



Figure 10. Overview of the western Project area, view East.



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5 Significance Evaluation Findings

This section summarizes the results and interpretation of the historic resources identified within the proposed Project APE. The current investigation identified one resource consisting of a historic-era refuse scatter (MV-S-001). The methods used during this investigation were implemented in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA. The resource does not meet any of the criteria for listing on the NRHP.

5.1 NRHP

The historic-era resource recorded within the Project APE (MV-S-001) was evaluated according to federal criteria and the NRHP. Historic resources properties may be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP if they meeting one more of the following criteria identified in 36 CRF 60.4:

- A Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (i.e., persons whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national context).
- C Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the works of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (i.e., are part of a district). Discrete features, a particular building for example, may best be documented under this criterion, though collections of resources may also have significance under Criterion C for architecture or engineering association.
- D Yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important in history. To be eligible under Criterion D, the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and that information must be considered “important.” Most commonly applied to archaeological sites, buildings, structures, and objects may be eligible under Criterion D if they are the principal source of information (NPS).

5.1.1 Site MV-S-001 Evaluation

MV-S-001 is a scattered dump site located 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-001 is positioned on the edge of 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-001 represents a secondary deposit of a twentieth century domestic and farmstead items. The refuse at MV-S-001 is likely related to site P-33-013994, the former Shutt family hog farm located approximately 300 meters northwest of MV-S-001. Site P-33-013994 was evaluated in 2016 as not eligible for listing on the NRHP (Kraft and Smith 2016). 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-001 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and cultural heritage (Criterion A). MV-S-001 is not associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion B). MV-S-001 does not contain intact features or components of individual distinction, therefore, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion C). MV-S-001 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-001 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 D). Therefore, MV-S-001 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP according to federal criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4. The recordation of the site has exhausted the research potential for MV-S-001, and no adverse effects to MV-S-001 is anticipated as a result of the undertaking.

5.1.2 Summary

Dudek recorded evaluated site MV-S-001 and provided sufficient information to determine that this resource does not possess any further research potential and recommend that the site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. There would be no adverse effects to historic resources as a result of the undertaking.

6 Summary of Findings and Management Recommendations

The Project would require wetlands permitting for five road crossings including the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where Street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where Street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where Street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where Street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The intensive pedestrian survey of the Project APE identified one historic-era resource located within the Project APE. The newly identified resource is a historic refuse scatter (MV-S-001). As a result of the significance evaluations of the historic-era resource, site MV-S-001 is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP and is not independently significant in accordance with the criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4. Potential impacts to the resource anticipated by the proposed undertaking will not be significant because the resource was individually evaluated as not important and lack any remaining research potential or sensitive features. Therefore, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed without additional archaeological studies while adopting a finding of “No Adverse Effect” for the historic resources identified within the project APE.

Based on the presence of historic resources in the Project APE and larger Project boundary, there is a potential for undiscovered buried archaeological resources to be impacted by the undertaking. Therefore, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist be present during initial ground disturbing activities within the Project APE to assess the extent of previous disturbances and the potential for buried archaeological resources. Monitoring can be reduced or terminated should no discoveries be made or if documentation is provided which demonstrates that ground-disturbing activities will be occurring in sediments with no potential for historic resources.

In the event previously unknown archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed Project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted, in consultation with the City of Calimesa, the USACE, and any consulting Native American tribes (if the discovery is of Native American origin). Depending upon the significance of the find, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery is potentially significant under Section 106 of the NHPA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall be afforded that opportunity to visit the location of the discovery. The MLD would then provide recommendations to the land owner and County regarding the treatment and disposition of the human remains within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

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National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

Authors:	Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA, and Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA
Firm:	Dudek
Project Proponent:	Mesa Verde Owner, LLC
Report Date:	June 2022
Report Title:	A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project, City of Calimesa, California
Type of Study:	Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study
New Sites:	MV-S-001
USGS Quads:	El Casco and Yucaipa, CA 7.5', T2S, R2W, Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23
Acreage:	7.7
Permit Numbers:	N/A
Keywords:	Intensive Pedestrian Survey; Positive; City of Calimesa; MV-S-001, Historic-era Refuse, Not National Register of Historic Places-eligible site, No adverse effects

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Appendix A

(Confidential) EIC Records Search Results

Appendix B

(Confidential) Resources Location Map and DPR Forms

Appendix C

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

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 Cupeno
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@quechantribe.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

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

***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

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.

June 13, 2022

14341

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Ms. Brierty,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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.

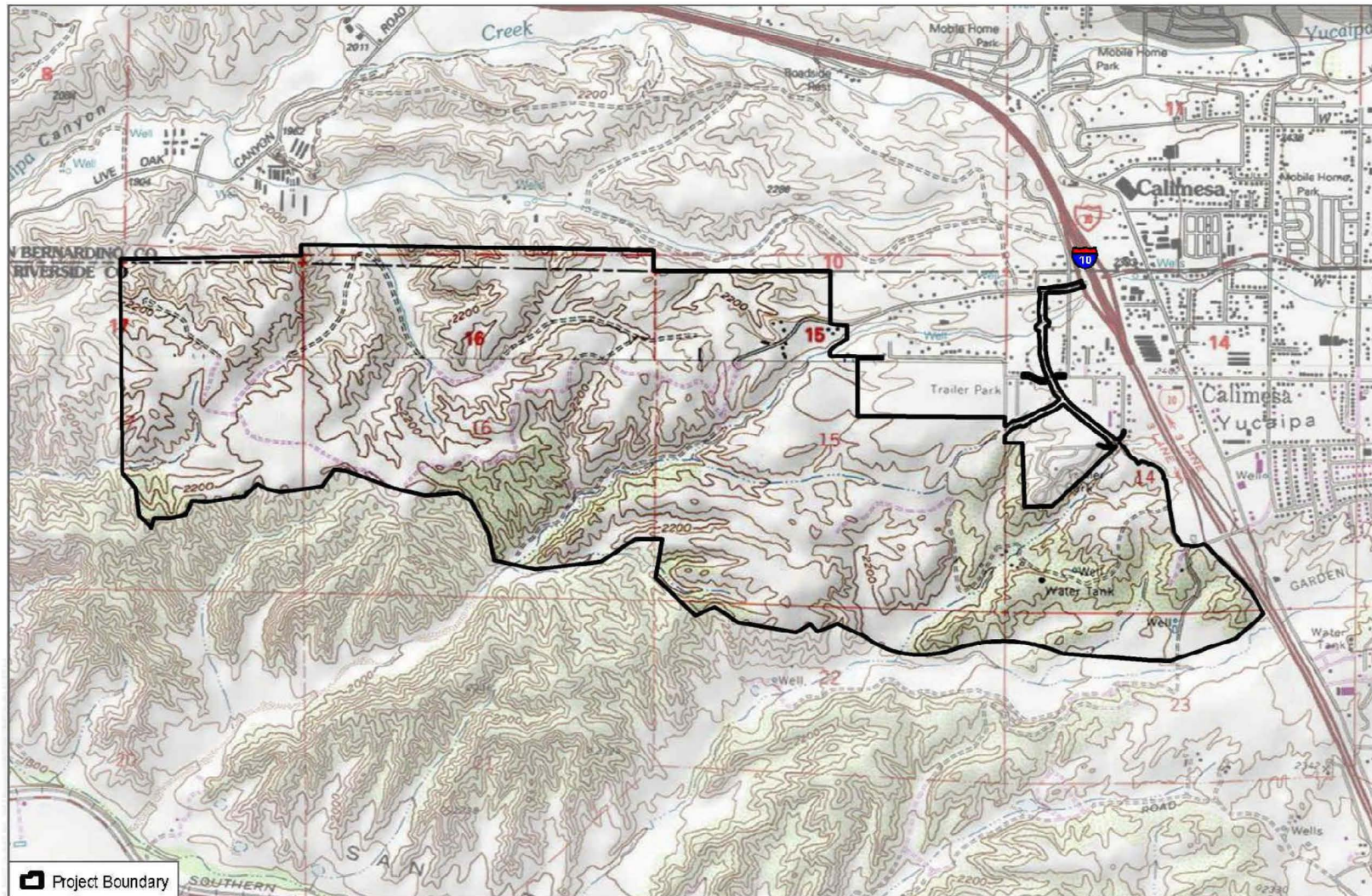
Respectfully,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

DUDEK

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



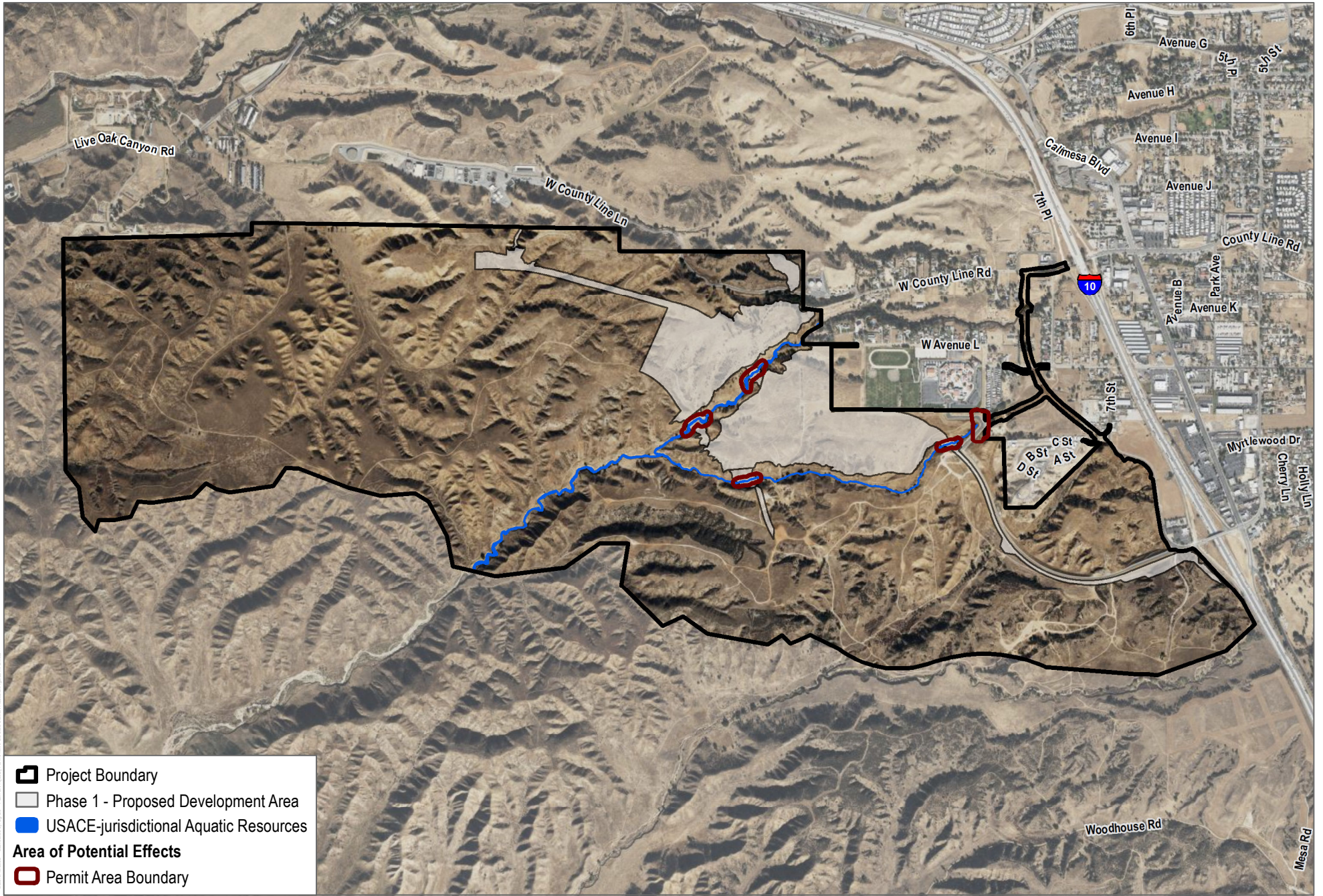
SOURCE: 7.5-Minute Series El Casco, Yucaipa Quadrangles
Township 2S / Range 2W / Sections 06, 09, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23

DUDEK  0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

USGS Location Map

Mesa Verde



SOURCE: Open Street Map; Bing Maps

FIGURE 2
Area of Potential Effects (APE)

June 13, 2022

14341

Mr. Ray Chapparosa, Chairman
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 189
Warner, CA 92086

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Chapparosa,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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

Respectfully,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Cochrane,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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

Respectfully,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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 Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Ms. Gaughen,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Gomez,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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

Respectfully,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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 Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Grubbe,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Hamilton,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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,



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Archaeologist
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Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Macarro,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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 Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Macarro,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
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June 13, 2022

14341

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 Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Ms. Madrigal,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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Respectfully,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Martin,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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Respectfully,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
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Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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 Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Ms. Mauck,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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Respectfully,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
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Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Mazzetti,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
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June 13, 2022

14341

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 Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Ms. McCormick,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
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June 13, 2022

14341

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 Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Ontiveros,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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 Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Ms. Redner,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

Mr. Gary Resvaloso, Chairperson
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Resvaloso,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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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Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Salas,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Salgado,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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,



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Archaeologist
DUDEK
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Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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 Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Scott,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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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Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Ms. Vance,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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,



Makayla Murillo
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June 13, 2022

14341

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Vivanco,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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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Makayla Murillo
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Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Walker,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

June 13, 2022

14341

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

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa,
California

Dear Mr. Welmas,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Mesa Verde Permitting Project - Sacred Lands Info Request

Tribe	Contact	Title	Email	Phone Number	Date Letter was Sent	Follow-up Call	Answer Call	Date of Comment Received	Notes/Summary of Consultation
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Patricia Garcia-Plotkin	Director	ACBCI-THPO@aguacalinente.net	760-699-6907	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	No answer, left message	7/13/2022	In an email, Arysa Gonzalez Romero requested a map and shapefiles of the project boundary. These items were provided on 7/18/2022.
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Jeff Grubbe	Chairperson	lfreogoz@aguacalinet-nsn.gov	760-699-6800	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	No answer, left message		No response received.
Augustine Band of Cahulla Mission Indians	Amanda Vance	Chairperson	hhaines@augustinetribe.com	760-3984722	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	Send email again to Oacedes@augustinetribe.com	6/27/2022	No response received.
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Doug Welmas	Chairperson	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	760-342-2593	6/13/2022	6/27/2022		6/15/2022	At this time the Cabazon Band of Cahulla Indians does not have any specific concerns regarding known cultural resources in the specified areas that the project encompasses, however does request that the appropriate consultation continue to take place between concerned tribes, project proponents, and local agencies. I would also advise that you contact Soboba Band of Luiseno Indian's THPO Joseph Ontiveros since they are closer to you project area. Joseph Ontiveros: jontiveros@soboban-sn.gov Phone: (951) 645-5544 EXT 4137 or (951) 663-5279
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Daniel Salgado	Chairperson	chairman@cahuilla.net	951-763-5549	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	Spoke with Bobby Ray, who wants to be apart of the consultation for the project. He has not looked over the tribal outreach letter, but intends too and will get back with any comments and concerns if any.	6/27/2022	No response received.
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Andrew Saslas	Chairperson	admin@gabrieleinoisindians.org	626-926-4131	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	No answer, left message on ansering machine and sent email.		No response received.
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	Ray Chapparosa	Chairperson	Los_Coyotes@ymail.com	760-782-0711	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	Reception connected me with Dorothy Willis at different phone number: 1760.782.0712 (Dorothy Willis), did not answer and could not leave a message.		No response received.
Morno Band of Mission Indians	Robert Martin	Chairperson	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	951-755-5110	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	No answer, left message		No response received.
Morno Band of Mission Indians	Ann Brierty	THPO	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	951-755-5259	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	No answer, left message		No response received.
Pala Band of Mission Indians	Shasta Gaughen	THPO	sgaughen@palatribe.com	760-742-3189	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	Called phone given via email 760.891.3515. No answer, left message.		I am forwarding this message to Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO, for a response.
Pechanga Band of Indians	Paul Macarro	Cultural Resources Coordinator	pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov	951-770-6306	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	Wanted to resend email on 6/27/2022 since out of office and will get back with response.	6/27/2022	No response received.
Pechanga Band of Indians	Mark Macarro	Chairperson	epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov	951-770-6000	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	Wanted to resend email on 6/27/2022 to tmendoza@pechanga-nsn.gov and will get back with response.	6/27/2022	No response received.
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Jill McCormick	Historic Preservation Officer	historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	760-572-2423	6/13/2022	N/A			This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Manfred Scott	Chairperson	scottmanfred@yahoo.com	928-750-2516	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	Jill is the main point of contact and responded via email on 6/13/2022 with same response for Manfred Scott.	6/27/2022	This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	John Gomez	Environmental Coordinator	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	951-763-4105	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	Voicemail box full		No response received.
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Joseph Hamilton	Chairperson	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	951-763-4105	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	Voicemail box full		No response received.
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Bo Mazzetti	Chairperson	bomazzetti@aol.com	760-749-1051	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	Wanted to resend email on 6/27/2022 to shernandez@rincon-nsn.gov and will get back with response.		No response received.
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Cheryl Madrigal	THPO	crd@rincon-nsn.gov	760-297-2635	6/13/2022	N/A		6/27/2022	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.

									<p>Questions before we send our information request response: (DUDEK response italicized).</p> <p>•What has created such a large project area for these intersections? <i>The proposed permitting project focuses on wetlands permitting for road crossings within the Mesa Verde Project. The area of potential effects (APE) consists of "worst-case" permitting areas which are the jurisdictional impact areas of the proposed road crossings. The applicant's intent is to utilize span bridges to avoid/minimize disturbance, which may preclude any impacts to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdiction; however, this has not yet been confirmed.</i></p> <p>•Who is the lead agency for this project? <i>The CEQA lead agency is the City of Calimesa. For Section 106, the lead agency is the USACE.</i></p> <p>Subsequent comment provided 6/21/2022, the proposed space is located within 1 mile of an unanticipated find of human remains. The area is of great concern to YSMN and their department is very interested to consult whenever this project moves into ABS2/CEQA/106 territory.</p>
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Jessica Mauck	Director	jessica.mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	909-864-8933	6/13/2022	N/A		6/14/2022 & 6/21/2022	
Santa Rosa Band of Cahilla Indians	Lovina Redner	Chairperson	lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	951-659-2700	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	Resend email to correct address. No answer. Did not leave message.		No response received.
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Mark Cochrane	Co-Chairperson	serranonation1@gmail.com	909-528-9032	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	No answer, left message.		No response received.
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Wayne Walker	Co-Chairperson	serranonation1@gmail.com	253-370-0167	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	No answer, left message		No response received.
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Isiah Vivanco	Chairperson	ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov	951-654-5544	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	No answer, left message		No response received.
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Joseph Ontiveros	Cultural Resources Dept	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	951-654-5279	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	Cheryl Madriga gave Joseph contact info. No answer to 951.654.5544		No response received.
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Cutlural Committee	Cutlural Committee	cultural-committee@torresmartinez-nsn.gov	760-397-0300	6/13/2022	6/27/2022	Send email to cmirelez@torresmartinez.org		No response received.

Keshia Montifolca

From: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 3:21 PM
To: Makayla Murillo
Subject: RE: Mesa Verde Project (14341)

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

From: Makayla Murillo [mailto:mmurillo@dudek.com]
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:27 PM
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Subject: Mesa Verde Project (14341)

June 13, 2022

14341

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 Permitting Project in Calimesa, California

Dear Ms. McCormick,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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

From: Shasta Gaughen <sgaughen@palatribe.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 7:15 AM
To: Makayla Murillo
Cc: Alexis Wallick
Subject: Re: Mesa Verde Project (14341)

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Makayla – I am forwarding this message to Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO, for a response.

You have old contact information for me. I no longer work at the Cupa Cultural Center, but I am still the person to whom these requests for consultation should be sent. Please update to the title and address in my signature block below.

Thanks,
Shasta

'Ichám (thank you),
Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD
Environmental Director/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, CA 92059
760-891-3515
sgaughen@palatribe.com

From: Makayla Murillo <mmurillo@dudek.com>
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 at 5:26 PM
To: Shasta Gaughen <sgaughen@palatribe.com>
Subject: Mesa Verde Project (14341)

June 13, 2022

14341

Ms. Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director
Kupa Cultural Center
35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, CA 92059

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa, California

Dear Ms. Gaughen,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo

Keshia Montifolca

From: Mirelez, Michael <mmirelez@cabazonindians-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2022 3:40 PM
To: Makayla Murillo
Cc: Welmas, Douglas; Slama, Paul; Callaway, Helen Ruth; Jessica Valdez; Joseph Ontiveros
Subject: RE: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa, California
Attachments: image001.png; image002.jpg; image003.jpg; image004.png

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Ms. Murillo -

The Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians appreciates your concern and consideration for its Cultural Resources within your proposed project.

In reviewing the info you have provided within your notification letter, although it is outside the Bands existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. At this time the Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians does not have any specific concerns regarding known cultural resources in the specified areas that the project encompasses, however does request that the appropriate consultation continue to take place between concerned tribes, project proponents, and local agencies. I would also advise that you contact Soboba Band of Luiseno Indian's THPO Joseph Ontiveros since they are closer to you project area.

JOSEPH ONTIVEROS
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS
(951) 654-5544 Ext. 4137
(951) 663-5279 Cell
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov<mailto:jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov>
CULTURAL RESOURCE
23906 Soboba Rd. San Jacinto, CA 92583
P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581
www.soboba-nsn.gov

Respectfully,
Michael Mirelez
Director of Cultural Affairs
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio Ca. 92203-3499
Office: 760.238.5770
Cell:760.984.9371
Email:mmirelez@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

[signature_296113540]

From: Makayla Murillo <mmurillo@dudek.com<mailto:mmurillo@dudek.com>>
Date: June 13, 2022 at 2:26:22 PM PDT
To: "Welmas, Douglas" <dwelmas@cabazonindians-nsn.gov<mailto:dwelmas@cabazonindians-nsn.gov>>
Subject: Mesa Verde Project (14341)

June 13, 2022 14341

Mr. Doug Welmas, Chairperson

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

84-245 Indio Springs

Indio, CA 92203

Subject: Information Request for the Mesa Verde Permitting Project in Calimesa, California

Dear Mr. Welmas,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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,

[image001.png]

Makayla Murillo

Archaeologist

DUDEK

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



June 20, 2022

Sent via email: mmurillo@didek.com

Re: Mesa Verde Permitting Project

Dear Ms. Murillo,

This letter 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.

Sincerely,

Deneen Pelton

Cultural Resources Department Coordinator
Rincon Culture Resources Department

Keshia Montifolca

From: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 21, 2022 3:58 PM
To: Keshia Montifolca
Cc: Makayla Murillo
Subject: RE: Mesa Verde Project (14341)

Hello Keshia,

Thank you for clarifying on the more directly impacted space locations. Per your information request for those areas, the proposed space is located within 1 mile of an unanticipated find of human remains. The area is of great concern to YSMN and our department is very interested to consult whenever this project moves into AB52/CEQA/106 territory.

Thank you again for your correspondence, if you have any additional questions or comments please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

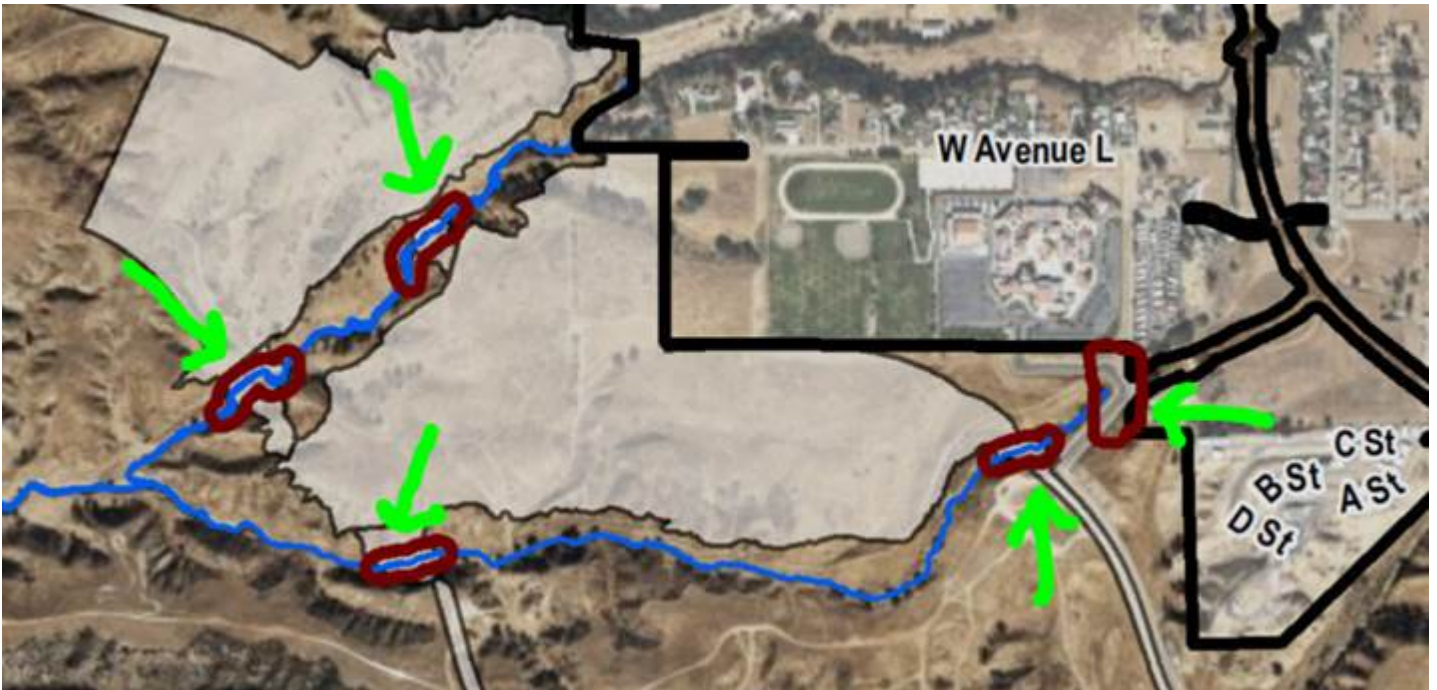
From: Keshia Montifolca <kmontifolca@dudek.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 21, 2022 2:57 PM
To: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Cc: Makayla Murillo <mmurillo@dudek.com>
Subject: RE: Mesa Verde Project (14341)

Hi Ryan,

I wanted to help clarify what the APE is. The project APE (or permit area boundary as depicted in the attached figure) that the wetlands permitting is focused on are the **five smaller buffer areas in maroon**. I have them pointed out with green arrows below.

These are the jurisdictional impact areas with a 50-foot buffer that we're defining as the Section 106 project APE and ***not*** the larger area outlined in black.

I can give you a quick call tomorrow morning around 8:00 am if that works? Is there a phone number I can call you at?



Thank you!

Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA

Archaeologist

DUDEK

605 Third Street, Encinitas, CA 92024

O: 619.949.3082 C: 619.372.6255

www.dudek.com

From: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, June 21, 2022 2:44 PM

To: Makayla Murillo <mmurillo@dudek.com>

Cc: Keshia Montifolca <kmontifolca@dudek.com>

Subject: RE: Mesa Verde Project (14341)

Hey Makayla,

Thank you for your quick response, the reason for my question on the APE's size is that the proposed project area is located within a very culturally sensitive space. Because of the nebulous nature and wide breadth of the project's APE it may be best to plan a quick phone call so that I may better understand the nature of the wetlands permitting for this project. I am available all day tomorrow and Thursday between 11am and 2pm. Do those times work for you?

From: Makayla Murillo <mmurillo@dudek.com>

Sent: Friday, June 17, 2022 12:46 PM

To: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>

Cc: Keshia Montifolca <kmontifolca@dudek.com>

Subject: RE: Mesa Verde Project (14341)

Hi Ryan,

Thank you for your response, hopefully this will help answer your questions. Please let me know you need anything else.

- [What has created such a large project area for these intersections?](#) The proposed permitting project focuses on wetlands permitting for road crossings within the Mesa Verde Project. The area of potential effects (APE) consists of “worst-case” permitting areas which are the jurisdictional impact areas of the proposed road crossings. The applicant’s intent is to utilize span bridges to avoid/minimize disturbance, which may preclude any impacts to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdiction; however, this has not yet been confirmed.
- [Who is the lead agency for this project?](#) The CEQA lead agency is the City of Calimesa. For Section 106, the lead agency is the USACE.

Thanks,
Makayla Murillo

From: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 1:48 PM
To: Makayla Murillo <mmurillo@dudek.com>
Subject: RE: Mesa Verde Project (14341)

Hello Makayla,
Thank you for sending this over, I have a few questions before we send our information request response:

- What has created such a large project area for these intersections?
- Who is the lead agency for this project?

Thank you,
Ryan Nordness

From: Makayla Murillo <mmurillo@dudek.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:25 PM
To: Jessica Mauck <Jessica.Mauck@SanManuel-NSN.Gov>
Subject: Mesa Verde Project (14341)

June 13, 2022 14341

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 Permitting Project in Calimesa, California

Dear Ms. Mauck,

The proposed Mesa Verde Permitting Project (Project) consists of wetlands permitting for five road crossings located in the City of Calimesa. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary falls within Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of

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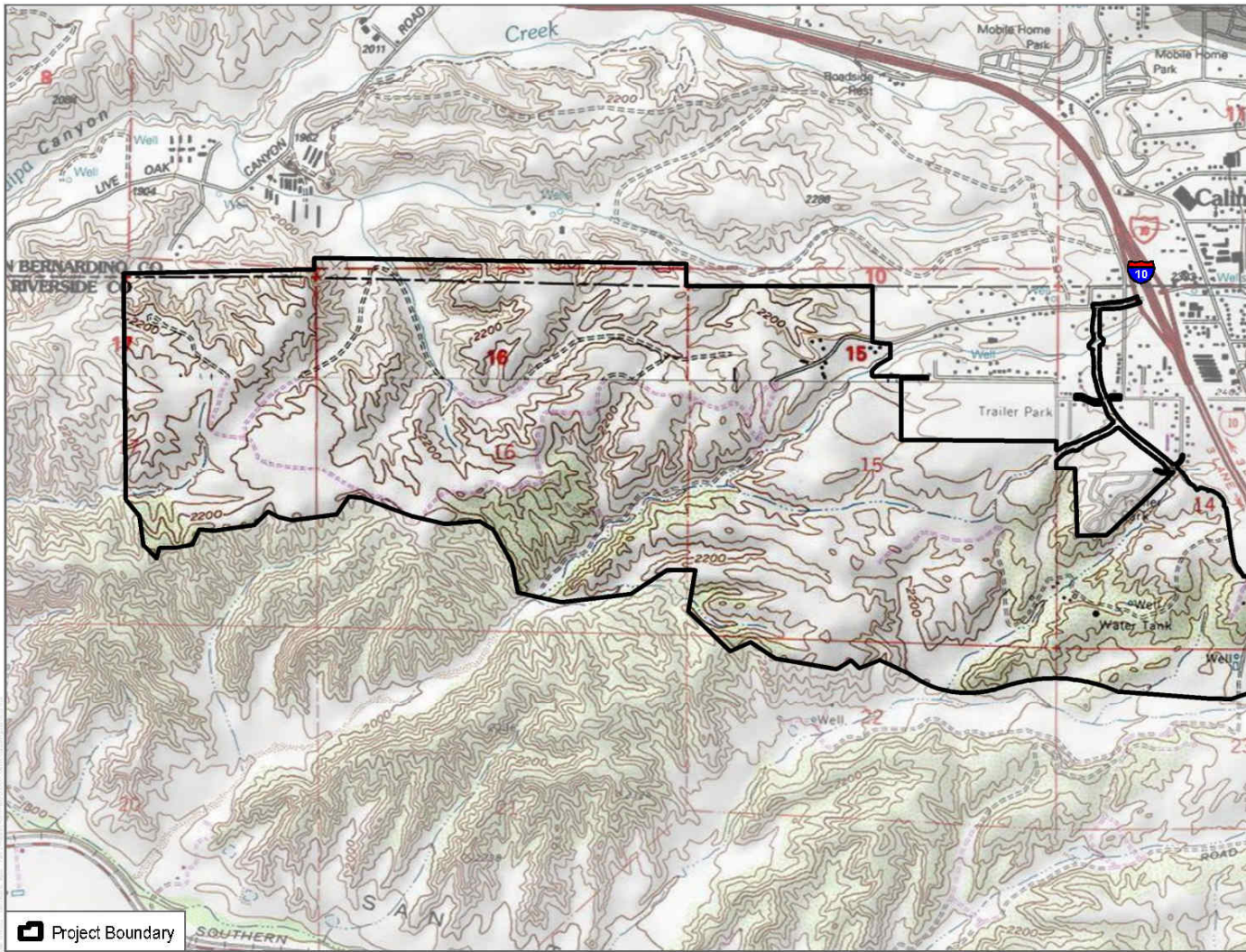
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Makayla
Archaeo
DUDEK
Phone: 7
Email: [j](#)



SOURCE: 7.5-Minute Series El Casco, Yucaipa Quadrangles
Township 25S / Range 21W / Sections 08, 09, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23



Canyon, within Riverside County, California. The Project boundary 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).

More specifically, the permitting for the five road crossings include the following: (1) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 51; (2) where street A crosses jurisdictional waters just north of Lot 52; (3) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of Lot 51; (4) where street B crosses jurisdictional waters just south of lot 52; and (5) where street F crosses, south of Mustang Way. The Project area of potential affects (APE) consists of these jurisdictional aquatic resources locations and 50-foot buffers (Figure 2).

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,



Makayla Murillo
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-846-5874
Email: mmurillo@dudek.com

Keshia Montifolca

From: Makayla Murillo
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2022 10:54 AM
To: Gonzalez Romero, Arysa (TRBL)
Cc: Keshia Montifolca
Subject: RE: Mesa Verde Project (14341)
Attachments: MesaVerde_PermitAreaBoundary_APE_20220718.zip; Mesa Verde APE_Permit Area Boundary Map.pdf

Hello,

I have attached the shapefiles and the Project map. The Project area/Permit area boundary are marked in red on the attached map.

Let me know if you have any other questions

Thank you,
Makayla Murillo

From: Gonzalez Romero, Arysa (TRBL) <aromero@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2022 1:57 PM
To: Makayla Murillo <mmurillo@dudek.com>
Subject: Mesa Verde Project (14341)

Hi Makayla,
Could you send us a map/shapefiles of the project area?

Thank you,

Arysa Gonzalez Romero, M.S., RPA.

Cultural Resources Analyst

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Cellphone: (760)-831-2484

Office: (760)-883-1327

Email: aromero@aguacaliente.net

