

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE MORENO VALLEY LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT

**CITY OF MORENO VALLEY,
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE**

APNs 316-100-028, -030, -048, -051, and -052

Prepared for:

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Report Title: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside

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Lead Agency Identifier: APNs 316-100-028, -030, -048, -051, and -052

USGS Quadrangle: *Sunnymead, California (7.5 minute)*

Study Area: Approximately 86 acres

Key Words: Cultural resources survey; City of Moreno Valley; negative survey; no mitigation measures recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of a Phase I cultural resources assessment conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project. The survey covered approximately 86 acres located within the city of Moreno Valley in Riverside County, California, situated to the east of March Air Force Base. The development will include grading for four commercial buildings and a new public street. Excavation at the buildings will range from three to five feet below existing ground surface. This depth of excavation will comprise most of the cuts. The maximum depth of excavation will be nine feet, which will only occur at the detention basins.

Specifically, this project is located within Section 30 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Sunnymead, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 3 South, Range 3 West). The property lies between Heacock Street and Indian Street, approximately 1.35 miles east of Interstate 215. BFSA, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Moreno Valley environmental guidelines, conducted the assessment to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project area.

The cultural resources investigation of the subject property also included a review of a records search performed by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR) on December 2, 2014 in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. Results of the records search from the EIC indicate that six cultural resource properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area. None of these properties involved the project area.

BFSA requested a review of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 17, 2014. The search results received from the NAHC on November 24, 2014 did not indicate that any Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities occurred at this location. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter on December 2, 2014. As of the date of this report, the only response to the BFSA letters was from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians on February 6, 2015. The Soboba Band stated that although the project is outside of their existing reservation, it is within the bounds of Luiseño Tribal Traditional Use Areas.

The cultural resources survey of the property was conducted on November 18, 2014. Survey conditions were generally good and ground visibility was good in most areas. Much of the property has been disturbed by grading and agricultural use in the past, and previous impacts to the property include an aqueduct that separates the northern and southern parcels of the project. No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified during the survey. Because no cultural resources were identified, monitoring of grading is not recommended as a condition of approval for the project.

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

In response to a request by T&B Planning, Inc., BFSa conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project situated east of March Air Force Base. The cultural resources survey and evaluation program for the project were conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Moreno Valley environmental guidelines. The project is located in an area of low archaeological sensitivity, as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling.

The project is an approximately 86-acre property located in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The project is identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 316-100-028, -030, -048, -051, and -052. The project is situated between Heacock Street and Indian Street, adjacent to March Air Force Base. Specifically, this project is located within Section 30 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Sunnymead, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 3 South, Range 3 West). The current project is a proposed subdivision of the property for commercial development including four buildings and a new public street. The development will include grading for four commercial buildings and a new public street. Excavation at the buildings will range from three to five feet below existing ground surface. This depth of excavation will comprise most of the cuts. The maximum depth of excavation will be nine feet, which will only occur at the detention basins.

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the Phase I archaeological assessment for the project with assistance from field archaeologist Clarence Hoff. The technical report was prepared by Mary Lenich under the direction of Brian Smith. Elena Buckley conducted technical editing and report production, and Jennifer Kraft created the report graphics. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

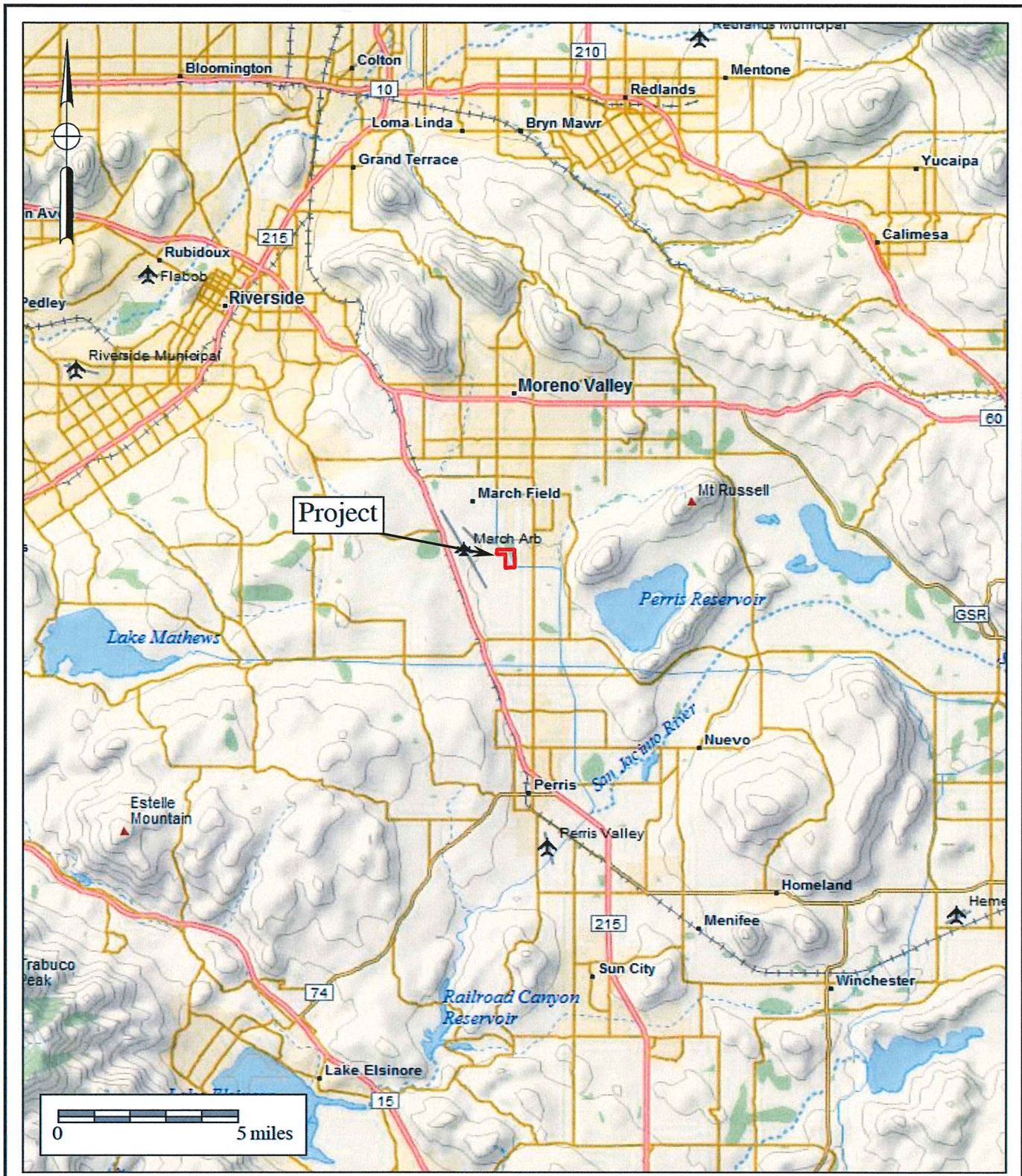


Figure 2.0-1
General Location Map
 The Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project
 DeLorme (1:250,000)



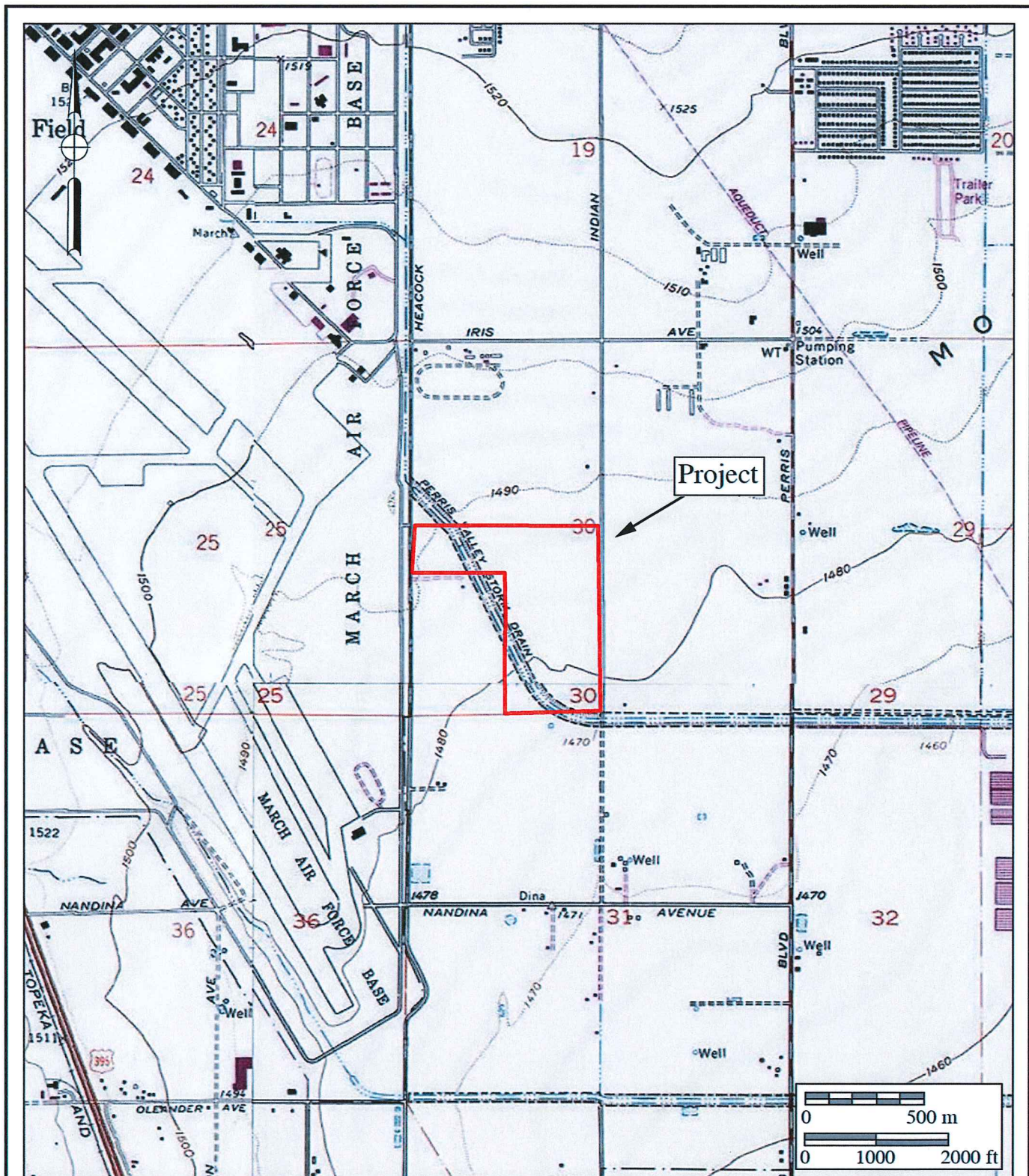


Figure 2.0-2

Project Location Map

The Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project

USGS *Sunnymead* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



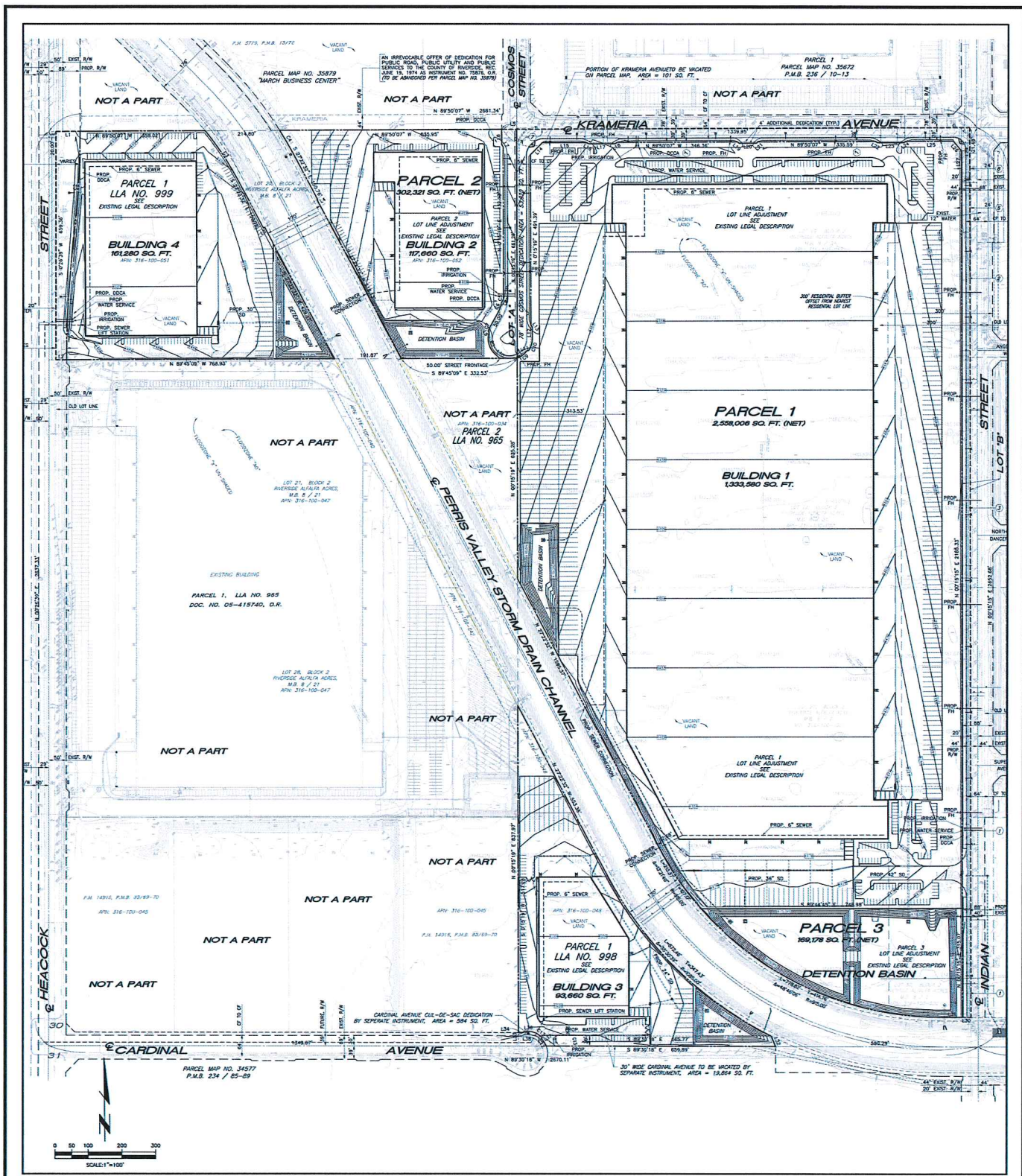


Figure 2.0-3
Project Development Map
The Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project



3.0 PROJECT SETTING

The project setting includes the natural physical, geological, and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area. The following sections discuss both the environmental and cultural settings at the subject property, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of that relationship to the project.

3.1 Environmental Setting

Riverside County lies in the Peninsular Range Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is located just northwest of the Perris Reservoir. The project area is relatively flat, with the property's lowest point located at its southeast corner and its highest point located at its northwest corner. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 1,468 to 1,497 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The entire project area has been disked in the past and disturbed by the placement of an aqueduct. Currently, vegetation within the project area is characterized as primarily Russian thistle that covers 100 percent of the property.

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Prehistoric Period

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean groups are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in the area of Riverside County was represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño 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: late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 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).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

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

Between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shared cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex, with a focus on coastal resources and development of deeply stratified shell middens located primarily around bays and lagoons, appeared in the southern California coastal areas, where the older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused on shellfish collection and nearshore fishing, suggesting an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons

and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat, a situation well documented at Batiquitos Lagoon (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987). Over a period of two thousand years at Batiquitos Lagoon, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987). This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast, where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits dates as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985). San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton indicate a continued occupation of shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex, which exhibits influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north, is evident in the archaeological record. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed “Pauma Complex” (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have a greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Ranch Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

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 elaboration 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 included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600, as well as the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Ethnohistorical and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Shoshonean-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County during the Protohistoric Period, including the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place.

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 east, the 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 were a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differed from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion was more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the *Chingichngish* cult of the Luiseño and Gabrielino.

The territory of the Gabrielino, at the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, was located in much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this group was bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent was located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent included the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent included 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).

The Luiseño were a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from the Archaic Period peoples, including cremation, the use of the bow and arrow, and use 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. The 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 and steatite from the Channel Islands.

3.2.2 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 1937).

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, and described 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," of which 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 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 in present-day Riverside County was Rancho Jurupa, given to Juan Bandini in 1838. The project area is located within

this grant. The ranchos included in the grant 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 their land 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 upon 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, and in 1850, California became a state. 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, 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 Indians. However, Congress never ratified the treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

In 1852, following the law set forth in the Land Act of 1851, Juan Bandini filed a claim for a major portion of his original grant. This claim was confirmed in 1855 by the United States

District Court. In 1857, Juan Bandini sold his portion of the Jurupa land grant to his son-in-law, Abel Stearns (Elliot 1883 [1965]).

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 later 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.).

3.3 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

3.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public

- Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) 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
 - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
 - 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

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

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

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

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

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

3.4 Research Design

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 western portion of Riverside County and the southern portion of the city of Moreno Valley. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project included the survey of an approximately 86-acre area. Given the area involved in this Phase I survey, the research design for this project was limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural 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. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

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.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The cultural resources assessment conducted for the Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project consisted of a reconnaissance of the property by qualified archaeologists and an institutional records search. This archaeological study conformed to City of Moreno Valley environmental guidelines, and the statutory requirements of CEQA were followed in evaluating potential impacts.

4.1 Field Methodology

The cultural resources survey of the project was conducted on November 18, 2014. The survey of the entire approximately 86-acre property was an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel transects spaced at approximately five-meter intervals, which covered all areas of the project. Approximately 85 percent of the ground surface was visible during the survey. No constraints were encountered. Digital photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 5.2).

4.2 Records Search

The records search conducted by the EIC at UCR on December 2, 2014 was reviewed for an area of one mile surrounding the project in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded cultural resources. Results of the records search are provided in Appendix B and discussed in Section 5.1. 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 General Land Office (GLO) website were also reviewed for pertinent project information. In addition, the BFSAs research library was also consulted for any relevant historical information.

4.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, and a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the monitoring program and 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.

4.4 Native American Consultation

BFSAs requested a review of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC on November 17, 2014 to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial

importance are present within one mile of the project. The search results received from the NAHC on November 24, 2014 did not indicate that any Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities occurred at this location. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSa contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter on December 2, 2014. As of the date of this report, the only response to the BFSa letters was from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians on February 6, 2015. The Soboba Band stated that although the project is outside of their existing reservation, it is within the bounds of Luiseño Tribal Traditional Use Areas. Results of the review are provided in Appendix C and discussed in Section 5.1.

5.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

5.1 Results of the Institutional Records Searches

A records search was conducted by the EIC at UCR on December 2, 2014, the results of which were reviewed by BFSa. The EIC reported that there are six cultural resources present within a one-mile radius of the project area. None of the six recorded cultural resources were recorded within the project boundaries. The records search also indicated that there have been a total of 17 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, two of which involved portions of the project area (McCarthy 1987; White 1993). The 1987 study by McCarthy involved a general inventory of recorded sites completed for the City of Moreno Valley. The 680-acre survey included only a small area of the Moreno Valley Logistics Center property, and this survey did not identify any cultural resources within the subject property. The Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel that passes through the project was surveyed in 1993 by Robert White of Archaeological Associates. White did not identify any sites within the Moreno Valley Logistics Center property. For the current project, 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 *Riverside* topographic map (1901 and 1942)
- The 15' USGS *Perris* topographic map (1943)
- The 30' USGS *Elsinore* topographic map (1901)

These sources did not indicate the presence of any cultural resources within the project area. The nearest recorded resources were identified as historic structures, remnants, or isolates associated with farming residences or military housing. The complete records search results are provided in Appendix B.

Table 5.1-1
Cultural Resources Located Within a One-Mile
Radius of the Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project

Site	Description
P-33-005562	Historic glass shards
P-33-007649	Historic World War II military barracks
P-33-011604	Historic well
P-33-011757	Historic residence

Site	Description
P-33-015854	Historic standpipe, well, and brick remnants
RIV-11,291	Historic foundation of a grain mill facility

A request for a Sacred Lands File search was sent to the NAHC on November 17, 2014. The search results received from the NAHC on November 24, 2014 did not indicate that any Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities occurred at this location; however, the absence of positive results does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources. Consequently, a cultural resources survey was conducted for the project area.

Given the valley setting and lack of exposed bedrock outcrops for the project area, predictive modeling would suggest that if prehistoric sites are present within the project area, they will likely be artifact scatters or specialized resource processing loci that would have developed as a result of prehistoric resource extraction practices. In addition, any historic sites are likely to be surface deposits resulting from rural dumping practices.

5.2 Results of the Field Survey

The cultural resources survey took place on November 18, 2014. The survey was directed by Brian F. Smith with assistance from Clarence Hoff. The survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately five-meter intervals, which covered all areas of the project. The entire property was accessible and approximately 85 percent of the ground surface was visible.

The pedestrian survey indicated that the entirety of the project area had been disturbed by disking and the construction of an aqueduct. Photographs were taken to document project conditions at the time of the survey (Plates 5.2–1 and 5.2–2). The survey did not result in the identification of any cultural resources. No historic or prehistoric resources were observed during the survey. The potential for buried or masked cultural deposits within the project is considered low based upon the lack of identified resources on this property and previous impacts to the property.



Plate 5.2-1: Overview of the project area, facing northwest.



Plate 5.2-2: Overview of the project area, facing east.

6.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

The Phase I cultural resources study of the Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project did not identify any historic or prehistoric sites within the project area. No registered prehistoric or historic resources were recorded within the property boundaries based upon the records search results from the EIC at UCR. The records search indicated that there had been two previous surveys involving portions of the current project area (McCarthy 1987; White 1993). The survey of the property by BFSFA did not identify any historic or prehistoric resources.

During the course of the City of Moreno Valley's Native American consultation for the current project, the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians raised concerns about the influx of traffic and vehicles that may increase air pollution, and the cumulative effects this may have on rock art on adjacent boulder outcrops. The fact that the deterioration of open-air prehistoric rock art is accelerated by air pollutants is acknowledged as an inevitable consequence of natural erosions enhanced by man-made pollution (Van Grieken et al. 1998). However, stone weathering itself is not a simple process and cannot be applied simplistically to all circumstances of the weathering of rock (Giesen et al. 2014). The exfoliation of rock surfaces and graffiti are the primary causes of the deterioration of prehistoric rock art. Rocks exposed to the air are affected by diurnal heating and cooling events, the natural chemical properties of soils surrounding the rock, and exposure to wind and/or airborne salts, all of which are major stressors that affect the integrity of the stone surface (Giesen et al. 2014).

Air pollutants and naturally occurring chemicals such as carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, particular matter, ammonia, ozone, hydrogen fluoride, and hydrogen chloride are known to have deleterious effects on rock. Those pollutants and chemicals that occur in the atmosphere are deposited on the rock surfaces either through dry deposition (the settling of particles) or wet deposition (rain or fog). While dry deposition is dependent upon the air quality in the immediate vicinity of the feature being affected, wet deposition relies upon the chemicals being transferred in cloud droplets, which may originate many miles away. Unfortunately, the current levels of research that have been conducted for the effects of air pollution on rock art within Riverside County provide no gauge for measuring the potential impacts of the current project to rock art. Fortunately, no prehistoric rock art sites, or prehistoric sites in general have been recorded within a mile of the current project Area of Potential Effect (APE). As a result, the effects of any additional pollution generated by the increase in traffic resulting from the current project would not likely be adverse with regards to prehistoric rock art.

The cultural resources study has provided information that forms the basis for the conclusion that the planned development of the Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project will not affect any cultural resources. No resource-specific mitigation measures are recommended as a condition of approval for this project. Mitigation monitoring of the grading of the Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project will not be required due to the absence of identified cultural resources and the very low potential for any buried cultural resources at this location. No

additional studies or mitigation measures will be recommended as a result of this cultural resources study.

7.0 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.



March 4, 2016

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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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 Corps 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—including 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—including 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—including 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—including 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—including 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—including 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 geotechnical 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—including 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—including 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—including 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—including 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 —including 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—including 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 III 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 the 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.

Jennifer R. Kraft, BA

Project Archaeologist, Faunal Analyst

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 484-0915 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: jenni.kraft@gmail.com



Education

Master of Science, Cultural Resource Management Archaeology

St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota

In Progress

2015

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology

University of California, Santa Cruz

2004

Specialized Education/Training

Archaeological Field School

Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project

2014

Research Interests

California Coastal Archaeology

Zooarchaeology

Medical Anthropology

Historical Archaeology

Human Behavioral Ecology

Taphonomic Studies

Experience

Project Archaeologist, Faunal Analyst

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

November 2006–Present

Duties include report writing, editing and production; construction monitoring management; coordination of field survey and excavation crews; laboratory and office management. Currently conducts faunal, prehistoric, and historic laboratory analysis and has conducted such analysis for over 500 projects over the past 7 years. Knowledgeable in the most recent archaeological and paleontological monitoring requirements for all Southern California lead agencies, as well as Native American monitoring requirements.

**UC Santa Cruz Monterey Bay Archaeology Archives Supervisor
Santa Cruz, California**

December 2003–March 2004

Supervising intern for archaeological collections housed at UC Santa Cruz. Supervised undergraduate interns and maintained curated archaeological materials recovered from the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Faunal Analyst, Research Assistant
University of California, Santa Cruz**

June 2003–December 2003

Intern assisting in laboratory analysis and cataloging for faunal remains collected from CA-MNT-234. Analysis included detailed zoological identification and taphonomic analysis of prehistoric marine and terrestrial mammals, birds, and fish inhabiting the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Archaeological Technician, Office Manager
Archaeological Resource Management**

January 2000–December 2001

Conducted construction monitoring, field survey, excavation, report editing, report production, monitoring coordination and office management.

Certifications

City of San Diego Certified Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor

40-Hour Hazardous Waste/Emergency Response OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)

Technical Reports

Kennedy, George L., Todd A. Wirths and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2013 *Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, Tri-City Christian High School, 302 North Emerald Drive, Vista, San Diego County, California (APN 166-411-75)*. Prepared for Tri-City Christian School. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R.

2012 *Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Pottery Court Project (TPM 36193) City of Lake Elsinore*. Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith

2013 *Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Webster Residence, La Jolla, California*. Prepared for KW Building and Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase III Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase IIIA Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Coral Mountain Apartments Project, City of La Quinta, California.* Prepared for Coral Mountain Apartments, LP. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the F Street Emergency Water Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Orion Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Harbor Drive Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Hyde Residence.* Prepared for Dr. Paul Hyde. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Juniper Street Sidewalk Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Palm Engineering Construction Company, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Kates Residence Project.* Prepared for Brad and Shannon Kates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pump Station 84 Upgrade and Pump Station 62 Abandonment Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 781 Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Woolf Residence Project.* Prepared for A.J. Woolf Family Trust. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study of the Fairway Drive Project.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Old Town Community Church Project, 2444 Congress Street, San Diego, California 92110.* Prepared for Soltek Pacific, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment, 161 West San Ysidro Boulevard, San Diego, California (APN 666-030-09).* Prepared for Blue Key Realty. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment, 2603 Dove Street, San Diego, California (APN) 452-674-32*. Prepared for Barzal and Scotti Real Estate Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment at the Western Christian School, 3105 Padua Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 (APN 8671-005-053)*. Prepared for Western Christian School. Report on file at the City of Claremont.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 7th and F Street Parking Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for DZI Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1919 Spindrift Drive Project*. Prepared for V.J. and Uma Joshi. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Knight Residence Project, 7970 Roseland Avenue, La Jolla, California*. Prepared for Mr. Dennis Knight. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 799-750 Project*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group II Project*. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group III Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the 3364 Randy Lane Project, Chula Vista, California*. Prepared for H&M Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Diamond Valley Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside*. Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Nuevo Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside*. Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 754 Project, City of San Diego (Project No. 177711/187301)*. Prepared for S.C. Valley Engineering, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 780 Project*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring of the 47th Street Warehouse Project, San Diego, California*. Prepared for Aardema Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Florida Street Apartments Project (The Kalos Project)*. Prepared for Florida Street Housing Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pacific Highway Trunk Sewer Project*. Prepared for HPS Mechanical. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Wesley Palms Retirement Community Project, San Diego, California*. Prepared for Front Porch Development Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Tracy A. Stropes

- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Orange Street Project*. Prepared for Mike Lesle. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 13th & Market Project*. Prepared for The Hanover Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the T-Mobile West, LLC Telecommunications Candidate SD02867C (Presidio Park)*. Prepared for Michael Brandmann Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R., Tracy A. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Ariel Suites Project*. Prepared for Ariel Suites, LP. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. Allen, Mary M. Lenich, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2013 *Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Los Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage Project*. Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Rancho Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage MND Project, San Diego County, California (CSD-04.03)*. Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Contributing Author /Analyst

- 2011 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *A Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for SDI-4606 Locus B for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Poway, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project, La Jolla, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for Island Architects. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *Results of a Cultural Mitigation and Monitoring Program for Robertson Ranch: Archaic and Late Prehistoric Camps near the Agua Hedionda Lagoon* by Brian F. Smith. Prepared for McMillan Land Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2009 Faunal Identification for “An Earlier Extirpation of Fur Seals in the Monterey Bay Region: Recent Findings and Social Implications” by Diane Gifford-Gonzalez and Charlotte K. Sunseri. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Vol. 21, 2009*

Clarence L. Hoff, BA

Archaeologist, Field Supervisor, Paleontological Monitor



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: budhoff9@gmail.com

Education

Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Los Angeles

1996

Specialized Education/Training

City of San Diego Certified Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor

40-Hour Hazardous Waste/Emergency Response OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)

Experience

Archaeologist, Field Supervisor, Paleontological Monitor
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

April 1996–Present
Poway, California

Supervising, planning, and participating in archaeological surveys, testing, and data recovery programs, laboratory analysis of prehistoric and historic artifacts, and archaeological/paleontological monitoring of utility trenching projects, building excavations, and mass grading projects.

Project Experience

Sewer and Water Group 719 Project. San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor, and assisted in laboratory fossil preparation under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Bay Point Formation.

La Jolla Cove Wall Replacement Project. La Jolla, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Bay Point Formation (marine terraces), Point Loma Formation. Project ongoing (on hold during summer months).

Audie Murphy Ranch. Riverside County. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor for the project area under Larry Pierson, project archaeologist and Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist.

Charities 9th and F Street Apartments Project. San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Bay Point Formation, unnamed middle Pleistocene formation.

Broadway 655 Project. San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of George Kennedy, project paleontologist.

Diamond Terrace Apartments Project. Downtown San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Discovered and collected marine invertebrate fossil specimens from unnamed formation. Bay Point Formation, unnamed middle Pleistocene formation.

Riverside County Line Channel Project. Northwestern Riverside County, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor for the project area under the supervision of Larry Pierson, project archaeologist and Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist.

Seacliff Residence Project. La Jolla, California. Served as archaeological monitor, under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Collected cretaceous plant fossils. Bay Point Formation, Point Loma Formation.

Pinnacle Museum Tower Project. San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Bay Point Formation; unnamed middle Pleistocene formation. Discovered, recorded, and collected marine fossils, including specimens from the middle Pleistocene "upper Broadway fauna."

Sewer and Water Group 651 Project. San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Bay Point Formation, unnamed middle Pleistocene formation, San Diego Formation.

Sewer and Water Group 707 Project. San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Lindavista, San Diego, and Mission Valley Formations.

Sewer and Water Group 653 Project. San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Bay Point Formation, unnamed middle Pleistocene formation, San Diego Formation.

Windansea Project. La Jolla, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Point Loma Formation.

Mid-City Pipeline Project. East San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Lindavista Formation, San Diego Formation, Mission Valley Formation.

Laurel Bay Apartments Project. City of San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitoring the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Vertebrate and invertebrate marine fossil specimens recovered from the San Diego Formation. Lindavista Formation.

Home Avenue Trunk Sewer III Project. East San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Lindavista Formation, San Diego Formation, Mission Valley Formation.

Bayview Reservoir Project. San Diego, California. Served as paleontological field monitor under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Discovered and collected a new genus and species of fossil whale from the San Diego Formation.

Westview High School. San Diego, California. Served as paleontological monitor and paleontological laboratory technician under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Monitored exposures of the Del Mar Formation, Torrey Sandstone, Scripps Formation,

and Friars Formation. Assisted with the recording and recovery of marine invertebrate, terrestrial vertebrate faunas, and associated paleoflora. Discovered and collected the only known Eocene water bug ("toe biter"). Concurrent experience as paleontological laboratory technician, assisting in the preparation, processing, curation, and cataloging of fossil specimens.

Deerfield Water Pump and Transmission Pipelines Project. San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Friars Formation.

Sewer and Water Group 637 Project. San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Bay Point Formation [older terraces and unnamed middle Pleistocene formation], Lindavista Formation, Cabrillo Formation.

Congregation Beth Israel. San Diego, California. Served as paleontological monitor under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Collected fossil specimens of Eocene estuarine invertebrates and aquatic and terrestrial plants. Lindavista Formation, Scripps Formation.

4S Ranch Project. San Diego, California. Served as archaeological and paleontological field monitor, as well as paleontological laboratory technician under the supervision of Dr. George Kennedy, project paleontologist. Recorded and collected fossil marine invertebrates, terrestrial and aquatic reptiles, terrestrial mammals, and paleobotanical materials. Further duties included laboratory processing of fossil samples, preparation and curation (labeling, and cataloging) of specimens recovered from monitoring. Laboratory duties served concurrently with active project monitoring. "Mission Valley Formation" and "Stadium Conglomerate" [upper member of Friars Formation], Friars Formation, lower member.

Selected Technical Reports

Hoff, Clarence L., Tracy A. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 753 Project, City of San Diego, Project No. 27526. Submitted to the City of San Diego Development Services Department. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project. Prepared for Jerry Pikolysky. Submitted to City of San Diego Development Services Department. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Clarence L. Hoff, and Sara Clowery-Moreno

- 2009 Cultural Resource Study of Moody Creek Farms, San Diego County, California (MUP Modification 79-134-07; KIVA No. 09-0107476; ER79-02-208B), APNs: 127-480-19, -66 to -69 and 127-490-47 to -48. Prepared for Moody Creek Farms, LLC and EMW Investments, LLC. Submitted to the County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Tracy A. Stropes, and Clarence L. Hoff

- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California. Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Submitted to the County of Inyo. Report on file at the Eastern Information Center.

Clowery-Moreno, Sara and Clarence L. Hoff

- 2008 Cultural Resource Assessment of SDI-4606 for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Poway, California. Prepared for Saint Gabriel Church. Submitted to the City of Poway Planning Department. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center.

Hoff, Clarence L. and Brian F. Smith

- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sedrak Fairfield Inn Project. Prepared for Fayez Sedrak. Submitted to the Riverside County Planning Department. Report on file at the Eastern Information Center.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Johnson Lot Split, TPM 00-07, Poway, California. Prepared for Howard Johnson. Submitted to the City of Poway Planning Department. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Clarence L. Hoff

- 2014 Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Via Del Mar Project. Prepared for TjL Idea Cultivation. Submitted to the City of San Diego Development Services Department. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Roberts Residence at 9438 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Diane B. Roberts. Submitted to the City of San Diego Development Services Department. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Sauvage Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Alan Sauvage. Submitted to the City of San Diego Development Services Department. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA). Prepared for Shapell Industries. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Mary M. Lenich, BA

Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: marylenich@hotmail.com



Education

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, St. Cloud State University, Minnesota

2011

Specialized Education/Training

Archaeological summer field school, St. Cloud University, Shoemaker Site, five-weeks, 2010

Experience

Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

December 2012–Present

Poway, California

Assist with Phase I excavations of prehistoric shovel test units, operate a large-scale wet screen, manage daily paperwork, sort recovery in the laboratory, and have gained some experience with monitoring construction sites.

Archaeological Technician I

Aecom

August 2012–October 2012

Los Angeles, California

Researched historical artifacts, data entry, washed/organized historical artifacts, completed some desert surveys utilizing a Trimble GPS, and filled out proper paperwork pertaining to any discoveries.

Crew Chief

Illinois State Archaeological Society

August 2011–July 2012

Wood River, Illinois

Assisted with Phase III excavations of prehistoric and occasional historic features in East St. Louis, Illinois by methods of shovel and trowel, created profiles and profile maps of features, planned mapping features, took floats, filled out proper paperwork, cleaned/labeled found artifacts, scribed features/took photographs of features/artifacts, utilized Total Station, and read Munsell color charts.

Technical Reports

Lenich, Mary M. and Brian F. Smith

- 2015 Cultural Resources Study for the Lilac Plaza Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California (PDS2013-MPA-13-018). Prepared for JG Consulting & Engineering. Submitted to the County of San Diego Planning and Development Services Department. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc. Submitted to the City of Moreno Valley. Report on file at the Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Cesar Chavez Community College Parking Structure Project. Prepared for San Diego Community College District. Submitted to the City of San Diego Development Services Department. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the TPM 36660 Project, County of Riverside. Prepared for Brian Smith Development. Submitted to the Riverside County Planning Department. Report on file at the Eastern Information Center.

Lenich, Mary M., Tracy A. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

- 2014 An Extended Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Belvedere-Webster Project, City of Poway, California (APN 323-010-26-00). Prepared for Webster Realty Group. Submitted to the City of Poway Development Services Department. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. Allen, Mary M. Lenich, and Jennifer R. Kraft

- 2013 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Submitted to the County of Riverside Planning Department. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

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

November 17 2014

For: 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 Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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 Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project. The location of this project is within the County of Riverside, California. The southwest corner of the project area can be found near the intersection of Heacock Street and Cardinal Avenue. The project location may be found in Section 30 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Sunnymead*, 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 *Sunnymead*, 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: Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: *Sunnymead*

Township: 3S Range: 3W Section 30

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

Contact Person: Tracy A. Stropes, RPA

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

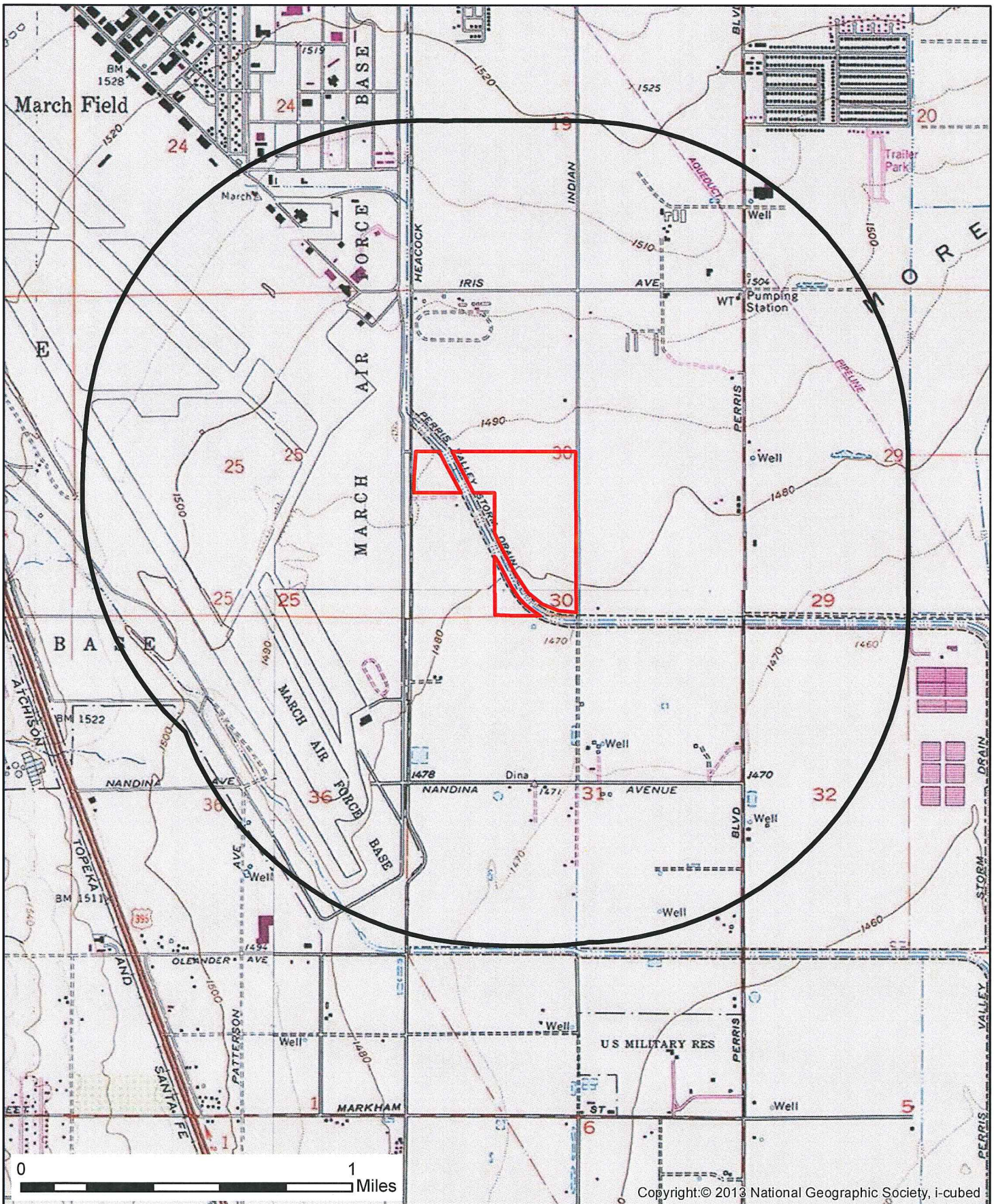
Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Project Description:

The project is a Phase I cultural resource survey project for the Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project in Riverside County California. The southwest corner of the project area can be found near the intersection of Heacock Street and Cardinal Avenue. The project location may be found in Section 30 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Sunnymead*, 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.



Record Search Location Map
 The Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project
 USGS Sunnymead, Perris, Riverside East, and Steele Peak
 7.5-minute Quadrangles

Legend

-  Buffer
-  APE



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



November 24, 2014

Tracy A. Stropes
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Sent by Fax: (858) 679-9896
Number of Pages: 3

Re: The Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project, Riverside County.

Dear Ms. Stropes,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
November 21, 2014**

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

Ramona Band of Mission Indians
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
Jgomez@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson; Attn: Carrie Garcia
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765
(951) 654-4198 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
Terry Hughes, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 609 Cahuilla
Hemet , CA 92546
tkentucky@aol.com
(951) 658-5311
(951) 658-6733 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
(951) 572-6004 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
Manuel Hamilton, Vice Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Luther Salgado, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
Chairman@cahuilla.net
(760) 763-5549
(760) 763-2631 Tribal EPA

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Contacts
Riverside County
November 21, 2014**

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137
(951) 654-4198 Fax

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This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project, Riverside County.



December 2, 2014

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 Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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 Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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 in Moreno Valley, within Riverside County, California. The southwest corner of the project area can be found near the intersection of Heacock Street and Cardinal Avenue. Specifically, this project is located within Section 30 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Sunnymead, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 3 South, Range 3 West). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Sunnymead* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

Although according to the Sacred Lands File no *known* resources are present within the Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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 City of Moreno Valley 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

Attachment:

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



December 2, 2014

Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson
c/o Carrie Garcia
Soboba Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, California 92581

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

Dear Ms. Morillo:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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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December 2, 2014

Denisa Torres
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 Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Torres:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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

Attachment:

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



December 2, 2014

Manuel Hamilton
Vice Chairperson
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, California 92539

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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 Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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

Attachment:

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



December 2, 2014

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

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

Dear Mr. Gomez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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

Attachment:

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



December 2, 2014

Terry Hughes
Tribal Administrator
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 609
Hemet, California 92546

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

Dear Mr. Hughes:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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

Attachment:

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



December 2, 2014

Robert Martin
Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, California 92220

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

Dear Mr. Martin:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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

Attachment:

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



December 2, 2014

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

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

Dear Mr. Salgado:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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

Attachment:

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



December 2, 2014

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 Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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 Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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

Attachment:

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



December 2, 2014

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

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

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Moreno Valley Logistics Center 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

Attachment:

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

February 6, 2015

Attn: Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA,
Senior Project Archaeologist
Brian F. Smith & Associates
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064



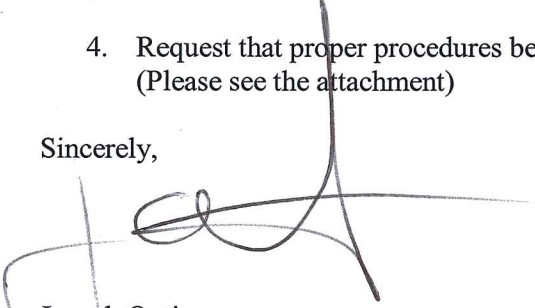
**Re: Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project
Located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Heacock Street and Cardinal Avenue,
City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County**

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Luiseño Tribal Traditional Use Areas.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the Project Developer and Land owner.
2. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project, including the transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
4. Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Sincerely,



Joseph Ontiveros
Director of Cultural Resources
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. When appropriate and agreed upon in advance, the Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact.

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.