

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW RESULTS LETTER REPORT FOR THE TS FARMS SAN JACINTO OUTDOOR CULTIVATION PROJECT

City of San Jacinto

CHAMBERS
GROUP

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9620 Chesapeake Drive, Suite 202
San Diego, CA 92123
(21355)

Kevin White – Planning Manager
Planning Department
City of San Jacinto
595 S. San Jacinto Ave.
San Jacinto, CA 92583

Subject: TS FARMS SAN JACINTO OUTDOOR CULTIVATION LITERATURE REVIEW RESULTS LETTER REPORT

Dear Mr. Kevin White,

Chambers Group, Inc. (Chambers Group) is providing this Letter Report for the cultural resource records search and literature review to City of San Jacinto in support of the TS Farms San Jacinto Outdoor Cultivation Project (Project, Proposed Project) in the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California. This assessment included a cultural resources records search and literature review for the Project site and study area (Figure 1). The purpose of the review was to gather and analyze information needed to assess the potential for impacts to cultural resources within the Proposed Project site.

Project Description

The Project Applicant proposes the construction of a three-lot agricultural cultivation facility in the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California. The Proposed Project development would include the construction and operation of a cultivation facility that would contain offices, two restrooms, a guard house, and a trash enclosure. In addition, the Project would contain up to 30 parking spaces, and a security fence and gate that would encompass the Project boundary.

The City of San Jacinto is the lead agency for the Proposed Project.

Project Background

With the understanding that the installation of hoop nets on the Project site was considered exempt, TS Farms (Applicant) installed the surrounding fence, and installed the metal framing for the hoop net structures in Quarter 4 of 2021. After discussions with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) in regards to the exemption applicability, further analysis is required to determine the appropriate level of CEQA documentation. Since the meeting with CDFW, the Applicant has stopped any future improvements on the site and has stopped moving the Project forward.

Under CEQA, the impacts of a proposed project must be evaluated by comparing expected environmental conditions after project implementation to conditions at a point in time referred to as the baseline. The changes in environmental conditions between those two scenarios represent the environmental impacts of the proposed project. The description of the environmental conditions in the Project study area under baseline conditions is referred to as the environmental setting. For the purposes of this Initial Study (IS), a baseline was utilized that describes the Project site prior to installation of fencing and the hoop net structures. Additionally, since the site was previously graded under the previous agricultural operations, and no additional grading has occurred, the baseline includes the graded site as it currently exists.



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Location and Setting

The Project site is located one-half mile northwest of the N. Sanderson Avenue and Cottonwood Avenue intersection, and approximately 100 feet south of the Casa Loma Canal Aqueduct. The Project site Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) are 342-130-008-7, 342-130-009-8, 342-130-001-0. The Proposed Project site encompasses three previously vacant lots which was previously used as agricultural land. The Project site is approximately 1.5 miles west of the Ramona Expressway Route 79. The Project site is approximately 62 miles east of the Pacific Ocean.

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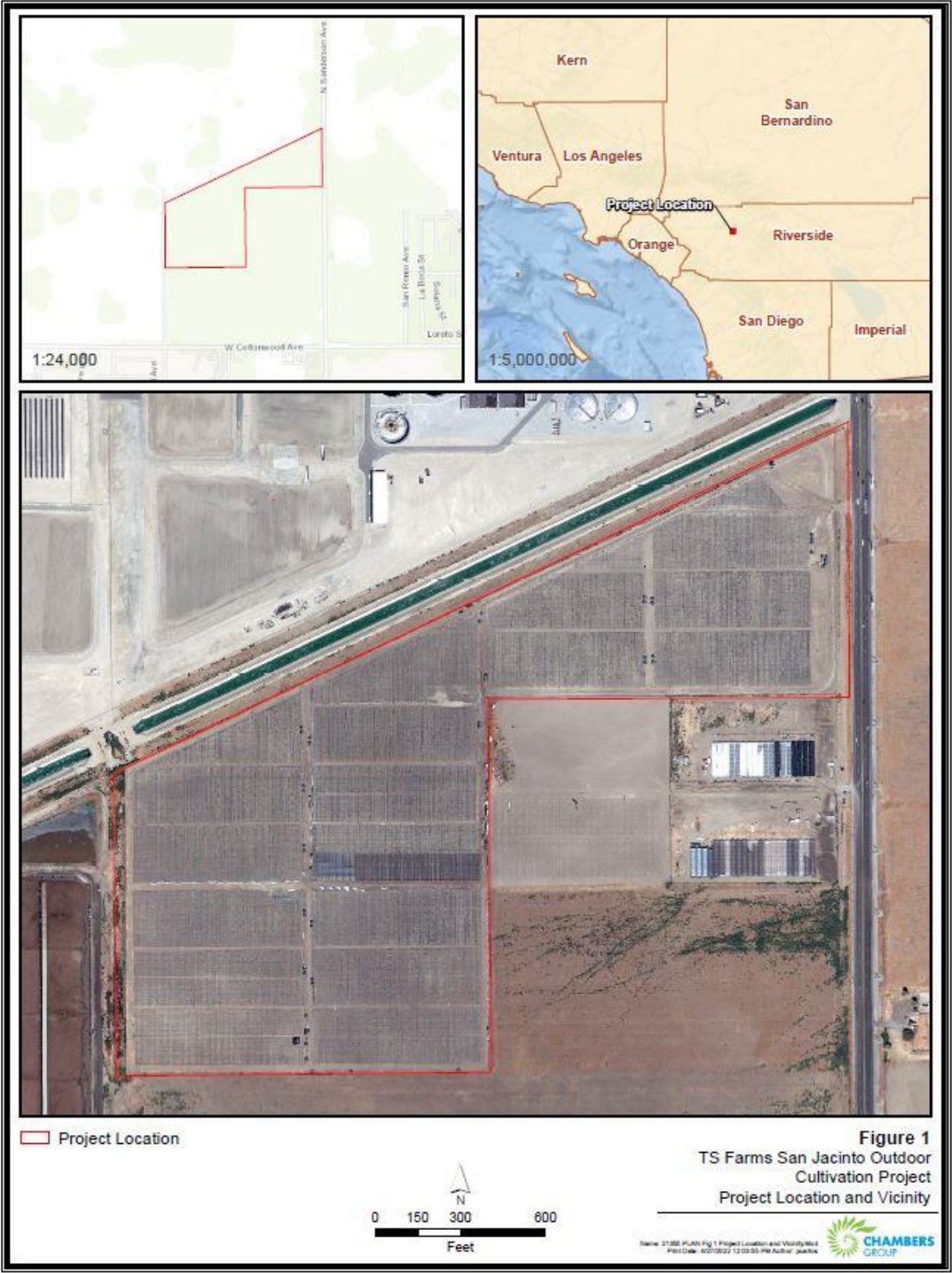


Figure 1: Project Location and Vicinity



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Regulatory Context

As the lead agency for the Proposed Project, the City of San Jacinto must comply with the provisions of CEQA, which requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (PRC Section 21084.1). In addition to State regulations, projects built in the City of San Jacinto are subject to a number of local regulations relating to historical resources. The Resources Management Element of the City of San Jacinto General Plan (2006) contains the regulatory framework as it pertains to cultural resources under CEQA and is detailed below.

Under the provisions of CEQA, including the CEQA Statutes (PRC §§ 21083.2 and 21084.1), the CEQA Guidelines (Title 14 CCR § 15064.5), and PRC § 5024.1 (Title 14 CCR § 4850 et seq.), properties expected to be directly or indirectly affected by a proposed project must be evaluated for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR, PRC § 5024.1).

The purpose of the CRHR is to maintain listings of the State's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from material impairment and substantial adverse change. The term *historical resources* includes a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR; a resource included in a local register of historical resources; and any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (CCR § 15064.5[a]). The criteria for listing properties in the CRHR were expressly developed in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP 1995:2) regards "any physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old" as meriting recordation and evaluation.

California Register of Historic Resources

A cultural resource is considered "historically significant" under CEQA if the resource meets one or more of the criteria for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR was designed to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify existing cultural resources within the state and to indicate which of those resources should be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The following criteria have been established for the CRHR. A resource is considered significant if it:

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

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be able to convey the reasons for their significance. Such integrity is evaluated in regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a historical resource but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC § 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A *unique archaeological resource* is defined as follows:

- An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:
 - Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information



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- Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing in the CRHR nor qualify as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA PRC § 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, “A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects” (PRC § 21083.2[h]).

Impacts that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to historical resources from a proposed project are thus considered significant if the project:

- (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource;
- (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource, which contributes to its significance; or
- (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was enacted in 2015 and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category: tribal cultural resources. AB 52 establishes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.2). AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding those resources. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. AB 52 requires that lead agencies “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed in the jurisdiction of the lead agency. It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3). PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) defines tribal cultural resources as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and meets either of the following criteria:

- Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1 (in applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe)

Local

In addition to State regulations, projects proposed in the City of San Jacinto are also subject to a number of local regulations, these regulations are included in the Resources Management Element (Heritage Resources) of the City of San Jacinto General Plan (City 2022), this section contains the Resource Management Element which expresses community goals to protect and enhance environmental resources and open space and encourages the protection and enhancement of these resources for generations to come.

Resource Management Goal 3: Heritage Resources: A community that celebrates and preserves its rich culture and historic assets.



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Policy RM-3.1 Preservation. Protect areas containing significant historic, archaeological, and paleontologic resources, as defined by the California Public Resources Code.

Policy RM-3.4 Tribal Consultation. Consult with Native American tribes that may be impacted by proposed development, as necessary, and in accordance with state, local, and tribal intergovernmental consultation requirements.

Policy RM-3.6 Historic Preservation. Identify, designate, and protect buildings, districts, and sites of historic importance within San Jacinto

The Implementation Program provides actions to implement the adopted policies and plans identified in the Resource Management Element. The Resource Management Element Implementation Program is a series of actions, procedures and techniques that includes a description of the responsible agency/department, funding source, time frame and related policies in the Resource Management Element.

RM-3a Continue to assess development proposals for potential impacts to sensitive historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

RM-3b For structures that potentially have historic significance, the City shall require that a study be conducted by a professional archaeologist or historian to determine the actual significance of the structure and potential impacts of the proposed development in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The City may require modification of the project and/or mitigation measures to avoid any impact to a historic structure, when feasible, such as retaining or rehabilitating historic buildings pursuant to City of San Jacinto guidelines or relocating the historic building as feasible.

RM-3c For all development proposals within areas with the potential to contain prehistoric/historic resources, the City shall require a study to be conducted by a professional archaeologist. The objective of the study will be to determine if significant archaeological resources are potentially present and if the project will significantly impact these resources. If significant impacts are identified, the City may require the project to be modified to avoid the impacts, or require mitigation measures to mitigate the impacts. Mitigation may involve archaeological investigation and resources recovery.

RM-3d For projects that involve ground disturbing activities on native soil, prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the developer shall enter a Treatment and Disposition Agreement (TDA) with the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians to address treatment and disposition of archaeological/cultural resources and human remains associated with Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians that may be uncovered or otherwise discovered during construction of the project. The TDA may establish provisions for tribal monitors. Following execution of the TDA by the developer and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the TDA will be incorporated by reference into the grading permit.

RM-3e The City shall require an assessment of the potential for development proposals to significantly impact paleontological resources pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines. If the project involves earthworks, the City may require a study conducted by a professional paleontologist to determine if paleontological assets are present, and if the project will significantly impact the resources. If significant impacts are identified, the City may require the project to be modified to avoid impacting the paleontological materials, require monitoring of rock units with high potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, or require mitigation measures to mitigate the impacts, such as recovering the paleontological resources for preservation.

RM-3f The City shall make provisions for archeological resources accidentally discovered during construction for projects where the City has approval authority over the project. These provisions shall include an immediate evaluation of the find and contingency funding and time allotment sufficient to allow for the recovery of the archeological resource or implement measures to avoid disturbing the resource if the archeological resource is determined to be unique.



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RM-3g In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the City shall halt excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required. If the remains are of Native American origin, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the descendants from the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the landowner or the persons responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code section 5097.98, or the Native American Heritage Commission was unable to identify a descendant or the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being granted access to the site.

Environmental Setting

The City of San Jacinto is located at the north end of the San Jacinto Valley, with the City of Hemet to its south and City of Beaumont to the north. It is bounded to the north by the San Bernardino Mountains (transverse ranges geomorphic province), to the west by the Elsinore fault zone, to the east by the San Jacinto fault zone. As such, this area is characterized by the presence of decomposing granite derived from the nearby hillsides and windborne or water-borne alluvial deposits.

The University of California, Davis SoilWeb database was consulted to identify soils that underlie the Project site. The database indicates that the property is underlain by the Travor soil association, which consists of alluvium derived from granite. A loamy fine sand, with saline-alkali properties. The valley fill deposits are generally divided into younger and older alluvium (Techlink 2002). Maximum depths of valley fill reach about 900 feet in the western and northern parts of the basin but may not exceed 5,000 feet in the eastern part of the basin between Casa Loma and Claremont faults (Techlink 2002).

The geologic units underlying this Project are mapped entirely as alluvial sand and clay from the Holocene period (Dibblee and Minch 2003). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. If excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material could be scientifically significant.

In Southern California, the middle Pleistocene is generally associated with a pre-human presence, although recent research suggests early human exploration of North America earlier in the Late Pleistocene than previously documented. Fossil specimens are also associated with the Pleistocene, particularly in areas where deposits are referred to as “older Alluvium.” The Holocene is the most recent geologic period and one that is directly associated with human activity. The Holocene is also generally associated with “younger Alluvium,” which tend not to be fossil bearing, except in instances where fossils have been redeposited (Dibblee and Minch 2003).

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Overview

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of Southern California (Moratto 1984; Jones and Klar 2007). A prehistoric chronology was devised for the Southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric (Wallace 1955, 1978). Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace’s 1955 synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by Southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002).



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Ethnographic Overview

The Cahuilla, along with the Luiseño and the Gabrielino, are one of the most southwesterly of the Shoshonean or Uto-Aztecan speakers. They are members of the Takic branch of this large language family. Traditional Cahuilla territory originally included western and part of central Riverside County and extended into northeastern San Diego and northwestern Imperial counties. The western boundary generally followed the Santa Ana, Elsinore, and Palomar Mountains. The northern boundary extended north of Riverside to the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains and includes the area encompassing the current Project site. Cahuilla territory extended east to include the Coachella Valley and down the valley as far south as the approximate middle of the Salton Sea. The approximate southern territorial limits included Borrego springs and the south end of the Santa Rosa Mountains. The Cahuilla territory consisted of the Mountain, the Pass or Western, and the Desert divisions (Bean 1978; Hooper 1920:316; Strong 1929).

Cahuilla

The Cahuilla traditional territory originally included the San Jacinto region. According to Kroeber (1925), Cahuilla society consisted of two ceremonial divisions or moieties: wildcat and coyote. People were further divided into somewhat localized, patrilineal clans. Each clan had a chief: *net* in Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925). Some villages contained people of only one clan, but other villages had more than one clan. Also, people of one clan might live in more than one village. Chiefs were usually chosen by heredity. The chief typically was a religious leader of the larger social group, from which the chief drew certain wealth. A chief ordered ceremonies, but it was his assistant, the *paha'*, who executed them. Choice hunting and gathering areas were owned by the clan. The clan chief also settled intraclan disputes and met with other *nets* to solve interclan problems and organize ceremonies among clans.

The Cahuilla sustained themselves through hunting, gathering, and fishing. Major villages were fully occupied during the winter; but, during other seasons, task groups made periodic forays to collect various plant foods, with larger groupings from several villages organizing for the annual acorn harvest (Bean and Saubel 1972). Bean and Saubel (1972) have recorded the use of several hundred species of plants used for food, building/artifact materials, and medicines. The major plant foods included acorns, pinyon nuts, and various seed-producing legumes. Agave, wild fruits and berries, tubers, cactus bulbs, roots and greens, and seeds complemented these.

Hunting focused on both small and medium-sized mammals, such as rodents and rabbits, and large mammals, such as pronghorn sheep, mountain sheep, and mule deer. Hunting was done using the throwing stick or the bow and arrow, although nets and traps were also used for small animals (Bean 1972).

Cahuilla material culture included dome-shaped to rectangular type houses; aboveground granaries; baskets, pottery, and grinding implements; throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, dead falls with seed triggers, spring-poled snares, arrows and self-backed and sinew-backed bows. They sometimes fired bush clumps to drive game out in the open and flares to attract birds at night. Baskets of various kinds were used for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking. Pottery vessels were used for carrying water, for storage, cooking, and serving food and drink.

Cahuilla tools included mortars and pestles; manos and metates; fire drills; awls; arrow-straighteners; flint knives; wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; scrapers; and hammerstones. Woven rabbit-skin blankets served to keep people warm in cold weather. Feathered costumes were worn for ceremonial events; and at these events the Cahuilla made music using rattles derived from insect cocoon, turtle and tortoise shell, and deer-hoofs, along with wood rasps, bone whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes, to make music. They wove bags, storage pouches, cords, and nets from the fibers of yucca, agave, and other plants (Drucker 1937; Bean 1972, 1978).

Luiseño

Additionally, Luiseño Indians inhabited the San Jacinto region prior to European contact. Luiseño Indians sustained themselves by cultivating small crops and utilizing the local natural resources, including the San Jacinto River. After the establishment of the Mission San Luis Rey, Luiseño and Cahuilla Indians worked at the mission as ranch laborers. In 1842, the land encompassing the Mission San Luis Rey was granted to José Antonio Estudillo and turned into the Rancho



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San Jacinto Viejo with the stipulation that he continued to allow the Native population to live and inhabit the land. When the United States took control of California, the Estudillo family began to sell off portions of their land to private parties. The division and dispersal of the Rancho left native peoples without land or resources. After a lengthy legal battle, the United States reserved 3,172 acres of the old Rancho to the Soboba people and the Soboba Indian Reservation was finally established in 1911. The Soboba Reservation has since expanded to 7,000 acres, but the residents have had to mitigate the loss of several natural resources which they once relied upon.

The land surrounding and encompassing the present-day city of San Jacinto was initially inhabited by the Luiseño Indians. European contact within the region was probably first made in 1774 when The Anza Expedition passed through the San Jacinto Valley on their way to the San Gabriel Mission. At the time of European contact, the Luiseño Indians were inhabiting the region and organized in patrilineal villages consisting of several patrilineal related families (Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians 2013). The village site of “Savabo” was an important prehistoric village site because it was used as an exchange site between the surrounding tribes of Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano (CRM TECH 2014). While firm and defining borders cannot be known, there is archaeological, ethnographic, and historic evidence to support prehistoric use by both groups. Following European contact, members of the Luiseño and Cahuilla tribes coalesced into the Soboba band (of the Luiseño Indians) (The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians 2015).

Historic Overview

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848– present). Briefly, and in very general terms, the Spanish Period encompassed the earliest historic-period explorations of the West, colonization, missionization and proselytization across the western frontier, the establishment of major centers such as Los Angeles and Monterey and a line of missions and presidios with attendant satellite communities, minor prospecting, and a foundational economic structure based on the rancho system.

The Mexican Period initiated with a continuation of the same structures; however, commensurate with the political changes that led to the establishment of the Mexican state the missions and presidios were secularized, the lands parceled, and Indian laborers released. Increased global trade introduced both foreign and American actors into the Mexican economic and political sphere, and both coincidentally, and purposefully, smoothing the transition to the American Period.

The American Period was ushered in with a momentous influx of people seeking fortune in the Sierra foothills where gold was “discovered” in 1848. By the early 1850s people from all over the globe had made their way to California. Expansive industries were required to supply the early mining operations, such as forestry products, food networks such as grains, poultry, cattle, water systems, which intensified the early Mexican Period systems of ranches and supply chains, as well as the development and expansion of port cities to supply hard goods and clothes, animals, and people along improved trail and road networks. California cycled through boom and bust for several decade until World War I when the Department of the Navy began porting war ships along the west coast. Subsequently, California has grown, and contracted, predominantly around military policy along the west coast, and the Pacific Ocean. Following the industrial expansion related to World War II and the Cold War, technology and systems associated have come to fore as economic drivers.

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The first native people settled in the San Jacinto Valley thousands of years ago. Later, the Serrano and Cahuilla people arrived. Their villages were located along and near streams and springs. They were hunters and gatherers and they subsisted primarily on small game and acorns.

The first Spanish explorers entered the San Jacinto Valley in the early 1770s. In 1774, and again in 1775, Col. Juan Bautista de Anza led two expeditions up from Mexico, crossing the Colorado River at Yuma and continuing across the Borrego Desert and up Coyote Canyon. For a few years, the Valley was on the main overland route to California.



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Between 1820 and 1870 San Jacinto began with cattle ranches in the valley, which was named St. Hyacinth (San Jacinto in Spanish). After 1834, the government began giving land grants to private individuals and the community began to develop.

The City was founded in 1870 and incorporated in 1888, making San Jacinto the oldest incorporated city in Riverside County. For more than 100 years the fertile valley supported businesses and ranches with jobs, good resources and bumper crops such as grains apricots, peaches, walnuts and citrus. In the early 1900s, the local hot springs and mild climate attracted many visitors and new residents to the area. Being the oldest incorporated city in Riverside County, San Jacinto contains many late 19th and early 20th century homes, including a number of Victorian houses and California bungalows. In addition, the City contains several late 19th and early 20th century commercial structures in the downtown area (City 2022).

Methods of Review

Chambers Group requested a records search from the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Information Center (EIC) at on April 7, 2022. The EIC returned the records search results on April 19, 2022, providing information on all documented cultural resources and previous archaeological investigations within one-half-mile of the Project site. A one-half-mile study area was requested to provide additional context to the Project site and surrounding area and more information on which to base this review. Resources consulted during the records search conducted by the EIC included the NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, local registries of historic properties, and a review of available Sanborn Fire Insurance maps as well as historic photographs, maps, and aerial imagery. The task also included a search for potential prehistoric and/or historic burials (human remains) evident in previous site records and/or historical maps. In addition, Chambers Group submitted a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of the Sacred Land Files (SLF) for the Project site and surrounding vicinity. Results of the records search and additional research are detailed below and included in Attachment B.

Additionally, on April 7, 2022, Chambers Group requested a paleontological records search from the Western Science Center (WSC). This information was requested with the intent to provide further context related to the paleontological sensitivity of the area based on known fossil locations identified within the Project site or one-half mile study area. The paleontological records provide insight into what associated geological formations are more likely to contain fossils as well as the associated depths and placement of the known fossil locals relative to the geological formations in the area. On April 22, 2022, Chambers Group received the results of the records search. Results of the records search are detailed below.

Cultural Resources Reports within the Study Area

Based on the records search conducted by the EIC, 26 cultural resource studies have previously been completed within the one-half-mile records search radius. Table 1 provides further details of these 26 studies. Of these 26 reports, four are located within the Project site (i.e., RI-06590, RI-08495, RI-09689, RI-09690). These projects are bolded and italicized in the table.

Table 1: Previously Cultural Resources Studies within the One-Half-Mile Study Area

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Boundary?
RI-02885	1990	Arkush, Brooke	An Archaeological Assessment of Five Potential Sites for The Perris Water Treatment Plant, Located Near	33-000397, 33-000402, 33-000403, 33-000405,	No



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Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Boundary?
			Lakeview in Western Riverside County, California.	33-000407, 33-000551, 33-000575, 33-001138, 33-001842, 33-002916, 33-002920, 33-002921, 33-002922, 33-002924, 33-002925, 33-002926, 33-002927, 33-003309, 33-003310, 33-003311, 33-003312, 33-003313, 33-003314, 33-003315, 33-003316, 33-003318, 33-003319, 33-003958	
RI-03791	1991	Drover, Christopher.	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the 800 Acre Sunrise Ranch, Lakeview And San Jacinto USGS Quad, Riverside County		No
RI-04404	2000	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for The Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-IV.	33-000816, 33-000817, 33-000862, 33-001845, 33-002970, 33-003081, 33-003839, 33-004202, 33-004624, 33-004744, 33-004768, 33-007587, 33-007601, 33-008105,	No



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Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Boundary?
				33-008172, 33-009772, 33-009773, 33-009774, 33-009775, 33-009776	
RI-04856	2001	Dice, Michael and Leslie Nay Irish	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of The De Anza Temporary Lift Station Project, City of San Jacinto, California		No
RI-05161	2004	Moslak, Ken and John Cook	Cultural Resources Study of The Proposed Villages of San Jacinto Project, San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	33-007322, 33-014888, 33-014889	No
RI-06590	2006	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, and Thomas J. Melzer	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 33141, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California		Yes
RI-06591	2005	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Adrian Sanchez Moreno, And Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 31555, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, CA		No
RI-06743	2006	Austerman, Virginia	Cultural Resources Assessment: Valle Reseda Project, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California		No
RI-06819	2006	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Valle Reseda, L.P. Project Area, Located in the San Jacinto Area of Riverside County, California		No
RI-06824	2007	Austerman, Virginia	Cultural Resources Assessment, Sanderson		No



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Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Boundary?
			Avenue Widening Project, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California		
RI-06871	2005	Hunt, Kevin, Alex Wesson, and Joan Brown	Cultural Resources Survey for the San Jacinto Fire Station Project, Riverside County, California		No
RI-07197	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment: AT&T Wireless Services, Facility No. D454B, Riverside County, California		No
RI-07415	2007	Patterson, Joshua D. and Tsunoda, Koji	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project for a Total of Six Poles on Winery 12 kV (Pole #222333S), Chawa 12 kV (Pole #218260S), Easter 12 kV (Pole #2177996E) and Corsair 12 kV (Poles #1894778E, 1894779E, and 1894788E) Circuits in Riverside County, California	56-001265, 56-001267, 56-001269	No
RI-07558	2008	George, Joan	Phase-I Cultural Resources Survey KZ Holdings Project, San Jacinto, California	19-001041, 19-001402, 19-002075, 19-002076, 19-120027, 56-000137, 56-000140, 56-000192, 56-000193, 56-001109, 56-001265, 56-001266, 56-100048, 56-100049, 56-152750	No
RI-07670	2007	Smallwood, Josh, Harry M. Quinn, Daniel Ballester, and John J. Eddy	Identification And Evaluation of Historic Properties San Jacinto Valley Regional Water District Reclamation Facility Expansion Project		No



CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW RESULTS LETTER REPORT FOR THE TS FARMS SAN JACINTO OUTDOOR CULTIVATION PROJECT

City of San Jacinto

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Boundary?
			700 N Sanderson Avenue, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California		
RI-07672	2007	Clowery-Moreno, Sara and Brian F. Smith	A Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Silverleaf Center Project San Jacinto, Riverside County, California APN 436-360-001		No
RI-07883	2008	Smallwood, Josh and Laura Hensley Shaker	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Cottonwood Avenue Mixed-Use Project, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	33-015734	No
RI-08160	2008	Michael Hogan and Bai Tang	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan In and near the City of San Jacinto Riverside County, California		No
RI-08350	2009	Deidre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Report: EMWD Citrus In-Lieu Northern Alignment Reach 1, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California.		No
RI-08427	2001	Laurie S. White	Letter Report: Records Search Results for Nextel Communications Facility CA6750D (Sanderson), City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California.		No
RI-08495	2010	Joan George, Vanessa Mirro, and Elizabeth Dennison	Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey Report: Cultural Resources in Southern San Jacinto Valley: Realign State Route 79 between	33-009014, 33-009632, 33-009712, 33-014251, 33-014815, 33-014818,	Yes



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Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Boundary?
			<i>Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside. Riverside County, California</i>	33-014819, 33-014821, 33-014822, 33-014823, 33-014826, 33-014827, 33-014829, 33-014830, 33-014831, 33-014832, 33-014833, 33-014834, 33-014835, 33-014836, 33-014837, 33-014838, 33-015446, 33-015447, 33-015661, 33-017631, 33-017632, 33-017633, 33-017634, 33-017635	
RI-09689	2014	Antonina M. Delu, John J. Eddy, and Gabrielle Duff	<i>First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report Realign State Route 79 between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside, Riverside County, California, District 8-RIV-79-KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80), PN 0800000784/EA 08-49400</i>	33-005461, 33-005462, 33-006884, 33-007266, 33-007267, 33-007836, 33-007837, 33-014814, 33-014816, 33-014817, 33-014820, 33-014824, 33-014825, 33-014839, 33-014840, 33-014841, 33-015442, 33-015443, 33-015444, 33-015445, 33-015448, 33-015449,	Yes



CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW RESULTS LETTER REPORT FOR THE TS FARMS SAN JACINTO OUTDOOR CULTIVATION PROJECT

City of San Jacinto

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Resources	Within Project Boundary?
				33-015450, 33-015658, 33-015659, 33-015662, 33-015664, 33-015676	
RI-09690	2014	Antonina Delu and Gabrielle Duff	First Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report Realign State Route 79 between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside, Riverside County, California, District 8RIV-79-KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80), PN 0800000784/EA 08-49400		Yes
RI-10462	2018	Andrew D. Miller	Historic Property Survey Report for the Sanderson Avenue Safety Improvements Project City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California HSJPL 5075(021)		No
RI-10463	2018	Andrew D. Miller	Archaeological Survey Report for the Sanderson Avenue Safety Improvements Project City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California HSIPL 5075(021)		No
RI-10695	2015	Don C. Perez	Cultural Resources Survey Blaze / Ensite #22117 (284939)		No

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area

Based upon the records search conducted by the EIC, seven previously recorded cultural resources are recorded within the one-half-mile records search radius (Table 2). Of those seven previously recorded resources, none are located within the Project site. A map of the record search results is included in Confidential Attachment B.



CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW RESULTS LETTER REPORT FOR THE TS FARMS SAN JACINTO OUTDOOR CULTIVATION PROJECT

City of San Jacinto

Table 1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the One-Half-Mile Study Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Names	Site Description	Within Project Boundary?
P-33-007322			Historic Site	No
P-33-009697		Russian Trans-Polar Landing Site	Historic landmark Site	No
P-33-011265	CA-RIV-006726H	Casa Loma Canal	Historic Site	No
P-33-014888			Prehistoric Isolate	No
P-33-014889			Prehistoric Isolate	No
P-33-015734	CA-RIV-008195		Historic Site	No
P-33-015735			Historic Site	No

Casa Loma Canal

The Casa Loma Canal parallels the northern boundary of the Project site today. The SCCIC records search provided two site records that include portions of the Casa Loma Canal, CA-RIV-006726H & CA- RIV-008195. The former, CA-RIV-006726H, included portions of the San Diego Canal Aqueduct and the Colorado River Aqueduct but do not appear to address any portion directly adjacent to the current Project site. The site record CA-RIV-008195 addresses a portion of the Casa Loma Canal that is nearest to the current Project site. In this site record, The San Diego Aqueduct/ Casa Loma Canal was investigated by Applied Earthworks in 2005 for California Department of Transportation as part of the proposed State Route 79 Realignment between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside. Further site record updates were included in 2011 and 2014. The CA-RIV-008195 site record was also updated in 2008 by Jones and Stokes for a project by Southern California Edison Company. Both the 2005 and 2008 studies included field surveys on both sides of the canal with negative results. While the portions of the Casa Loma Canal addressed in the 2008 study were recommended eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and CRHR, the current proposed Project will not impact this eligible resource. There is a fenced boundary at the margin of the current Project site as well as another fence that bounds the canal, both of which completely restrict any access or impacts from the current Project site.

Background Research Results

In addition to the records search review, Chambers Group archaeologists completed extensive background research to determine if any additional historic properties, landmarks, bridges, or other potentially significant or listed properties are located within the Project site or one-half-mile study area. This background research included, but was not limited to, the NRHP, California State Historic Property Data Files, California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, historic aerial imagery accessed via NETR Online, Historic U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) State and Local Bridge Surveys. Additionally, Chambers Group archaeologists reviewed the Riverside County Historical Landmarks inventory designated by the County of Riverside Cultural Heritage Board, as well as the San Jacinto Historical Society and local historical newspaper clippings via Newspapers.com, ProQuest Historical Newspapers.com, and the California Digital Newspaper Collection.



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As a result of the records search review and archival research, no previously recorded resources or any other listed or potentially significant properties are located within the Project site. However, one listed property does exist outside of the Project site but within the one-half-mile study area. A California Point of Interest and Historical Landmark site is located near the southwest portion of the current Proposed Project site. The site listed in the California Historical Landmark inventory is the site of the 1937 Russian Trans-Polar flight landing. See below for further details (Table 3).

Additionally, based on the review of available historic maps and imagery, Chambers Group archaeologists observed that the Project site is previously undeveloped, and was used as agricultural land until recently. Sometime between August 2019 and August 2021, a large section of the property in the southeastern portion was developed. The site has a history of being used for farming barley, and various types of irrigation equipment are on the site. (NETRonline 2022).

Table 2: Historic Properties Listed on the BERD within the One-Half-Mile Study Area

Landmark Description	APN	Occupant/Street Address	Year Built (Per County Assessor)	Owner	NRHP/CRHR/Local Status	Within Project Boundary
1937 Russian Trans-Polar flight landing	N/A	Cottonwood Ave & Sanderson Ave	1937	Unavailable	California Landmark Site marker: 989	No

NO. 989 Soviet Trans-Polar Landing Site

On July 14, 1937, three Soviet aviators completed a transpolar flight from Moscow in 62 hours and 17 minutes, establishing a new world nonstop distance record of 6,305 miles. The huge single-engine aircraft, an Ant-25 Military Reconnaissance Monoplane, was shipped back to the Soviet Union and placed in a museum. Aircraft commander Mikhail Gromov, co-pilot Andrei Yumashev and navigator Sergei Danilin became generals in World War II. The marker for this landmark is physically located three miles east of the actual landing site location. Neither the location of the original landing or the physical landmark are within the Project site (Riverside County Historical Commission 1988).

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

On April 7, 2022, Chambers Group requested that the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conduct a search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) to determine if Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) important to Native Americans have been recorded in the Project footprint and buffer area. Additional consultation with the tribes indicated in the NAHC SLF letter (Attachment A) would be required to determine the nature of any existing resources located during ground-disturbing activities. PRC Section 21074 defines a resource as a TCR if it meets either of the following criteria:

1. sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a tribe that are listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the national or state register of historical resources, or listed in a local register of historic resources; or
2. a resource that the lead agency determines, in its discretion, is a tribal cultural resource

On May 18, 2022, Chambers Group received a response from the NAHC stating that the search of its Sacred Lands File was **negative** for the presence of Native American cultural resources within Project site and the record search study area. These response from the NAHC is included in Attachment A.



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The NAHC provided a list of 21 Native American tribal contacts that may have knowledge of cultural resources near the Project area (Attachment A). The 21 Native American contacts identified by the NAHC include contacts from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the Pala Band of Mission Indians, the Pechanga Band of Indians, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, the Ramona Band of Cahuilla, the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, and the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.

AB 52 Consultation

The City of San Jacinto as the Lead Agency is responsible to complete the initial AB 52 outreach for the Project, if required. As of the date of this report, Chambers Group archaeologists have not been requested to support AB 52 consultation efforts.

Paleontological Resources

On April 22, 2022, Chambers Group received the results of the paleontological records search from the Western Science Center (WSC). The results show that no known fossil localities have been identified or recorded within the Proposed Project site. However, records show there is one fossil locality recorded just outside the one mile range from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the Proposed Project site, either at the surface or at depth. The records search covered only the records of the Western Science Center. It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the Project site for the purposes of CEQA. Based on the records search results the paleontological sensitivity could be considered low to moderate in the overall area considering the fossil localities within the one-half mile radius. No fossils are mapped within the Project site and the proposed Project does not include excavation to depths that would potentially impact intact sedimentary deposits that are known to bear fossil localities in the region.

As mentioned in the environmental setting section, the overall San Jacinto area is located at the north end of the San Jacinto Valley, with Hemet to its south and Beaumont to the north. It is bounded to the north by the San Bernardino Mountains (transverse ranges geomorphic province), to the west by the Elsinore fault zone, and to the east by the San Jacinto fault zone. As such, this area is characterized by the presence of decomposing granite derived from the nearby hillsides and windborne or water-borne alluvial deposits. Additional information from California Geological Survey indicates that the Project site is situated atop geological formations of Holocene age sediments and is largely comprised of slightly dissected deposits below canyon mouths in the northeastern part of quadrangle.; and sandy, cobble-boulder, gravel and light gray, poorly sorted gravelly sand.

Discussion

Chambers Group conducted a cultural resources records search and literature review within the TS Farms San Jacinto Outdoor Cultivation Project site and surrounding one-half-mile study area in April 2022. In addition, Chambers Group evaluated whether the Project would impact cultural resources and if additional studies, including a site visit or field survey, are warranted. The purpose of the review was to gather and analyze information needed to assess the potential for impacts to cultural and paleontological resources within the Proposed Project site.

An archival records search through the CHRIS database at the SCCIC and background study of the Project site were conducted as part of the study. In addition, Chambers Group submitted a record search request of the NAHC SLF to determine the presence or absence of data regarding any known tribal cultural resources previously reported within the Project site or surrounding vicinity. The SCCIC records search identified four cultural resources reports within or that intersected with the Project site, and no cultural resources documented within the Project site. The NAHC SLF search results received were negative within the Project site.

A paleontological record search was requested and conducted by the Western Science Center and resulted in negative findings within the Project site.



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In addition, historic maps and aerial imagery revealed that the Project site was not previously occupied and was mostly used as agricultural land, until sometime between 2019 and 2021. Between August 2019 and August 2021, a large section of the property in the southeastern portion was developed. The site has a history of being used for farming barley, and various types of irrigation equipment are on the site. (NETRonline 2022). Thus, the nature of previous agricultural disturbance of the majority of the Project site may still allow for intact native soils and geologic formations to be impacted by the current Proposed Project construction if planned excavation were to impact deeper deposits. However, the proposed Project activities do not currently include excavation, to depths that would disturb potentially intact native soil formations, or any further ground disturbance beyond that required to erect hoop net structures to aid in outdoor cultivation.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the records search review and background research, Chambers Group archaeologists observed that the Proposed Project site is previously disturbed and was previously vacant and agricultural parcels of land located within a largely urban and industrial area with existing development to the east, west and north. Further, the cultural resources records search from the EIC was negative for previously recorded cultural resources within the Project site. Prior to this study, four cultural resources studies were completed that included the Project site. Based on the research completed for this study and the associated records search data available at this time, the Project site is considered to have low potential for cultural resources. The one nearby National Register site, the Casa Loma Canal, which is located adjacent to the northern margin of the Project site, has a set-back from the parcel boundary as well as a fenced boundary of the current Project site and another fence bounding the canal that completely restricts access or impacts from the Project site. Thus, this adjacent resource will not be impacted by the proposed Project. That conclusion, as well as the minimal ground disturbance proposed with the Project, is consistent with the determination that the likelihood of encountering previously unknown cultural resources is low.

However, if any potential cultural resources are identified during Project development or related construction activities, the Applicant or Applicant's contractor would be required to comply with the City's General Plan Resources Management Goal 3 and related Policies (3.1, 3.4, and 3.6) regarding cultural resources and historic preservation. In particular, the General Plan Resource Management Implementation Program includes actions and procedures related to the Goals and Policies pertaining to cultural resources and historic preservation that outline responsibilities and protocols in the event of encountering cultural resources during construction activity (RM 3d, RM 3f, and RM 3g). Generally, if potential cultural resources are encountered during ground disturbing activity, a qualified archaeologist would be retained to assess the find. If the resources are determined significant, they would need to be further evaluated. Evaluation for archaeological sites consists of an archaeological testing program. For historical structures, evaluation by an architectural historian may be necessary. If determined eligible for inclusion on the CRHR by the CEQA lead agency or the State Historic Preservation Office; mitigation, consisting of data recovery for archaeological sites and documentation for historical structures, would be required if avoidance or preservation is not feasible. These procedures also require that a TDA with the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians be implemented for projects involving ground disturbance prior to obtaining a grading permit to address treatment and disposition of archaeological/cultural resources and human remains associated with Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians that may be uncovered or otherwise discovered during construction of the project.

Unanticipated discovery of Human Remains: In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, then the Proposed Project would be subject to California Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA Section 15064.5, and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities, State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Ventura County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner shall be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the County Coroner shall notify



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the NAHC, which shall notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

Chambers Group is available to assist with any further support or document preparation related to Cultural Resources, including tribal consultation. Please contact Victoria Boyd, Senior Project Manager, at (760) 685-4838, or the contact information below if you have any questions or comments regarding this report.

Sincerely,

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.



Lucas Tutschulte

Cultural Department Lead

858.541.2800 Ext 7114

9620 Chesapeake Drive, Suite 202

San Diego, CA 92123

Attachments

Attachment A: NAHC SLF Records Search Results Letter

Attachment B (Confidential): Record Search Results



CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW RESULTS LETTER REPORT FOR THE TS FARMS SAN JACINTO OUTDOOR CULTIVATION PROJECT

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ATTACHMENT A – NAHC SLF RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS LETTER

Attachment A: NAHC SLF Records Search Results Letter



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 18, 2022

Kellie Kandybowicz
The Chambers Group, Inc.

Via Email to: kkandybowicz@chambersgroupinc.com

Re: San Jacinto Outdoor Cultivation (21355) Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Kandybowicz:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/18/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Indians

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

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/18/2022**

Pechanga Band of Indians

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

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

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

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/18/2022**

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

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

Cahuilla

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