

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 38468

**Assessor's Parcel Nos. 436-280-006 and -007
City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

Community Development Department, Planning Division
City of San Jacinto
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July 29, 2023
CRM TECH Contract Number 3917

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Tentative Tract Map No. 38468, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 436-280-006 and -007, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: San Jacinto, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; portion of Rancho San Jacinto Viejo land grant, T4S R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 42 acres

Keywords: San Jacinto Valley, southwestern Riverside County; horse track recorded during this study as Site 3917-1H (*temporary designation, pending primary number assignment*); not a "historical resource" under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between July 2022 and July 2023, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 42 acres of former ranch land in the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study encompasses Assessor's Parcel Numbers 436-280-006 and -007, located at the northwest corner of Lyon Avenue and Appaloosa Drive, in a portion of Rancho San Jacinto Viejo land grant within T4S R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property as Tentative Tract Map Number 38468 for single-family residential development. The City of San Jacinto, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA that may exist in the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

As a result of these research procedures, a horse racetrack constructed between 1967 and 1972 in the northern portion of the project area was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory and designated temporarily as Site 3917-1H, pending the assignment of an official identification number. It does not, however, appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, thus it does not constitute a "historical resource" under CEQA provisions. No other potential "historical resources" were encountered within the project area throughout the course of this study.

The State of California Native American Heritage Committee reported the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity and referred further inquiry to nearby tribal organizations. According to current CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential "tribal cultural resources" is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the City of San Jacinto and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of San Jacinto a tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources, pending completion of the AB 52 consultation process. No other cultural resources investigation is recommended for this project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds. Human remains unearthed during the project will need to be treated in accordance with Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ii
INTRODUCTION	1
SETTING	4
Current Natural Setting.....	4
Cultural Setting	5
Prehistoric Context.....	5
Ethnohistoric Context	5
Historic Context	7
RESEARCH METHODS	7
Records Search.....	7
Native American Participation.....	8
Historical Research	8
Field Survey	8
RESULTS AND FINDINGS	8
Records Search.....	8
Native American Participation.....	9
Historical Research	11
Field Survey	12
DISCUSSION.....	13
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	14
REFERENCES	14
APPENDIX 1: Personnel Qualifications	17
APPENDIX 2: Native American Sacred Lands File Search Results.....	22
APPENDIX 3: California Historical Resources Inventory Record Forms.....	26

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project vicinity.....	1
Figure 2. Project location.....	2
Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.....	3
Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area.....	4
Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the project area and vicinity	10
Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1867.....	11
Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898.....	11
Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1939-1941.....	12
Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1949-1953.....	12

INTRODUCTION

Between July 2022 and July 2023, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 42 acres of former ranch land in the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study encompasses Assessor's Parcel Numbers 436-280-006 and -007, located at the northwest corner of Lyon Avenue and Appaloosa Drive, in a portion of Rancho San Jacinto Viejo land grant within T4S R1W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property as Tentative Tract Map Number 38468 for single-family residential development. The City of San Jacinto, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA that may exist in the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

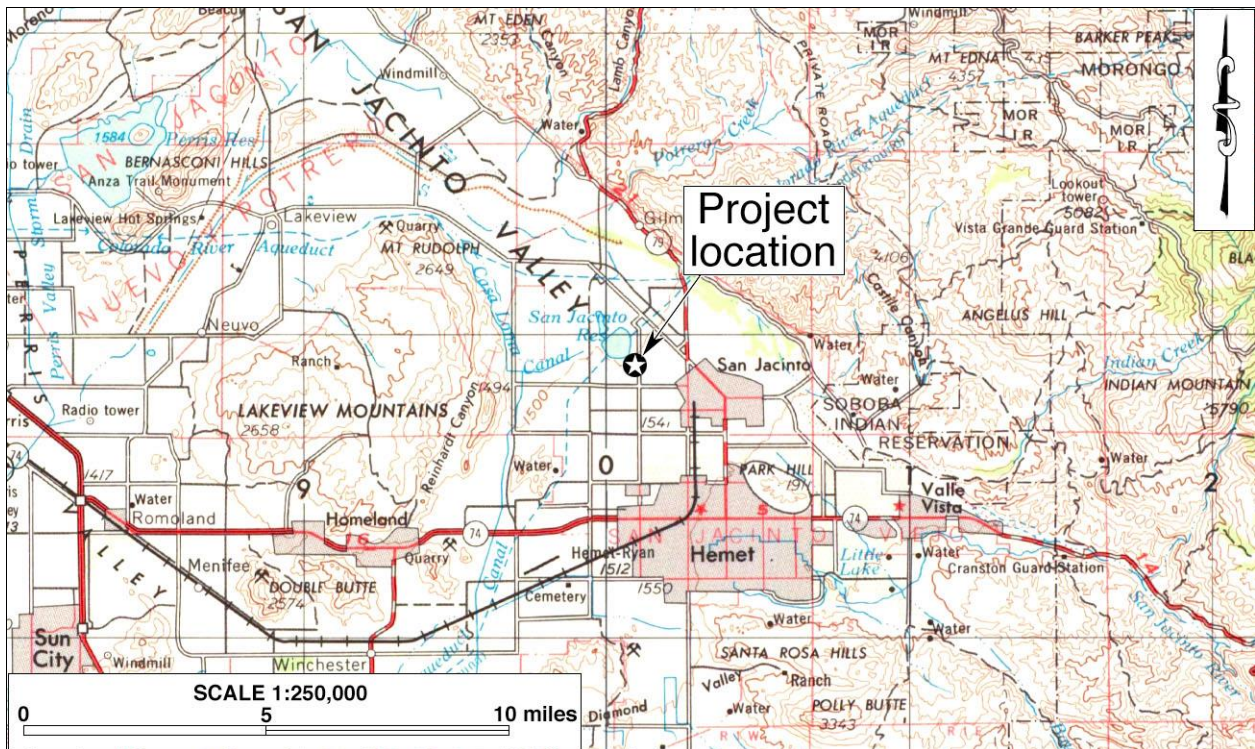


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979a])

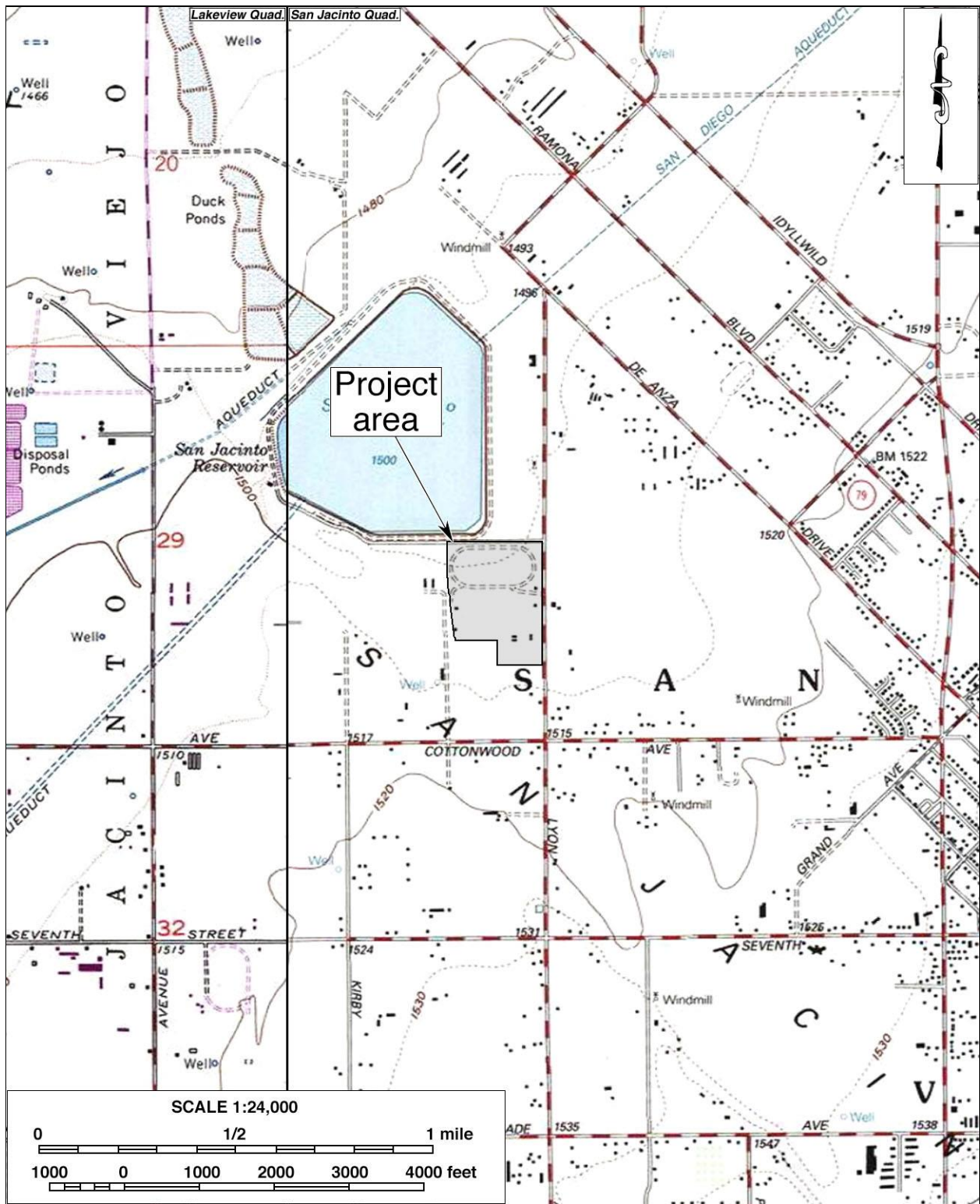


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Lakeview and San Jacinto, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1979b; 1996])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of San Jacinto is situated at the southeastern end of the San Jacinto Valley, a semi-arid inland alluvial valley that extends generally in a northwest-southeast direction. The valley is one of several sub-basins of the San Jacinto watershed, which is bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto Mountains and on the southwest by the Santa Ana Mountains. Regional climate and environmental norms are typical of southern California's inland valleys, with temperatures reaching over 100 degrees Fahrenheit in summer and dipping to near freezing in winter. The average annual precipitation is approximately 12 inches, occurring mostly during the winter months.

The project area is irregularly shaped and occupies approximately 42 acres in a formerly agricultural area in the southern portion of the city. It is bounded on the north by the San Jacinto Reservoir and vacant land, on the south and the west by existing single-family residential neighborhoods, and on the east by open land and the Monte Vista Middle School. Previous development on the property is currently represented by the remains of a former ranch, including foundations of residences, barns and outbuildings, along with a horse racetrack in the northern portion of the property (Fig. 3).

Elevations in the project area range approximately between 1,494 feet and 1,509 feet above mean sea level, inclining slightly toward the north over generally level terrain. Soils are predominantly sandy loam with some pebbles. Vegetation includes cottonwood, eucalyptus, pine, and palm trees, prickly pear cactus, Russian tumbleweeds, hairy thornapple, coyote brush, Thurber's sandpaper plant, aphanisma, salt grass, sunflowers, and other low-lying grasses and brush of the California chaparral shrub community (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on August 12, 2022; view to the northeast)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of western Riverside County has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of Riverside County can be divided into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leave diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- **Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.):** Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- **Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact):** Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

According to current ethnohistorical scholarship, the traditional territories of several Native American groups, including the Luiseño, the Serrano, the Gabrielino, and the Cahuilla, overlapped one another in the present-day Riverside-San Bernardino region during the Late Prehistoric Period, but the San Jacinto Valley area is generally recognized as a part of the traditional homeland of the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido

and Oceanside. In modern anthropological literature, the leading sources on Luiseño culture and history are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

The name Luiseño derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the Luiseño territory during the Mission Period. Prior to European contact, the Luiseño were known as *Páyómkawitchum*. Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. The Luiseño society was based on autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. Each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of water, always in proximity to subsistence resources.

Luiseño subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape, exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system, including cultivating and gathering wild plants, fishing, and hunting. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission.

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Luiseño helped shape the landscape. The practice of controlled burning of chaparral and oak woodland areas created an open countryside with more accessible foraging material for animals, which in turn led to more successful hunting. It also increased the ease with which plant foods could be gathered and prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. Coppicing, or trimming plants to the ground, resulted in straighter growth for basketry and arrow-making materials. Granitic outcroppings were used for pounding and grinding nuts and seeds, which left their mark in the resulting bedrock milling features, the most common archaeological remains found in the region.

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact. Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands, as well as diseases such as smallpox.

Once Alta California became a part of the United States, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations including Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala. Currently, language and ceremonies are being revitalized, and some groups have taken to using ethnographic terms such as *Páyómkawitchum* to refer to themselves.

Historic Context

In California, the so-called “historic period” began in 1769, when an expedition sent by the Spanish authorities in Mexico founded Mission San Diego, the first European outpost in Alta California. For several decades after that, Spanish colonization activities were largely confined to the coastal regions and left little impact on the arid hinterland of the territory. The first explorers, among them Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza, traveled through the San Jacinto Plains as early as 1772-1774, but no Europeans were known to have settled in the vicinity until the beginning of the 19th century.

Throughout much of the Spanish and Mexican Periods in California history, the San Jacinto Valley was nominally under the control of Mission San Luis Rey, which was established near present-day Oceanside in 1798. By 1821, it had become a part of the loosely defined Rancho San Jacinto, a vast cattle ranch for that mission (Gunther 1984:467). The rancho was headquartered on a small hill near the Lakeview Mountains, where an adobe house for the *mayordomo*, known in later years as Casa Loma, was built sometime before 1827 (*ibid.*:102). In the 1840s, after secularization of the mission system, three large land grants were created on the former mission rancho of San Jacinto. Among these was Rancho San Jacinto Viejo, which was granted in 1842 to José Antonio Estudillo, then the *mayordomo* of Mission San Luis Rey. As elsewhere in southern California, cattle raising was the most prevalent economic activity on this and other nearby land grants until the influx of American settlers eventually brought an end to this much-romanticized lifestyle in the second half of the 19th century.

After the American annexation of Alta California in 1848, the first Euroamerican settlers arrived in the San Jacinto Valley in the late 1860s, and settled mostly around the old town of San Jacinto, the earliest non-Indian community in the area. During the great southern California land boom of the 1880s, the new town of San Jacinto was founded in 1883, and soon overtook the old town as the nucleus of the community. In 1888, San Jacinto became the terminus of the newly completed San Jacinto Valley Railway, a Santa Fe subsidiary, and the City of San Jacinto was incorporated in the same year. For almost a century after its birth, San Jacinto remained a small rural town serving one of Riverside County’s most important agricultural regions. During recent decades, residential and commercial development has increasingly become the driving force in regional growth, and the forces of urbanization have begun to transform the socioeconomic landscape of the city.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was provided by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on August 9, 2022. Located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, the EIC is the official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside in the California Historical Resources Information System. During the records search, EIC staff examined maps and records on file for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the project vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National

Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On July 7, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074 and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. In the meantime, CRM TECH also contacted the nearby Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians for supplemental information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity and to arrange for tribal participation in the upcoming archaeological fieldwork.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain. Sources consulted during the general background research included mainly published literature in local history, historical maps of the San Jacinto area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. For information specific to historic-period features in the project area, Jacquemain further consulted the archival records of the County of Riverside and the City of San Jacinto, including real property assessment records and building safety records, and various online resources and genealogical databases, such as those available at Ancestry.com and Newspapers.com.

FIELD SURVEY

On August 12, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologists Daniel Ballester, Hunter O'Donnell, and Ash Conner-Ayala carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area with the assistance of cultural resources monitor Frankie Morreo from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. During the survey, the field personnel walked a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart across the entire project area.

In this way, the ground surface of the project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility ranged between poor and excellent (5%-90%) depending on the density of the vegetation. Considering the extent of past ground disturbances by agricultural, construction, ranching, and demolition activities, the survey was deemed adequate for this study.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, a portion of the project area at the northern end was included in a 1991 survey (Fig. 5), but the property as a whole had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this

study, and no such resources were recorded within the project boundaries. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records identify a total of 46 previous studies on various tracks of land and linear features, in all covering about a third of the land within the records search scope. As a result of these and similar studies, a total of 29 historic-period sites and one prehistoric (i.e., Native American) isolate were identified in EIC records within the scope of the records search, as listed in Table 1.

Recorded nearest to the project area was the 1948 Devoe/Bandick ranch complex (33-21063), formerly across Lyon Avenue from the project area and demolished around 1996 (McKenna 2012). Most of the other historic-period sites were buildings recorded during a countywide reconnaissance survey in 1983, but also included the Russian transpolar landing site, which was the end point of a 1937 flight that set a world’s nonstop distance record at the time, and the San Diego Aqueduct. The sole prehistoric resource was an isolate (i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts) that consisted of a single basin metate recovered during an archaeological monitoring program nearly a half-mile to the southwest of the project area. None of these previously recorded resources were located in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them require further consideration during this study.

Resource #	Description	Resource #	Description
33-006333	Residential property	33-007351	Ranch property
33-007306	Milking barn	33-007352	Residential property
33-007307	Residential property	33-007358	Residential property
33-007309	Residential property	33-007360	Residential property
33-007310	Residential property	33-007361	Residential property
33-007318	Residential property	33-007383	Residential property
33-007319	Wood-frame dairy building	33-007393	Residential property
33-007320	Residential property	33-009697	Russian trans-polar landing site
33-007335	Residential property	33-011265/CA-RIV-6726	Old Aqueduct Road
33-007343	Ranch house	33-014710	Prehistoric isolate: metate
33-007345	Barn	33-014964	Residential property
33-007347	Residential property	33-015734/CA-RIV-8195	San Diego Aqueduct
33-007348	Residential property	33-015735	Sanderson Avenue property
33-007349	Residential property	33-021063/CA-RIV-10911	Devoe/Bandick ranch complex
33-007350	Residential property	33-028508/CA-RIV-12844	Concrete foundation remains

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated August 15, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity (see App. 2). The commission recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information and provided a referral list of 21 individuals associated with 14 local Native American groups. The NAHC’s reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of San Jacinto in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary. As mentioned above, as a part of the study CRM TECH contacted the nearest Native American group to the project location, namely the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. As a result, the tribe participated in the archaeological field survey but has not responded to the request for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the vicinity.

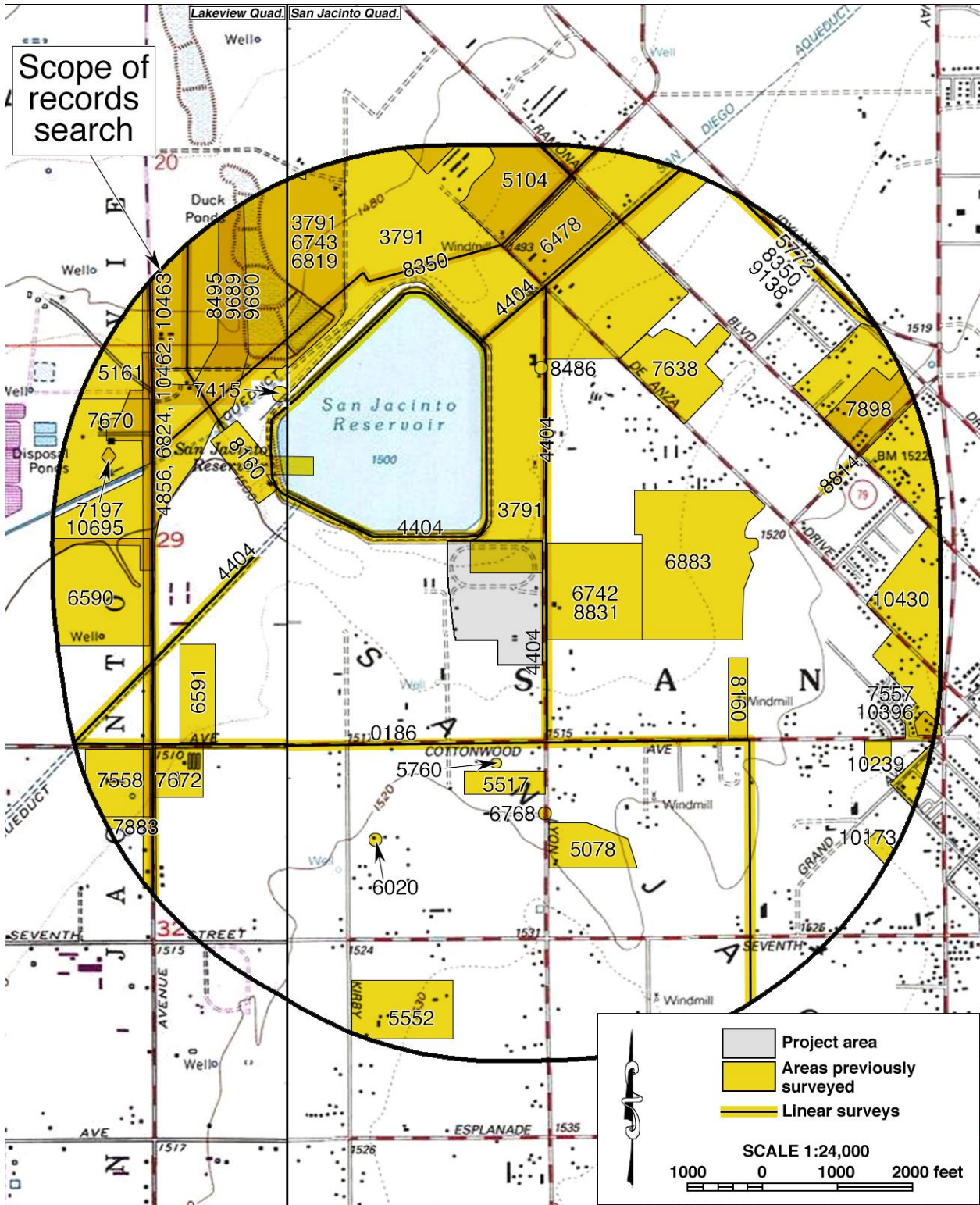


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

In the mid-19th century, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the San Jacinto Valley, no evidence of any settlement or development activities were recorded in the project vicinity, although a road was noted passing roughly a half-mile to the northeast of this location (Fig. 6). In the 1890s-1930s, the project vicinity remained sparsely settled, and a few roads, including Lyon Avenue, were the only notable feature within or adjacent to the project boundaries until the San Jacinto Reservoir was built to the northwest of this location in the 1940s (Figs. 7-9). Throughout the 1890s-1950s era, the project area remained vacant (*ibid.*).

Despite the reservoir located nearby, the western portion of the project area retained geographic characteristics related to seasonal flooding into the mid-1960s, while the eastern portion appeared to be have been prepared for agriculture or graded by 1966 (NETR Online 1966). The following year, the entire project area had been so primed (NETR Online 1967). By 1972 the horse racetrack was in place, along with a few structures that appear to include a stable and barn on the western side and two mobile homes along Lyon Avenue (NETR Online 1972). The owner of the property at the time, William H. Cotter, secured installation permits for the mobile homes in that year (County of Riverside 1972).

Shortly afterward, James and Marjo Keen acquired the property and built a residence, barn and a few outbuildings in the southeastern portion of the project area around 1976, but by 1983 it was owned by Toy Dee, who obtained permits for at least five horse barns, a low wall, an “agriculture building,” a detached garage, and another trailer (County of Riverside 1972-1983; NETR Online 1978; 1985).

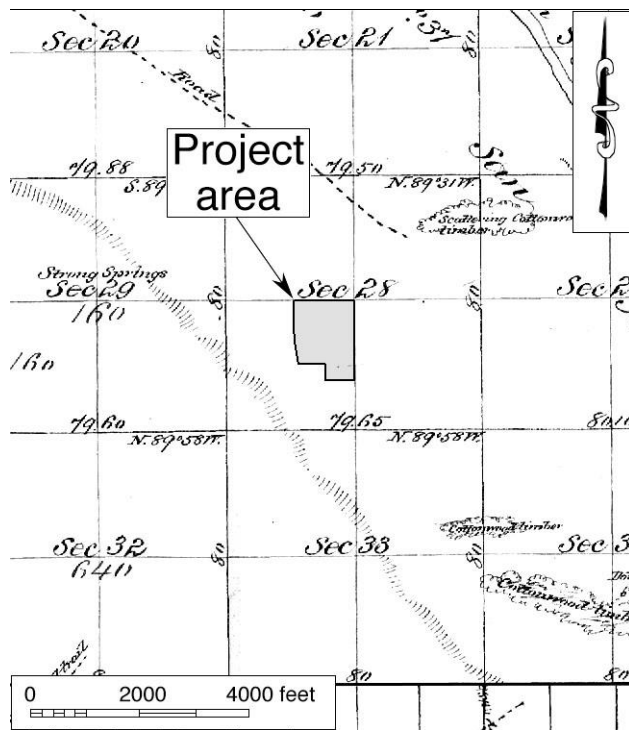


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1867.
(Source: GLO 1867a; 1867b)

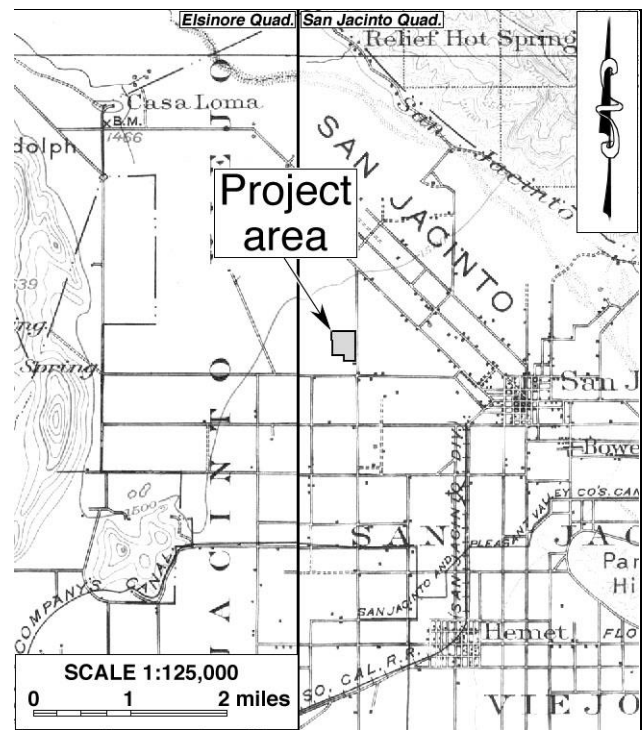


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898.
(Source: USGS 1901a; 1901b)

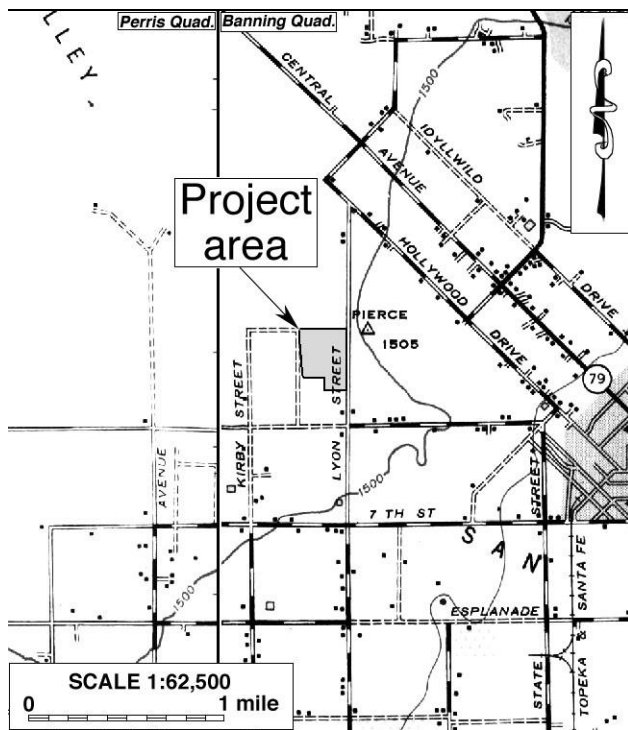


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1939-1941. (Source: USGS 1942; 1943)

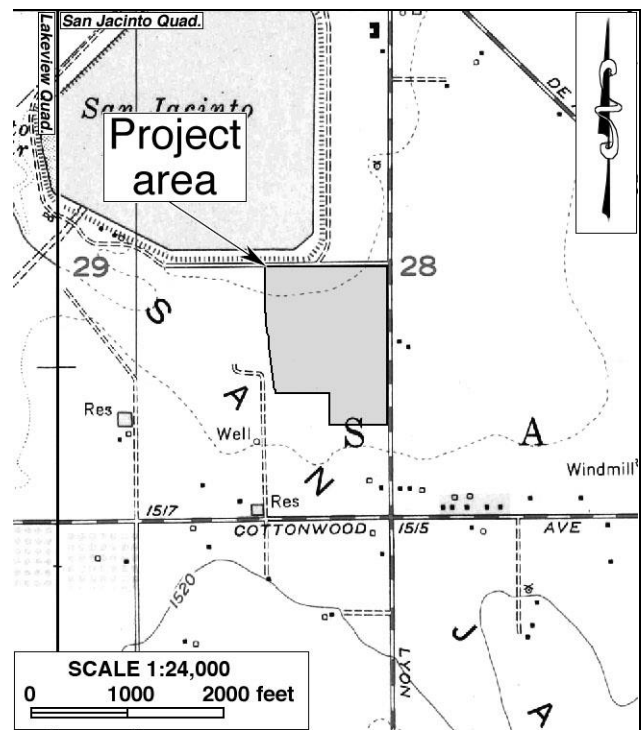


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1949-1951. (Source: USGS 1953a; 1953b)

Despite diligent historical research, archival records yielded little information about these property owners.

The property was nearly fully occupied by these features and their expansion by 1996, including a few small structures in the infield of the horse track (NETR Online 1996). Some small-scale fields, likely alfalfa, had been sowed and irrigated in the southwestern portion of the property by 2002, but by 2009 the track and the rest of the property was clearly in decline (NETR Online 2002-2009). Rehabilitation efforts occurred around 2018, but by 2021 most of the property had been cleared (NETR Online 2018; 2020: Google Earth 2021). The revival efforts around 2018 may have been for use as an auxiliary horse-training facility by a nearby horse ranch, Hideaway Farms, which was established in 1994 but has since changed its name or gone out of business (Manta.com n.d.).

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, the 1967-1972 horse racetrack in the northern portion of the project area was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory and designated temporarily as Site 3917-1H, pending assignment of an official identification number by the EIC (see App. 3). The track is substantial in size at approximately 1,200x620 feet and is encompassed by an oval earthen berm that is somewhat deteriorated. Foundational remains of some former ranch buildings and other features dating to the 1970-1996 era were noted nearby, but these common features of late historic and modern origin lack any potential for significance. As such, they were not recorded as parts of the site and are excluded from further study.

Field observations confirmed that the ground surface has been extensively disturbed by agricultural, construction, and demolition activities. As a result, the property is littered with an assortment of concrete slabs and foundations of various sizes, building debris, wood and steel fence and corral materials, and piles of modern refuse, none of which is of any historical/archaeological interest.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources in the project area, and to assist the City of San Jacinto in determining whether such resources meet the definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “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” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c)).

In summary of the research results outlined above, the 1967-1972 horse racetrack (Site 3917-1H) is the only potential “historical resource” identified within the project area. While it meets the generally accepted 50-year age threshold for “historical resources,” diligent historical research could not establish a close or important association with any persons, events, or pattern of events of recognized significance. The horse racetrack does not exhibit any remarkable qualities in design, construction, engineering, or aesthetics, nor does it demonstrate the potential to yield any information important to the study of local history, which is well documented in published historical accounts. Based on these considerations, and in light of the criteria listed above, Site 3917-1H does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and therefore does not meet the statutory definition of “historical resource” under CEQA provisions.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1-2). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In conclusion, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered within the project area throughout the course of this study. However, the NAHC has reported the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity and referred further inquiry to nearby tribal organizations. According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential “tribal cultural resources” is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the City of San Jacinto and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of San Jacinto:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- A tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources appears to be appropriate for this project, pending the completion of the AB 52 consultation process to ensure the proper identification of potential “tribal cultural resources.”
- No other cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered inadvertently during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.
- If human remains are discovered, HSC §7050.5 prohibits any further disturbance until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin. Human remains of Native American origin will need to be treated per consultations among the Most Likely Descendant, the City of San Jacinto, and the project proponent in accordance with PRC §5097.98.

REFERENCES

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County of Riverside

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Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency, Riverside.

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1867b Plat Map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 1 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1867.

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Goodman, John D., II, and Meg McDonald

2001 Archaeological Survey of the Southern California Trials Association Event Area, Little Pine Flats, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-106. San Bernardino, California.

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Grenda, Donn

1993 Archaeological Treatment Plan for CA-RIV-2798/H, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

1997 Continuity and Change: 8,500 Years of Lacustrine Adaptation on the Shores of Lake Elsinore. Statistical Research Technical Series 59. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.

Horne, Melinda C., and Dennis P. McDougall

2008 CA-RIV-6069: Early Archaic Settlement and Subsistence in the San Jacinto Valley, Western Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Keller, Jean S., and Daniel F. McCarthy

1989 Data Recovery at the Cole Canyon Site (CA-RIV-1139), Riverside County, California. *Pacific Coast Archeological Society Quarterly* 25.

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Milburn, Doug, U.K. Doan, and John D. Goodman, II

2008 Archaeological Investigation at Baldy Mesa-Cajon Divide for the Baldy Mesa Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Trails Project San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-53-091. San Bernardino, California.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online

1966-2020 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1966, 1967, 1972, 1978, 1985, 1996, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

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Strong, William Duncan

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USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1901a Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.

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1942 Map: Banning, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939-1941.

1943 Map: Perris, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.

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1953b Map: San Jacinto, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1949.

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1979b Map: Lakeview, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1967.

1996 Map: San Jacinto, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1994.

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**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, HISTORY/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
- 1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
- 1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
- 1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for
various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural
Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources
management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast
Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

HISTORIAN/REPORT WRITER
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
- 2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Breidy Q. Vilcahuaman, M.A., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 2018 M.A., Anthropology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 2005 B.A., Anthropology, University Nacional del Centro del Peru.

Professional Experience

- 2022- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2021-2022 Archaeological Technician, Applied Earthwork, Inc., Hemet, California.
- 2021 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Historical Research Associates, Inc., Portland, Oregon.
- 2020-2021 Archaeological Technician, Cogstone Resource Management, Orange, California.
- 2020 Archaeological Technician, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and UC, Riverside.
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
- 2021 “An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms can make you a Better Archaeologist.” SAA Online Seminar.
2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2011-2012 GIS Specialist, Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, CA.
2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

- 2016-2015 M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.

- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Professional Experience

- 2017-2016-2018 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
- 2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
- 2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Ash Conner-Ayala, B.S.

Education

- 2021 GIS Certification, Pasadena City College, Pasadena.
- 2020 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2019 Paleoanthropology Field School, Dmanisi, Republic of Georgia.
- 2019 M.A.R.I. CRM Field School, Milford, Utah.

Professional Experience

- 2021-2021 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2021 Field Technician, Bruce Love Consulting, Littlerock, California.
- 2020 Archaeological Monitor and Field Technician, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

APPENDIX 2

**NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LANDS FILE
SEARCH RESULTS**

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 15, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Tentative Tract Map No. 38468 Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/15/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Indians

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Tentative Tract Map No. 38468 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/15/2022**

Pechanga Band of Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

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

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Tentative Tract Map No. 38468 Project, Riverside County.

APPENDIX 3

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
RECORD FORMS**

Site 3917-1H

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3917-1H

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Jacinto, Calif. Date 1993
T4S; R 1W; (within the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo land grant); S.B. B.M.

c. Address 532 N. Lyon Avenue City San Jacinto Zip 92583

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 481,785 mE/ 3,827,891 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel No. APN 436-280-006; approximately 89 feet west of Lyon Avenue and 1,045 feet north of Appaloosa Drive

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This dirt racetrack is substantial in size at approximately 1,200x620 feet and is encompassed by an oval earthen berm that is somewhat deteriorated. The track and its infield are currently covered by low grasses. Foundational remains of some former ranch buildings and other features dating to the 1970-1996 era were noted nearby, but these common features of late historic and modern origin lack any potential for significance. As such, they were not recorded as parts of the site.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 33: Farm/Ranch

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: Taken on August 19, 2022; view to the north (eastern end)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
Circa 1967-1972

*P7. Owner and Address: Third Avenue Storage, LLC, 32823 Temecula Parkway, Temecula, CA 92592

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Daniel Ballester, Hunter O'Donnell, and Ash Conner-Ayala, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: August 19, 2022

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive-level survey for CEQA compliance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Breidy Vilcahuaman, Terri Jacquemain, and aniel Ballester (2023): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Tentative Tract Map No. 38468, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 436-280-006 and -007, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California

*Attachments: None Location Map Sktech Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

- A1. Dimensions:** a. Length 1,200 feet (E-W) b. Width 620 Feet (N-S)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: GPS
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain): _____
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Feature is clearly visible
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): _____
- A2. Depth:** None Unknown Method of Determination: _____
- *A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): _____
- *A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) See Item P3a on p. 1
- *A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) None
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): This horse racetrack has been weathered by the elements and been exposed to pedestrian traffic. It is completely covered by low grasses, as is the track's infield. A fence around the track is either missing or broken down.
- *A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The San Jacinto Reservoir is the nearest water source, located to the north and approximately 160 feet away.
- *A9. Elevation:** Approximately 1,504 feet above mean sea level
- A10. Environmental Setting:** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located in the San Jacinto Valley. The soil consists of loamy sand, with the occasional pebble sized quartz. Vegetation in the area is mostly of the chaparral shrub community and includes buckwheat, Russian tumbleweeds, tree of heaven, hairy thorn apple, coyote brush, Thurber's sandpaper plant, aphanisma, salt grass, sunflower, prickly pear cactus, and other desert shrubs, along with eucalyptus, pine, palm, and cottonwood trees.
- A11. Historical Information:** Historical aerial images demonstrate that the horse racetrack was built between 1967 and 1972, along with a few structures that appear to include a stable and barn on the western side and two mobile homes along Lyon Avenue. The owner of the property at the time, William H. Cotter, secured installation permits for the mobile homes in that year. Shortly afterward James A. and Marjo P. Keen acquired the property and built a residence, barn, and a few outbuildings in the southeast portion of the property around 1976, but by 1983 it was owned by Toy Dee, who obtained permits for at least five horse barns, a low wall, an "agriculture building," a detached garage, and another trailer. Ranch features were added and removed over time, and eventually fell to disuse. A brief revival of the ranch occurred around 2018, but the property was mostly cleared by 2021.
- *A12. Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known: _____
- A13. Interpretations:** (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations) _____
- A14. Remarks:** The site does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A15. References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): Aerial images available at www.historicaerials.com; Riverside County building permits records for this property.
- A16. Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California
- *A17. Form Prepared by:** Ash Conner-Ayala Date: August 23, 2022
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

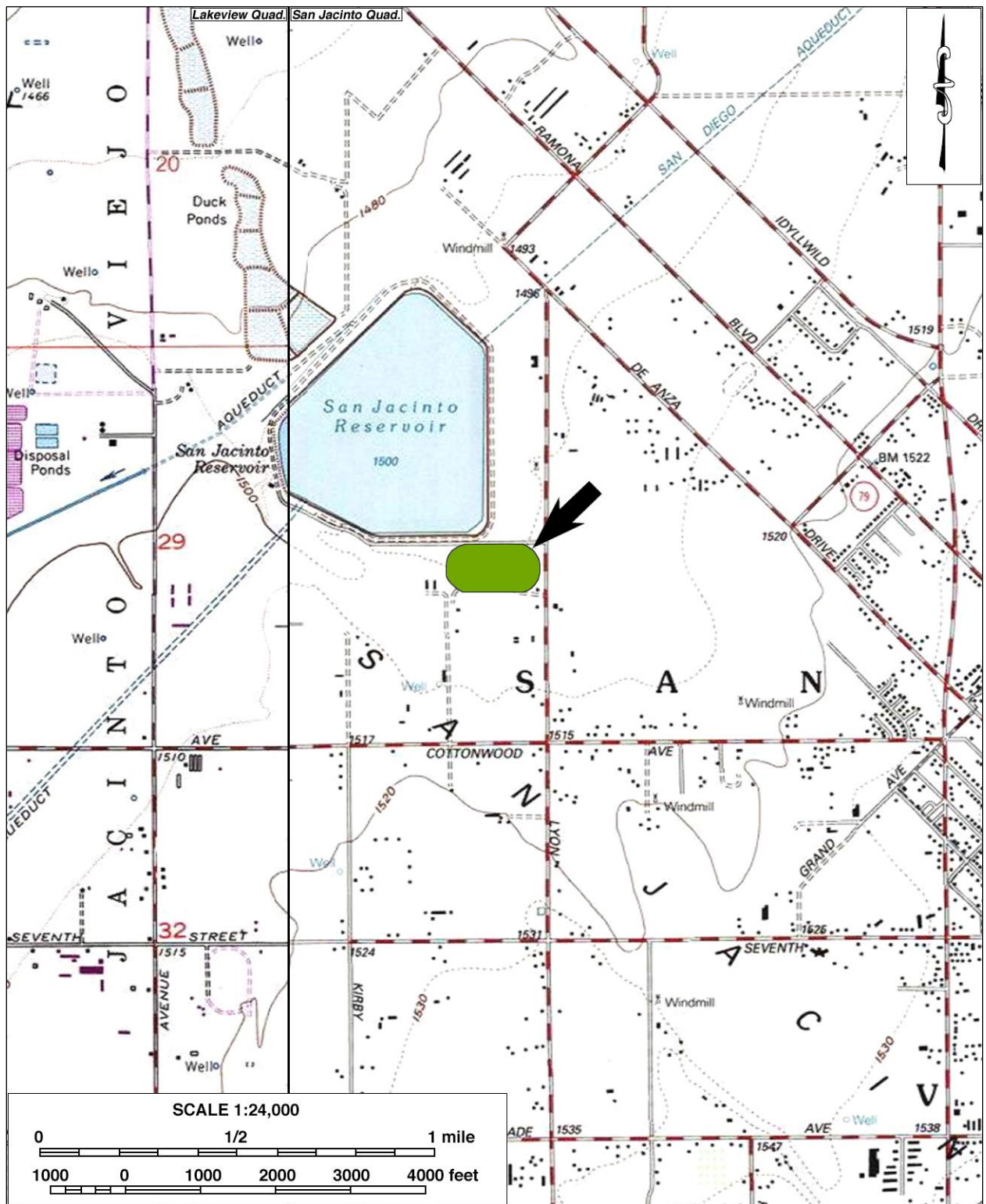
LOCATION MAP

Trinomial _____

*Map Name: San Jacinto, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1993



SKETCH MAP

