Toscana Village at Temescal Valley Project Environmental Assessment

Appendix A: Cultural Resources Assessment

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project
Assessor Parcel Numbers 290-130-003, -004, -005, -006, -052, -053, -054, -055
Unincorporated Riverside County, California



PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project
Assessor Parcel Numbers 290-130-003, -004, -005, -006, -052, -053, -054, -055
Unincorporated Riverside County, California

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BCR Consulting LLC Project No. RVA1402

Site Recorded: CA-RIV-3832H
Keywords: Intensive Survey of 27 Acres, Railroad Grade, Culverts
USGS Quadrangles: 7.5-minute Lake Matthews (1997) and Alberhill (1997), California
Section 12 of Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian



MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Ruth Villalobos & Associates to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project (the project), consisting of 27 Acres in Unincorporated Riverside County, California. The project site comprises Assessor Parcel Numbers 290-130-003, -004, -005, -006, -052, -053, -054, and -055. This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), per County of Riverside Planning Department Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work. The project site is currently vacant and proposes to develop commercial and industrial buildings.

During the current assessment, BCR Consulting completed a cultural resources records search and intensive field survey for the project site. The records search revealed that 30 cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 11 archaeological sites and no built environment resources within one mile of the project site. Three of those studies assessed portions of the project site, and resulted in the recording of one cultural resource (a historic-period railroad grade designated CA-RIV-3832H) within its boundaries. This resource has been recorded using California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms (Appendix A). The field survey and research have indicated that the previously recorded historic-period railroad grade (designated as CA-RIV-3832H) lacks integrity and as such does not appear to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment:
- The proposed project is changed to include the construction of additional facilities;
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

The current study attempted to determine whether archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

 historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;

- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

A Sacred Lands Records check with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) followed by scoping with tribes has also been initiated by BCR Consulting. The Sacred Lands Inventory check revealed no traditional cultural places within the project site boundaries. The NAHC provided a list of potentially concerned tribes and individuals to be contacted regarding the current project. BCR Consulting sent letters and emails, and made follow-up phone calls to those individuals to document any concerns. The results of these communications are summarized in Appendix B.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Ruth Villalobos & Associates to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Temescal Canyon Gateway Project (the project), consisting of 27 Acres in the Unincorporated Riverside County, California. The site comprises Assessor Parcel Numbers 290-130-003, -004, -005, -006, -052, -053, -054, and -055. This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5, and per *County of Riverside Planning Department Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work.* The project is located within the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The project is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Lake Matthews* (1997) and *Alberhill* (1997) 7.5-minute quadrangles (Figure 1). The project site is currently vacant and proposes to develop commercial and industrial buildings. A construction plans exhibit is included in Appendix C.

Personnel

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as Principal Investigator. Mr. Brunzell prepared the California Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms and compiled the technical report. BCR Consulting Field Director Daniel Leonard, PhD conducted the cultural resources records search and pedestrian field survey, and recorded and plotted the historic-period resource noted within the project site boundaries.

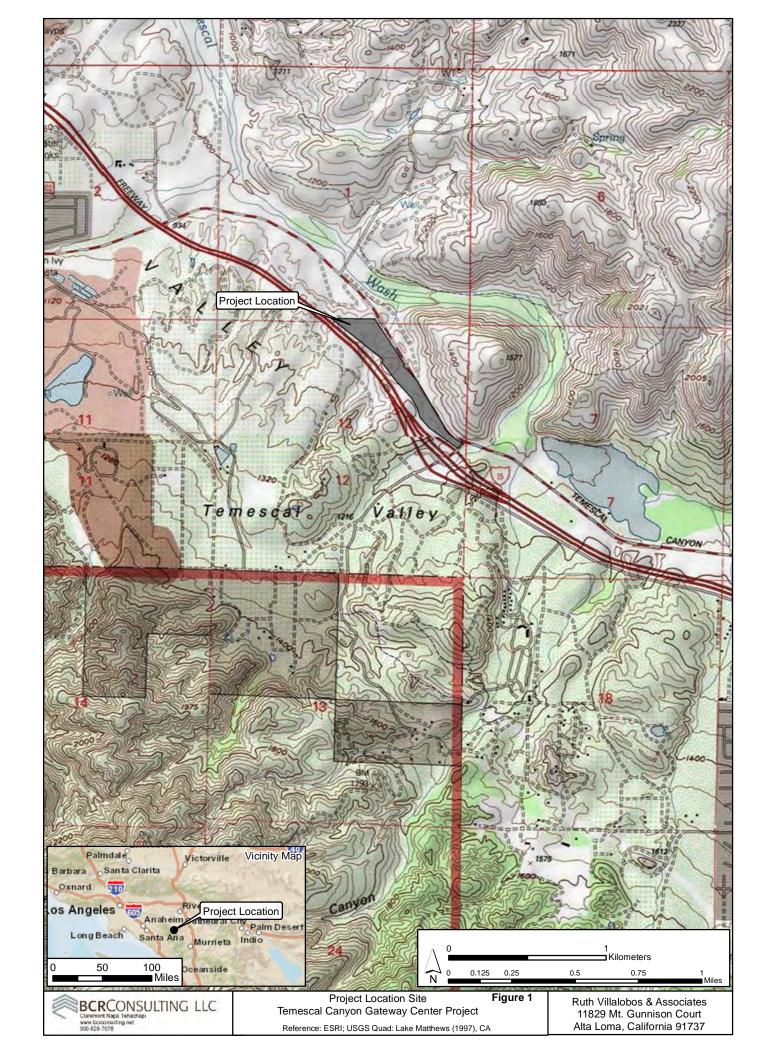
NATURAL SETTING

Geology

The project site is situated in California's Peninsular Range geologic province that encompasses western Riverside County. Crystalline rocks in the area include gabbro and granodiorite of the southern California batholith. These resistant rocks weather to form dark or light colored, boulder covered conical buttes and hills. They are granitic and have intruded and metamorphosed to locally form gneissic and schistose rocks (Rogers 1965). The crystalline rocks in the area are covered by Older Pleistocene alluvium (Kennedy 1977) that, in turn, is covered by a thin horizon of Holocene soils and recent stream sediments in channels (Rogers 1965). Pedogenic carbonate (caliche or hardpan) is a depositional product associated with the Holocene soils and invades the Pleistocene sediments. The southern tip of the Northern Peninsular Range has a number of igneous rocks utilized by Native Americans for food (particularly seed) processing (see Brunzell 2007 and others). These include granodiorites, quartz monzonites, and breccias, which are found locally. Metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, such as metamorphosed quartzite, are also found near the project site. Olivine basalt and andesite containing phenocrysts have also been locally utilized for the prehistoric manufacture of chipped stone tools (ibid.).

Hydrology

The region is characterized by a semi-arid climate, with dry, hot summers, and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 12 to 16 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation



usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with occasional monsoonal showers in late summer. The Temescal Wash meanders from southeast to northwest, adjacent to the east of the project site. Elevation within the project site ranges from approximately 1090 feet to 1160 feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL). As such it is characterized as lower Sonoran Life Zone, represented in cismontane valleys and low-mountain slopes (Jaeger and Smith 1971).

Vegetation

Coastal sage scrub plant community dominates the local vegetation, and is mixed with some marginal riparian habitat along culverts. Signature plant species within the Coastal Sage Scrub Habitat includes black sage (Salvia mellifera), California brittlebush (Encelia californica). California buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), California sagebrush (Artemesia californica), deerweed (Lotus scoparius), golden yarrow (Eriophyllum confertiflorum), laurel sumac (Malosma laurina), lemonadeberry (Rhus integrifolia), poison oak (Toxicodendron diverilobum), purple sage (Salvia leucophyla), sticky monkeyflower (Mimulus aurantiacus), sugar bush (Rhus ovate), toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia), white sage (Salvia apiana), coastal century plant (Agave shawii), coastal cholla (Opuntia prolifera), Laguna Beach liveforever (Dudleya stolonifera), many-stemmed liveforever (Dudleya multicaulis), our Lord's candle (Yucca whipplei), prickly pear cactus (Opuntia sp.) (Williams et al. 2008:118-119). Signature animal species within Coastal Sage Scrub habitat include the kangaroo rat (Dipodomys sp.), California horned lizard (Phrynosoma coronatum frontale), orange throated whiptail (Cnemidophorus hyperthrus), San Diego horned lizard (Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii), brown-headed cowbird (Molothrus ater), California gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica californica), California quail (Callipepla californica), and San Diego cactus wren (Campylorhynchus brunnecapillus sandiegensis) (Williams et al. 2008:118-120). The marginal riparian habitat typically exhibits stands of arroyo willow (Salix lasiolepis; ibid.). For details on prehistoric (particularly Luiseño) local use of plant and animal species, see Lightfoot and Parrish (2009), Bean and Shipek (1978:552), and Oxendine (1983:19-29). Sparkman (1908) and Bean and Saubel (1972) have listed the harvesting and processing methods and seasons for edible plants that grow in the above described communities and others).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Two primary regional syntheses are commonly utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. The first was advanced by Wallace in 1955, and defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Man Horizon, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1986) defined five periods in southern California prehistory: Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric. Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continue to this day (Warren 1986).

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods. Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescentics (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams, where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP). The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the southern California. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the drier regions, indicating occupants' recession into the cooler fringes (Warren 1986). Pinto Period sites are rare, and are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1986), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1986).

Gypsum Period. (4,000 to 1,500 BP). A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the abundance of resources available (Warren 1986:419-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era (Shutler 1961, 1968). Concurrently a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Cornernotched dart points (Warren 1986; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 2,000 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point (Rogers 1939; Schroeder 1953, 1961; Shutler 1961; Yohe 1992).

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident. Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern inland areas, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1986:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout southern California and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles,

ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact). The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography –and is subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). During the Shoshonean Period continued diversification of site assemblages, and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in southeastern Riverside County during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established between coastal and inland groups.

Ethnography

The Project site is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925), and is peripheral to the Cahuilla area. Each of these groups belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of languages (Bean and Shipek 1978:550). Like other Native American groups in southern California, they practiced semi-nomadic huntergatherer subsistence strategies and commonly exploited seasonably available plant and animal resources. Spanish missionaries were the first outsiders to encounter these groups during the late 18th century.

Luiseño. Typically, the native culture groups in southern California are named after nearby Spanish missions, and such is the case for this population. For instance, the term "Luiseño" is applied to the natives inhabiting the region within the "ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Mission San Luis Rey ...[and who shared] an ancestral relationship which is evident in their cosmogony, and oral tradition, common language, and reciprocal relationship in ceremonies" (Oxendine 1983:8). The first written accounts of the Luiseño are attributed to the mission fathers; later documentation was produced by Sparkman (1908), Oxendine (1983) and others. Prior to Spanish occupation of California, the territory of the Luiseño extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to the south, Aliso Creek to the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

Cahuilla. The Cahuilla are generally divided into three groups: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Western (or Pass) Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978). The term Western Cahuilla is preferred over Pass Cahuilla because this group is not confined to the San Gorgonio Pass area. The distinctions are believed to be primarily geographic, although

linguistic and cultural differences may have existed to varying degrees (Strong 1929). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and the Cocopa-Maricopa Trail, a major prehistoric trade route, ran through it. The first written accounts of the Cahuilla are attributed to mission fathers; later documentation was by Strong (1929), Bright (1998), and others.

History

In Southern California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The Spanish period (1769-1821) is represented by exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Gabriel and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. Spanish influence continued to some extent after 1821 due to the continued implementation of the mission system.

Mexican Period. The Mexican period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War (Cleland 1962). The Secularization Act of 1834 resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called ranchos) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals. Sixteen ranchos were granted in Riverside County. At that time, cattle ranching was a more substantial business than agricultural activities, and trade in hides and tallow increased during the early portion of this period. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated California's economy (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by two years of extreme drought, which continued to some extent until 1876, altered ranching forever in the southern California area (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

RESEARCH DESIGN

This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5, and per County of Riverside Planning Department Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work. The pedestrian cultural resources survey is intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites,

features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The current project site boundaries were examined using 10 to 15 meter transect intervals, where accessible. Where irregular boundaries and topography rendered systematic transects impossible (particularly along steep slopes), a more intuitive approach was followed. This included careful examination of accessible contours, focusing in areas exhibiting high potential for cultural resources, particularly in areas of high surface visibility.

The study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the given project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Sacred Lands File search through the Native American Heritage Commission, and communications with recommended tribes and individuals;
- Cultural resources records search to review any previous studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within the project site boundaries;
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire proposed impact area;
- Evaluation of California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility for any cultural resources discovered during the field survey;
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures to any cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA and County guidelines;
- · Completion of DPR forms for any discovered cultural resources.

METHODS

Research

Records Search. Prior to fieldwork, Daniel Leonard conducted the records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). This included a review of all prerecorded historic-period and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources surveys and excavation reports generated from projects located within one mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register, and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Additional Research. Additional research was conducted through the Riverside County Recorder's Office, and the Bureau of Land Management.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on April 30 and May 1 2014. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 10-15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site, where accessible. Where boundaries and topography rendered systematic transects impossible (particularly along steep slopes), a more intuitive approach was followed. This included careful

examination of accessible contours focusing in areas exhibiting high potential for cultural resources, particularly in areas of high surface visibility.

Cultural Resources were recorded on DPR 523 forms. Ground visibility averaged approximately 20 percent within the project site boundaries. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project boundaries. These included project overviews as well as photographs of all cultural resources (see Appendices A and D). Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note taking at each cultural resource for entry on DPR Forms (Appendix A);
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes;
- Digital photography of all resources (Appendices A and D).

RESULTS

Research

Records Search. The records search revealed that 30 cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 11 archaeological sites and no built environment resources within one mile of the project site. Three of the studies assessed portions of the project site, and resulted in recording one cultural resource (a portion of a historic-period railroad grade alignment designated CA-RIV-3832H) within its boundaries. Tables A and B summarize the disposition of previous studies and cultural resources within one mile of the project site.

Table A. Cultural Resource Studies Summary

USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic	Previous Studies	
Quadrangle		
Lake Matthews, California (1997)	RI-270, 1268, 1338, 1449*, 1479, 2396, 2984, 3175, 4144,	
	4416, 4665, 4969, 5686*, 6888, 7474, 7666*	
Alberhill, California (1997)	RI-1338, 1429, 1479, 1813, 2396, 2980, 3175, 4110, 4144,	
	4665, 4706, 5566, 5666, 5686*, 5687, 5827, 6075, 6624,	
	6626, 6774, 6888, 7666*, 8948	

^{*}Assessed a portion of the project site.

Table B. Cultural Resources Summary*

Site No. Period		Approximate Distance From Project Site/Description	
CA-RIV-630	Prehistoric	One Mile Northwest/Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	
CA-RIV-642	Prehistoric	½ Mile Southeast/Bedrock Mortar	
CA-RIV-1089	Prehistoric	1/4 Mile North/Ten Bedrock Mortars, Lithics, Fire Affected Rock	
CA-RIV-1091	Prehistoric	1/4 Mile East/Basalt Boulders with Eroding Petroglyphs	
CA-RIV-1461	Prehistoric	One Mile Southeast/Lithic Scatter	
CA-RIV-3832H*	Historic	Within/Old Santa Fe Railroad Grade	
CA-RIV-8118	Historic	Adjacent to the East/Can Scatter	
CA-RIV-8119	Historic	One Mile Southeast/Refuse Scatter	
CA-RIV-8133	Historic	3/4 Mile Southeast/Concrete Irrigation Pipes	
CA-RIV-8137	Historic	½ Mile Northwest/Concrete Irrigation Pipes	
CA-RIV-8864	Historic	½ Mile Northwest/Refuse Scatter	

^{*}Partially within Project Site.

Predictive Modeling. Cultural resources recorded locally indicate a common prehistoric use of bedrock for milling stations and mortars, and have also revealed the presence of some lithic scatters and fire affected rock (see Table A). These resources are commonly associated with vegetal (particularly seed) processing, chipped stone tool manufacture, trade, and cooking. As a result the field survey emphasized careful inspection of all suitable rock outcrops and soil exposures for the presence of related features and artifacts.

Additional Research. Additional research revealed that the entire northeast 1/4 of section 12, including the project site, was granted to civil war veteran William Joseph Radenberger in 1896 as a homestead (Bureau of Land Management 1896; State of California 1905). Mr. Radenberger was born in 1843 and listed his occupation as "miner" from 1894 until at least 1911 (City of San Bernardino 1894, 1905, 1908, 1911). He lived in San Bernardino during this entire time, and research has not shown evidence of buildings, mining, cultivation, or any other homestead-related improvements to the project site during Radenberger's ownership (ibid; USGS 1901, 1905, 1913). By 1927 the project site was occupied by the Santa Fe Railroad's Temescal Valley line, which connected Riverside to Temecula (Hudson 1978, Brown 1985). Although service between Lake Elsinore and Temecula discontinued in 1935, the Lake Elsinore to Corona section (including the project site) remained in use until the 1970s (USGS 1953, 1973, 1982).

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists relocated and updated documentation for one previously recorded cultural resource using California DPR 523 forms (Appendix A). This resource has been designated CA-RIV-3832H.

CA-RIV-3832H. This resource has been recorded numerous times (Goodman et al. 2006, Tang and Love 1996, Goodwin 2001, Swope 1991, McCarthy 1990) as an abandoned historic-period railroad grade. Tang and Love's 1996 study represents a comprehensive identification and evaluation of the entire alignment, and the others assessed smaller segments. Although these recordings indicate that the grade remained visible in places with sporadically-recognizable features, all studies have conferred the resource with poor condition and a lack of integrity due to its dismantling in the 1970s. BCR Consulting revisited the portion of the railroad grade that crosses the project site on April 30 and May 1, 2014. Field observations were basically consistent with Tang and Love's 1996 study. Field crew noted an intermittently visible railroad grade, a 33-foot section of displaced track (Feature 1), two concrete culverts stamped "1926" (Features 2 and 3), and two partial culverts of similar design that lack date stamps (likely removed; Features 4 and 5). Significant disturbances related to mechanical dismantling of the system during the 1970s (see Additional Research above) have conferred a poor condition, and diminished integrity.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

Because this work was completed pursuant to CEQA, all resources within the project site boundaries require evaluation for the California Register.

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

- 1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States:
- 2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- 3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; and/or
- 4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years will require evaluation. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Evaluations

CA-RIV-3832H. BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding the project site and recommends that the railroad grade can be associated with significant events, particularly 1920s railroad development in Riverside County (California Register Criterion 1). The research has not shown any association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history (Criterion 2). Furthermore, the railroad grade exhibits no distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction and does not represent the work of a master, and does not have any high artistic values (Criterion 3). Finally, this railroad grade has been thoroughly scrutinized during this and other studies and has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (Criterion 4).

Although this railroad grade may have been associated with significant events, it completely lacks integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Due to diminished integrity, BCR Consulting recommends that CA-RIV-3832H is not potentially eligible for the California Register, and as such is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted an intensive survey of the Temescal Gateway Center Project in Unincorporated Riverside County, California. The field survey and research have indicated that the previously recorded historic-period railroad grade partially located within the project site (designated as CA-RIV-3832H) lacks integrity and as such does not appear to be eligible for the California Register. Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment;
- The proposed project is changed to include the construction of additional facilities;
- · Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

The current study attempted to determine whether archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic-period cultural deposits. In the event that buried cultural materials are encountered by field personnel, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic-period cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements:
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the

discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

CERTIFICATION

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

Date: May 15, 2014		
0-9-4	David Brunzell	
Authorized Signature	Printed Name	
County Registration Number: 154		

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1913 Elsinore, California 30-minute topographic quadrangle map

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APPENDIX A DPR 523 SITE FORMS

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # HRI#

Trinomial CA-RIV-3832H

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) The Old Santa Fe Railroad Grade through the Temescal Valley

*Recorded by: Daniel Leonard

*Date: May 1, 2014 ☐ Continuation ☑ Update

This resource has been recorded numerous times (Goodman et al. 2006, Love and Tang 1996, Goodwin 2001, Swope 1991, McCarthy 1990) as an abandoned historic-period railroad grade. Love and Tang's 1996 study represents a comprehensive identification and evaluation of the entire alignment, and the others assessed smaller segments. Although these recordings indicate that the grade remained visible in places, and some features are sporadically recognizable, all studies have conferred the resource with poor condition and a lack of integrity due to its 1970s dismantling. BCR Consulting visited the portion of the railroad grade that crosses the NE ¼ of Section 12, Township 5 South, Range 6 West (SBBM) on May 1, 2014. Current field observations were basically consistent with Love and Tang's 1996 study. Field crew noted an intermittently-visible and highly disturbed railroad grade accompanied by the following features (plotted within the study area below):

Feature 1: a 33-foot section of displaced track (NAD 83 UTMs 457697mE/3435081mN)

Feature 2: a concrete culvert stamped "1926" (NAD 83 UTMs 457515mE/3735210mN, at SW)

Feature 3: a second concrete culvert stamped "1926" (NAD 83 UTMs 457817mE/3734976mN)

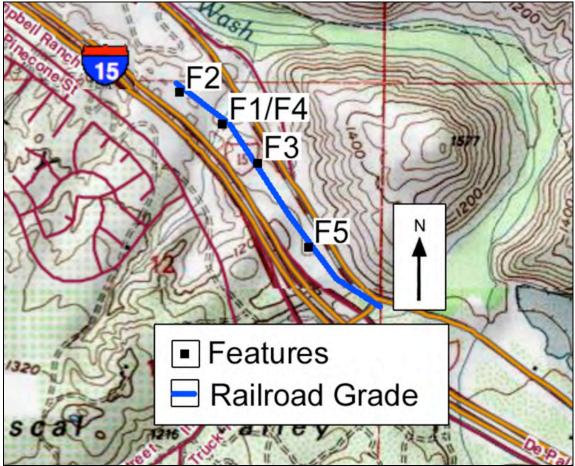
Feature 4: a partial culvert similar to F2 and F3 but lacking date stamp (NAD 83 UTMs 457693mE/3735108mN)

Feature 5: a second partial culvert pipe, no date stamp (NAD 83 UTMs 457998mE/3734688)

Significant disturbances related to mechanical dismantling of the system during the 1970s (see Additional Research above) have conferred a poor condition, and diminished integrity.

References:

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Location Map: USGS 7.5-Min. Lake Matthews, Calif. (1997) Topographic Quadrangle

DPR 523L (1/95) *Required information

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # HRI#

Trinomial CA-RIV-3832H

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) The Old Santa Fe Railroad Grade through the Temescal Valley

*Recorded by: Daniel Leonard *Date: May 1, 2014 ☐ Continuation ☑ Update

Photos



Photo 1: Feature 2 (N)

Photo 2: Feature 4 (S)





Photo 3: Feature 1 (W)

Photo 4: Feature 3 (NE)





Photo 5: Railroad grade (NW)

Photo 6: Feature 5 (N)

APPENDIX B NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION RECORD

Subject:	BCR Consulting SLF/List of Tribes for Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project, Riverside County	
From:	David Brunzell (david.brunzell@yahoo.com)	
To:	ds_nahc@pacbell.net;	
Date:	Friday, April 25, 2014 12:06 PM	

Hi Dave,

I'd like to request a Sacred Lands File search and list of potentially interested tribes for the proposed Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project in unincorporated Riverside County, California. The project will involve commercial and industrial building construction, and is located as follows (SBBM; see also attached project location map):*

Township 5 South
Range 6 West
Section 12
USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quads: *Lake Mathews* (1997) and *Alberhill* (1997)

Please send the results and list to my email or the below fax number and please get in touch with any questions.

Thanks,

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC

Certified Small Business (SB) 1420 Guadalajara Place Claremont, California 91711

Tel: 909-525-7078 Fax: 909-992-3065

www.bcrconsulting.net

*See report Figure 1.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 (916) 373-3715 Fax (916) 373-5471 Web Site <u>www.nahc.ca.gov</u> Da_nahc@pacbell.net



April 28, 2014

Mr. David Brunzell, RPA, Principal **BCR Consulting, LLC** 1420 Guadalajara Place Claremont, CA 91711

Sent by FAX to:

909-992-3065

•

No. of Pages:

RE: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the "Temescal Canyon Gateway Project;" located about seven miles south of the City of Corona, near Interstate 15; Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places of the Project site(s) or 'areas of Potential effect' (APE), submitted to this office. Note also that the absence of archaeological resources does not preclude their existence at the subsurface level.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

When the project becomes public, please inform the Native American contacts as to the nature of the project (e.g. residential, renewable energy, infrastructure or other appropriate type). Attached is a list of Native American tribes, Native American individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed project area (APE). As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local government and project developers contact the tribal governments and Native American individuals on the list in order to determine if the proposed action might impact any cultural places or sacred sites. If a response from those listed on the attachment is not received in two weeks of notification, the NAHC recommends that a follow-up telephone call be made to ensure the project information has been received.

California Government Code Sections 65040.12(e) defines 'environmental justice' to provide "fair treatment of people... with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies." Also, Executive Order B-10-11 requires that state agencies "consult with Native American

NVHC

tribes, their elected officials and other representatives of tribal governments in order to provide meaningful input into... the development of legislation, regulations, rules and policies on matter that may affect tribal communities."

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

Program Analyst

Attachments

Native American Contacts Riverside County California April 28, 2014

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Historic Preservation Office/Shasta Gaughen

Pala.

CA 92059

35008 Pala Temecula Road, PMB Luiseno Cupeno

PMB 50

(760) 891-3515

sgaughen@palatribe.com

(760) 742-3189 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager

P.O. Box 1477

Luiseno

Temecula

CA 92593

(951) 770-8100

pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.

gov

(951) 506-9491 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Joseph Hamilton, Chairman

P.O. Box 391670

Cahuilla

Anza

CA 92539

admin@ramonatribe.com

(951) 763-4105

(951) 763-4325 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians

John Marcus, Chairman

P.O. Box 391820

Cahuilla

Anza

, CA 92539

(951) 659-2700

(951) 659-2228 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

William Madrigal, Jr., Cultural Resources Manager

12700 Pumarra Road

Cahuilla

Banning

, CA 92220

Serrano

(951) 201-1866 - cell

wmadrigal@morongo-nsn.

gov

(951) 572-6004 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson

P.O. Box 1477

Luiseno

Temecula

, CA 92593

, ÇA 92592

(951) 770-6100

mgoodhart@pechanga-nsn.

(951) 695-1778 FAX

William J. Pink

48310 Pechanga Road

Luiseno

Temecula

wjpink@hotmail.com

(909) 936-1216

Prefers e-mail contact

Cahuilla Band of Indians Luther Salgado, Chairperson

PO Box 391760

Cahuilla

Anza

, CA 92539

Chairman@cahuilla.net

760-763-5549

760-763-2631 - Tribal EPA

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code. Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Temescal Canyon Gateway Project; located south of the City of Corona near Interstate 15; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands file search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts Riverside County California April 28, 2014

Pechanga Cultural Resources Department Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst P.O. Box 2183 Luiseño Temecula CA 92593 ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov 951-770-8104 (951) 694-0446 - FAX

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137
(951) 654-4198-FAX

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Temescal Canyon Gateway Project; located south of the City of Corona near Interstate 15; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands file search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

†00 ₽1

Native American Consultation Summary, Temescal Cyn. Gateway Ctr. Project, Unincorporated Riverside County, California Native American Heritage Commission replied to BCR Consulting Request on April 28, 2014. Results of Sacred Land File Search did not indicate presence of Native American cultural resources, and recommended that the below groups/individuals be contacted.

Groups Contacted	Letter/Email Date	Response from Tribes
Shasta Gaughen, Historic Preservation Office	Letter: 5/13/14	None
Pala Band of Mission Indians	Email: 5/14/14	
William Madrigal, Jr., Cultural Resources Manager	Letter: 5/13/14	None
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Email: 5/14/14	
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager	Letter: 5/13/14	None
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians	Email: 5/14/14	
Mark Macarro, Chairperson	Letter: 5/13/14	None
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians	Email: 5/14/14	
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman	Letter: 5/13/14	None
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Email: 5/14/14	
William J. Pink	Letter: 5/13/14	None
	Email: 5/14/14	
John Marcus, Chairman	Letter: 5/13/14	None
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	Email: N/A	
Luther Salgado, Chairperson	Letter: 5/13/14	None
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Email: 5/14/14	
Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst	Letter: 5/13/14	None
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department	Email: 5/14/14	
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department	Letter: 5/13/14	None
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Email: 5/14/14	



May 13, 2014

Shasta Gaughen Historic Preservation Office Pala Band of Mission Indians 35008 Pala Temecula Road, PMB Pala, California 92059

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project, Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Shasta:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed project is located within Section 12 of Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *Lake Matthews* (1997), and *Alberhill* (1997), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by June 23, 2014. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA

O- Held

Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Attachment: USGS Map



May 13, 2014

William Madrigal, Jr.
Cultural Resources Manager
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, California 92220

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project, Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear William:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed project is located within Section 12 of Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *Lake Matthews* (1997), and *Alberhill* (1997), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA

O- Held

Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Attachment: USGS Map



May 13, 2014

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

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project,

Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Paul:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed project is located within Section 12 of Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *Lake Matthews* (1997), and *Alberhill* (1997), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA

O- Held

Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Attachment: USGS Map



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

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project,

Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Mark:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed project is located within Section 12 of Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *Lake Matthews* (1997), and *Alberhill* (1997), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by June 23, 2014. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA

O- Held

Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



Joseph Hamilton Chairman Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians P.O. Box 391670 Anza, California 92539

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project, Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Joseph:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed project is located within Section 12 of Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *Lake Matthews* (1997), and *Alberhill* (1997), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

If you know of any cultural resources in the vicinity that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community or if you would like more information, please contact me at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com. Correspondence can also be sent to BCR Consulting, Attn: David Brunzell, 1420 Guadalajara Street, Claremont, California 91711. I request a response by June 23, 2014. If you require more time, please let me know. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA

Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

O-Held



William J. Pink 48310 Pechanga Road Temecula, California 92592

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project,

Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear William:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed project is located within Section 12 of Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *Lake Matthews* (1997), and *Alberhill* (1997), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA

Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



John Marcus Chairman Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 391820 Anza, California 92539

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project,

Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear John:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed project is located within Section 12 of Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *Lake Matthews* (1997), and *Alberhill* (1997), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA

O- Held

Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



Luther Salgado Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians P.O. Box 391760 Anza, California 92539

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project, Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Luther:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed project is located within Section 12 of Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *Lake Matthews* (1997), and *Alberhill* (1997), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA

O- Held

Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



Anna Hoover
Cultural Analyst
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, California 92593

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project, Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Anna:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed project is located within Section 12 of Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *Lake Matthews* (1997), and *Alberhill* (1997), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA

O- Held

Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



Joseph Ontiveros Cultural Resources Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, California 92581

Subject: Tribal Consultation for the Temescal Canyon Gateway Center Project, Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Dear Joseph:

This is an invitation to consult on a proposed development project at locations with which you have tribal cultural affiliation. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure the protection of Native American cultural resources on which the proposed undertaking may have an impact. In the tribal consultation process, early consultation is encouraged in order to provide for full and reasonable public input from Native American Groups and Individuals, as consulting parties, on potential effect of the development project and to avoid costly delays. Further, we understand that much of the content of the consultation will be confidential and will include, but not be limited to, the relationship of proposed project details to Native American Cultural Historic Properties, such as burial sites, known or unknown, architectural features and artifacts, ceremonial sites, sacred shrines, cultural landscapes including traditional beliefs and practices. The proposed project is located within Section 12 of Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is depicted on the *Lake Matthews* (1997), and *Alberhill* (1997), *California* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, (see attached map).

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Sincerely,

BCR Consulting LLC

David Brunzell, M.A./RPA

Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

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APPENDIX C CONSTRUCTION PLANS

GRADING NOTES:

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 AT 1-800-422-4133.

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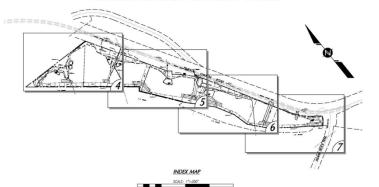
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ROUGH GRADING PLANS

IN THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE TEMESCAL CANYON GATEWAY CENTER



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANTITY
0-	CONSTRUCT INTERCEPTOR DRAIN PER DETAIL ON SHEET 2	LF	1,502
2)-	CONSTRUCT 8' TERRACE DRAIN PER DETAIL ON SHEET 2	UF	257
3 -	CONSTRUCT TERRACE AND DOWN DRAIN INTERSECTION PER DETAIL ON SHEET 2	EA	2
O -	CONSTRUCT DOWN DRAIN PER DETAIL ON SHEET 2	LF	157
3-	CONSTRUCT SPLASHWALL PER DETAIL ON SHEET 2	EA	t.
6 -	CONSTRUCT RIP-RAP ENERGY DISSIPATER (1/4 TON GRADATION) PER DETAIL ON SHEET 2	EA	5
Ø -	CONSTRUCT 18" R.C.P. (D LOAD PER PROFILE)	LF	115
(51)—	CONSTRUCT 24" R.C.P. (D LOAD PER PROFILE)	UF	426
(2) -	CONSTRUCT 30" R.C.P. (D LOAD PER PROFILE)	UF.	1,175
(S)—	CONSTRUCT 48" R.C.P. (D LOAD PER PROFILE)	UF	390
(S4)—	CONSTRUCT 36" DIA. RISER PER DETAIL ON SHEET 8	EA	7
(S)-	CONSTRUCT MANHOLE NO.1 PER RCFC&WCD STD. MH251	EA	0
% -	CONSTRUCT MANHOLE NO.2 PER ROFCIEWOD STD. MH252	EA	6
Ø−	CONSTRUCT PIPE HEADWALL PER CALTRANS STD. D89	EA	2
® –	CONSTRUCT RIPRAP CLASS LIGHT D50=1.3', D100=1.8' (DIMENSIONS PER PLAN)	TON	818
<u>99</u> –	CONSTRUCT CONCRETE COLLAR PER ROFC & WCD STD. M 803	EA	1
∞ −	CONSTRUCT CONCRETE PIPE SLOPE ANCHOR PER DETAIL ON SHEET 8	EA	5
A -	PROTECT IN PLACE	LS	LUMP SUM
В	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OFFSITE	LS	LUMP SUM

ESTIMATED EARTHWORK OUALITY

C.Y. FILL	250,080		
C.Y. NET CUT	19,767		
CADDIMON O	HANDER ARE	HOT	40 HICT

LEGAL DESCRIPTION ASSESSORS PARCEL NUMBERS

ASSESSORS PARCEL NUMBERS 290-130-003, 290-130-004, 290-130-005, 290-130-006, 290-130-052, 290-130-053, 290-130-054, 290-130-055 290-130-054, 290-130-055 TOWNSHIP S SOUTH, RAMCE 5 WEST SAN BERHARDINO BASE AND MERIDIAN.

LEGEND

	- PROJECT BOUNDARY - CENTER LINE
-VV-	TOP OF SLOPE
	- CUT/FILL LINE
2:1	SLOPE RATIO
ii	TOE OF SLOPE
	- FLOW LINE
	EXISTING GROUND CONT
1120	- PROPOSED CONTOUR
	DAYLIGHT LINE
_2%	GRADE
NE	STORM DRAIN
	*HYDROSEED AREA

ENGINEER

TC - TOP OF CURB

PL	-	PLUM LINE
68	-	GRADE BREAK
BOR	-	BEGINNING CURB RETI
ECR	-	END CURB RETURN
STA.	-	STATION
BC	-	BEGINNING CURVE
EC	_	END CURVE

FS - FINISH SURFACE CL - CENTERLINE INV. A.E. - INVERT ELEVATION RW - RIGHT-OF-WAY PL - PROPERTY LINE

SOILS ENGINEER

VICINITY MAP TOWNSHIP SS, RANGE 644

NPDES INSPECTION NOTES:

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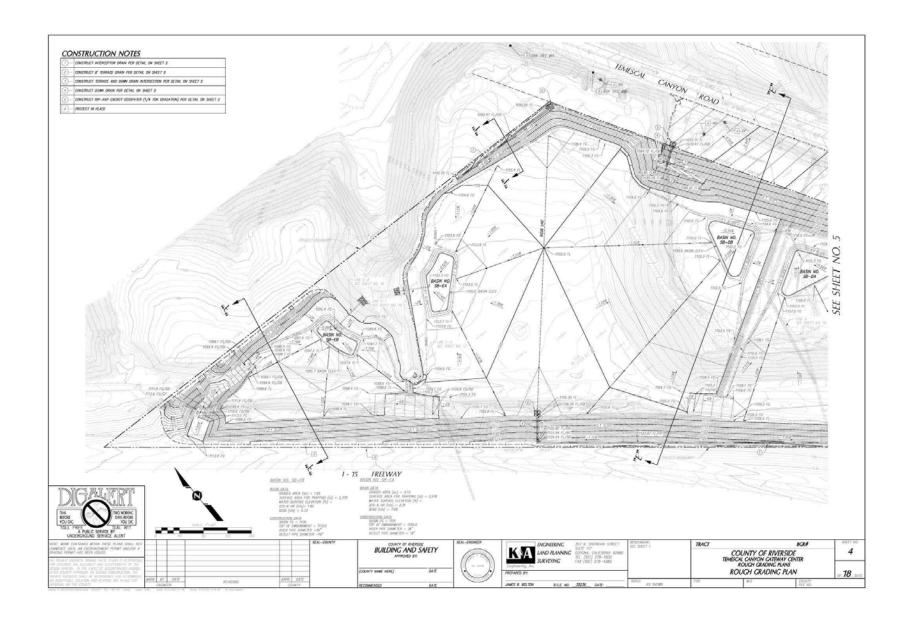
▲ PROJECT SITE

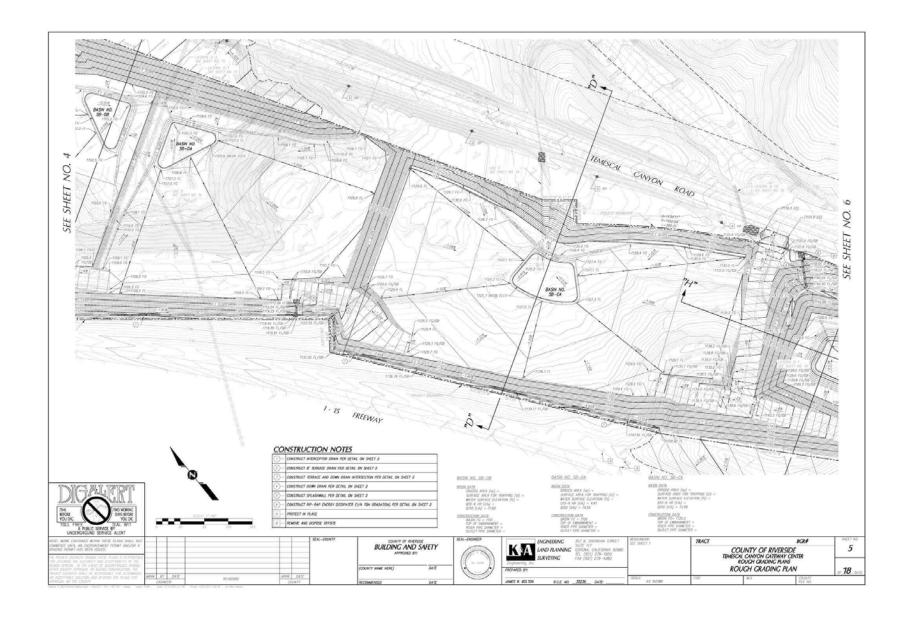
OWNER/ DEVELOPER SPEEDWAY DEVELOPMENT, LLC 15350 FARRELD RANCH ROAD, SWITE K CHNO HULS, CA 97709 PHONE: (909) 393-2000 FAX: (909) 393-2008 CONTACT: TOM CHANEZ

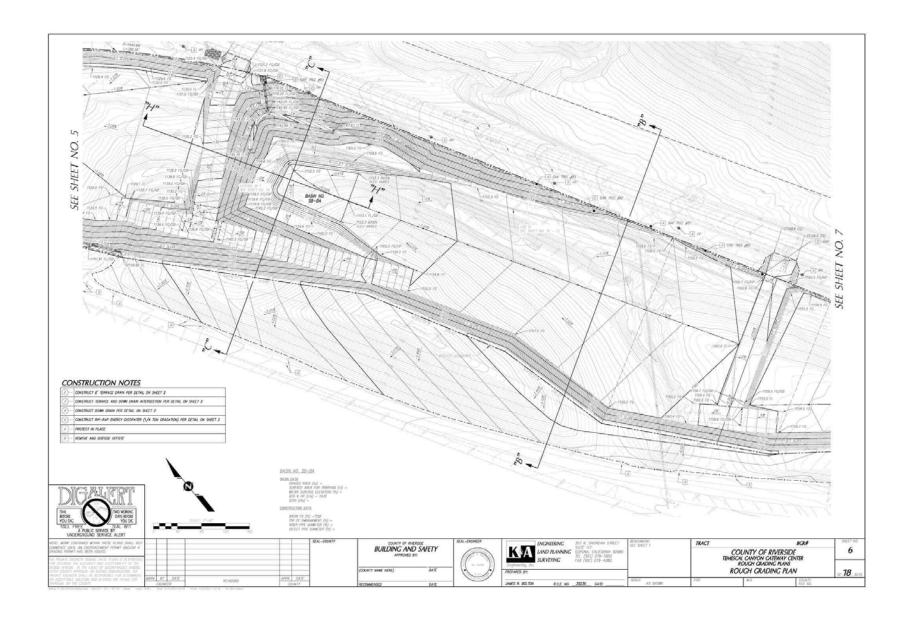
JOB SITE ADDRESS
TEMESCAL CANYON ROAD
NORTH OF INDIAN TRUCK TRAIL

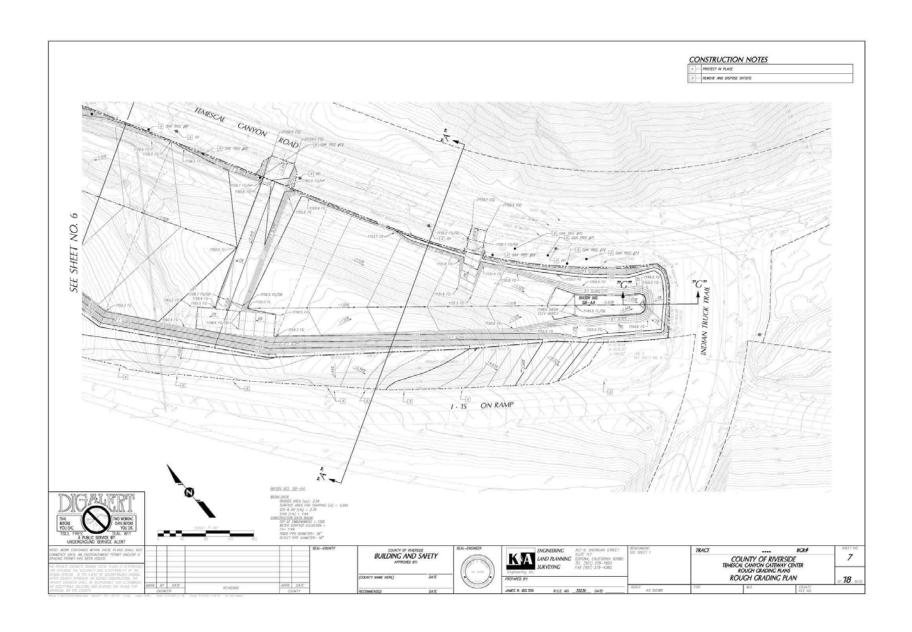
NDEX OF SHEETS:	
HEET NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	TITLE SHEET / GRADING INDEX / GRADING NOTES GRADING DETAILS
3	GRADING SECTIONS
8	GRADING PLAN SHEETS STORMORAIN INDEX / STORMORAIN NOTES / STORMORAIN DETAILS

UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT								CORONA, CA 92803	9-1/	STURMURAIN PLAN AND PROFILE SPEETS	
NOTE: WORK CONTAINED WITHIN THESE PLANS SHALL NOT				SEAL-COUNTY	COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE	SEAL-ENGINEER	ENCINEERING 357 N. SHERIDAN STREET	BENCHMARK:	TRACT	BGR#	SHEET NO.
COMMENCE UNTIL AN ENCROACHMENT PERMIT AND/OR A GRADING PERMIT HAS BEEN ISSUED.					BUILDING AND SAFTEY	O TO S BOAL	LAND PLANNING CORONA, CALIFORNIA 92880			JNTY OF RIVERSIDE	1
THE PRIVATE ENGINEER SIGNING THESE PLANS IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSURING THE ACCURACY AND ACCEPTABILITY OF THE						100 May 2028	SURVEYING FAX (951) 279-4380			. CANYON GATEWAY CENTER UGH GRADING PLANS	
DESIGN HEREON. IN THE EVENT OF DISCREPANCIES ARISING AFTER COUNTY APPROVAL OR DURING CONSTRUCTION, THE					(COUNTY NAME HERE) DATE	in our fil	PREPARED BY:	+		GRADING INDEX / GRADING NOTES	OF 18 SHTS
AN ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION AND REVISING THE PLANS FOR APPROVAL BY THE COUNTY.	MARK BY DATE ENGINEER	REVISIONS	APPR. DATE COUNTY	7	RECOMMENDED DATE	COVERNO	JAMES R. BOLTON R.C.E. NO30236 DATE:	SCALE: AS SHOWN	FOR:	W.O. COUNTY FILE NO.	0









APPENDIX D

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Overview from northeast corner of project site (S)



Photo 2: Overview from northeast corner of project site (SW)



Photo 3: Overview from northwest corner of project site (SE)



Photo 4: Overview from northwest corner of project site (E)



Photo 5: CA-RIV-3832H, Feature 2 (N)



Photo 6: CA-RIV-3832H, Feature 2 (SE)





Photo 8: CA-RIV-3832H, Feature 1 (W)



Photo 9: CA-RIV-3832H, Feature 3 (NE)



Photo 10: CA-RIV-3832H, railroad grade (NW)



Photo 11: CA-RIV-3832H, Feature 5 (N)



Photo 12: Project site overview from southern boundary (NW)