A PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCES SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION PROGRAM FOR THE STONERIDGE COMMERCE CENTER PROJECT

GPA190008; CZ1900024; SP239A1
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 307-070-003; 307-080-005, -006, and -008; 307-090-001, -002, -004, -005, and -006; 307-100-001, -003, -004, and -005; 307-110-003, -007, and -008; 307-220-001; and 307-230-019 and -020

Project Site Location: Sections 14 and 23, Township 4 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the *Perris* USGS Quadrangle Map

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August 6, 2020

Fieldwork Completed: July 15, 2020

Key Words: Significance testing; prehistoric sites; bedrock milling features; not CEQA-significant

Archaeological Report Summary Information

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Assessor's Parcel Number:	APNs 307-070-003; 307-080-005, -006, and -008; 307-090-001, -002, -004, -005, and -006; 307-100-001, -003, -004, and -005; 307-110-003, -007, and -008; 307-220-001; and 307-230-019 and -020
USGS Quadrangle:	*Perris, California*
Study Area:	582.6 acres
Key Words:	Significance testing; prehistoric sites; bedrock milling features; not CEQA-significant

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of a cultural resources significance evaluation program of previously identified prehistoric sites within the development envelope of the Stoneridge Commerce Center Project (GPA190008; CZ1900024; SP239A1). The two prehistoric sites subjected to the evaluation program were previously identified by ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP); however, the archaeological testing program has been conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA). The Stoneridge Commerce Center Project is a 582.6-acre property located east of the city of Perris, west of the community of Lakeview, northeast of the community of Nuevo, and south of the Perris Reservoir within unincorporated Riverside County, California. The project is located within Sections 14 and 23, Township 4 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Perris, California* topographic quadrangle map. Although previously approved for residential development (Stoneridge Specific Plan [SP] No. 239), the property land use has been revised to an industrial and commercial development (SP 239A1) (see Figure 2.0–3).

The cultural resources survey conducted by ECORP in 2019 was completed to locate and record cultural resources within the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and following County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft). The archaeological survey by ECORP included a review of an archaeological records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. A total of 114 cultural resources are recorded within a one-mile radius of the project, nine of which are located within or adjacent to the current project boundaries. In addition, a search of the Sacred Lands Files was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within the project.

The Phase I archaeological survey of the project was conducted between April and July 2019 and identified five previously unrecorded cultural resources (Blumel and Cunningham 2019). The sites are characterized as four bedrock milling feature sites (SR-001, SR-002, SR-003, and SR-004) and one historic artifact isolate (SR-005). As part of the CEQA review process for this project, the potential impacts to cultural resources must be addressed. As currently planned, only two of the five cultural resources on the property will be affected by the development. The two prehistoric bedrock milling sites that fall within the development envelope, Sites SR-001 and SR-002, were subjected to significance evaluations in order to assess potential impacts. An Archaeological Test Plan (ATP) was prepared for SR-001 and SR-002 and submitted to the County of Riverside for review and approval. The ATP was subsequently approved by the County of Riverside (Smith 2020). BFSA conducted the Phase II significance testing and evaluation program for Sites SR-001 and SR-002 on July 15, 2020. The evaluation program provided sufficient data

to confirm that neither site meets the significance criteria listed in CEQA. Site-specific mitigation measures related to SR-001 and SR-002 will not be necessary; however, monitoring of all earthwork at the project is recommended.

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to provide a significance evaluation of two cultural resources previously identified by ECORP which will be impacted by the proposed development. The testing and evaluation program was conducted by BFSA and consisted of a review of the records search conducted by ECORP and a testing and evaluation program for two cultural resources (SR-001 and SR-002) that may be impacted by the proposed development. The proposed land use plan is presented as Figure 2.0–3.

1.2 Major Findings

During the cultural resources survey by ECORP, five previously unrecorded cultural resources, four of which (SR-001, SR-002, SR-003, and SR-004) are classified as prehistoric bedrock milling feature sites and one of which (SR-005) is classified as a historic isolate, were identified within the subject property. Sites SR-001 and SR-002 were determined be the only sites that will be impacted by future development, according to the current configuration of the project. As a result, on July 15, 2020, archaeological testing was conducted at Sites SR-001 and SR-002 to formally map and record all bedrock milling features, identify any surface or subsurface artifact concentrations, and determine site boundaries. One artifact was identified on the surface of SR-002, but no artifacts were identified on the surface of SR-001. The subsurface investigation was accomplished by excavating four shovel test pits (STPs) at each site; however, no artifacts were identified as a result of the subsurface testing at SR-001 and SR-002. Because the archaeological testing program did not produce any significant artifacts or subsurface deposits, the sites are evaluated as not meeting the eligibility criteria of CEQA to be a Historical Resource.

Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site record updates have been prepared for SR-001 and SR-002 and submitted to the EIC at UCR (Appendix B). 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.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

Sites SR-001 and SR-002 have been evaluated as ineligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The sites will be directly impacted by the development; however, site-specific mitigation measures will not be required. Given the presence of the bedrock milling features within the project documenting prehistoric use of this property and the density of bedrock milling features sites within and surrounding the project, the potential exists that unidentified cultural resources may exist within the property that may be exposed during grading. In order to identify any cultural resources uncovered by the development of this project, all

earthwork (grading or trenching) required for the proposed project shall be monitored by an archaeologist and a Native American representative.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by Richland Planned Communities, Inc. to conduct an archaeological testing and significance evaluation program for the Stoneridge Commerce Center Project (GPA190008; CZ1900024; SP239A1) located just south of the Perris Reservoir, east of the city of Perris in unincorporated Riverside County. The archaeological study was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft) with regards to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of moderate cultural resource sensitivity, as is suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in Riverside County are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The Stoneridge Commerce Center Project consists of the commercial and industrial development of 483.6 acres of the 582.6-acre project, located east of the city of Perris, west of the community of Lakeview, northeast of the community of Nuevo, and south of the Perris Reservoir (Figure 2.0–1). The project is situated within Sections 14 and 23 of Township 4 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Perris, California* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2.0–2). Although previously approved for residential development (SP No. 239), the applicant is now proposing to subdivide Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 307-070-003; 307-080-005, -006, and -008; 307-090-001, -002, -004, -005, and -006; 307-100-001, -003, -004, and -005; 307-110-003, -007, and -008; 307-220-001; and 307-230-019 and -020 into industrial and commercial developments with open-space areas (SP239A1) (Figure 2.0–3).

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the archaeological testing program for the project. Field Archaeologists James Shrieve and Andrew Garrison conducted the testing program for Sites SR-001 and SR-002 on July 15, 2020. Prior to the testing program, ECORP conducted a cultural resources survey of the subject property. The survey was conducted in 15-meter interval transects and resulted in the identification of four previously unrecorded prehistoric bedrock milling sites (SR-001, SR-002, SR-003, and SR-004). Jillian L.H. Conroy and Brian Smith prepared the technical report. Jillian Conroy created the report graphics and Courtney Accardy conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

2.1 Previous Work

The records search compiled by ECORP from the EIC at UCR indicates that 114 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the project, nine of which are located within or adjacent to the project boundaries. The records search results also indicate that 41 cultural resource studies conducted have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, five of which included the current project parcel. A discussion of the complete records search is provided in Section 4.1 of this report.

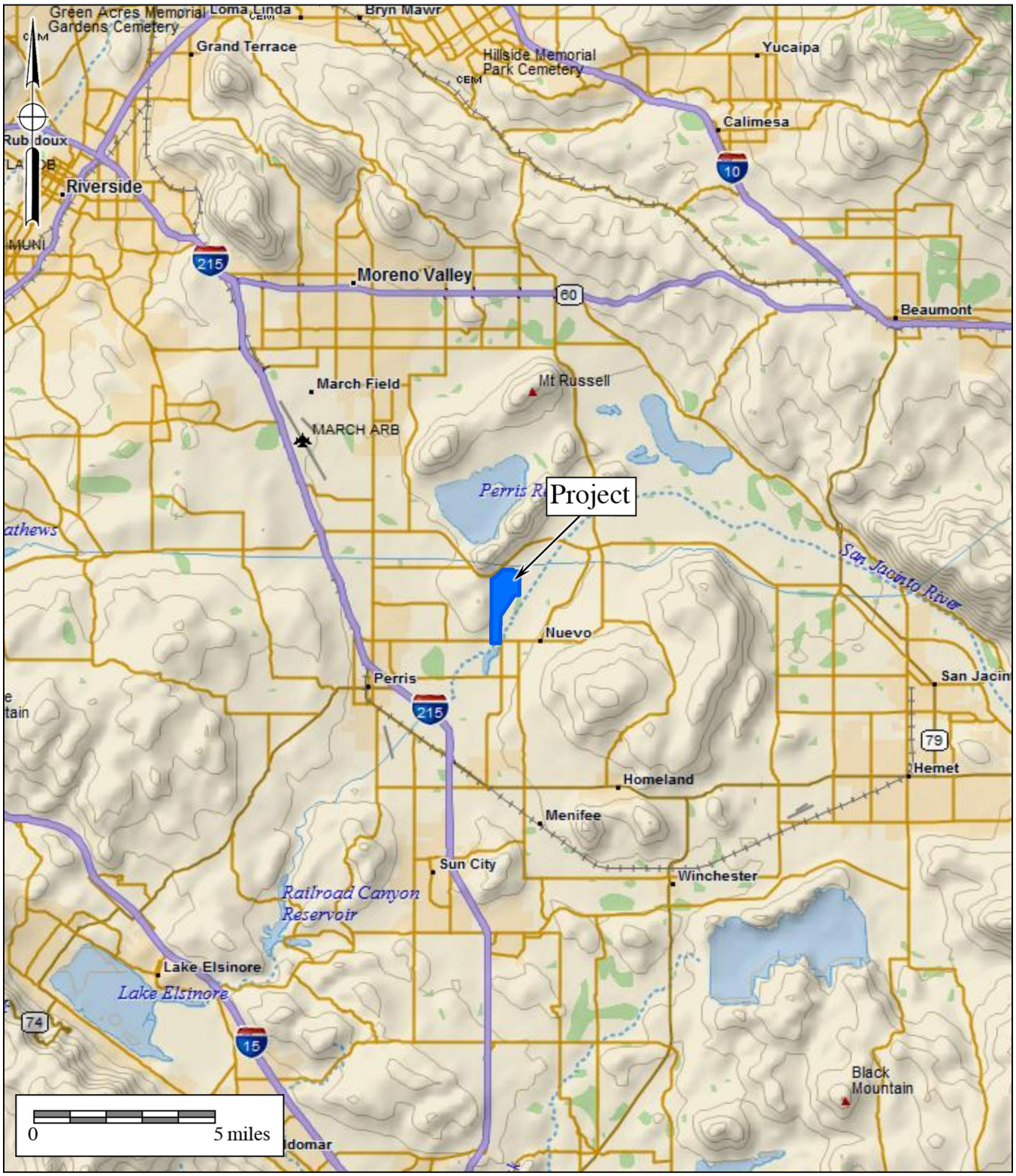


Figure 2.0–1

General Location Map

The Stoneridge Commerce Center Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

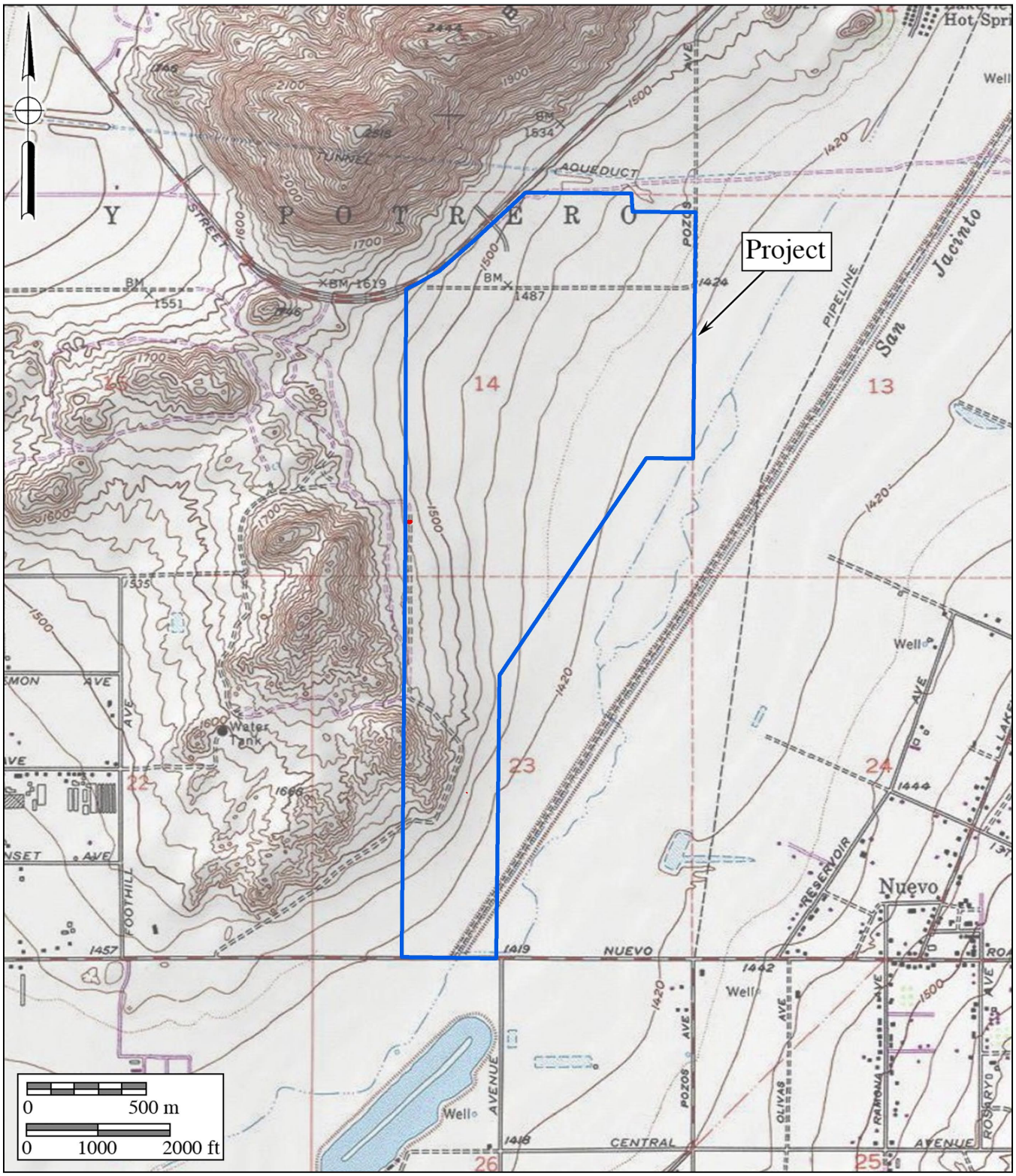
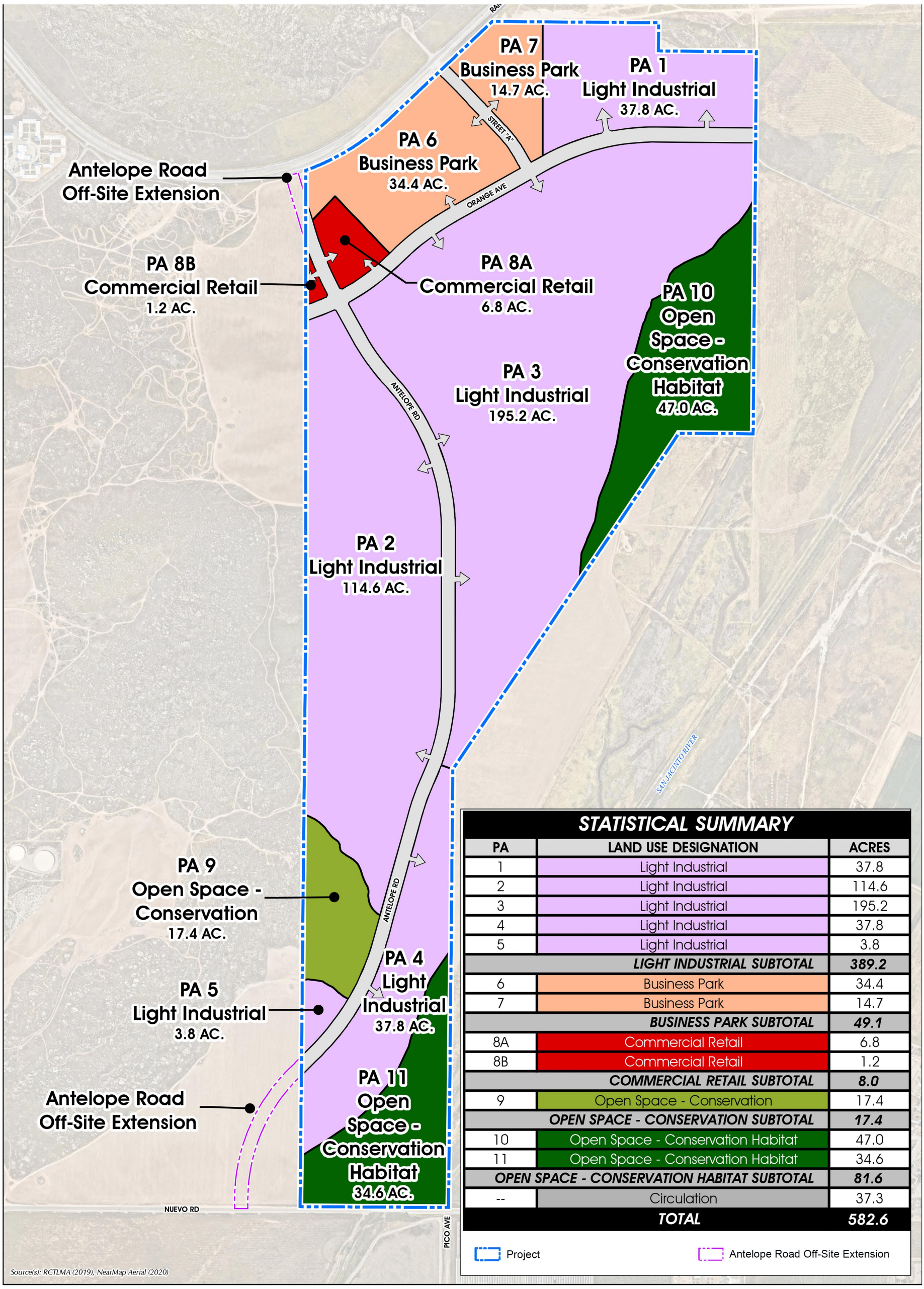


Figure 2.0–2

Project Location Map

The Stoneridge Commerce Center Project

USGS *Perris* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



STATISTICAL SUMMARY		
PA	LAND USE DESIGNATION	ACRES
1	Light Industrial	37.8
2	Light Industrial	114.6
3	Light Industrial	195.2
4	Light Industrial	37.8
5	Light Industrial	3.8
	LIGHT INDUSTRIAL SUBTOTAL	***389.2***
6	Business Park	34.4
7	Business Park	14.7
	BUSINESS PARK SUBTOTAL	***49.1***
8A	Commercial Retail	6.8
8B	Commercial Retail	1.2
	COMMERCIAL RETAIL SUBTOTAL	***8.0***
9	Open Space - Conservation	17.4
	OPEN SPACE - CONSERVATION SUBTOTAL	***17.4***
10	Open Space - Conservation Habitat	47.0
11	Open Space - Conservation Habitat	34.6
	OPEN SPACE - CONSERVATION HABITAT SUBTOTAL	***81.6***
--	Circulation	37.3
	TOTAL	***582.6***

Project

Antelope Road Off-Site Extension

STONERIDGE COMMERCE CENTER SP239, A1

DATE: 05/29/2020
JOB #: 471-014

LAND USE PLAN

T&B PLANNING
3200 El Camino Real, Suite 100 Irvine, CA 92602
p. 714.505.6360 f. 714.505.6361
www.tbplanning.com

0 200 400 800 Feet

Figure 2.0–3

Proposed Land Use Plan

The Stoneridge Commerce Center Project

2.2 Project Setting

Riverside County lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The mountain range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends approximately 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The project is located within the San Jacinto Valley, just south of the Bernasconi Hills in Riverside County. The Bernasconi Hills extend southwest, the foothills of which serve as the western boundary of the project.

The topography in the vicinity of the subject property is characterized as generally flat, and gently sloping from west to east, with bedrock outcrops associated with the foothills of the Bernasconi Hills. The property elevation ranges between approximately 1,419 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the northeastern and southwestern corner and 1,700 feet AMSL in the foothills also located in the southwestern corner. The project contains vegetation that primarily consists of inland sage scrub and chaparral plant communities along with pockets of riparian habitat within the low-lying drainages. The project currently remains mostly undisturbed, as it consists of a series of hills and ridges cut by large drainages, a dirt road that extends from the southeast corner along the northern project boundary, and dense vegetation.

Geologically, most of the project is mapped by Morton (2003) Quaternary (early Pleistocene) very old sandy alluvial fan deposits ($Qvof_a$), consisting of well-indurated, reddish brown sands that typically flank steep bedrock slopes. A prominent outcrop of the Cretaceous Tonalite of the Lakeview Mountains pluton (Klmt) composes a hill within the southern portion of the project. Active valley floor deposits composed of silts and clays are mapped at the far northeastern and southeastern corners (Qv_{sc}), forming the modern bed of the ephemeral San Jacinto River. The specific soils found on the property include sandy loams (predominately Greenfield sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded [GyC2] and Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, eroded [HcC]) which are defined as well drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from granite (Web Soil Survey 2020)

During the prehistoric period, vegetation in the area of the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project area during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project area during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water could have been obtained from intermittent streams and seasonal drainages, and neighboring rivers and creeks, such as San Jacinto River to the southeast. Historically, the property likely contained the same plant and animal species as are present today.

2.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done using a range of scientific methodologies, almost all of which draw from evolutionary theory as the base framework. Archaeology allows one to look deeper

into history or prehistory to see where the beginnings of ideas manifest themselves via analysis of material culture, allowing for the understanding of outside forces that shape social change. Thus, the archaeological perspective allows one to better understand the consequences of the history of a given culture upon modern cultures. Archaeologists seek to understand the effects of past contexts of a given culture on this moment in time, not culture in context *in* the moment.

Despite this, a distinction exists between "emic" and "etic" ways of understanding material culture, prehistoric lifeways, and cultural phenomena in general (Harris 1991). While "emic" perspectives serve the subjective ways in which things are perceived and interpreted by the participants within a culture, "etic" perspectives are those of an outsider looking in hopes of attaining a more scientific or "objective" understanding of the given phenomena. Archaeologists, by definition, will almost always serve an etic perspective as a result of the very nature of their work. As indicated by Laylander et al. (2014), it has sometimes been suggested that etic understanding, and therefore an archaeological understanding, is an imperfect and potentially ethnocentric attempt to arrive at emic understanding. In contract to this, however, an etic understanding of material culture, cultural phenomena, and prehistoric lifeways can address significant dimensions of culture that lie entirely beyond the understanding or interest of those solely utilizing an emic perspective. As Harris (1991:20) appropriately points out, "Etic studies often involve the measurement and juxtaposition of activities and events that native informants find inappropriate or meaningless." This is also likely true of archaeological comparisons and juxtapositions of material culture. However, culture as a whole does not occur in a vacuum and is the result of several millennia of choices and consequences influencing everything from technology, to religions, to institutions. Archaeology allows for the ability to not only see what came before, but to see how those choices, changes, and consequences affect the present. Where possible, archaeology should seek to address both emic and etic understandings to the extent that they may be recoverable from the archaeological record as manifestations of patterned human behavior (Laylander et al. 2014).

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the "ethnographic present" from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

2.3.1 Introduction

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Takic 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 present in the Riverside County area was primarily represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this archaeological discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to interchangeably use these terms. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the archaeologically-based culture chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), the early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), the middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and the late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

2.3.2 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

Archaeologically, 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 upon 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).

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

Archaeological data indicates that 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 shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. 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 that are 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 upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing. This suggests 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 is 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, which is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987). Over a two-thousand-year period 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) and 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 is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. 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 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 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.

More recent work by Sutton has identified a more localized complex known as the Greven Knoll Complex. The Greven Knoll Complex is a redefined northern inland expression of the Encinitas Tradition first put forth by Mark Sutton and Jill Gardener (2010). Sutton and Gardener (2010:25) state that "[t]he early millingstone archaeological record in the northern portion of the interior southern California was not formally named but was often referred to as 'Inland Millingstone,' 'Encinitas,' or even 'Topanga.'" Therefore, they proposed that all expressions of the inland Milling Stone in southern California north of San Diego County be grouped together in the Greven Knoll Complex.

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardener (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yukaipa't Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads. Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that "coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the vicinity of the Cajon Pass."

Phase I of the Greven Knoll Complex is generally dominated by the presence of manos and metates, core tools, hammerstones, large dart points, flexed inhumations, and occasional cremations. Mortars and pestles are absent from this early phase, and the subsistence economy emphasized hunting. Sutton and Gardener (2010:26) propose that the similarity of the material culture of Greven Knoll Phase I and that found in the Mojave Desert at Pinto Period sites indicates that the Greven Knoll Complex was influenced by neighbors to the north at that time. Accordingly, Sutton and Gardener (2010) believe that Greven Knoll Phase I may have appeared as early as 9,400 YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

Greven Knoll Phase II is associated with a period between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP. Artifacts common to Greven Knoll Phase II include manos and metates, Elko points, core tools, and discoidals. Pestles and mortars are present; however, they are only represented in small numbers. Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

Greven Knoll Phase III includes manos, metates, Elko points, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, and discoidals. Again, small numbers of mortars and pestles are present. Greven Knoll Phase III spans from approximately 3,000 to 1,000 YBP and shows a reliance upon seeds and yucca. Hunting is still important, but bones seem to have been processed to obtain bone grease more often in this later phase (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

The shifts in food processing technologies during each of these phases indicate a change in subsistence strategies; although people were still hunting for large game, plant-based foods eventually became the primary dietary resource (Sutton 2011a). Sutton's (2011b) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the middle Holocene can be attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier climate may have been responsible for groups from the east moving toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

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

Many Luiseño hold the world view that as a population they were created in southern California; however, archaeological and anthropological data proposes a scientific/archaeological perspective. Archaeological and anthropological evidence suggests that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by "proto-Yuman" populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting around 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups around 1,500 to 1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. 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 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including 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.

2.3.5 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Takic-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place, but the project is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

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

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of datura (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive

protection. Villages were composed of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were intensively used from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica, Quercus agrifolia, Quercus chrysolepis, Quercus dumosa, Quercus engelmannii,* and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, flowering plants, and mints, were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or nota, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a religion-based social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1929).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering and men principally hunted, although, at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

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

Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the Chingichngish religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark and netted twine double apron and men wore a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included deerskin moccasins and sandals fashioned from yucca fibers. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made of bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claw, mica, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made from cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads. Other adornments were commonly decorated with semiprecious stones including quartz, topaz, garnet, opal, opalite, agate, and jasper (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wood tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry. Baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Ceramic containers were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow, open pits to be used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wood implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Additional tools such as knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills were also used. Shamanistic items include soapstone or clay smoking pipes and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located on low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and also afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned and areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Cahuilla's use of plant resources is well documented. Plant foods harvested by the Cahuilla included valley oak acorns and single-leaf pinyon pine nuts. Other important plant species included bean and screw mesquite, agave, Mohave yucca, cacti, palm, chia, quail brush, yellowray goldfield, goosefoot, manzanita, catsclaw, desert lily, mariposa lily, and a number of other species such as grass seed. A number of agricultural domesticates were acquired from the Colorado River tribes including corn, bean, squash, and melon grown in limited amounts. Animal species taken included deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, rabbit, hare, rat, quail, dove, duck, roadrunner, and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

The Cahuilla was not a political nation, but rather a cultural nationality with a common language. Two non-political, non-territorial patrimoieties were recognized: the Wildcats (túktem) and the Coyotes (?ístam). Lineage and kinship were memorized at a young age among the Cahuilla, providing a backdrop for political relationships. Clans were composed of three to 10 lineages; each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Lineages within a clan cooperated in subsistence activities, defense, and rituals (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were arranged by parents from opposite moieties. When a child was born, an alliance formed between the families, which included frequent reciprocal exchanges. The Cahuilla

kinship system extended to relatives within five generations. Important economic decisions, primarily the distribution of goods, operated within this kinship system (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

Cahuilla houses were dome-shaped or rectangular, thatched structures. The home of the lineage leader was the largest, located near the ceremonial house with the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla clothing, like other groups in the area, was minimal. Men typically wore a loincloth and sandals; women wore skirts made from mesquite bark, animal skin, or tules. Babies wore mesquite bark diapers. Rabbit skin cloaks were worn in cold weather (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wood mortars. The Cahuilla were known to use long grinding implements made from wood to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbrush. Different species and leaves were chosen for different colors in the basket design. Coiled-ware baskets were either flat (for plates, trays, or winnowing), bowl-shaped (for food serving), deep, inverted, and cone-shaped (for transporting), or rounded and flat-bottomed for storing utensils and personal items (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla pottery was made from a thin, red-colored ceramic ware that was often painted and incised. Four basic vessel types are known for the Cahuilla: small-mouthed jars, cooking pots, bowls, and dishes. Additionally, smoking pipes and flutes were fashioned from ceramic (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

2.3.6 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at "San Miguel"; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonization the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Up until this time, the only known way to feasibly travel from Sonora to Alta California was by sea. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain at Tubac, requested and was given permission by the governor of the Mexican State of Sonora to establish an overland route from Sonora to Monterey (Chapman 1921). In doing so, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Riverside County and described the area in writing for the first time (Caughey 1970; Chapman 1921). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen (of Mission San Diego de Alcalá), Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde (of Mission San Juan Capistrano) led an expedition through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site to establish a presence between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as "ranchos," covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within 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 upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey 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 upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon 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 Mexican and American ranchers 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).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry established during the earlier rancho period. However, by 1859, the first United States Post Office in what would eventually become Riverside County was set up at John Magee's store on the Temecula Rancho (Gunther 1984).

During the same decade, circa 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 Native Americans. However, Congress never ratified these treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian naval orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive

irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of that population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

Shortly thereafter, with the start of World War I, the United States began to develop a military presence in Riverside County with the construction of March Air Reserve Base. During World War II Camp Haan and Camp Anza were constructed in the what is now the current location (of the National Veteran's Cemetery. In the decades that followed, populations spread throughout the county into Lake Elsinore, Corona, Norco, Murrieta, and Wildomar. However, a significant portion of the county remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. Following the 1970s, Riverside saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, more than doubling the population of the county with a population of over 1.3 million residents (Patterson 1971).

History of the Nuevo Area

The project is located just northwest of the City of Nuevo, in an area that was historically part of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero land grant boundaries. The rancho was granted to Miguel Pedrorena by Mexican Governor Pío Pico in 1846 (Hoffman 1862). In 1853, Jose Antonio Aguirre, the owner of Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante and Pedrorena's father-in-law, purchased the land from Pedrorena (Robinson 1997). In 1881, the California Southern Railroad laid the tracks for the transcontinental route of the Santa Fe Railway through what was then called the San Jacinto Plains (the San Jacinto Valley). The railroad was completed in 1882, which allowed hundreds of settlers to enter the area for homesteading (City of Perris 2013).

While still part of San Diego County, Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero was patented to T.W. Sutherland, guardian of Miguel Pedrorena's children, in 1883 (Robinson 1997). The community of Nuevo was originally part of this grant, located in the southwestern portion of what had become the Lake View Tract in 1893. The Lake View Tract consisted of farmland in and around the town of Lake View, named as such due to its proximity to Mystic Lake, northeast of what is now Perris. In 1913 the Nuevo Land Company purchased and re-divided the land located between Mystic Lake and the town of Perris into two communities: Nuevo Ranch and Nuevo Gardens. The Nuevo post office was later established in July of 1915 (Gunther 1984). Farming activities in what later became the western portion of Riverside County consisted of the cultivation of crops ranging from wheat and barley to the navel orange. In addition to agricultural farming, the area is also home to numerous dairy operations and chicken farms.

2.4 Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project 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. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Stoneridge Commerce Center Project included a testing and evaluation program for the identified prehistoric resources that would be impacted by the current project (SR-001 and SR-002). Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of, significance of, and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal 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 a resource's ability to address regional research topics and issues.

Although initial site evaluation 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 basic research effort employed is focused upon gathering sufficient data to determine the boundaries of identified resource, the depth, stratigraphy, and contents of any subsurface deposits, and the overall integrity of any sites. Testing and recordation of the contents of a site would provide the basis to complete an analysis of spatial relationships of artifacts, features, and natural resources. Ultimately, this information forms the foundation to determine the cultural affiliation of a site, the period of occupation, site function, and potential to address more focused research questions. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project 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 principal research objective was 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 occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research

were undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

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

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological program for the Stoneridge Commerce Center Project consisted of a Phase II archaeological testing program conducted by BFSA on July 15, 2020. The Phase I cultural resources assessment previously conducted by ECORP in 2019 consisted of an institutional records search, a Sacred Lands File search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project, and the preparation of a technical report (Blumel and Cunningham 2019). The Phase II archaeological testing program consisted of a review of the 2019 technical report and records search, a testing and evaluation program for prehistoric milling sites SR-001 and SR-002, and the preparation of a technical study. This archaeological study is an adjunct to the previously submitted ECORP (Blumel and Cunningham 2019) survey report, and conformed to County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft) for a testing report submittal. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance of cultural resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO March, 1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

The records search conducted by ECORP at the EIC at UCR was reviewed for an area of one mile surrounding the project in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded sites. Results of the records search are discussed in Section 4.1. The EIC search also included a standard review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE), and the OHP Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD). 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 BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Field Methodology

Two pedestrian surveys were conducted by ECORP for the Stoneridge Commerce Center Project. Both surveys employed a series of parallel transects spaced at approximately 15-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project. The initial pedestrian survey was conducted by ECORP between April and July 2019. At the time of the initial survey, the project included 582.1 acres of on-site improvements to the 699.5-acre project. Four previously unrecorded bedrock milling feature sites (SR-001, SR-002, SR-003, and SR-004) and one historic isolate (SR-005) were identified (Blumel and Cunningham 2019). Another survey was conducted in January 2020 to examine 30.2 acres of off-site improvements associated with the project. Seven additional previously unrecorded sites were identified, all of which were built historic elements (Blumel et al. 2020). None of the sites were formally recorded with the EIC at UCR.

In April of 2020, the development plan was modified, eliminating the westernmost portion

of the on-site disturbances to the project. As a result, the total project area became 582.6 acres, 483.6 acres of which are to be impacted by future development. The archaeological test program was conducted by BFSA on July 15, 2020 at bedrock milling sites SR-001 and SR-002. The remaining two bedrock milling sites identified by ECORP were not included in the testing program, as they are not to be impacted by the development. The testing program consisted of the detailed recordation of the bedrock milling features and collection of any surface artifacts, completion of subsurface investigations, and significance evaluations. One metate fragment was identified at site SR-002, and no surface artifacts were identified at SR-001. Subsurface testing was completed at SR-001 and SR-002 to evaluate the sites for CEQA significance. To refine the site areas previously identified, all milling features and STP locations within the project boundaries were mapped using a Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit equipped with TerraSync software.

Documentation of milling features included mapping each feature with the GPS instrument and recording the measurements of each bedrock feature and milling surface. The attributes of each surface were recorded on data forms developed specifically for the recordation of milling surfaces; the length, width, and depth of each surface was noted, in addition to the general overall characteristic of the surface (*i.e.,* slick, oval, mortar, etc.). The features were sketched and photographed as part of the recordation process. Subsurface examinations were conducted through the excavation of a series of STPs to determine if cultural deposits were present. Placement of the STPs was dependent upon locations of the milling features and areas of soil accumulation. The shovel test series consisted of 30x30-centimeter excavations, which proceeded in decimeter levels downward a minimum depth of 30 centimeters where sufficient soils remained. All excavated soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh hardwire cloth.

3.3 Laboratory Methods

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures and utilizing a classification system commonly employed in this region, any artifacts collected during an archaeological investigation are categorized as to artifact class, material class, and technological class. Comparative collections held within the BFSA laboratory are often helpful in identifying the unusual or highly fragmentary specimens. The cataloging process for specimens utilizes a classification system commonly employed in this region. After cataloging and identification, the collections are marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, then packaged for permanent curation. No radiocarbon dating or other specialized studies were conducted based upon the absence of materials recovered from the project.

3.4 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey and testing program. 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 the final technical report will be placed at the EIC at UCR. The DPR forms completed by ECORP for the two sites tested by BFSA will be submitted to the EIC, along with update forms completed by BFSA.

3.5 Native American Consultation

The analysis of nearby site components and artifacts did not indicate Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities in the project area. ECORP requested a review of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC to determined if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. Furthermore, the NAHC did not indicate the presence of any recorded Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) within the project, nor did any of the correspondence from the tribes give any mention of TCRs within the subject property.

In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, ECORP contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter. Responses were received from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, who requested the presence of an approved cultural resources monitor during any ground disturbing activities and copies of any cultural resource documentation; the Cahuilla Band of Indians, who stated that they have no knowledge of any cultural resources within or near the project, but requested that tribal monitors from Cahuilla be present during all ground disturbing activities; and the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, who stated that the tribe has no specific archival information indicating that this may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value (Blumen and Cunningham 2019).

In light of tribal responses to the Phase I scoping letters sent by ECORP and as part of the County of Riverside's tribal consultation process, BFSA extended an invitation to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the Soboba Band of Lusieño Indians, and the Rincon Band of Mission Indians to participate in the archaeological testing and evaluation program of SR-001 and SR-002. Representatives from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Cahuilla Band of Indians were present to observe the testing and evaluation of SR-001 and SR-002.

Furthermore, on July 29, 2020, BFSA spoke with Patricia Garcia-Plotkin of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians by phone, who indicated that the property is located within a larger Traditional Landscape and the Tribe is in the process of recording the Landscape with the NAHC.

3.6 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. The following sections detail the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

3.6.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (Section 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 (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] 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 PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, 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, which 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 CRHR (PRC 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 CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

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

    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in or eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR; or
    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 PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, 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; or,
    c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects upon 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 a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC 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 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC 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 upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect upon the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon 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) and Section 15064.5(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 PRC 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 requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was conducted by ECORP at the EIC at UCR (Blumel and Cunningham 2019). The search results identified 114 cultural resources within one mile of the project, nine of which (RIV-3742, RIV-3743, RIV-3744, RIV-3745, RIV-8306, RIV-8311, RIV-10,108, P-33-016036, and P-33-026833) are within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Seven of the sites are prehistoric bedrock milling feature sites, one is an isolated prehistoric metate fragment, and one is the historic San Jacinto River levees (see Table 4.1–1 in Appendix C). The records search results also indicate 41 archaeological studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, five of which included the current study area (Blumel 2014; Bissell 1989; Drover 1988; Romano 1989; Wells 1988) (see Table 4.1–2 in Appendix C). The following historic sources were also reviewed by BFSA:

- The NRHP Index
- The OHP, ADOE
- The OHP BERD
- 1901 *San Jacinto, California* 30-minute quadrangle map
- 1943 *Perris, California* 15-minute USGS quadrangle map
- 1953 *Perris, California* 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map
- 1966 to 2016 aerial photographs

None of these sources identified any resources within the boundaries of the project.

The analysis of nearby site components and artifacts did not indicate Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities in the project area. In addition, ECORP requested a review of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. Furthermore, the NAHC did not indicate the presence of any recorded TCRs within the project, nor did any of the correspondence from the tribes give any mention of TCRs within the subject property. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, ECORP contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter (Blumel and Cunningham 2019).

The records search and literature review suggest that the general vicinity of the project is sensitive for cultural resources. Prehistoric resources situated near permanent water sources and bedrock outcroppings are the most common resource type surrounding the project. Therefore, as the project contains seasonal drainages and bedrock outcrops, there is a potential for similar prehistoric resources to be located within the subject property.

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological survey of the project was conducted by ECORP between April and July 2019 (Blumel and Cunningham 2019). The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately 15-meter intervals. Visibility of the ground surface was poor due to dense vegetation cover. During the survey, bedrock outcroppings were identified throughout the project and checked for signs of prehistoric use. As a result, four prehistoric bedrock milling sites (SR-001, SR-002, SR-003 and SR-004) and one historic isolate (SR-005) were identified within the property. The bedrock milling sites are located on the west side of the project area, within the east-facing slope of the bedrock outcrop, and the historic isolate is located along the road at the south boundary of the site (Figure 4.2–1).

4.3 Results of Significance Testing

BFSA archaeologists implemented an archaeological testing program for the previously unrecorded sites identified by ECORP that would be impacted by the Stoneridge Commerce Center Project. These sites include bedrock milling feature sites SR-001 and SR-002.

4.3.1 Site SR-001 (Bedrock Milling Feature Site)

Site SR-001 was identified during the cultural resources survey as a prehistoric bedrock milling site located in the central western portion of the project, along the west boundary. The site consists of a single bedrock milling feature containing one milling slick. The site has been disturbed by farming activities around the bedrock such as plowing and disking. The exposed boulders throughout the site and within the surrounding area have undergone various degrees of deterioration and exfoliation, which may affect the observable pattern of prehistoric use. The setting of the site is shown in Plate 4.3–1.

Description of Field Investigations

The archaeological testing program was conducted by BFSA on July 15, 2020 using the standard methodologies described in Section 3.0. The testing program included recording the bedrock milling feature and excavating four STPs. Based upon the bedrock milling feature location and the topography of the surrounding area, SR-001 measures approximately 2.25 meters (7.4 feet) north to south by 4.5 meters (14.8 feet) east to west, covering an area of approximately 10.1 square meters (109.5 square feet). The configuration of the site is shown on Figure 4.3–1.

Figure 4.2–1
Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Figure 4.3–1
Excavation Location Map
Site SR-001

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Plate 4.3–1: Overview of Site SR-001, facing southeast.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts and milling features. One bedrock milling feature (BMF A) was identified, which contained one milling slick. No artifacts were observed in the area surrounding the milling feature. The slick measures 45.0 centimeters wide (east to west) by 24.0 centimeters long (north to south) with a depth of approximately 0.5 centimeter (Table 4.3–1). The individual milling surface on BMF A is shown in Figure 4.3–2 and Plate 4.3–2.

Table 4.3–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SR-001

Feature	Surface No.	Milling Type	Dimensions (cm)		
			Length	Width	Depth
A	1	Slick	45.0	24.0	0.5

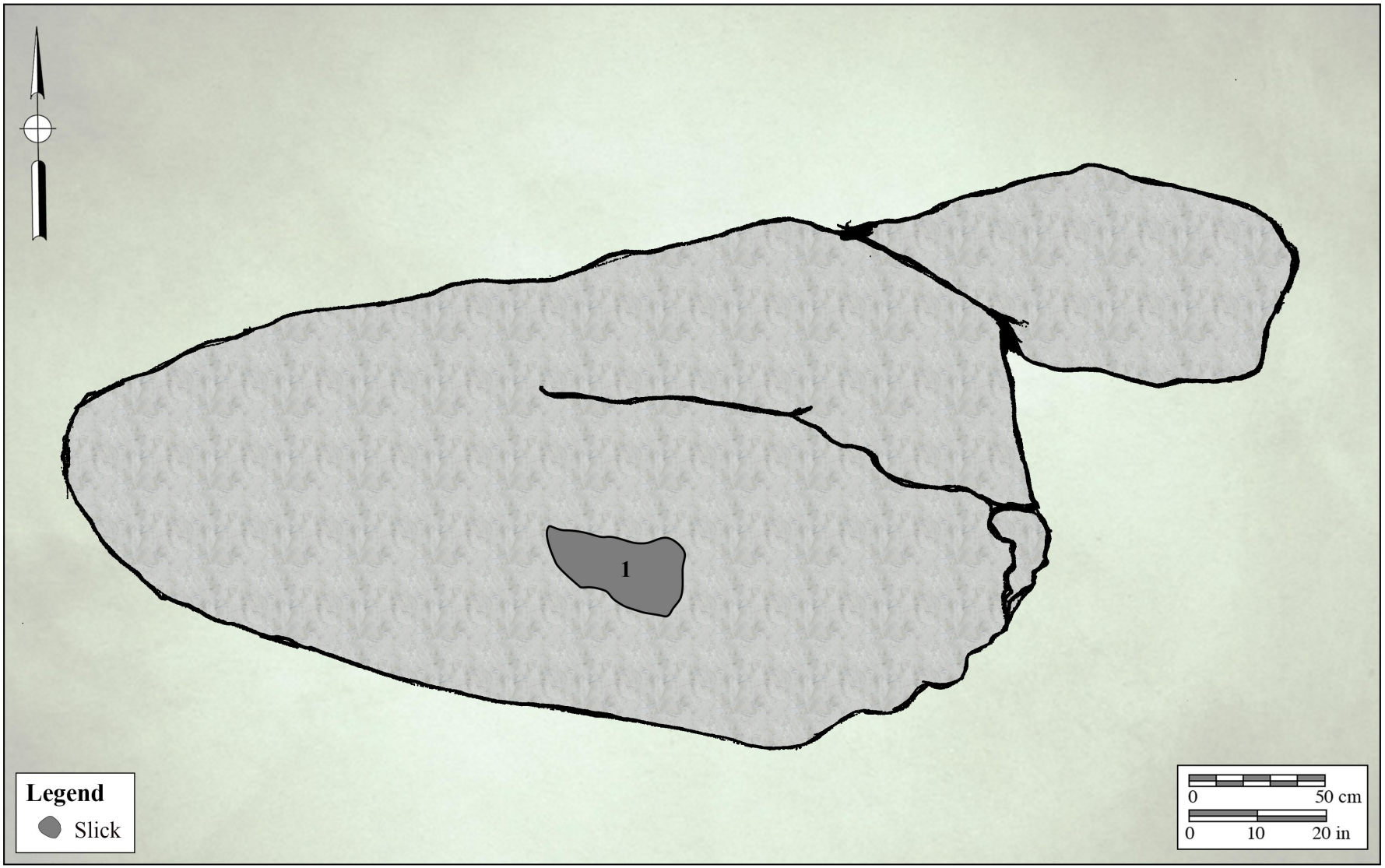


Figure 4.3–2

Bedrock Milling Feature A

Site SR-001

The Stoneridge Commerce Center Project

Plate 4.3–2: BMF A at Site SR-001, facing west.

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SR-001 was investigated by excavating four STPs around the milling feature (see Figure 4.3–1). All of the shovel tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a minimum of 30 centimeters or until bedrock was encountered. Generally, the soil from the STPs can be characterized as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam. No artifacts were recovered from the STPs excavated at Site SR-001 (Table 4.3–2).

Table 4.3–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SR-001

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils Encountered	Object Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	0-10	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam	No Recovery		
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam; bedrock at 18 centimeters			
	10-18				

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils Encountered	Object Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
3	0-10	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam; bedrock at 26 centimeters			
	10-20				
	20-26				

Summary

The investigation of Site SR-001 revealed that the site was a minimally used bedrock milling site. The identified features indicate that site activities primarily focused upon floral and/or faunal food processing. No surface artifacts were identified and the shovel test investigations did not identify any subsurface deposits. Although bedrock milling is typically associated with the Late Prehistoric occupation of the area, since no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, no definite cultural affiliation could be assigned to the resource. The bedrock milling feature has been drawn, photographed, and measured. The site exhibits no significant artifacts, artifact assemblages, or subsurface features, and the documentation of the milling feature has exhausted its research potential. A significance assessment of the site according to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, clarifies that the site does not qualify as a significant archaeological resource under any of the stated criteria. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site SR-001.

4.3.2 Site SR-002 (Bedrock Milling Feature Site)

Site SR-002 was identified during the cultural resources survey as a prehistoric bedrock milling site located in the southwestern portion of the project, along the west boundary (Plate 4.3–3). An additional milling slick and a metate fragment were identified during the archaeological testing program. As with Site SR-001, the area surrounding the site has been heavily disturbed by farming activities such as plowing and disking. The exposed boulders throughout the site and within the surrounding area have undergone various degrees of deterioration and exfoliation, which may affect the observable pattern of prehistoric use.

Description of Field Investigations

The archaeological testing program was conducted by BFSA on July 15, 2020 using the standard methodologies described in Section 3.0. The testing program included recording the bedrock milling feature and excavating four shovel tests. Based upon the bedrock milling feature locations and the topography of the surrounding area, SR-002 measures approximately 27 meters (88.6 feet) northeast-to-southwest by 3.2 meters (10.5 feet) northwest-to-southeast, covering an area of approximately 86.4 square meters (930.3 square feet) (Figure 4.3–3).

Plate 4.3–3: Overview of Site SR-002, showing the bedrock in the background and the metate in the foreground, facing west.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts and milling features. One bedrock milling feature (BMF A) was identified, which contained two milling slicks. Additionally, one granite metate fragment was identified on the surface of the site, approximately 25 meters to the east of BMF A. The milling slicks measure 36.0 and 35.0 centimeters in length (north to south) by 24.0 and 28.0 centimeters in width (east to west), respectively, with depths of approximately 1.0 centimeter (Table 4.3–3). An overview of BMF A is shown in Plate 4.3–3 and the configuration of the milling surfaces are shown in Plate 4.3–4 and Figure 4.3–4.

Table 4.3–3
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SR-002

Feature	Surface No.	Milling Type	Dimensions (cm)		
			Length	Width	Depth
A	1	Slick	36.0	34.0	1.0
	2	Slick	35.0	28.0	1.0

Figure 4.3–3
Excavation Location Map
Site SR-002

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Plate 4.3–4: Overview of BMF A at Site SR-002, facing south.

Plate 4.3–5: Close up of BMF A at Site SR-002, facing south.

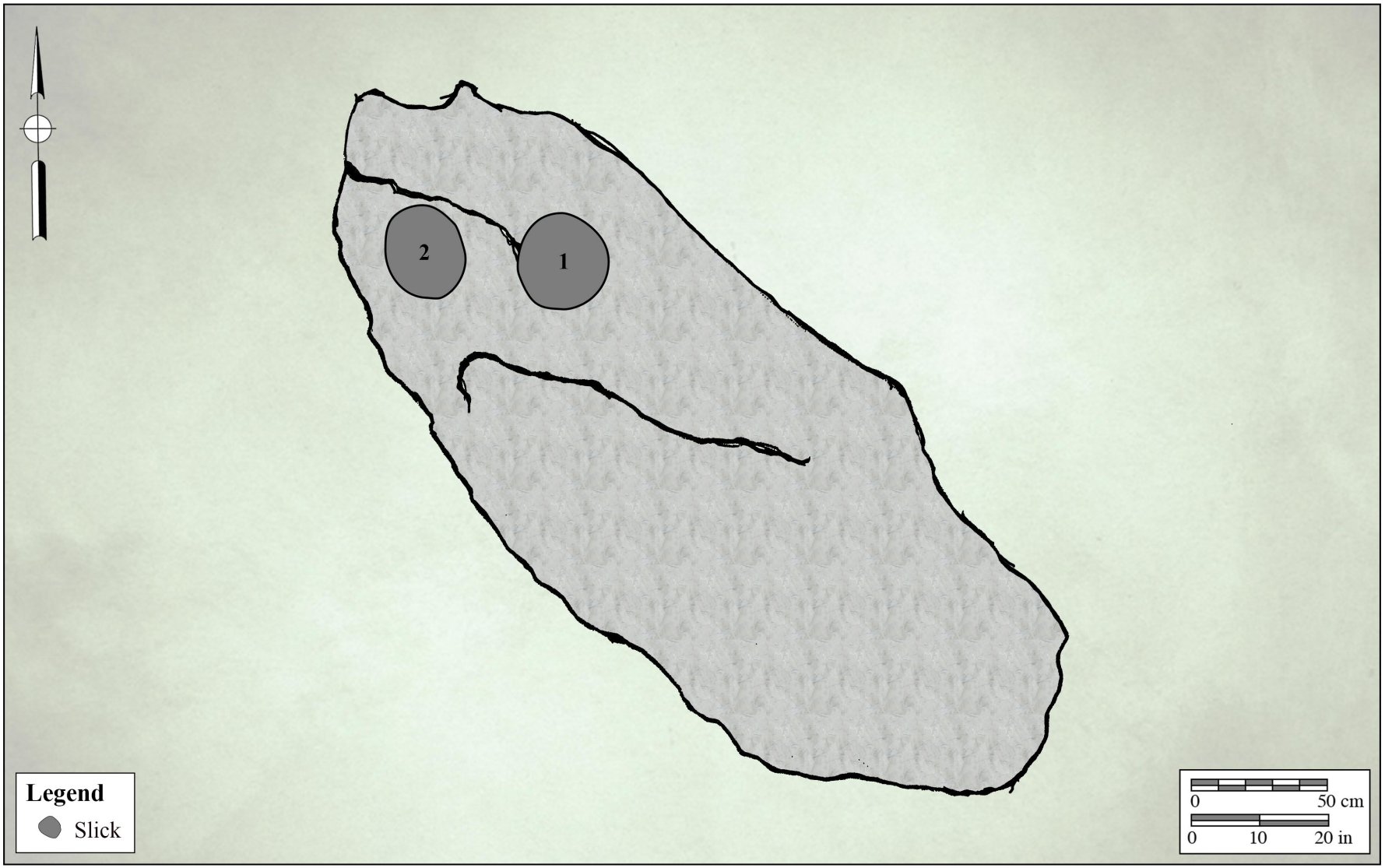


Figure 4.3–4

Bedrock Milling Feature A

Site SR-002

The Stoneridge Commerce Center Project

In addition to the bedrock milling feature, one granite metate fragment was identified. The metate fragment was found on the surface of the site approximately 25 meters to the northeast of BMF A. Given the level of disturbance to the site as a result of regular farming activities in the area throughout the twentieth century, the metate fragment was not likely in its original depositional location. Additionally, given the fragmented nature of the artifact, it is possible that the metate is a fragment of a bedrock milling feature that broke off as a result of the repeated farming activities. Table 4.3–4 details the measurements of the recovered metate fragment.

Table 4.3–4
Surface Collection Data
Site SR-002

Surface Collection	Object Type	Material Type	Dimensions (cm)		
			Length	Width	Depth
1	Metate Fragment	Granite	28.5	23.5	18.0

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SR-002 was investigated by excavating four STPs around the milling feature (see Figure 4.3–3). All the shovel tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a minimum of 30 centimeters or until bedrock was encountered. Generally, the soil from the shovel tests can be characterized as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam. No artifacts were recovered from the STPs excavated at Site SR-002 (Table 4.3–5).

Table 4.3–5
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SR-002

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils Encountered	Object Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	0-10	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam, bedrock at 29 cm	No Recovery		
	10-20				
	20-29				
2	0-10	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	Dark yellowish brown			

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils Encountered	Object Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
	10-20	(10YR 4/4) sandy loam			
	20-30				

Summary

The investigation of Site SR-002 revealed that the site was a minimally used bedrock milling site. The identified feature indicates that site activities primarily focused upon floral and/or faunal food processing. One surface artifact was recovered from within highly disturbed contexts, and shovel test investigations did not identify any subsurface deposits. Although bedrock milling is typically associated with the Late Prehistoric occupation of the area, since no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, no definite cultural affiliation could be assigned to the resource. The bedrock milling feature has been drawn, photographed, and measured. The site exhibits no significant artifact assemblages, or subsurface features, and the documentation of the site has exhausted its research potential. A significance assessment of the site according to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, clarifies that the site does not qualify as a significant archaeological resource under any of the stated criteria. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site SR-002.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I cultural resources survey for on-site improvements at the Stoneridge Commerce Center Project conducted by ECORP in 2019 resulted in the identification of four bedrock milling feature sites (SR-001, SR-002, SR-003, and SR-004) and one historic isolate (SR-005) (Blumel and Cunningham 2019). As currently planned, only two of the five cultural resources on the property will be affected by the development (Sites SR-001 and SR-002) (Figure 5.0–1). In order to accurately evaluate the archaeological sites and potential impacts of the project development upon the resources, an archaeological testing program was completed by BFSA in 2020 for Sites SR-001 and SR-002, located within the project's area of impact, to augment the level of work completed as part of the Phase I survey. The archaeological sites were evaluated as not significant and ineligible for listing on the CRHR. Because the sites have been evaluated as not significant, site-specific mitigation measures will not be required. However, due to the presence of the bedrock milling features documenting prehistoric use of this property and the density of bedrock milling features sites within one mile of the project, the potential exists that unidentified cultural resources may exist on the property that may be exposed during grading. Therefore, it is recommended that all earth disturbances associated with the development of the project be monitored by an archaeologist and a Native American representative.

5.1 Mitigation Monitoring

Monitoring during ground-disturbing activities, such as grading or trenching, by a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative is recommended to ensure that if buried features (*i.e.,* human remains, hearths, or cultural deposits) are present, they will be handled in a timely and proper manner. The scope of the monitoring program is provided below.

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried cultural resources within the Stoneridge Commerce Center Project shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification in the form of a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency stating that a certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program.
2) The project applicant shall provide Native American monitoring during grading. The Native American monitor shall work in concert with the archaeological monitor to observe ground disturbances and search for cultural materials.
3) The certified archaeologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.

Figure 5.0–1
Cultural Resource Shown on Proposed Land Use Plan

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

4) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and tribal representative shall be on-site, as determined by the consulting archaeologist, to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend upon the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify the monitoring program if the potential for cultural resources appears to be less than anticipated.
5) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
6) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human bones are discovered, the county coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
7) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The project archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
8) All cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
9) A report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

6.0 CERTIFICATION

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

August 6, 2020

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator
County of Riverside Registration #168

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

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

Education

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

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

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

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 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 Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the 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 that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways 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 numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), 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).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

Emerald Acres: Archaeological survey and testing program of 14 archaeological sites across 333 acres in the Winchester area of Riverside County (2000-2018).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

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).

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, containing 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 documenting 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 Mid-Bayfront 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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of

potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

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

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

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

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

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

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

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

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

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

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis;

authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

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

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

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

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

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

Reports/Papers

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

2019 Final Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Altair Project, City of Temecula, California.

2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Family Dollar Mecca Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Westlake Project (TM 33267), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Project, Perris, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the South Milliken Distribution Center Project, City of Eastvale, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Class III Section 106 (NHPA) Study for the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Widening Project, Perris, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.

2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Menifee Gateway Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.

2019 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Atwell Phase 1A Project (formerly Butterfield Specific Plan), City of Banning, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Val Verde Logistics Center Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Gertrudis Creek Pedestrian/Bicycle Trail Extension and Interconnect Project, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California.

2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, County of San Diego.

2018 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Citracado Business Park West Project, City of Escondido.

2018 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Uptown Bressi Ranch Project, Carlsbad.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Pointe Banning Project, CUP 180010, Riverside County, California.

2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Stedman Residence Project, 9030 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California 92037.

2018 Historic Resources Interim Monitoring Reports No. 1 through 4 for the LADOT Bus Maintenance and CNG Fueling Facility, Los Angeles.

2018 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emerald Acres Project, Winchester, Riverside County.

2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Green Dragon Project, City of San Diego.

2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Moxy Hotel Project, San Diego, California.

2017 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Bayside Fire Station, City of San Diego.

2017 Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Ballpark Village Project, City of San Diego.

2017 Historical Resource Research Report for the Herbert and Alexina Childs/Thomas L. Shepherd House, 210 Westbourne Street, La Jolla, California 92037.

2017 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Alberhill Ranch Specific Plan Amendment No. 3.1 Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2017 A Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Golden City Project, Tracts 28532-1, -2, -3, -4, and -5, and Tract 34445, City of Murrieta, California.

2016 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Blue Sky San Diego Project, City of San Diego.

2016 Historic Resource Research Report for the Midway Postal Service and Distribution Center, 2535 Midway Drive, San Diego, California 92138.

2016 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Amitai Residence Project, 2514 Ellentown Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2016 Historic American Buildings Survey, Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena.

2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.

2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.

2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.

2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.

2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.

2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.

2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.

2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.

2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.

2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.

2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).

2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.

2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.

2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.

2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).

2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00.

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 Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.

2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive

Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.

2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.

2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN

260-276-07-00).

2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.

2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062

2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project

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.

2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Menifee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

APPENDIX B

Site Record Forms

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Tables 4.1–1 and 4.1–2

Table 4.1–1

Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile of the Stoneridge Commerce Center Project*

Site	Description	Distance from Project
RIV-62	Prehistoric rock art site with pictographs, cupules, and bedrock milling features	Within 1 mile
RIV-111	Prehistoric occupation site with bedrock milling features and a subsurface artifact deposit	
RIV-490	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site with *Olivella* beads	
RIV-528	Prehistoric rock art site	
RIV-858	Prehistoric occupation site with bedrock milling features, cupules, and a subsurface artifact deposit	Within 0.5 mile
RIV-1059	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site with a surface artifact scatter	Within 0.25 mile
RIV-1061	Prehistoric rock art site with bedrock milling features	
RIV-1772	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with ground stone fragments	Within 1 mile
RIV-3389	Prehistoric occupation site with a rock shelter, bedrock milling features, a subsurface artifact deposit, and a rock art panel	Within 0.5 mile
RIV-3651	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site and historic-period benchmark	Within 0.25 mile
RIV-3652	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site	
RIV-3653	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site with rock art and a ground stone fragment	Within 0.5 mile
RIV-3715	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site	Within 0.25 mile
RIV-3716		Within 0.5 mile
RIV-3717		
RIV-3718		Within 1 mile
RIV-3719		
RIV-3720		
RIV-3721		
RIV-3722		
RIV-3724		
RIV-3725		Within 0.25 mile
RIV-3728		
RIV-3729		

Site	Description	Distance from Project
RIV-3730		
RIV-3731		Within 0.5 mile
RIV-3732		Within 0.25 mile
RIV-3733		Within 0.5 mile
RIV-3734		Within 0.25 mile
RIV-3735		
RIV-3736		Within 0.5 mile
RIV-3737		
RIV-3738		
RIV-3739		Within 0.25 mile
RIV-3741		
RIV-3742		Within the project boundaries
RIV-3743		
RIV-3744		
RIV-3745		
RIV-3746		Within 0.25 mile
RIV-3747		
RIV-3748		Within 0.5 mile
RIV-3749		
RIV-3750		
RIV-3751		Within 0.25 mile
RIV-3752		
RIV-3753		
RIV-3754		
RIV-3755	Historic refuse deposit	Within 1 mile
RIV-3975	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site	
RIV-3976		
RIV-3978	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site with surface artifact scatter	
RIV-3979	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site	
RIV-4207		Within 0.25 mile
RIV-4208		
RIV-4268	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site with subsurface artifact deposit	Within 0.5 mile
RIV-4269		
P-33-007492	Historic Camp Hahn Barracks	Within 1 mile
RIV-7944	Historic Elmer Smith residence	
P-33-007499	Historic single-family residence	
P-33-007500	Historic Stewart residence	
P-33-007509	Historic Pump House #8	
P-33-007618	Historic single-family residence	
P-33-007629	Historic K.C. Ranch	

Site	Description	Distance from Project
P-33-007631	Historic single-family residence	
P-33-007672		
P-33-007677	Historic Bernasconi Hot Springs Structures	
P-33-011265	Historic Colorado River Aqueduct – Old Aqueduct Road	Within 0.25 mile
P-33-011801	Prehistoric mano and scraper isolate	Within 1 mile
P-33-011802	Historic amethyst glass fragment	Within 0.5 mile
RIV-7849	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site	Within 1 mile
RIV-7943	Historic residence site with foundations and refuse deposit	
P-33-016036	Prehistoric metate isolate	Within the project boundaries
P-33-016037	Prehistoric flake isolate	Within 1 mile
P-33-016053	Prehistoric biface isolate	
RIV-8302	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site	Within 0.25 mile
RIV-8304		
RIV-8305	Historic water conveyance features	
RIV-8306	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site	Within the project boundaries
RIV-8307		Within 0.5 mile
RIV-8308		Within 0.25 mile
RIV-8309		
RIV-8310		
RIV-8311		Adjacent to the project boundaries
RIV-8313		Within 0.5 mile
RIV-8314		Within 0.25 mile
RIV-8315		
RIV-8316		
RIV-8317		
RIV-8320		Within 0.5 mile
RIV-8321		
RIV-8368		Within 1 mile
RIV-8369		
RIV-8372		
RIV-8373		
RIV-8374		
RIV-8381		
RIV-10,108		Within the project boundaries
RIV-10,109		Within 1 mile

Site	Description	Distance from Project
RIV-10,110		Within 0.5 mile
RIV-10,112		
P-33-019868	Historic USGS survey marker	Within 0.25 mile
P-33-019922	Historic irrigation feature	Within 1 mile
P-33-023881	Prehistoric flake isolate	
P-33-023882		
P-33-023884		Within 0.5 mile
RIV-11,727	Prehistoric ground stone scatter	Within 1 mile
P-33-026831	Historic refuse deposit	
P-33-026832	Historic reservoir and refuse deposit	Within 0.5 mile
P-33-026833	Historic San Jacinto River levees	Within the project boundaries
P-33-026834	Historic road associated with a pipeline	Within 0.25 mile
P-33-026835	Historic Lakeview Line of the California Southern Railway	
P-33-026836	Historic bottle isolate	Within 0.5 mile
P-33-028060	Historic Perris Dam	Within 1 mile

**Table modified from Blumel and Cunningham (2019)*

Table 4.1–2

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APPENDIX D

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)