Technical Appendix D1

Cultural Resources Assessment

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE MODULAR LOGISTICS CENTER

MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 312-250-030, -031, -032, -036, -037, and -038

Prepared on Behalf of:

Kearny Modular Way, LLC
1900 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 320
Los Angeles, California 90067

Prepared for:

T&B Planning, Inc.
1419 University Avenue, Suite C
San Diego, California 92103

Prepared by:

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064

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National Archaeological Database Information

Author:	Brian F. Smith
Prepared by:	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. 14010 Poway Road, Suite A Poway, California 92064
Report Date:	December 16, 2013
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Prepared on Behalf of:	Kearny Modular Way, LLC 1900 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 320 Los Angeles, California 90067
Prepared for:	T&B Planning, Inc. 1419 University Avenue, Suite C San Diego, California 92103
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USGS Quadrangle:	*Perris, California* (7.5 minute); Section 32, Township 3 South, Range 3 West
Study Area:	50.68 acres
Key Words:	Negative cultural resources survey; City of Moreno Valley; *Perris* USGS Quadrangle.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of a Phase I cultural resource study conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the Modular Logistics Center Project. The survey covered 50.68 acres located north of Modular Way, between Kitching Street and Perris Boulevard, in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The project is a planned commercial structure development project proposed by Kearny Modular Way, LLC that will include the construction of a 1,109,378-square-foot building. To accommodate this large structure, the existing commercial building and parking lots on the west half of the property will be demolished. Specifically, this project is situated within Section 32 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Perris, California* topographic map, Township 3 South, Range 3 West. BFSA conducted the assessment to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), following County of Riverside cultural resource guidelines (draft) and City of Moreno Valley environmental review criteria.

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

This investigation included a records search to acquire data regarding previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property and a systematic survey of the 50.68-acre property to locate and record/update any archaeological resources that were encountered. According to the data obtained from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR), an adequate survey sample of the surrounding area has determined that there is a low to moderate potential for cultural resources within the project area.

1.2 Findings

An archaeological records search was conducted by BFSA at the EIC at UCR in order to assess the previous archaeological studies within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the project area (Appendix B). The records search indicated that the property has been previously surveyed (McCarthy 1987), and that to date, no cultural resources have been recorded within the project area. The archaeological survey was conducted on December 2, 2013 under the field direction of Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. No cultural resources were located during the current investigation of the property. Survey conditions were generally good, with clear ground visibility over the majority of the eastern portion of the project area, while the western half is covered by existing structures and parking lots. It would appear that the entire parcel has been previously disturbed by clearing or grading in the past. No portion of the property can be characterized as undisturbed. Based upon the field investigations and historic research, no evidence of cultural resources was encountered during the BFSA study.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

Based upon the survey, records search results, and findings of previous studies, no adverse effects to cultural resources are anticipated as a result of the project. The proposed project can be implemented without further archaeological study, and no mitigation measures will be recommended. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the EIC at UCR. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by T&B Planning, Inc. to conduct a Phase I cultural resource study for the Modular Logistics Center Project. The archaeological survey and literature review for the project were conducted in order to complete an environmental review of a proposed development and building project in compliance with CEQA and County of Riverside/City of Moreno Valley environmental guidelines. The project proponent seeks to develop the 50.68-acre property and construct a 1,109,378-square-foot commercial building. The property is characterized as a relatively level parcel that currently contains a commercial building and parking lots on the western half, while the eastern half is vacant. The project area is located in the southern area of the city of Moreno Valley, just east of March Air Force Base. The property includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 312-250-030, -031, -032, -036, -037, and -038. Specifically, the project is located within Section 32 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Perris, California* topographic map, Township 3 South, Range 3 West (Figures 2.0–1, 2.0–2, and 2.0–3).

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith conducted the cultural resources study for the project. Assistance was provided by Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA and field archaeologists Kyle Coulter and Jason Collins. The technical report was prepared by Brian Smith. Elena Buckley conducted technical editing, copying, and distribution of the report. Tracy Stropes created the report graphics. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

2.1 Previous Work

The records search for the property from the EIC at UCR documented that one previous study (McCarthy 1987) has been conducted for the project Area of Potential Effect (APE). The McCarthy study did not identify any cultural resources within the project APE.

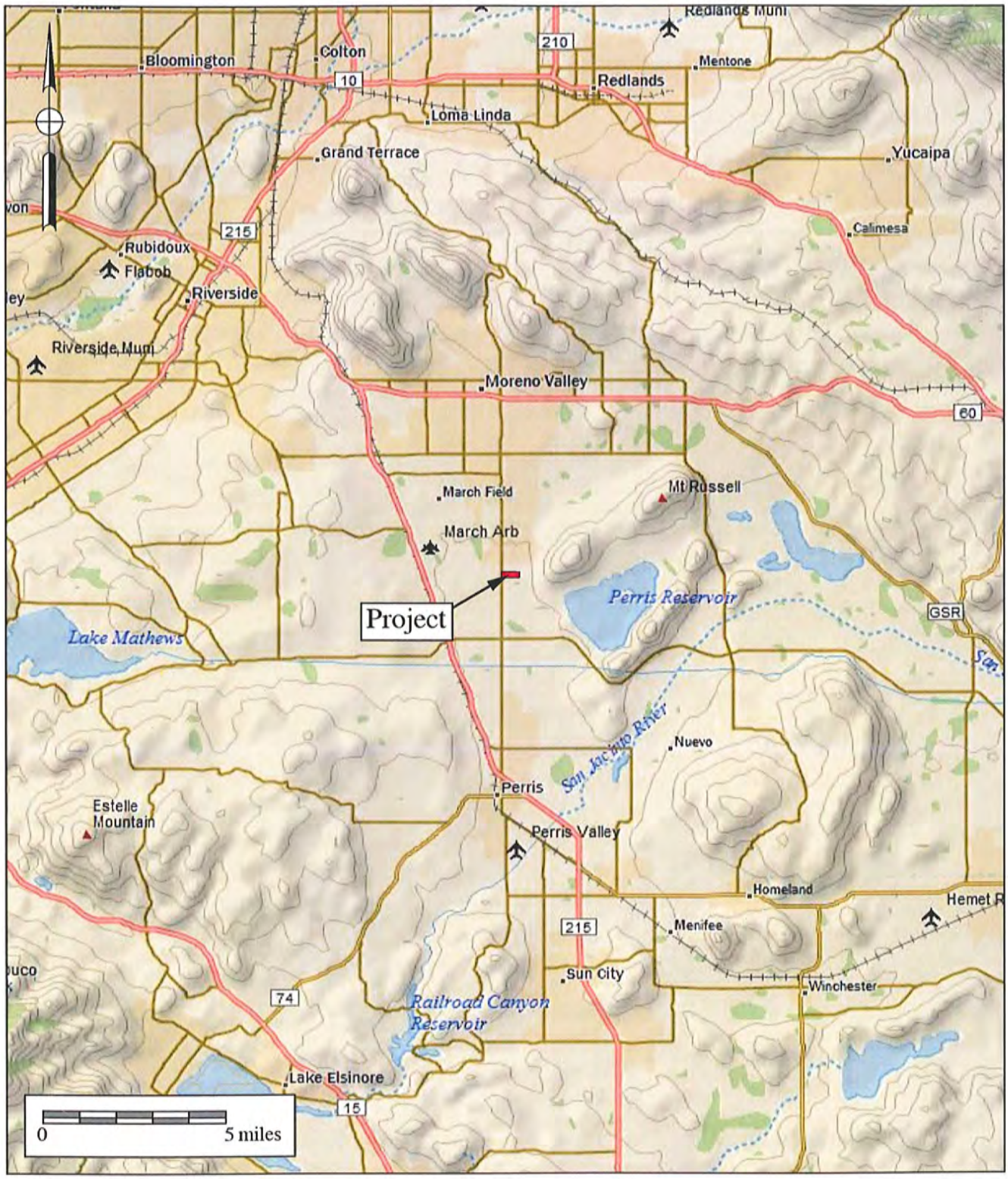

Figure 2.0–1

General Location Map

The Modular Logistics Center Project

DelAmore (1:250,000 series)

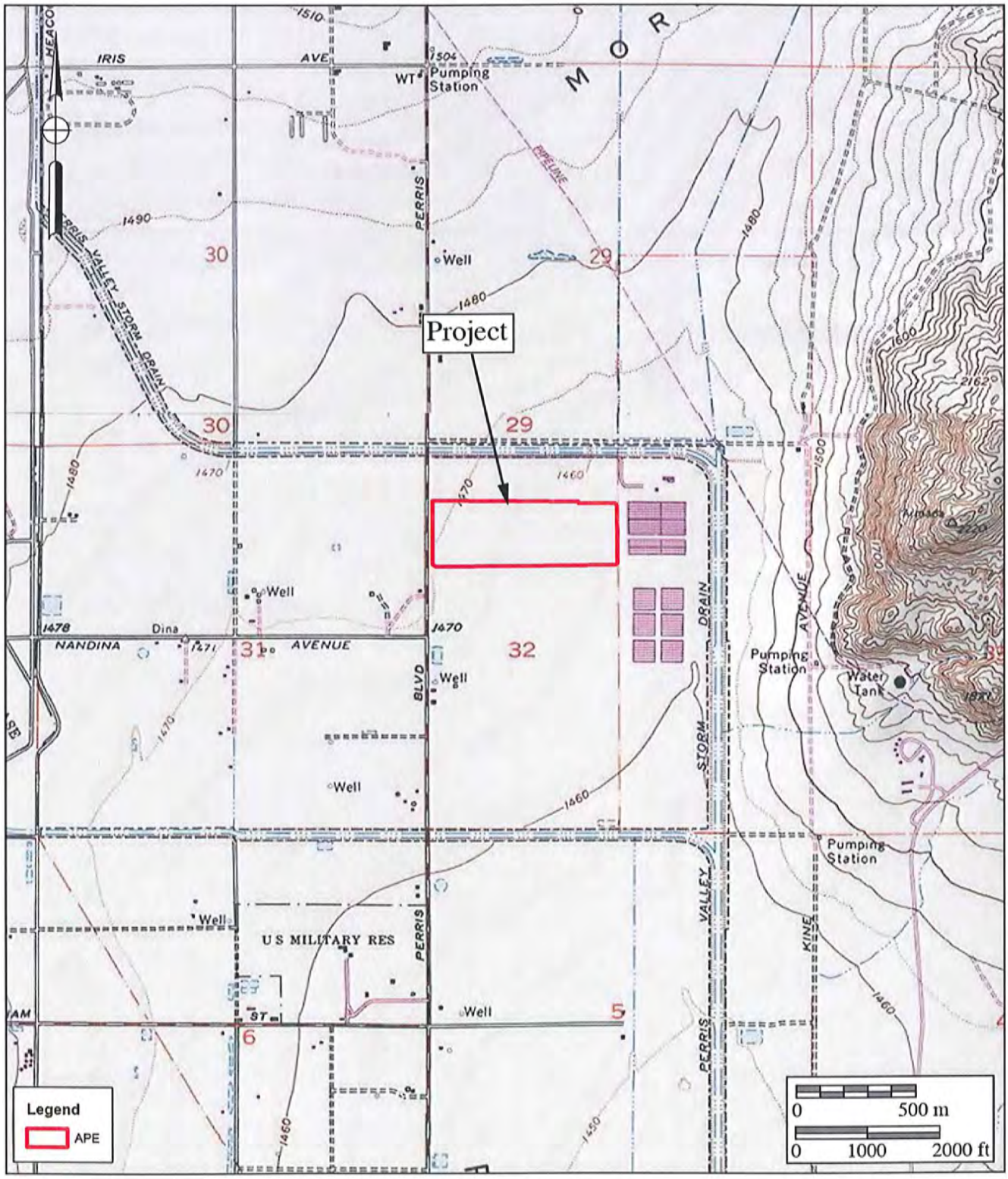

Figure 2.0–2

Project Location Map

The Modular Logistics Center Project

USGS *Perris* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

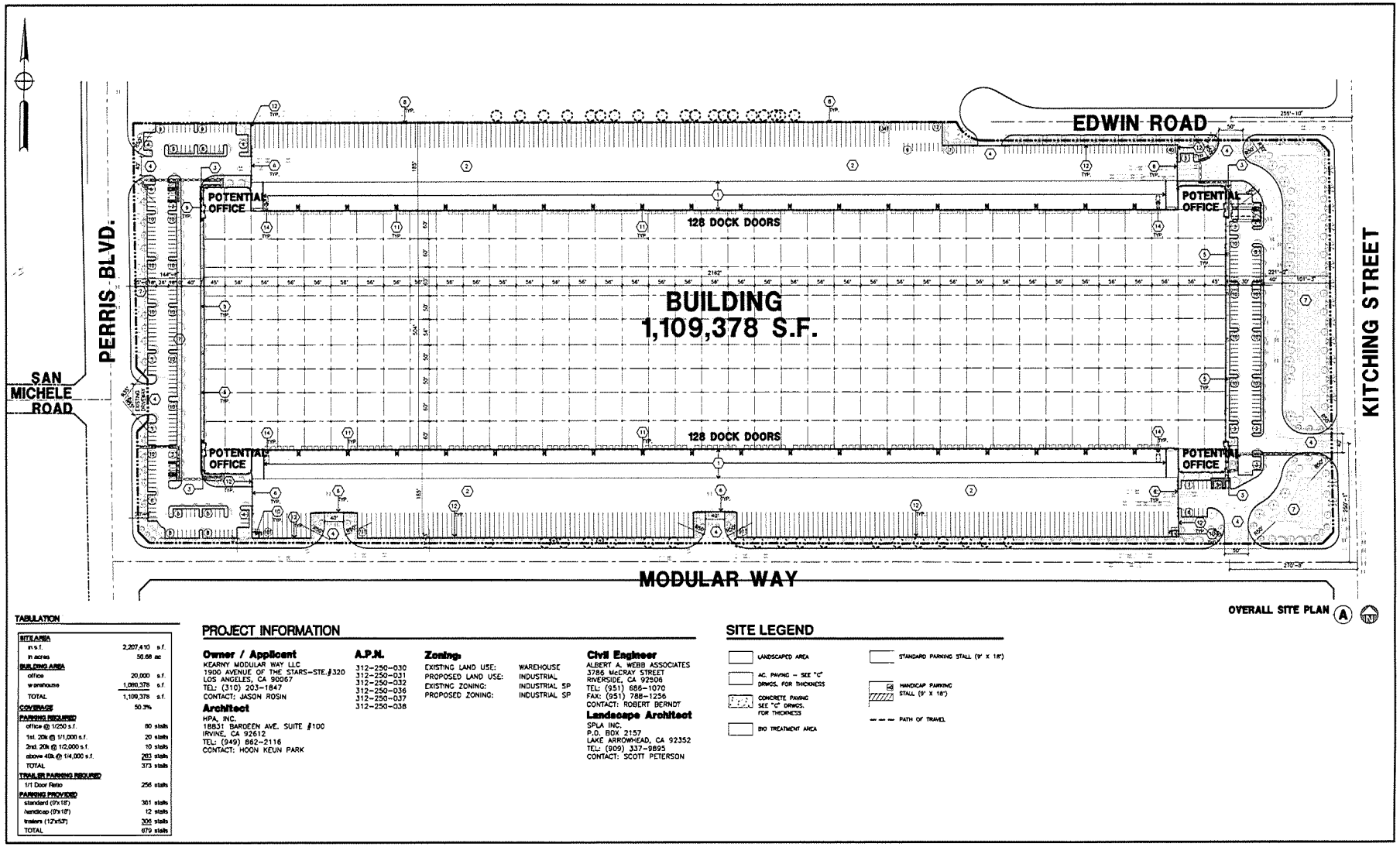

Figure 2.0–3

Project Development Map

The Modular Logistics Center Project

2.2 Project Setting

The 50.68-acre project is located on relatively flat terrain that is characteristic of Moreno Valley and the area around March Air Force Base. Mountains surround the valleys in this area, particularly the Santa Ana and San Jacinto mountains to the north and east of the project. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 1,465 to 1,470 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The entire project area has been disturbed by previous land uses, including the construction of the existing commercial building.

The current biological setting of the eastern portion of the property that is not covered in concrete primarily consists of entirely disturbed habitat and non-native weeds. No native habitat or species were detected during the survey.

2.3 Cultural Setting

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean groups are the three general cultural periods represented in western Riverside County. Since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region, the following discussion of the cultural history of western Riverside County references the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT), San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, Sayles Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex. The Late Prehistoric component in the area of western Riverside County was represented by the Luiseño, with influences from the Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Serrano Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the culture chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), the early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), the middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and the late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP). The use of a geological framework in describing Riverside County prehistory is advantageous over other frameworks as it allows comparisons to be made with other geographic regions, relies on absolute dating methods, and can be used to examine climatic and/or environmental change. Additionally, for sites where cultural affiliation or complex cannot be determined, a geological framework is useful. Table 2.3–1 provides a summary of the regional chronologies in relationship to the geological framework.

Table 2.3–1
Summary of Prehistoric Culture Chronologies
for Southern California*

			Coastal San Diego County		Interior San Diego County Northern	Interior San Diego County Southern	Syntheses		
Year YBP	**Geologic Era**	**Years A.D./B.C.**	**Rogers 1939, 1945**	**Moriarty 1966**	**Meighan 1954**	**True 1958, 1966, 1970**	**Warren 1968**		**Gallegos 2002 Reddy 2000**
Present	Late Holocene	1950	Yuman III Culture		Luiseño	Diegueño	Yuman	Shoshonean	Late Prehistoric/Kumeyaay or Late Period (A.D. 1300 to Present) Other Names: Diegueño/Yuman Cuyamaca Complex San Luis Rey I, II
		1500	Yuman II Culture		San Luis Rey I San Luis Rey II	Cuyamaca Complex			
1,000		1000	Yuman I Culture		Shoshonean Intrusion		Encinitas Tradition		Archaic or Early Period Other Names: Pauma Complex Encinitas Tradition La Jolla Complex San Dieguito Paleo Indian
2,000		A.D. 500 0 500 B.C.			Transition or Hiatus?				
3,000		1000 1500	La Jolla II Culture	La Jolla III	Milling Stone Substratum (La Jolla/Pauma Complexes)				
4,000	Middle Holocene	2000 2500		La Jolla II					
5,000		3000 3500	La Jolla I Culture						
6,000		4000 4500		La Jolla I					
7,000		5000 5500	San Dieguito Culture		San Dieguito		San Dieguito Tradition		
8,000	Early Holocene	6000 6500		San Dieguito					
9,000		7000 7500							
10,000		8000							
	Pleistocene	8500 9000							

(Adapted from Moratto 1984 and Gallegos 2002)

2.3.1 Late Pleistocene / Paleo Indian Period (11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending on the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

In North America, the Paleo Indian Period began at approximately 11,500 YBP with what is known as the Clovis Culture. Large, fluted points particularly characterize the Clovis Culture, in addition to knives, scrapers, choppers, perforators, and casual flake tools that dominate later Pleistocene sites (Fagan 1991; Moratto 1984). Clovis peoples are typically thought of as big game hunters due to the association of fluted points with extinct megafauna such as the mammoth found at kill sites throughout the Plains and Rocky Mountains. Additionally, during the late Pleistocene, plants did not appear to be as important in subsistence due to the lack of ground stone tools and other artifacts typically associated with plant gathering. Clovis sites have not been identified in the project area, although in southern California isolated, Clovis-like fluted points have been found in a variety of settings including passes in the Cuyamaca and Tehachapi mountains, valleys in the Mojave Desert and Owens Valley, and shorelines of Little Lake, Searles Lake, Panamint Lake, and ancient Lake Mojave (Davis 1973; Glennan 1971). The recovery of isolated, fluted points would suggest that at the end of the Pleistocene, small groups of people sharing Clovis-like traits were present in southern California. The recovery of fluted points in a variety of settings would suggest that Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. Rather than being big-game hunters, these people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and large and small mammals (Colten and Erlandson 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995). The lack of sites with late Pleistocene and/or early Holocene subsurface assemblages hinders our understanding of the Paleo Indian Period in the greater region (True and Bouey 1990).

2.3.2 Early and Middle Holocene / Archaic Period (circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

The Archaic Period of prehistory begins with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The paleoenvironmental record for the inland valleys where the project is located is poorly understood, as most of the paleoenvironmental reconstructions have been along the coast and further east in the desert. It would be a mistake to assume that the changes in the inland valleys were exactly the same as those that occurred along the coast or further east in the desert, as

hydrologic changes differed in duration and intensity in various areas (Grenda 1997). Nonetheless, the transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). This general warming trend caused sea levels to rise, lakes to evaporate, and drainage patterns to change. In turn, these changes impacted flora, fauna, and the humans that relied on them for subsistence.

In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene is marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and sea levels. The coastal shoreline at 8,000 YBP, depending on the particular area of the coast, was near the 20-meter isobath, or one to four kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983). In Arizona and southern California, the juniper woodlands below approximately 5,300 feet AMSL persisted into the early Holocene, but above approximately 6,000 feet AMSL, conifer forests gave way to modern vegetation types (Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). Several researchers have documented the recession of the once abundant coniferous forests during the early Holocene (Axelrod 1967; Heusser 1978).

Rising sea levels during the early Holocene created rocky shorelines and bays along the coast by flooding valley floors and eroding the coastline (Curray 1965; Inman 1983). Shorelines were primarily rocky with small littoral cells, as sediments were deposited at bay edges that rarely discharged into the ocean (Reddy 2000). These bays eventually evolved into lagoons and estuaries, providing a rich habitat for mollusks and fish. In particular, *Argopecten* and *Chione* seem to dominate the mollusks gathered by prehistoric people during this time (Gallegos 1992). The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene (4,000 to 3,500 YBP).

At the beginning of the late Holocene, sea levels stabilized, rocky shores declined, lagoons filled with sediment, and sandy beaches became established (Gallegos 1985; Inman 1983; Masters 1994; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Many former lagoons became saltwater marshes surrounded by coastal sage scrub by the late Holocene (Gallegos 2002). The sedimentation of the lagoons is significant in that it had profound effects on the types of resources available to prehistoric peoples. Habitat was lost for certain mollusks, namely *Chione* and *Argopecten*, but habitat was gained for other mollusks, particularly *Donax* (Gallegos 1985; Reddy 2000). The larger mollusks, *Chione* and *Argopecten*, are found in lagoons and estuaries, but the smaller mollusk, *Donax*, prefers gentle, sloping beaches. Several researchers have documented the shift in use from *Chione* and *Argopecten* during the end of the late Holocene by prehistoric occupants (Laylander and Saunders 1993, 2005). In northern San Diego County, *Donax* has been found in significant quantities in Late Prehistoric deposits along the coast and inland, whereas in earlier deposits, *Donax* is rare or non-existent (Cardenas and Robbins-Wade 1985; Corum 1991; Hector 1983; Quintero 1987). The decline in larger shellfish, loss of drinking water, and reduction in the availability of Torrey Pine nuts resulted in a major depopulation of the coast as people shifted inland to reliable freshwater sources and intensified

their exploitation of terrestrial small game and plants, including acorns (originally proposed by Rogers 1929; Gallegos 2002).

The Archaic Period in southern California is associated with a number of different cultures, complexes, traditions, or horizons including Western Pluvial Lakes, San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, Pauma, and Sayles. The following is a summary of the Archaic Period, beginning with an examination of the WPLT and the San Dieguito Complex, followed by a discussion of the La Jolla/Encinitas/Milling Stone Horizon, the Pauma Complex, and the Sayles Complex. Many of these cultures have overlapping and similar characteristics.

Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT)

The WPLT has been described as a culture with a distinctive lithic assemblage that seemed to be adapted to wetland or riparian environments (Moratto 1984). The WPLT extends from northeastern California to the Mojave Desert and the San Diego coastal area (Bedwell 1970), and includes cultures labeled San Dieguito and Lake Mojave. Bedwell (1970:232) suggested that the WPLT dated to the period between 11,000 and 8,000 YBP. Some scholars suggest that the WPLT developed in situ from the antecedent Paleo Indian or Fluted-Point Tradition, while others suggest that interior desert groups migrated to coastal areas to avoid Altithermal conditions (Grenda 1997:18). Typically, WPLT sites are positioned around pluvial lakes in the Great Basin and California, and surface WPLT assemblages have been found on fossil lakeshores in the Colorado Desert, the Mojave Desert, Death Valley, the San Joaquin Valley, the western Great Basin, and in the North Coast Ranges (Moratto 1984:103). Other WPLT sites occur along the courses of old streams and rivers and include the San Dieguito-type site, or the Harris Site (described in detail below).

San Dieguito

The San Dieguito Complex is probably the least understood cultural manifestation in the region because of a lack of concise radiocarbon dates on stratigraphically intact, undisturbed San Dieguito deposits or sites. Most San Dieguito sites, or sites with San Dieguito-like artifacts, are surface assemblages, and those with subsurface deposits have usually been disturbed by faunalturbation or modern agricultural activities. Some scholars view the San Dieguito as the earliest cultural complex in southern California prehistory (Warren and True 1961; Warren 1967), whereas other researchers suggest that the San Dieguito Complex represents an inland hunting component of a generalized Holocene hunting and gathering culture, grouping it in with the La Jolla and Pauma complexes (Kaldenberg 1982; Norwood and Walker 1980; Gallegos 1991). Still further, other researchers (Bull 1987; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b) propose that the phases of the San Dieguito (I, II, and III) represent different stages of lithic tool procurement and production, and that the presence of hunting-type tools represents use of inland terrestrial resources (Berryman and Berryman 1988; Gallegos 1987).

Malcolm Rogers was the first to refer to the earliest artifact assemblages as belonging to the San Dieguito Complex. Beginning in the 1920s, Rogers conducted investigations of archaeological sites located along the southern California and Baja California coast and surveyed the San Dieguito Plateau and the Colorado Desert (Rogers 1966). In 1920, Rogers stated that he "discovered the San Dieguito Industry at what is now known as the C.W. Harris Site" (Rogers 1939:70; Warren 1966). The Harris Site (SDM-W-198/SDI-149) became known as a San Dieguito-type site through investigations by Rogers (1939) and later by Warren and True (1961). Interestingly, however, Rogers never published his research at the site. His research at the Harris Site and his conclusions on the San Dieguito Complex would later be compiled and edited by Claude Warren, H.M. Wormington, E.L. Davis, and Clark Brott in 1966.

Rogers (1929, 1939) did, however, author the results of his archaeological investigations concerning the surface examination of San Dieguito sites in San Bernardino, Inyo, and San Diego counties, including several San Dieguito sites in eastern Riverside County located along the Colorado River. Generally, most San Dieguito sites lack midden and are often eroded, although the Harris Site is a notable exception, as discussed below (Rogers 1929). Artifacts designated by Rogers (1929 and 1939) as diagnostic indicators of the San Dieguito Complex are tools typically associated with hunting, tool manufacture, and animal procurement and processing. These artifacts include Teshoa flakes, beveled flakes, notched cobbles, cores, hammerstones, cleavers, choppers, pulping planes, scraper planes, leaf-, lancelote-, and triangular-shaped bifaces and knives, amulets or crescents, a variety of scrapers (ovoid, keeled, domed, flake, side, and end), spokeshaves, reamers (drills and gravers), and borers (Rogers 1939). These tools were often made from fine-grained metavolcanic material (FGM). These early lithic industries were at first labeled Malpais, Scraper-Makers, and Playa; however, these terms were eventually subsumed under the broader San Dieguito Complex (Rogers 1939), which would be later divided into San Dieguito I, II, and III.

In 1920, Rogers discovered the Harris Site (SDM-W-198/SDI-149 and SDI-316) located on a low terrace of the San Dieguito River. The Harris Site is best characterized as a series of loci with different subsurface components, which is now referred to as the Harris Site Complex (Carrico et al. 1991). Subsequent investigations of the Harris Site by Rogers (1939) and Warren and True (1961) provided the first stratigraphic evidence to place the San Dieguito Complex as the earliest cultural complex in San Diego County. The San Dieguito component of the Harris Site is a deeply buried deposit below the La Jolla and Yuman artifact assemblages (approximately seven feet below the modern surface).

Rogers (1939, 1958) originally believed that the San Dieguito culture lasted approximately 2,000 to 3,000 years, from 2000 B.C. to 1000 B.C., through A.D. 800. Rogers based this assumption on the observation that the artifacts were found associated with a cultural complex earlier than the Yuman or Shoshonean complexes, given that the San Dieguito artifacts displayed patina, desert varnish, and sandblasting, whereas the Yuman assemblages, besides containing additional artifacts like pottery, did not show patina, desert varnish, or sandblasting

(Rogers 1966). Furthermore, Rogers (1939, 1958), citing Antevs' 1938 climatic study, stated that San Dieguito-like artifacts found around the shorelines of extinct desert lakes offered evidence that these sites were inhabited during a cooler/moister climatic period that occurred around 2000 B.C. (4,000 YBP). According to Warren (1966:18), before the death of Rogers, and after dates on La Jolla coastal sites yielded evidence of occupation at 6,000 YBP, Rogers decided that the San Dieguito Complex was much older than 2000 B.C.

In 1959, Claude Warren and D.L. True directed a University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) archaeological survey team in excavations at the Harris Site (SDI-149 and SDI-316), specifically in what Rogers referred to as the multi-component Locus I. Investigations by Warren and True (1961) led to an update of the cultural sequence of San Diego prehistory, making the San Dieguito Complex the earliest culture in the region. Warren and True (1961) characterized San Dieguito sites as settlements located on mesas and ridges, small in size, lacking midden, and often heavily eroded.

Warren and True (1961) and Warren (1967) identified San Dieguito artifact assemblages as including leaf- and lancelote-shaped knives, knife blanks (bifaces), projectile points (occasional stemmed), a variety of scrapers (ovoid side, keeled side, and end, rectangular side, rectangular end, triangular end, domed, and flake), crescent amulets (eccentric Type 5 crescents; Fenenga 1984) or eccentric crescents, engraving tools (gravers), choppers (crude), hammerstones (pebble), core hammers, and cores. Pottery is absent and ground stone is extremely rare, if present at all, in San Dieguito sites (Warren and True 1961). Lithic tool assemblages of the San Dieguito Complex include percussion flaked and pressure flaked tools made of locally available felsitic materials (SPV volcanics) and to a lesser extent, other local fine-grained volcanics and imported stone. Warren and True (1961) concluded that the San Dieguito Complex represents an early population, relatively small in number, whose primary subsistence was hunting.

Warren and True (1961) submitted two samples for radiocarbon analysis. The first was conducted on shell (*Chione californiensis*) collected by Rogers in 1938 from the San Dieguito III component identified in Stratum M. The sample (LJ-136) resulted in a radiocarbon date of 4,720 ± 160 YBP (calibrated to 2770 B.C. ± 160). The second sample submitted was carbonized wood and seeds collected from what was called a La Jolla feature (Feature 5–possible hearth or roasting pit). This sample (LJ-202) yielded a date of 6,300 ± 200 YBP (calibrated to 4350 B.C. ± 240). The first date of 4,720 ± 160 YBP from Rogers' San Dieguito III component was dismissed by Warren and True (1961) because the sample had been collected 21 years before it was assayed. Moreover, the La Jolla component of the Harris Site yielded an older radiocarbon date, with a series of radiocarbon dates (7,370 ± 100 YBP, 7,300 ± 200 YBP, and 5,460 ± 100 YBP) from coastal La Jolla sites that yielded even older dates (Hubbs, Bien, and Seuss 1960; Moriarty, Shumway, and Warren 1959). They reasoned that since the La Jolla Feature 5 was separated by the San Dieguito III component by 32 inches of consolidated and partially cemented river silt, as well as the fact that the San Dieguito component was positioned in deposits below the La Jolla component, the San Dieguito had to pre-date the La Jolla. They reasoned that since

the La Jolla component on the coast had been given an initial date of approximately 7,500 YBP (5500 to 6000 B.C.), the San Dieguito had to date to at least 8,000 YBP (6000 B.C.). Additional charcoal and carbonaceous earth samples collected from within the San Dieguito component during further excavations in 1965 by Warren (1967) yielded calibrated radiocarbon dates of 6540 B.C. ± 400 (A-724 and A-725) and 7080 B.C. ± 350 (A-722A). These dates led Warren (1967) to suggest an age of over 8,000 YBP for the San Dieguito Complex and, given San Dieguito-type artifacts found further east around the lakeshores of Pleistocene lakes, a date "probably in the neighborhood of 10,000 YBP" was assigned for the earliest complexes (in reference to San Dieguito I).

Artifacts considered diagnostic of the San Dieguito Complex are similar to artifact assemblages located further east in the Great Basin and American Southwest. San Dieguito artifacts are also similar to artifact assemblages found around presumed late Pleistocene shorelines of Lake Mojave (Campbell et al. 1937), Tonopah Lake (Campbell 1949), Panamint Basin (Davis et al. 1969), and Owens Lake (Antevs 1938; Campbell 1949). Furthermore, San Dieguito tool assemblages resemble those of the Western Lithic Co-Tradition (Davis et al. 1969) and the WPLT (Bedwell 1970; Moratto 1984). Excavations conducted at Danger Cave in Utah (Jennings 1957), Ventana Cave in Arizona (Haury 1950), and Newberry Cave in the Mojave Desert (Smith et al. 1957) provide additional stratigraphic evidence in support of an early date for San Dieguito. The results of these studies, together with investigations of the Harris Site by Warren and True (1961), suggest that the earliest phase of the San Dieguito Complex dates to 10,000 YBP (Warren 1967), and given the lack of Clovis sites, has led to the conclusion that San Dieguito artifact assemblages represent the earliest cultural complex in southern California prehistory. The San Dieguito Complex has since become synonymous with the Paleo Indian Period, and for many current researchers remains a viable Paleo Indian cultural complex (Reddy 2000).

The basis for the identification of the San Dieguito Complex has been through lithic artifact morphology (as described by Rogers [1939], Warren [1966], and Davis et al. [1969]) and the recognition of local FGM used in tool manufacture. However, given the lack of organic material at these sites, very few absolute dates have been confirmed. Thus, many archaeologists continue to debate whether the San Dieguito Complex continued to occupy southern California or was replaced by the Milling Stone Horizon circa 8,000 YBP (SDCAS 1987). There are only a few sites in Riverside County that have been labeled as San Dieguito or that are early Holocene in age (Grenda 1997:289). Several sites positioned around the edge of Lake Elsinore show occupation beginning around 8,500 YBP (Grenda 1997:279). The lithic assemblages (which include crescents, Lake Mojave points, and large bifaces) from these early Holocene sites more closely resemble coastal San Dieguito assemblages than those from the Great Basin. Additionally, most subsistence appears to have been based on rabbits and seeds, although a variety of terrestrial and riparian plants and animals were utilized. The presence of shell beads and the similarity of lithics between coastal southern California sites and the Lake Elsinore sites

suggest that coastal resources were also exploited (Grenda 1997:279). The paucity of early Holocene archaeological sites in Riverside County may relate to a variety of factors, including the rareness of pluvial lakes and major rivers, dearth of archaeological investigations, and failure to recognize sites with early Holocene components due to soil formation and other factors.

There have been several sites in San Diego County that have been reported as being early Holocene (circa 9,000 to 7,000 YBP) in age and/or that contain San Dieguito components. These include the Agua Hedionda (UCLJ-M-15 and SDI-10,695, W-131; Koerper et al. 1986), Rancho Park North (SDM-W-49; Kaldenberg 1982), Batiquitos Lagoon (Gallegos 1992), San Dieguito Lagoon/River Valley (Norwood 1980; Norwood and Walker 1980; Smith 1986, 1987; Warren 1967), San Elijo Lagoon (Gallegos 1992), Peñasquitos Lagoon (Smith and Moriarty 1985), La Jolla/University of California at San Diego (UCSD) (Moriarty et al. 1959; Shumway et al. 1961), and Tijuana Lagoon/Otay Mesa (Bingham 1978; Breschini et al. 1990) sites. Recently, however, there have been sites that have been reported as having a San Dieguito component or San Dieguito-like artifacts, but date to the middle and late Holocene. An investigation of the San Dieguito Scraper Hill Site (SDI-8330/W-240) by Raven-Jennings and Smith (1999a) provides support for Rogers' (1939) original age estimation of the San Dieguito dating between 4,000 to 2,800 YBP. Similar assemblages have also been found in the Otay region of southern San Diego County in contexts younger than 5,000 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985; Gallegos and Kyle 1990). Clearly, more research is needed regarding the temporal placement and definition of the San Dieguito Complex.

Encinitas Tradition / Milling Stone Horizon / La Jolla Complex

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968), Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955), and La Jolla Complex (Shumway et al. 1961) are all part of a similar prehistoric cultural complex that appears around 8,000 YBP along the southern California coast. A focus on coastal resources, which resulted in deeply stratified shell middens located primarily around bays and lagoons, appeared along the southern California coast at the end of the early Holocene. Some of the oldest sites of this expression are located at Newport Bay, Topanga Canyon, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on some of the Channel Islands. Generally, the La Jolla Complex refers to coastal Archaic sites in San Diego County, whereas the Milling Stone Horizon and Encinitas Tradition refer to coastal Archaic sites in Orange and Los Angeles counties. In the following discussion, it should be noted that these three cultural traditions are considered basically inseparable in terms of assemblage characteristics.

The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites, shell middens, basin metates, manos, cobble-based tools, discoidals, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While scrapers are the most recognized tool type, coastal Archaic sites also contain large quantities of utilized flakes, which were likely used to pry open marine mollusks, and large numbers of manos and metates. Assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused on mollusk collection and nearshore fishing,

suggesting an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). The presence of Coso obsidian at La Jolla sites is another attribute of the Archaic Period in San Diego and Orange counties (Koerper et al. 1986; Ericson et al. 1989; McDonald 1992). The Coso obsidian source is located several hundred miles northeast of San Diego County and quarried obsidian was likely obtained through trade with groups situated further north. Shellfish was the dietary staple, although nuts and grasses were also important parts of the diet. The La Jolla Complex is considered distinct and different from the previous San Dieguito Complex, due to the fact that it was more focused on gathering activities that emphasized the collection of shellfish, plants, and fish, than on hunting activities focused on killing large terrestrial game.

The earliest sites from this period are mostly found in northern San Diego County and represent the same sites as those reported for the San Dieguito Complex, including C.W. Harris (Rogers 1966; Warren 1967), Rancho Park North (Kaldenberg 1982), Agua Hedionda (Koerper et al. 1986), Batiquitos Lagoon (Gallegos 1992), La Jolla/UCSD (Moriarty et al. 1959; Shumway et al. 1961; Gallegos et al. 1989), Tijuana Lagoon/Otay Mesa (Gallegos 1992), and Ballast Point/San Diego Bay (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Most lagoon sites exhibit continuous occupation from 9,000 to 3,500 YBP (Gallegos 1992), and in northern San Diego County, coastal lagoons supported large populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from many sites adjacent to these lagoons (Carrico et al. 1991). The collection of shellfish and seeds, fishing, and hunting terrestrial game and marine animals have been documented through the archaeological investigation of coastal lagoon sites. The distribution of radiocarbon dates suggests that coastal adaptations supported a sustainable population density during the middle Holocene between 7,500 and 3,500 YBP (Masters and Gallegos 1997). Archaeological investigations of Ballast Point (Gallegos and Kyle 1988) indicate that a larger portion of the human diet was filled with marine rather than terrestrial resources. Evidence from dietary analyses and the study of fishing tools (gorges, composite fishhooks, and the implied use of boats) suggests an intensification of the San Diego maritime subsistence pattern in the middle Holocene—one that more resembles the Santa Barbara Channel maritime tradition (Masters and Gallegos 1997).

In Orange County, the majority of Milling Stone Horizon populations were located in the vicinity of Newport Bay, beginning at approximately 8,000 YBP. Occupation of Newport Bay continued until approximately 3,350 YBP, when the number of habitation sites suddenly diminished (Koerper et al. 2001). This date coincides with transitions noted farther south in San Diego County. In addition, the marine terraces of the Newport coast were no longer occupied after approximately 4,000 YBP (Mason et al. 1997); however, new evidence shows that the Newport area was reoccupied by approximately 3,400 YBP (Koerper et al. 2001). Bolsa Chica Bay was continuously occupied, with no apparent abandonment at this time (Koerper et al. 2001). An increase in the use of mortars and pestles, coupled with a decrease in the use of manos and metates, has been documented at sites in Orange County that date to the end of the

Archaic Period (Koerper 1979). The single-piece, circular shell fishhook appeared at this time, corresponding with a decrease in the use of fish gorges at the end of the Archaic Period (Koerper et al. 1988). Ceremonial items are frequently recovered from Orange County Encinitas Tradition sites, and the most notable are cogged stones, granite spheres, large ceremonial blades, discoidals, and quartz crystals. Long-distance trade between coastal Orange County and the Great Basin, Gulf of California, and as far northeast as Oregon, is evident by the middle of the Milling Stone Horizon (Macko et al. 2005).

In northern San Diego County between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP, the lagoons filled with sediment, the most important resources (particularly mollusks and fish) were lost, and many of the coastal sites were abandoned. The paucity of archaeological sites dating from 3,000 to 1,300 YBP in northern San Diego County supports this abandonment scenario at the end of the Archaic Period (Gallegos 1992). However, more recent investigations at coastal lagoon and inland sites indicate that populations aggregated at specific localities along the coast and further inland. For instance, a late Archaic site (2,700 YBP) in Oceanside (SDI-15,889) shows a continuation of Milling Stone site characteristics, including burial of the dead and a large quantity of ground stone tools such as manos, metates, and hammerstones used to sharpen ground stone surfaces (Tuma 2002). At Site SDI-15,889, there was less focus on marine mollusks and a greater variety of terrestrial, marine, and freshwater resources, suggesting that a wide variety of environments were being exploited at the end of the Archaic Period. Trade was not an important feature of life at Site SDI-15,889, as local resources were almost always used, suggesting that populations were relatively isolated (Tuma 2002). In another example, the Ballast Point Site in southern San Diego County along San Diego Bay shows continuous occupation throughout the period between 6,600 and 1,300 YBP (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). San Diego Bay, being larger and influenced by tidal flushing, did not fill with sediment as did northern San Diego lagoons and estuaries (Masters 1988). Furthermore, Byrd and Reddy (2002) demonstrate the presence of late Holocene residential sites (shell middens) along San Diego Bay, Mission Bay, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, and the Sorrento Valley. Additional data from the inland Scripps Poway Parkway Site (SDI-4608) reveals an increased intensity in the use of inland terrestrial resources, notably deer and rabbits, by the end of the Archaic Period (Smith and Raven-Jennings 1999b). These changes are viewed as settlement shifts from coastal sites to inland valley centers.

Pauma Complex

Diminishing marine resources, as discussed previously, may have prompted a shift in subsistence and settlement strategies to a more terrestrial focus. Populations shifted inland to river valleys and exploitation of terrestrial animals and plants intensified (Rogers 1929). Inland La Jolla sites have been reported in transverse valleys and sheltered canyons, and have been termed the “Pauma Complex” in northern San Diego County (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). Pauma Complex sites, as proposed by True and others, represented inland manifestations of the coastal La Jolla occupation and were considered distinct from earlier

coastal sites given their lack of subsurface deposits, marine shell, and bone. By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), a lack of mollusks, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points and quarry-based tools), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a broader range of utilized resources than sites from the earlier San Dieguito Period. True (1958) initially suggested that inland Pauma Complex sites were similar to San Dieguito sites based upon the presence of crescentics, bifaces, and projectile points. A dependence on terrestrial resources, as suggested for the Pauma Complex, is seen by some investigators as representing a Campbell-like subsistence focus based upon the hunting of large and small mammals and the collection of hard seeds and roots (True 1958; Gallegos 1985). Subtle modifications in the artifact assemblage are interpreted as a response to changing environmental conditions, which required an increasingly diversified economy focused on terrestrial resources.

Sayles Complex

The Sayles Complex is another inland pattern dating to the late Archaic Period that is based upon the investigations of a site in the Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County (Kowta 1969). The Sayles assemblage was notable for its high proportion of projectile points, fairly abundant unifacial tools (scrapers) of various sorts, fairly abundant manos and metates, but a lack of mortars and pestles, and the presence of cogged stones. In particular, Kowta (1969) argued that scraper planes occurred during periods of optimal agave and yucca growth, and that decreasing use of scraper planes was correlated with periods of acorn and mollusk abundance, as is noted by increased frequencies of mortars and shell.

Summary of the Archaic Period

In summary, archaeological research indicates that southern California was occupied between 9,000 and 1,300 YBP by population(s) that utilized a wide range of both marine and terrestrial resources. Overlapping radiocarbon dates and artifact types between sites identified as Western Pluvial Lakes, San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, Sayles, and/or Pauma suggest a generalized hunting and gathering pattern that was employed for over 8,000 years. Rather than separate and distinct cultural complexes, these complexes likely represent differences in site types and uses of marine and terrestrial resources. The nomenclature using San Dieguito, La Jolla, Pauma, Sayles, Encinitas, and Milling Stone for an 8,000-year period of prehistory should be redefined to recognize a wider variety of site types such as shell dumps, coastal lagoon sites, inland hunting camps, and quarry sites (Gallegos 1992). The large amount of marine shell and fish, along with some mammal bone, as found in early and middle Holocene sites next to coastal lagoons, changes as one moves inland. At these sites, an increase in flakes, tools, and bone is seen along with a decrease in shell (Gallegos 1992; Smith 1986). This transition in sites and artifact assemblages likely reflects the same people moving along drainages between the coast and mountains, exploiting both marine (fish and mollusks) and

terrestrial (small and large game, plants, and lithic materials) resources. Future analysis of inland sites will eventually provide a more complete assessment of the subsistence and settlement strategies employed by inhabitants of Riverside County during the Archaic Period and likely the dismissal in use of terms such as San Dieguito and Pauma as defining separate cultural complexes.

2.3.3 Late Holocene / Late Prehistoric / San Luis Rey Period (1,300 YBP to 1769)

Approximately 1,350 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued growth of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period include the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and A.D. 600. Smaller arrow points such as the Cottonwood series replaced atlatl darts. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include cremation of the dead and extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin.

The period is divided into two phases, San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II, and the division is based upon the introduction of pottery (Meighan 1954). Through radiocarbon dating, the introduction of pottery and the initiation of San Luis Rey II are thought to have begun at approximately A.D. 1300. San Luis Rey I is characterized by the use of portable, shaped or unshaped slab metates, and non-portable bedrock milling features. Manos and pestles can also be shaped or unshaped. Cremations, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments are also prominent in the material culture. Ceramic cooking and storage vessels, cremation urns, and polychrome pictographs augment the later San Luis Rey II assemblage. The fluorescence of rock art likely appeared as the result of increased populations and sedentism (True et al. 1974). Flaked stone dart points are dominated by the Cottonwood Triangular series, but Desert Side-Notched and Dos Cabazas Serrated styles also occur. Subsistence is thought to have focused on the utilization of acorns, a storable species that allowed for relative sedentism and increased population densities.

2.3.4 Late Holocene / Protohistoric Period / Ethnographic Groups (1769 to Present)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Shoshonean-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County, including the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño (Figure 2.3–1). The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times is difficult to place, but the project is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples.

Figure 2.3–1

Ethnographic Map

The Modular Logistics Center Project

These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

According to Charles Handley (1967), the primary settlements of Late Prehistoric Luiseño Indians in the San Jacinto Plain were represented by *Ivah* and *Soboba* near Soboba Springs, *Jusipah* near the town of San Jacinto, *Ararah* in Webster's Canyon en route to Idyllwild, *Pahsitha* near Big Springs Ranch southeast of Hemet, and *Corova* in Castillo Canyon. These locations share features such as the availability of food and water resources. Features of this land use include petroglyphs and pictographs, as well as widespread milling, which is evident in bedrock and portable implements. Ethnographic data for the Luiseño is presented in the following discussion.

Luiseño

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Range Mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east, rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south (see Figure 2.3–1). The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of *datura* (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity *Chingichngish* (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages, most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching, as well as in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were composed of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly-owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were used intensively from January to March, when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns.

The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, of which six different species were used (*Quercus californica, Quercus agrifolia, Quercus chrysolepis, Quercus dumosa, Quercus engelmannii, and Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses (Gramineae), composits (Compositae), and mints (Labiatae), were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.), hare (*Lepus californicus*), woodrat (*Neotoma* spp.), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), quail (*Callipepla californica* and *Oreortyx pictus*), duck (Anatidae), freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or *nota*, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a cultic social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of *Chingichngish*. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; Strong 1929).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering, and men principally hunted, although at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs, and were responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking.

Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the *wámkis* (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the *Chingichngish* cult were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark and netted twine double apron and men wore a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included deerskin moccasins and sandals fashioned from yucca fibers. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made of bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claw, mica, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made from cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads. Other adornments were commonly decorated with semiprecious stones including quartz, topaz, garnet, opal, opalite, agate, and jasper (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wooden tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry. Baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Ceramic containers were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow open pits, and were used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wooden implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). Additional tools such as knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills were also used. Shamanistic items include soapstone or clay smoking pipes and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Groups in the vicinity of the project, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. A description of this interaction sphere is given below.

Cahuilla

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño (see Figure 2.3–1). They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than

the *Chingichngish* cult of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Subsistence and Settlement

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located on low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and also afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned as well as areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The use of plant resources by the Cahuilla is well documented. Plant foods harvested by the Cahuilla included valley oak acorns (*Quercus lobata*) and single-leaf pinyon pine nuts (*Pinus monophylla*). Other important plant species included bean and screw mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.), agave (*Agave* sp.), Mohave yucca (*Yucca schidigera*), cacti (*Opuntia* sp.), palm (*Washingtonia filifera*), chia (*Salvia columbariae*), quail brush (*Atriplex lentiformis*), yellowray goldfield (*Lasthenia glabrata*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium fremontii*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), catsclaw (*Acacia greggii*), desert lily (*Hesperocallis undulata*), mariposa lily (*Calochortus kennedyi*), and a number of other species such as grass seed (Gramineae). A number of agricultural domesticates were acquired from the Colorado River tribes including corn, bean, squash, and melon grown in limited amounts. Animal species taken included deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.), hare (*Lepus californicus*), rat (*Neotoma* spp.), quail (*Callipepla/Oreortyx*), dove (*Zenaida* sp.), duck (Anatidae), roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Social Organization

The Cahuilla was not a political nation, but rather a cultural nationality with a common language. Two non-political, non-territorial patrimoieties were recognized, the Wildcats (túktem) and the Coyotes (?ístam). Lineage and kinship were memorized at a young age among the Cahuilla, providing a backdrop for political relationships. Clans were composed of three to 10 lineages; each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Lineages within a clan cooperated in subsistence activities, defense, and rituals (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and

performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Marriages were arranged by parents from opposite moieties. When a child was born, an alliance formed between the families, which included frequent reciprocal exchanges. The Cahuilla kinship system extended to relatives within five generations. Important economic decisions, primarily the distribution of goods, operated within this kinship system (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Material Culture

Cahuilla houses were dome-shaped or rectangular thatched structures. The home of the lineage leader was the largest, located near the ceremonial house, and situated near the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Cahuilla clothing, like other groups in the area, was minimal. Men typically wore a loincloth and sandals; women wore skirts made from mesquite bark, animal skin, or tules. Babies wore mesquite bark diapers. Rabbit skin cloaks were worn in cold weather (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wooden mortars. The Cahuilla were known to use long, wooden grinding implements to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed wooden log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Baskets were made from rush (*Juncus* sp.), deer grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), and skunkbrush (*Rhus trilobata*). Different species and leaves were chosen for different colors in the basket design. Coiled-ware baskets were either flat (for plates, trays, or winnowing), bowl-shaped (for food serving), deep, inverted cone-shaped (for transporting), or rounded and flat-bottomed for storing utensils and personal items (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Cahuilla pottery was made from a thin, red-colored ceramic ware that was often painted and incised. Four basic vessel types are known for the Cahuilla: small-mouthed jars, cooking pots, bowls, and dishes. Additionally, smoking pipes and flutes were fashioned from ceramic (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of current-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of current day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller, resource-gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending on the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams, as well as in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna (*Thunnus* spp.), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), ray and shark (Chondrichthyes), California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), Stellar sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*), northern elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*), sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*), dolphin and porpoise (Delphinidae and Phocoenidae), various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin (*Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*), and mollusk, such as rock scallop (*Crassadoma gigantea*), California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*), and limpet (Fissurellidae and Acmaeidae). Inland resources included oak acorn (*Quercus* sp.), pine nut (*Pinus* sp.), Mohave yucca (*Yucca schidigera*), cacti (*Opuntia* spp.), sage (*Salvia* sp.), grass nut (*Triteleia laxa*), deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.), hare (*Lepus californicus*), rodent (Rodentia), quail (*Callipepla/Oreortyx* spp.), duck (Anatidae), and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*) and numerous different snakes (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Social Organization

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate

family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding of the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Material Culture

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size, and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses—semicircular, earth-covered buildings—were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a *yuvar*, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Hunting implements included wooden clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or

shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wooden paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush (*Juncus* sp.), deer grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), and skunkbush (*Rhus trilobata*). Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly-prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

2.3.5 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to various locations have survived, whereas practically every one of the names given by Cabrillo has faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo gave the name of “San Miguel” to the first port at which he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

2.3.6 Historic Period

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). In the late eighteenth century, the San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and San Luis Rey (San Diego County) missions began colonizing southern California and gradually expanded their use of the interior valley (into what is now western Riverside County) for raising grain and cattle to support the missions (Riverside County n.d.). The San Gabriel Mission claimed lands in what is now Jurupa, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey Mission claimed land in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the

missions (Pourade 1964). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

In the mid-to-late 1770s, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through much of Riverside County while searching for an overland route from Sonora, Mexico to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, describing fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen, Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde led an expedition from Mission San Juan Capistrano through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site before constructing Mission San Luis Rey in northern San Diego County (Brigandi 1998).

While no missions were ever built in what would become Riverside County (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998), many mission outposts, or *asistencias*, were established in the early years of the nineteenth century to extend the missions' influence to the backcountry (Brigandi 1998). Two outposts that were located in Riverside County include San Jacinto and Temecula.

Mexico gained independence in 1822 and desecularized the missions in 1832, signifying the end of the Mission Period (Brigandi 1998; Riverside County n.d.). By this time, the missions owned some of the best and most fertile land in southern California. In order for California to develop, the land would have to be made productive enough to turn a profit (Brigandi 1998). The new government began distributing the vast mission holdings to wealthy and politically connected Mexican citizens. The "grants" were called "ranchos," including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo, which were located in present-day Riverside County. Many of these ranchos have lent their names to modern-day locales (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The first grant located in present-day Riverside County was Rancho Jurupa, which was given to Juan Bandini in 1838. These ranchos were all located in the valley environments typical of western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of or put to work on the now privately owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent on the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from the San Luis Rey Mission petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission...We plead and beseech you...to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under

> their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely on prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become on the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based on utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The ranchers, both Mexican and American, did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States, leading to California becoming a state in 1850. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies.

In early 1852, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, had thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga, east to the desert, including the San Jacinto Valley and the San Gorgonio Pass. The Temecula Treaty also included food and clothing provisions for the Native Americans. However, Congress never ratified the treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, land speculators, developers, and colonists began to invest in southern California. The first colony in what was to become Riverside County was Riverside itself. Judge John Wesley North, an abolitionist from Tennessee, brought a group of associates and co-investors out to southern California and founded Riverside on part of the Jurupa Rancho. A few years after, the navel orange was planted and found to be such a success that it quickly became the agricultural staple of the region. (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998).

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between Riverside and San Bernardino, its neighbor 10 miles to the north, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of the city of San Bernardino only, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May of 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy. By the time

of Riverside County's formation, Riverside had grown to become the wealthiest city per capita in the country due to the successful cultivation of the navel orange (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.).

2.4 Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the northwestern portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Modular Logistics Center Project included the survey of a 50.68-acre area. Given the flat terrain represented at the project, the research design employed was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence and potential significance of cultural resources, and to evaluate potential impacts to those resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources.

Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the small size and location of the project area discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be situated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principle research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research was undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project area;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological program for the Modular Logistics Center Project consisted of an institutional records search and an intensive pedestrian survey of the 50.68-acre project area. This archaeological study conformed to County of Riverside cultural resource guidelines (draft) and the environmental policies of the City of Moreno Valley. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the cultural resources potential of the project. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO March, 1995).

3.1 Field Methodology

The archaeological survey of the property was conducted on December 2, 2013. The survey included an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance of the eastern half of the parcel using a series of parallel transects, spaced at approximately five-meter intervals across the eastern half of the property to cover the open terrain. The western area of the property that is covered in parking lots and the existing building were intuitively reviewed for any exposed ground surface that might be inspected. The entire 50.68-acre project area was included in the survey process. Photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). Ground visibility throughout the eastern half of the property was excellent because the area has been recently disked and cleared. Ground visibility on the western half of the property was minimal due to parking lots and buildings. No additional constraints were encountered during the field survey.

3.2 Laboratory Methods

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures, any specimens collected during archaeological investigations are categorized as to artifact form, mineralogy, and function. Comparative collections curated in the laboratory of BFSA are often helpful in identifying the unusual or highly fragmentary specimens. The cataloging process for specimens utilizes a classification system commonly employed in this region. After cataloging and identification, the collections are marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, then packaged for permanent curation. However, no laboratory studies were conducted as part of this project due to a lack of appropriate material.

3.3 Archaeological Records Search

The records search conducted by the EIC at UCR was reviewed for an area of one mile surrounding the project in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded sites. Results of the records search are provided in Appendix B and discussed in Section 4.0. The EIC also provided the standard review of the National Register of Historic Places and the Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory. Land patent records, held by the Bureau of

Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM Government Land Office (GLO) website, were also reviewed for pertinent project information. In addition, the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.4 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the significance evaluation. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed at the EIC at UCR. Any newly recorded sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, which will be filed with the EIC.

3.5 Native American Consultation

BFSA requested a review of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. No Native American cultural resources were identified within one mile of the project. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for a one-mile radius around the project area was conducted by the EIC at UCR, the results of which were reviewed by BFSA. The EIC did not report any previously recorded sites within the project boundaries. However, nine cultural resource locations have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 4.1–1). These sites include four prehistoric sites and five historic sites. Two of the prehistoric sites are large complexes of rock shelters, rock art, cupule features, and milling features. In total, 24 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area (see Appendix B). The records search indicated that there has been one previous cultural resource study (Table 4.1–2) conducted within the project area involving the Modular Logistics Center property (McCarthy 1987). The previous study did not identify the presence of cultural resources within the subject property. The EIC reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- The 15' USGS *Corona South* topographic map (1947)

These sources did not indicate the presence of cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project. The complete records search results are provided in Appendix B.

Table 4.1–1
Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile
of the Modular Logistics Center Project

Site(s)	Description
RIV-530 and RIV-4206	Bedrock milling sites
P-33-11604 and P-33-15854	Historic irrigation elements
RIV-11,291	Historic grain mill foundations
RIV-8222	Historic agricultural structure ruins
RIV- 7649	Historic structure (formerly barracks)
RIV-12/4417/8235 and RIV-331	Prehistoric rock shelters, rock art, and bedrock milling features

Table 4.1–2
Previous Study Conducted Within the Project Area of
the Modular Logistics Center Project

McCarthy, Daniel
1987 Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. Prepared for the City of Moreno Valley Planning Department. Report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside.

BFSA also requested a records search of the Sacred Lands Files of the NAHC. The NAHC did not indicate the presence of any cultural resources within the project area, but did identify the general area as culturally sensitive. However, for records searches and background research, the absence of positive results does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources. Consequently, an archaeological survey was conducted for the project area.

The records search and literature review suggest that there is a potential for historic sites to be contained within the boundaries of the property associated with the agricultural uses of the valley during the post-World War II period. However, most prehistoric sites are located in the hills to the east of the subject property and no prehistoric sites are recorded in the flat valley terrain. Given the prehistoric settlement of the region, in addition to the prehistoric sites known to be surrounding the project APE, there is a low potential for archaeological discoveries.

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological survey took place on December 2, 2013. The survey was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith, with assistance from Kyle Coulter and Jason Collins. The entire 50.68-acre project area was accessible for the survey. The archaeological survey of the eastern property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately five-meter intervals, where appropriate. The survey of the western half of the property, which is covered with parking lots and structures, was intuitively surveyed due to the extensive coverage of modern improvements. In general, the area has been completely disturbed by previous clearing and grading, as well as the construction of the existing parking lots and buildings.

The cultural resources study indicated that the majority of the project acreage has been disturbed for many years. Background research suggests that this property has been farmed for many decades prior to the commercial use of the property. This characterization of the property as disturbed is relevant to the consideration of cultural resources on the property. For the current project, if surface deposits of cultural resources were present, they would have been previously disturbed and likely removed. Any traces of buried resources would have been exposed by the recent clearing of brush and weeds, and would have been easily identified by the field surveys. Photographs were taken to document project conditions at the time of the survey (Plates 4.2–1 through 4.2–3). The survey did not result in the identification of any historic or prehistoric

cultural resources within the project boundaries. This finding is also consistent with previous surveys in the area.

Plate 4.2–1: View of the existing structures and parking area on the west side of the project, and the cleared area in the east-central area of the property.

Plate 4.2–2: View of the eastern project boundary, looking north. New construction is underway on the property immediately to the north of the project. Note the lack of any vegetation on the ground and the obvious signs of recent clearing.

Plate 4.2–3: View of the eastern half of the project and survey conditions. Survey conditions were clearly optimal with a lack of any ground cover.

5.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

The Phase I cultural resources assessment for the Modular Logistics Center Project did not identify any historic or prehistoric sites on the property. The records search indicated that there has been one previous survey (McCarthy 1987) involving the current project area and the results were also negative. In addition, the review of archaeological records search information and historic background data for the surrounding area indicated that prehistoric and historic resources are sparse within the immediate vicinity. These results indicate that there is little likelihood that archaeological deposits are present within the project boundaries. Therefore, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed without additional archaeological studies. Because no cultural resources were identified on the property and the records searches and previous surveys do not indicate that any sites are present near this property, mitigation measures will not be required and monitoring of grading will not be recommended.

6.0 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.

December 16, 2013

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator
County Registration #168

Date

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APPENDIXA

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California 1982

Bachelor of Arts, History and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California 1975

Experience

Principal Investigator 1977–Present
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. In the past 35 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Brian Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Crops of Engineers (USACE), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (BR), the Department of Defense (DOD), and Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts which have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric lifeways of cultures once present in the southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large number of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to

the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade. 2000-2007.

The Navy Broadway Complex: Architectural and historical assessment of over 25 structures that comprise the Naval Supply Depot, many of which have been in use since World War I and were used extensively during World War II. The EIR/EIS which was prepared included National Register evaluations of all structures. The archaeological component of the project involved the excavation of backhoe trenches to search for evidence of the remains of elements of the historic waterfront features that characterized the bay front in the latter half of the 19th century. This study was successful in locating portions of wharves and shanties that existed on the site prior to capping of this area after construction of the sea wall in the early 20th century.

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the City of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the City of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs which document this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the City and County of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the City. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the City showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Midbayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the City. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric sites.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-September 2002.

Cultural resources evaluation of sites within the proposed development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural resources survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project Manager/Director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of a Archaic cultural resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural resource survey and geotechnical monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnichal borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage mitigation of a portion of the San Diego Presidio identified during water pipe construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project Archaeologist/Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage mitigation of a portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and testing of two prehistoric cultural resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project Archaeologist/Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural resources Phase I and II investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project along the International Border, San Diego County,

California: Project Manager/Director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a prehistoric cultural resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a prehistoric cultural resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project Archaeologist/Director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project Archaeologist/ Monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single-dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and testing of an historic resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and testing of a prehistoric cultural resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project Manager/Director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and evaluation of cultural resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project Archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and evaluation of cultural resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project Manager/Director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural resources Phase I, II, and III investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997-January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project

Archaeologist/Project Director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological evaluation of cultural resources within the proposed corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project Manager/Director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project Manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor, to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.

2009 Archaeological constraints study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.

2008 Results of an archaeological review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.

2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.

2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.

2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3,115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in te City of Corona, Riverside County.

2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.

2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

2005 Results of archaeological monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.

2005 Results of archaeological monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).

2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

December 5, 2013

For: Mr. Dave Singleton, Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Tracy A Stropes, M.A., RPA
Brian F. Smith and Associates
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search for the Modular Logistics Project, Riverside County, California.

I am writing to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for The Modular Logistics Project: The location of this project is within the County of Riverside, California. The northwest corner of the project area can be at the intersection of Perris Boulevard and Edwin Road. The project location is in north half of Section 32 of the USGS 7.5 minute *Perris*, California topographic map, Townships 3 south, Range 3 west. A copy of the project map, with the project area and one-mile search radius buffer depicted thereon, has been included for your records.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
Phone: 858-484-0915
Email: tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:
USGS 7.5 minute *Perris*, California topographic map with project area delineated.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: The Modular Logistics Project

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: *Perris*

Township: 3S Range: 3W Section 32

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates

Contact Person: Tracy A. Stropes, RPA

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

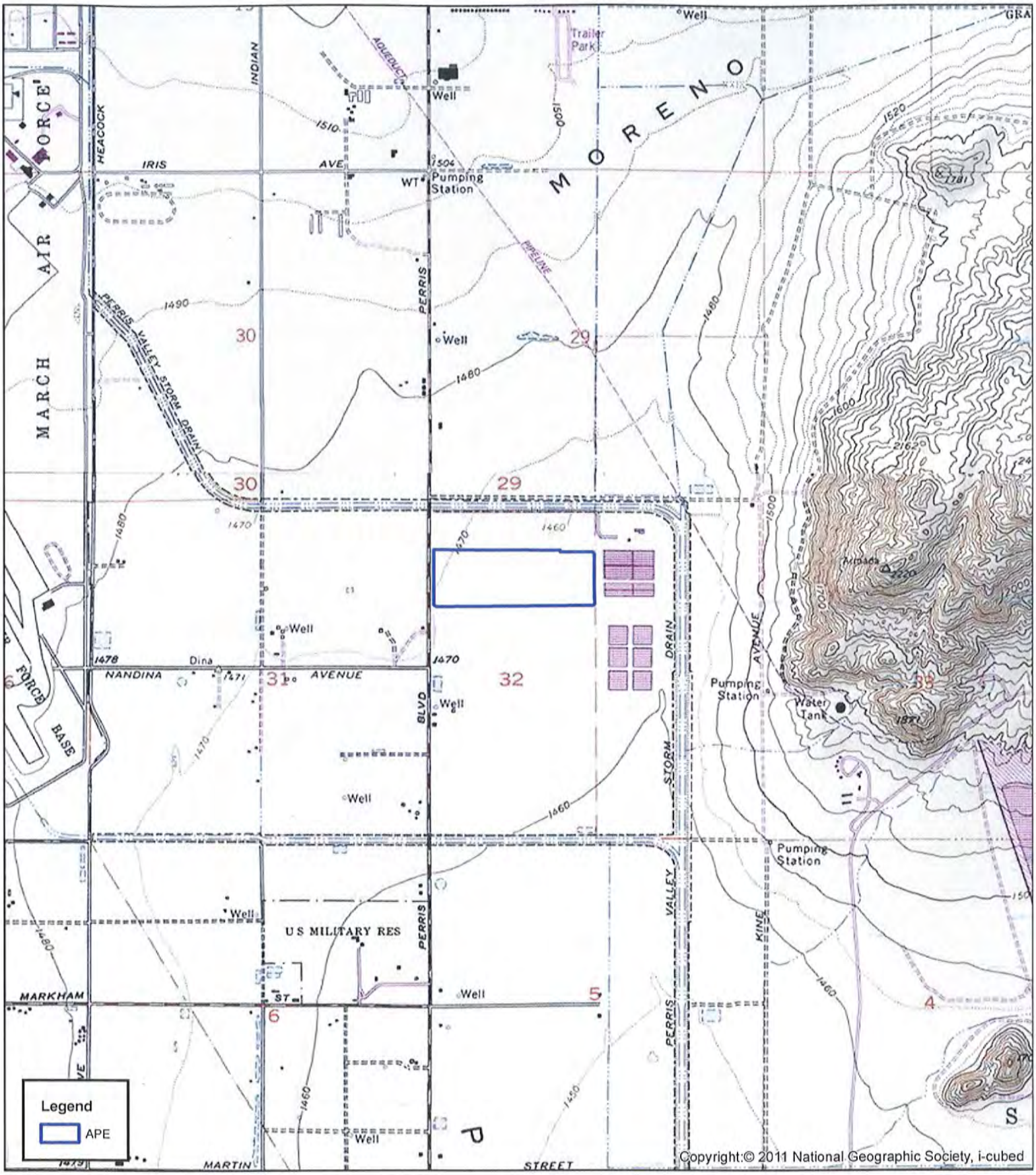
Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Project Description:

The project is a Phase I cultural resource survey project for the Modular Logistics Project in Riverside County California. The northwest corner of the project area can be at the intersection of Perris Boulevard and Edwin Road. The project location is in north half of Section 32 of the USGS 7.5 minute *Perris*, California topographic map, Townships 3 south, Range 3 west. A copy of the project map, with the project area and one-mile search radius buffer depicted thereon, has been included for your records.



BFSA November, 2013

Project Location Map
The Modular Logistics Project
USGS Perris and Sunnymead Quadrangles

0 1 Miles

858-484 0988

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3715
Fax (916) 373-5471
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

December 9, 2013

Mr. Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
10410 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Sent by FAX to: 858-679-9896
No. of Pages: 4

RE: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the **"Modular Logistic Project;"** located in the Moreno Valley area; San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Stropes:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File **failed to indicate** the presence of Native American traditional cultural places in the project site(s) submitted as defined by the USGS coordinates configuring the 'Area of Potential Effect' or APE. Please note that the absence of archaeological or cultural resources does not preclude their existence at the subsurface level. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only sources of information about traditional cultural places or sites.

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.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, Native American individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area (APE). As part of the consultation process the NAHC recommends that local government and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals in order to determine the proposed action on any cultural places/sacred sites. If a response from those listed is not received in two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that a follow-up telephone call be made to ensure the project information has been received.

California Government Code Section 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" and Executive Order B-10-11 requires consultation with Native American tribes their elected officials and other representatives of tribal governments to provide meaningful input into

the development of legislation, regulations, rules, and policies on matters that may affect tribal communities.

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

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachments

Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County California
December 9, 2013

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

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
951-845-0443

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

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

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Carla Rodriguez, Chairwoman
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3724 - FAX
(909) 864-3370 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Daniel McCarthy, M.S.., Director-CRM Dept.
26569 Community Center. Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933, Ext 3248
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 862-5152 Fax

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 -FAX

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton , CA 92369

(909) 528-9027 or
(909) 528-9032

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.

his list s only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Modular Logistics Center; located in San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County California
December 9, 2013

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano
Banning , CA 92220 Cahuilla
siva@dishmail.net
(951) 849-4676

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resorces Director
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net
909-262-9351

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.

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Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

December 11, 2013

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Macarro:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is within Riverside County, California. The northwest corner of the project area can be found at the intersection of Perris Boulevard and Edwin Road. Specifically, this project is located in the northern half of Section 32 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Perris, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 3 South, Range 3 West). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Perris, California* quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

Although according to the Sacred Lands File no *known* resources are present within the Modular Logistics Facility Project property, the Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the County of Riverside directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:
USGS 7.5-minute *Perris, California* topographic map with project area delineated

Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

December 11, 2013

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:
USGS 7.5-minute *Perris, California* topographic map with project area delineated

Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

December 11, 2013

Carla Rodriguez
Chairwoman
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, California 92346

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Rodriguez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:
USGS 7.5-minute *Perris, California* topographic map with project area delineated

Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

December 11, 2013

Anthony Morales
Chairperson
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, California 91778

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Morales:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:
USGS 7.5-minute *Perris, California* topographic map with project area delineated

14010 Poway Road, Suite A, Poway, CA 92064; Phone (858) 679-8218 or (951) 681-9950; Fax (858) 679-9896; www.bfsa-ca.com
Business Office: 14678 Ibex Court, San Diego, CA 92129; Phone (858) 484-0915; Fax (858) 484-0988

Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

December 11, 2013

Sandonne Goad
Chairperson
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, California 90086

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Goad:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:
USGS 7.5-minute *Perris, California* topographic map with project area delineated

Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

December 11, 2013

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

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Madrigal:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:
USGS 7.5-minute *Perris, California* topographic map with project area delineated

Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

December 11, 2013

Daniel McCarthy, M.S.
Director-CRM Department
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, California 92346

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. McCarthy:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:
USGS 7.5-minute *Perris, California* topographic map with project area delineated

14010 Poway Road, Suite A, Poway, CA 92064; Phone (858) 679-8218 or (951) 681-9950; Fax (858) 679-9896; www.bfsa-ca.com
Business Office: 14678 Ibex Court, San Diego, CA 92129; Phone (858) 484-0915; Fax (858) 484-0988

Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

December 11, 2013

Goldie Walker
Chairwoman
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 343
Patton, California 92369

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Walker:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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USGS 7.5-minute *Perris, California* topographic map with project area delineated

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Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

December 11, 2013

Ernest H. Siva
Tribal Elder
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
9570 Mias Canyon Road
Banning, California 92220

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Siva:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

December 11, 2013

Sam Dunlap
Cultural Resources Director
Gabielino/Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, California 90086

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Modular Logistics Facility Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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