

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment & Evaluation

Hemet 30 Project

Riverside County, California

Case #TTM37737; PDP01702

APN: 465-040-025, 465-040-026, and 465-040-027

Township 5 South, Range 2 West, Section 14, USGS 7.5' *Winchester, Calif.*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
Personnel	1
SETTING	1
Natural Setting	1
Cultural Context	5
Prehistory	5
Early Holocene (11,600 – 7,600 BP)	7
Middle Holocene (7,600 – 3,650 BP)	7
Late Holocene (3,650 – 233 BP)	8
Local Prehistory	8
Ethnography	8
Cahuilla	8
Luiseño	9
History	10
Hemet and the Project Area	11
Research Design	15
METHODS	15
Records Search	15
Sacred Lands File Check and Native American Scoping	15
Field Survey	16
CEQA and CRHR Evaluation	16
RESULTS	17
Records Search	17
Traditional Cultural Property	17
Native American Scoping	20
Field Survey	20
Evaluation of the Quarry Site (C-0305-01)	22
Surface and Subsurface Site Sensitivity Review	24
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS	24
Archaeological Monitoring	25
REFERENCES	27

Figures

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.....	2
Figure 2. Project Location Map.....	3
Figure 3. Project aerial map.....	4
Figure 4. Project geologic map	6
Figure 5. A Portion of the 1901 <i>Elsinore</i> 30' map depicting the Project area.	12
Figure 6. A Portion of the 1943 <i>Murrieta</i> 15' map depicting the Project area.	13
Figure 7. A Portion of the 1953 <i>Winchester</i> 7.5' map depicting the Project area.	14
Figure 8. Sediments from northeast portion of Project area.	21
Figure 9. North-center of Project area, view south.....	21
Figure 10. Northwest portion of Project area, view west toward former structure.....	22
Figure 11. Southeast portion of Project area, view north.....	22
Figure 12. Deceleration lane within centerline of Hwy 74 and right of way west of Project area, view west. ..	22
Figure 13. Deceleration lane within SR-74 west of the Project area, view east.	22
Figure 14. Cultural resource site C-0305-01 on the 1953 <i>Winchester</i> 7.5' (photo-revised 1979).	Error!

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Tables

Table 1. Cultural Resource Studies within the Project Area	17
Table 2. Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project	18

Appendices

Appendix A: Resumes
Appendix B: Record Search Results (non-confidential)
Appendix C: Records Search Results (confidential)
Appendix D: Native American Scoping Record
Appendix E. Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR) Form 523

Abbreviations

AB 52	Assembly Bill 52
BP	years before present
C	carbon
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
Client	Carlson Strategic Land Solutions
County	County of Riverside
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DUKE CRM	Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC
EIC	Eastern Information Center
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PCT	Paleo-Coastal Tradition
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Hemet 30, Riverside County, California
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SR-74	State Route 74
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
WPLT	Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM) is under contract to Carlson Strategic Land Solutions (Client), to provide cultural resources services for the Hemet 30 (Project) located in rural land west of the City of Hemet, in unincorporated Riverside County, California. The Project proposes to construct residential units with associated streets and infrastructure on 29-acres.

The purpose of this report is to document compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and County of Riverside (County) requirements. The County is the Lead Agency for CEQA. The cultural resource assessment included a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), scoping with Native American groups, a Phase I Intensive Field Survey to identify potential cultural resources and evaluation of the quarry site for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The results of the EIC records search indicated no previously recorded archaeological sites are recorded within or immediately adjacent to the Project boundaries and 60 previously recorded cultural resources are located within a one-mile radius of the Project boundaries. Review of previous cultural resources survey reports within the Project area revealed that one Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) has been identified as encompassing the Project area. Further clarification from the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians is recommended. Review of historical USGS topographic maps and available historical aerials show that from at least the 1940s to the early 2000s, the Project area was used as a rock quarry. A residence existed on the Project site from 1949 to the early 1980s, with exotic trees as the only evidence of past development. Since 2004, the Project site has been vacant land.

The field survey identified a single cultural resource (temporary number: C-0305-01) within the 29-acre Project area (including the additional 600 feet along State Route 74 for the deceleration lane requested by Caltrans). A grove of ornamental trees was all that remained of the former historic structure in the northwest corner of the Project area and was recorded as temporary number C-0305-02. Site C-0305-01 consists of numerous pits, tailing piles, and remnants of dirt roads observed in the southern half of the Project area reflecting that areas long use as an open quarry. Evaluation of C-0305-01 and C-0305-02 has resulted in the recommendation that these resources are not eligible for the CRHR.

The entire Project area has been extensively disturbed due to historic and recent quarrying and agricultural activities, decreasing the likelihood of encountering intact prehistoric cultural deposits within the Holocene alluvial soils in the northern Project area. Sensitivity for intact prehistoric archaeological deposits in the Project is considered moderate due to the prior ground disturbances observed during survey. Considering the historic land use of the Project area as a quarry and the former presence of a historic structure within the northwestern corner of the Project area, the probability of encountering additional historic archaeological resources, such as historic foundations and refuse deposits, is moderate. Due to the moderate potential to impact cultural resources and the nearby TCP, DUKE CRM recommends archaeological monitoring during ground disturbances related to the Project.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. In addition, according to the California Health and Safety Code, a cemetery is place where six or more human bodies are buried (Section 8100), and unauthorized disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052).

Additional efforts may be necessary if the proposed Project changes.

INTRODUCTION

Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM) is under contract to Carlson Strategic Land Solutions (Client), to provide cultural resources services for the Hemet 30 project (Project) located west of the City of Hemet, in unincorporated Riverside County, California. The purpose of this report is to document compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and County of Riverside, the lead Agency for CEQA, regulations.

The Project area is located immediately west of the City of Hemet, in unincorporated Riverside County (Figure 1). The Project lies in Township 5 South, Range 2 West, of Section 14 on the USGS *Winchester, Calif.* 7.5-minute quadrangle map. (Figure 2).

The Project proposes to construct residential units with associated streets and infrastructure on approximately 29-acres, as well as a transition lane along SR-74. The Project is located south of State Route 74 (SR-74)/West Florida Avenue, west of Joel Drive and a small housing tract, north of a historic ranch and an unnamed dirt road, and east of a former agricultural field (Figure 3). From the 1940s to sometime in the early 2000s, the Project site was used as a rock quarry. A residence existed on the Project site from 1949 to early 1980s. Since 2004, the Project site has been vacant land.

Personnel

The report was compiled and edited by DUKE CRM Principal Investigator Brian Glenn, M.A., RPA with over 30 years of experience in southern California cultural resources management. Mr. Glenn prepared site record and conducted CRHR-evaluation of the quarry. DUKE CRM Archaeologist Megan Wilson drafted this report, created all Project maps, conducted the EIC records search and Native American scoping, and performed the Phase I Intensive Field Survey concurrently with DUKE CRM paleontologist, Benjamin Scherzer and is reported separately (Scherzer 2021). Ms. Megan Wilson holds a Master of Arts degree (M.A., 2014) from California State University, Fullerton and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA). Mr. Scherzer holds a Master of Science degree from Montana State University, Bozeman. He contributed to the geology section. Additional survey was conducted by Edgar Alvarez. Mr. Alvarez holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from California State University, Northridge and has five years of experience in California archaeology (Appendix A. Resumes).

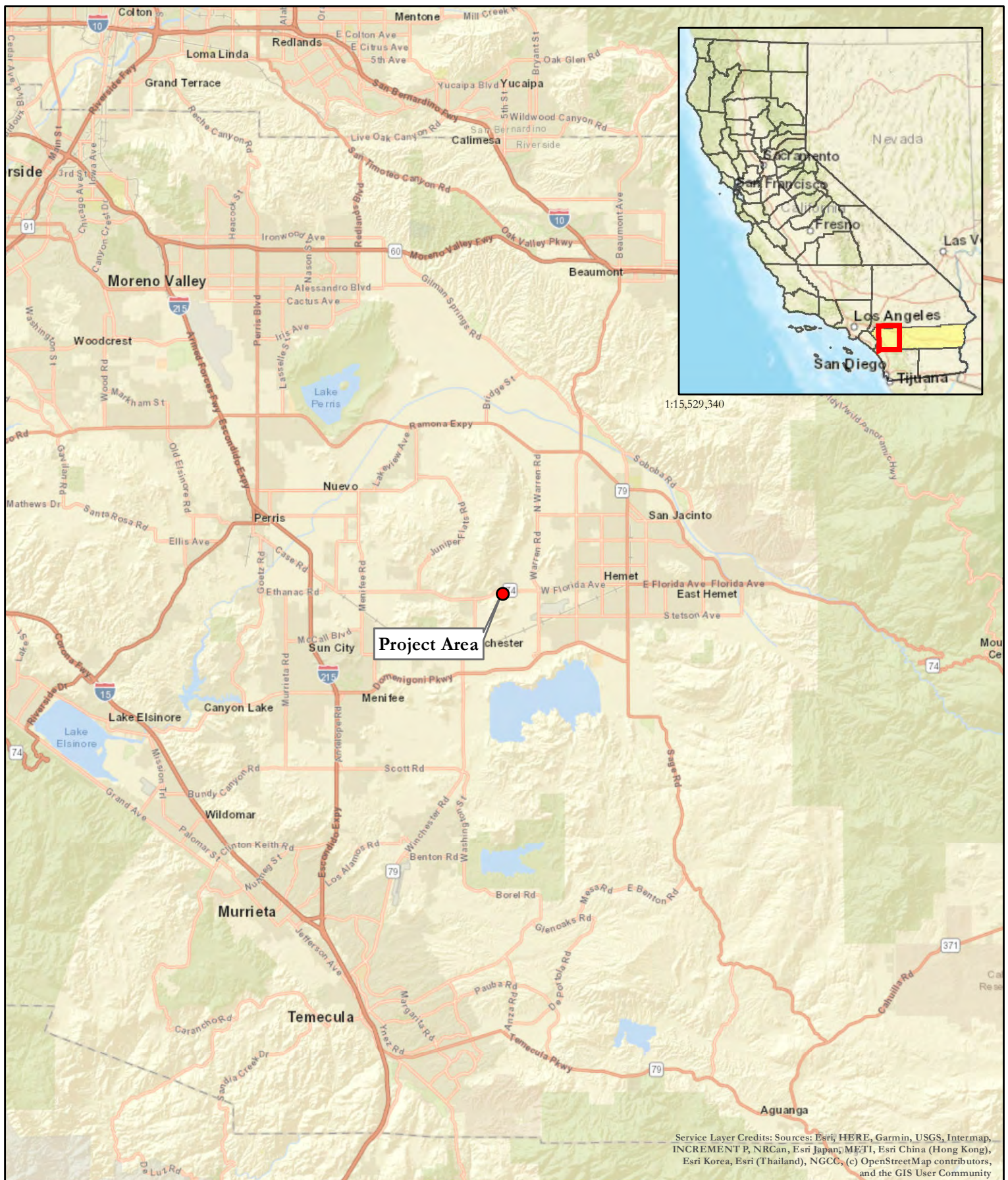
All work was conducted under the direct supervision of Curt Duke, M.A., RPA. Mr. Duke is the Principal Archaeologist of DUKE CRM. Mr. Duke meets the professional qualifications of the Secretary of the Interior for prehistoric and historical archaeology; he is also an RPA who has worked in all phases of archaeology (archival research, field survey, testing and data recovery excavation, laboratory analysis, construction monitoring) since 1994. Mr. Duke holds a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology from California State University, Fullerton. Mr. Duke has worked in California and parts of Arizona and Nevada for more than 20 years. He is included on the County's list of qualified archaeologists.

SETTING

Natural Setting

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces, each naturally defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The Project is located in the northeastern portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province. The Peninsular Ranges province is distinguished by northwest trending mountain ranges and valleys following faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The Peninsular Ranges are bound to the east by the Colorado Desert and extend north to near the San Bernardino – Riverside county line (Norris and Webb 1976), west into the submarine continental shelf, and south to the California state line and beyond.

Situated on the southwestern margin of the San Jacinto Valley, the Project is located on the eastern edge of the Perris Block, a large, eroded mass of Cretaceous and older (66 million years ago [Ma] and older) plutonic igneous rocks, bordered to the west by the Elsinore Fault System and to the east by the San Jacinto Fault



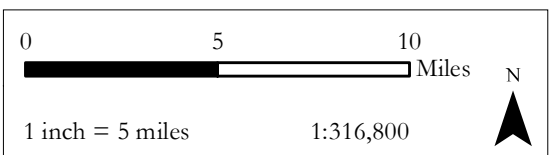
Map 1- Project Vicinity

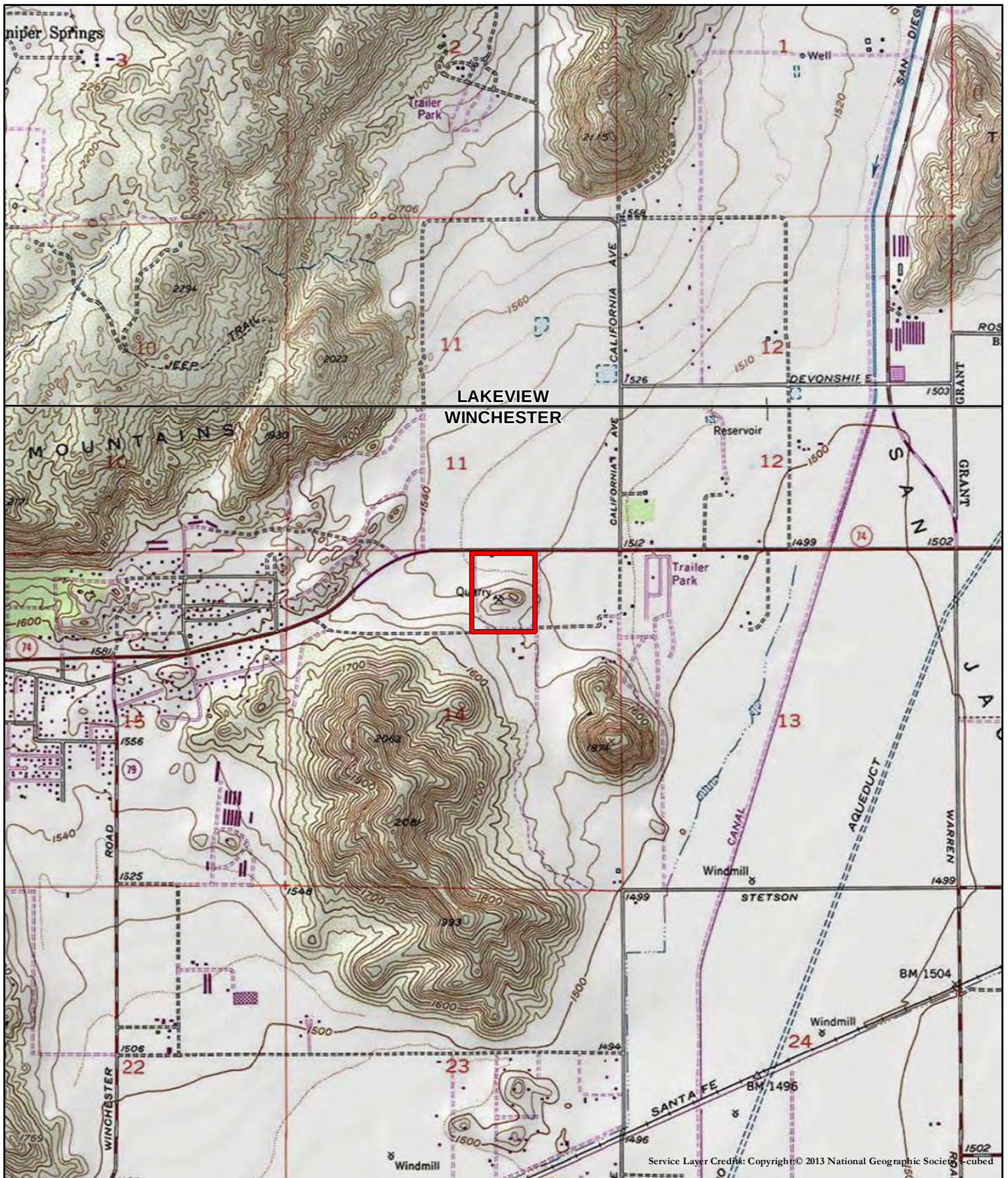
Hemet 30, C-0305



DUKE
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● Project Area



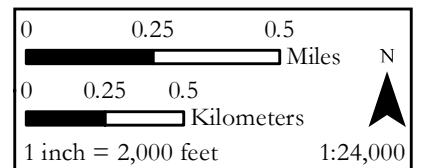


Map 2- Project Location

Hemet 30, C-305



-  Project Area
-  USGS 7.5' Quads





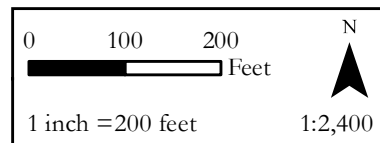
Map 3- Project Aerial

Hemet 30, C-305



DUKE
CRM

 Project Area



(Woodford et al. 1971). The Perris Block, in contrast to many geological features in Southern California, has remained largely intact and unaltered over the past 23 million years (Langenheim et al. 2006). Subsequent erosion and minor volcanic activity resulted in the Perris Block being mantled by thin sedimentary and volcanic units. Being harder and more resistant to erosion than the surrounding sedimentary and volcanic units, rocks from the Perris Block form prominent hills and mountains in the area. In the Project area, a central exposure of Perris Block igneous rock is surrounded by a combination of the remnants of a Pleistocene-age (2.6 Ma to 11,700 years ago) and Holocene-age (11,700 years ago to present) alluvial fans (Morton 2003).

The geology in the vicinity of the Project has been mapped by Morton (2003) at a scale of 1:24,000. A review of this map indicates the Project area is underlain by four geologic units: young alluvial fan deposits (*Qyf*); old alluvial fan deposits (*Qof*); heterogeneous mixture of olivine, pyroxene, and hornblende gabbro (*Kgab*); and heterogeneous mixture of olivine, pyroxene, and hornblende gabbro (*Khg*) (Figure 4).

Elevations within the Project area range from ~1525 to ~1575 feet above mean sea level. The northern third of the Project area is nearly flat, sloping gently to the northeast. The middle third is rugged, undulating landscape and the southern third is at a similar elevation that has been artificially terraced.

Vegetation within the Project area is dominated by invasive grasses and weeds with pockets of chia, buckwheat, and sage. Ornamental trees were propagating on the northwest corner of the Project area (C-0305-02), isolated pepper trees were observed in the south-center and southeast corner of the Project area, and a small ribbon of Cottonwood trees were observed in the center of Project area, trending east to west.

Cultural Context

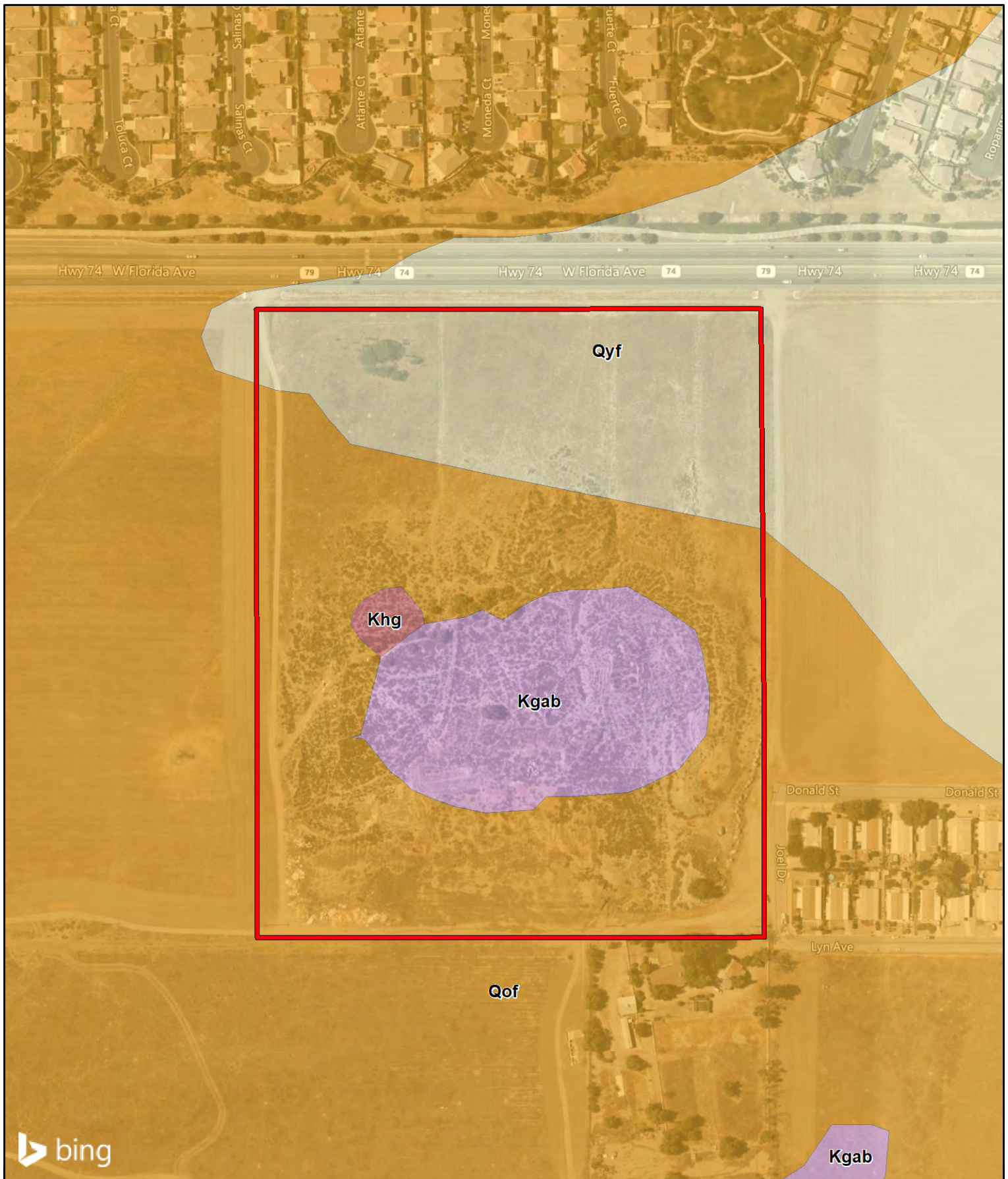
Prehistory

Two primary regional schemas are commonly cited in the archaeological literature for western Riverside County where the Project is located. These schemas or syntheses generalize the presence or absence of certain artifact types into explanatory frameworks of temporal chronologies and/or subsistence practices. Schemas are necessary given that many archaeological sites lack material amenable to absolute dating (e.g., ¹⁴C carbon for radiometric dating). Therefore, researchers need to cross-date sites by comparison to either coastal or desert chronologies with established chronological sequences backed by absolute dates. In western Riverside County, it is thought to be the meeting ground of both coastal and inland desert schemas and neither exclusively explains prehistoric finds.

The first schema, advanced by Wallace (1955), defines four cultural horizons for the southern California coastal province, each with characteristic local variations:

- I. Early Man (~9000–8500 Before Present [BP]) is a hunting culture based on almost exclusive evidence of chipped-stone hunting materials: dart points, scrapers, choppers, and bifaces.
- II. Milling Stone (8500–4000 BP) reflects a change to a more sedentary, plant-collecting lifestyle as evidenced by the introduction and dominance of milling stone artifacts and a decrease in well-made projectile points.
- III. Intermediate (4000–1500 BP) is characterized by a larger dependency on hunting, use of the dart and atlatl, and the shift from using the mano/metate to mortar/pestle. However, knowledge of this horizon suffers from lack of knowledge about what occurred during this time, not a lack of inhabitants along the southern California coast.
- IV. Late Prehistoric (1500~200 BP) contains a more nuanced artifact assemblage indicative of a more complex lifestyle and an increase of population. This horizon is characterized by an increase in bow and arrow use, steatite containers, pottery, circular fishhooks, perforated stones, asphaltum, diversified bone tools, ample shell ornaments, and elaborate mortuary customs.

Warren and Crabtree (1986) employ an ecological approach to the deserts of southern California, defining five traditions in prehistory:



Map 4- Project Geology

Hemet 30, C-305



Geology from Morton et al. 2003

Qyf: young alluvial fan deposits

Qof: old alluvial fan deposits

Kgab: heterogenous mixture of olivine, pyroxene, and hornblende gabbro

Khg: heterogenous granitic rocks

 Project Area

0 100 200
Feet

1 inch = 250 feet

N
1:3,000

- I. Lake Mojave (12000–7000 BP)
- II. Pinto (7000–4000 BP)
- III. Gypsum (4000–1500 BP)
- IV. Saratoga Springs (1500–800 BP)
- V. Shoshonean (800~200 BP)

Warren and Crabtree (1986) viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts. The authors viewed changes in settlement pattern and subsistence as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to this day. The work by Warren and Crabtree (1986) is built upon, in part, by Warren (1980) in which he argued for a chronology based on projectile points as period markers backed by radiocarbon assays providing absolute dates.

The two schemas contrast in important ways. The units employed by Warren are “traditions,” and in contrast to Wallace (1955), traditions may be spatially restricted but display temporal continuity. For Wallace, “horizons” or “periods,” are extensive through space but restricted in time. More recent schemata have been attempted to reconcile these differences. Koerper and Drover (1983) synthesized chronologies for coastal southern California and employed Wallace’s (1955) horizon terminology but use radiometric data to sequence stylistic changes observed in the artifact assemblages, which they interpreted as material indication of cultural change through time. Regardless of the overall schema to best explain the prehistory of western Riverside County, the region can be understood within broad chronological frameworks and as the meeting ground of the coastal and desert subsistence patterns.

Early Holocene (11,600 – 7,600 BP)

Traditional models of the prehistory of California hypothesize that its first inhabitants were the big game hunting Paleoindians who lived at the close of the last ice-age (~11,000 years BP). As the environment warmed and dried, large Ice Age fauna died out, requiring adaption by groups to survive. The western Great Basin and deserts of southern California were characterized by large pluvial (rainfall-fed) lakes, streams, marshes, and grasslands. The human response to this environment is known as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) (Moratto 1984). The WPLT is generally identified by an advanced flaked-stone industry of foliate knives/points, Silver Lake and Lake Mojave points, lanceolate bifaces, and long-stemmed points. Other flaked-stone tools include crescents, scrapers, choppers, scraper-planes, hammer stones, cores, drills, and graves. People of this period hunted diverse populations of smaller animals and collected a wide number of plants from diverse eco-zones. Importantly, this period lacks widespread evidence of milling stones, and, therefore, hard seed processing was likely not widely practiced. Sites are generally found along the shores of former pluvial lakes, marshes, and streams (Moratto 1984). The desert manifestation of the WPLT is the Lake Mojave Complex, while along the coast the WPLT is seen in the San Dieguito Complex.

The Paleocoastal Tradition (PCT) has many similarities to the WPLT, but it reflects a coastal adaptation (Davis et al. 1969). PCT sites are located along bays and estuaries. Subsistence patterns indicate the consumption of mollusks, sea mammals, sea birds, and fish in addition to land plants and animals. The argument for a PCT has gained momentum. This is based on research that has been conducted along the California coast and the adjacent Channel Islands (Byrd and Raab 2007). A recent study dates habitation on San Miguel Island back to ~11,300 BP (Daisy Cave), while a site on San Clemente (Eel Point) shows that a PCT was entrenched at Eel Point in the early Holocene, with the hunting of seals, sea lions, and dolphins, as well as the gathering of shellfish (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Middle Holocene (7,600 – 3,650 BP)

The middle Holocene is a time of change and transition. As conditions continued to warm, pluvial lakes and streams in the desert disappeared. This resulted in a shift in subsistence strategies, namely a shift to the gathering of plant seeds, grasses, and shellfish along the coast as the primary dietary staple. Fishing and the

hunting of smaller animals played a less important role in day-to-day activity. This shift in subsistence-strategies is what Wallace named the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1955) and this name has continued among archaeologists working on the coastal province of southern California. Large habitations are seen in the inland areas and considerable variability is seen along coastal occupation of southern California. Occupation revolved around seasonal and semi-sedentary movements in coastal Orange and San Diego counties. Trade networks are postulated by researchers that have dated *Olivella* sp. grooved rectangle shell beads as far north as central Oregon dating to 4900-3500 BP (Byrd and Raab 2007). Characteristics of the middle Holocene sites include ground stone artifacts (manos and metates) used for processing plant material and shellfish, flexed and extended burial beneath rock or milling stone cairns, flaked core or cobble tools, dart points, cogstones, and discoidals.

Late Holocene (3,650 – 233 BP)

During the late Holocene there was a migration of Takic speakers from the Great Basin and San Joaquin Valley into southern California (Sutton 2009, 2010). Characteristics of the late Holocene include the introduction of the bow and arrow, stone mortar, and pestle, use of ceramics, and a change in mortuary behavior from inhumations to cremations in southern California. This was also a period of climatic fluctuation. Paleoenvironmental data show that periods of drought alternated with cooler and moister periods (Vellanoweth and Grenda 2002; Byrd and Raab 2007; Jones et al. 2004). This resulted in dynamic regional cultural patterns with considerable local variation. Byrd and Raab (2007) suggest that foragers in southern California over-exploited high-ranked food, such as shellfish, fish, marine and land mammals, and plant remains. This led to resource depression, causing people to forage more costly resources, such as acorns, which were more abundant but required increased acquisition and processing times.

Local Prehistory

Local regional archaeological research presents a rich background to compare the findings in the current Project area. Various themes of research present themselves and these reflect broader trends in hunter-gatherer archaeological research. These themes are as follows: chronology, site formation processes, site structure and function, mobility, settlement strategy and patterns, economy, subsistence, and cultural organization (including but not limited to organization of gendered behavior and ritual/religion).

Approximately three miles to the south of the Project, the Eastside Reservoir Study presents a regional approach to examining questions of Native American settlement. Numerous sites were present within the Eastside Reservoir study area and spanning occupation from the Middle Holocene (7,500 BP) to the Late Prehistoric period (Onken 2001). The Late Prehistoric period sites within this study area present a uniform pattern of dependency upon water resource availability for settlement location while during previous periods water availability does not appear to be such a determinant factor in site location (Goldberg 2001:602-604).

Ethnography

The Project is located within the ethnographic territory of the Cahuilla Indians and at the eastern edge of the territory of the Luiseño Indians. The Cahuilla and Luiseño are both Takic speakers and are believed descended from Late Prehistoric populations of the region. Takic is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock which migrated west from the Great Basin (Bean and Smith 1978, Shipley 1978).

Cahuilla

The Cahuilla dialect, *ivia*, refers to the Cahuilla as the *Iviatim*. The word Cahuilla is likely derived from the *ivia* word for master, *kawi'a*. Their territory included the Coachella Valley as well as the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges. Bean and Smith (1978) estimated that the Cahuilla numbered between 6,000 and 10,000 people at the time of Spanish contact. Ethnographers have divided this population by habitation locale (Mountain, Pass, and Desert) whereas the Cahuilla divided themselves by patrilineal descent clans and one of two moieties (Wildcat and Coyote). Further distinctions were made within clans of politically important and independent subsidiary lineages. These lineages occupied their own villages as documented by Cahuilla ethnographic consultants in the early 20th century and from Franciscan Mission records (Earle 2004).

Politically and ceremonially Cahuilla clans were led by a Chief or *Net*. The *Net* had charge of the sacred dance house and the sacred bundle, *masut*, which consisted of matting which was wrapped around items sacred to

the clan such as ritual paraphernalia. Importantly, the *masut* was the sacred expression of each clan. A *Paba*, ritual assistant, is also found among other Takic speaking groups. The office of *Paba* varied however, as it was not always present within some of the southern-most Desert Cahuilla clans (Bean and Saubel 1972; Hooper 1920). As other Takic speaking groups did, the Cahuilla would publicly gather for the naming of children, marriage, female, and male initiation ceremonies, for the ascendency of a *Net*, for an Eagle-Killing Ceremony and the mourning ceremony. The mourning ceremony took place as a way to collectively mourn all those that died since the previous mourning ceremony. Each person was cremated along with his or her individual possessions in a ceremony separate from the mourning ceremony. Mourning ceremonies were one of the most important ceremonies for clan in that sacred songs were sung, sacred dances were danced, and moieties exchanged food and valued goods.

The three ethnographically documented zones of Cahuilla habitation (Pass, Mountain, and Desert) serve as general guidelines for understanding their subsistence practices. In general Mountain and Pass Cahuilla diet emphasized acorn, yucca, agave, and pinyon gathering in the mountain and foothill regions. In contrast Desert Cahuilla focused on the gathering of mesquite, cactus, and hard seeds such as screwbean, and juniper (Bean and Saubel 1972). These generalizations can only be broadly applied as the Cahuilla inhabiting different zones were not mutually exclusive to each other. Desert Cahuilla in the Coachella Valley retained gathering areas in the Santa Rosa Mountains or other upland regions. Desert Cahuilla also utilized the resources in the foothills. The eastern foothills of the Coachella Valley produced agave and hard seeds. Also, the foothills on the western side of the Coachella Valley produced cactus, agave, and hard seeds and on higher upslope, pinyon, for the Desert Cahuilla. Further divisions can be made for the biotic sub regions of the Coachella Valley. Kelly (1977) distinguished the “agave desert” located in the Coachella Valley, the west side of the Salton Sea and in Imperial Valley and the “severe desert” located east and south of these regions. In his estimation, the Cahuilla and others adapted to the agave desert but not the severe desert. This adaptation involved the seasonal movement from desert floors up into the mountain foothills.

The Cahuilla were also observed to cultivate small quantities of corn, beans, squashes, pumpkins, melons, and wheat as early as 1824 by the Romero expedition. These crops and the cultivation of them potentially made their way from the Colorado River area to the Coachella Valley. The inhabitants of the Coachella did not practice flood recessional agriculture of the Colorado River groups (Bean and Lawton 1993). Based upon ethnographic interviews, Strong (1929:38) noted that he had been told by Francisco Nombre that his grandfather told him that the cultivation of corn and other crops by the Cahuilla was a recent practice and that the Cahuilla used to obtain corn from the “Yumas”. Corn would likely have been available to the Cahuilla via exchange systems between foraging groups who have access to resources outside of the Colorado River and horticulturalists along the river. Regardless of the timing of cultivation of these crops, by the 1850s oasis gardens and to a lesser extent, canyon gardens were important sources of foodstuffs (Bean et al. 1995).

Luiŕeño

The Luiŕeño share many similar cultural traits with the Cahuilla. The Luiŕeño lived in sedentary and independent village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, food gathering, and fishing areas. Villages were usually located in valley basins, along creeks and streams adjacent to mountain ranges where water was available and where the villages would be protected from environmental conditions and potential enemies. Most inland populations had access to fishing and food gathering sites on the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiŕeño economic and subsistence practices centered upon the seasonal gathering of acorns and seeds; the hunting of deer and small mammals such as rabbits, wood rats, ground squirrels, and birds. Coastal foods included sea mammals, fish, and shellfish. Tool technologies were organized around food collection, storage, and preparation strategies, which was reflected in the type, size, and quantity of food items gathered. Stone (lithic) tools included two types: ground stone and flaked stone tools. Ground stone equipment included: mortars, pestles, manos and metate grinding slicks, made from granite, schist, and gneiss. Flaked tools included: bifaces, projectile points, scrapers, and graters, fabricated from siliceous rock such as chert and jasper, microcrystalline chalcedony, obsidian, fine grain ingenious rocks such as basalt rhyolite, and andesite, and hard silica such as quarts and quartzite. Utilitarian tools were constructed from wood, animal bones,

skins, and/or woven from flora materials depending on need. Hunting activities were conducted both on an individual basis and/or organized into group activities, depending on seasonal factors and the game hunted. Acorns provided as much 50 percent of the Luiseño diet (White 1963). They provided a reliable and abundant food source that was high in calories and could be easily stored for future use. Acorn collection was a central tenant in the lives of the Luiseños and dominated their economic and social structure (Basgall 1987, Johnson and Earle 1987).

Villages were organized around an inherited chief who exerted sole control over the economy, religious rituals, and territorial matters within the village (Bean and Shipek 1978:555). The chief at times would consult with a council of elders and shamans on matters of religious practices and on environmental conditions affecting village life. Large villages may have had a complex behavioral and political structure due to their territorial size and economic control, while the smaller villages' political complexity was limited by their territorial size (Strong 1929; Bean and Shipek 1978:555).

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). The Spanish Period (1769-1821) is represented by European exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Gabriel and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. Early exploration of the Riverside County area began in 1772 when Lieutenant Pedro Fages (then Military Governor of San Diego) crossed through the San Jacinto Valley. Permanent European settlement began about the turn of the 18th century through the issuance of land grants and grazing permits, and Spanish influence continued to some extent after 1821 due to the continued implementation of the mission system. Between 1810 and 1820, the Diamond Valley region lost most of its native population to the San Gabriel Mission; however, other Cahuilla, Serrano, and Luiseño groups began moving into the region. In 1820, Mission San Luis Rey established the San Jacinto Rancho (St. Hyacinth) further inland and sent Luiseño “converts” from the south and west into the study region to care for livestock (Bean and Vane 2001).

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War. The Secularization Act resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called *ranchos*) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals. Sixteen ranchos were granted in Riverside County, the first to Juan Bandini in 1838. The Project location is just west of what was the San Jacinto Rancho Viejo, originally granted to José Antonio Estudillo de Aguirre in 1842. At that time, cattle ranching was a more substantial business than agricultural activities, and trade in hides and tallow increased during the early portion of this period. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated California's economy. The Estudillo family owned the majority of the San Jacinto Valley, controlling approximately 110,000 acres. The Estudillo family began selling off portions of their ranch lands to Americans settled in the 1860s and remained prominent figures in the San Jacinto Valley well into the twentieth century (City of San Jacinto 2019). One land patent was issued for the Project area, assigned to William James Wallace in 1889 as an Original Homestead Entry (BLM GLO 2019).

The American Period (1848-present) began with the end of the Mexican-American War and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849 (Rolle 1963). The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys (Cleland 1941). When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by two years of extreme drought, which continued to some extent until 1876, altered ranching forever in the southern California area.

Hemet and the Project Area

The City of Hemet (2019) has detailed its history on its website and in the 2030 General Plan (City of Hemet 2012), Chapter 9, sections 4.2 and 4.3 and is summarized here. On January 27, 1887, San Francisco paint merchant William F. Whittier and builder Edward L. Mayberry formed the Lake Hemet Water Company and the Hemet Land Company. The Hemet Land Company purchased 6,000 acres of land with the goal of subdivision to guarantee water by the Lake Hemet Water Company and selling irrigated parcels to farmers and town merchants. In 1902, Whittier purchased the Fairview Land and Water Company, giving him control of North Fork and Strawberry Creek, as well as South Fork Creek held back by the Lake Hemet Dam. The water system was the main contributor to the valley's development as an agricultural area. The second factor was access to the railway system for the distribution of goods. Served by a railroad spur from Perris beginning in 1888, Hemet became a trading center for the San Jacinto Valley's agricultural industry. In 1936, turkey farmer Jay C. Loomis started the Utility Turkey Show at his warehouse on North Harvard Street; it later became the Southern California Fair.

Population growth precipitated the establishment of social infrastructure. Hemet Elementary School opened in 1893 and the valley's first high school opened in Hemet in 1894. In 1910, Hemet's second high school was built at the intersection of Devonshire Avenue and Santa Fe Street. In 1883, activist and author Helen Hunt Jackson visited the area with Abbot Kinney, a well-known conservationist and land developer. At the time, Jackson was traveling throughout Southern California to document the mistreatment of Indian groups following the secularization of the mission system. During her visit, Jackson documented the plight of a group of Soboba Indians and hired a law firm to protect their land rights. Jackson eventually used information gathered during her visit to write her famous novel, "Ramona". Audiences viewed the first staging of the Ramona Pageant in 1923, with subsequent performances every spring in the Ramona Bowl Amphitheater. Today, the Ramona Pageant is known as the longest running outdoor play in California. Additional developments in the early 20th century in Hemet include electric power and telephone lines were installed, sidewalks were built in the downtown area, the H.E. Bothin Mansion was constructed on the top south side of Park Hill, the Hemet-San Jacinto Gas Company was formed for home and business heating, an Andrew Carnegie library opened in 1913, and a new Santa Fe Depot opened at the corner of Florida Avenue and State Street in 1914.

The character of Hemet underwent significant changes in the early 1960s with the onset of large-scale residential development. Sierra Dawn Estates, California's first "mobile home subdivision", was established when Merlyn McIntyre converted 240 acres of his farm to an upscale residential park for retirees. The park marked the beginning of Hemet's transition from agriculture to retirement-based economy. Drawn by this success, many new senior parks opened in Hemet, and it became nationally known as a desirable retirement community with the population growing from 5,416 in 1960 to 23,211 in 1980 (City of Hemet 2012).

The history of the Project area is reflected in the available historical documents, maps, and aerial imagery. One land patent was issued for the Project area, assigned to William James Wallace in 1889 as an Original Homestead Entry (BLM GLO 2019). The 1901 *Elsinore* 1:125,000 USGS topographic map illustrates Florida Street in place at that time (Figure 5). A secondary east-west road borders the southern edge of the Project area along the ¼ section line. No structures are illustrated on the Project area at this time. A 1938 aerial depicts the quarry area established in the southern third of the Project area (Framefinder 2020). Multiple entrances to the quarry are from the ¼ section road. The 1943 *Murrieta* 15' topographic map illustrates one of the quarry entrance roads but fails to identify the quarry (Figure 6). By 1953, aerial imagery shows the addition of a northern access road to the quarry and a perimeter road around the quarry itself. A structure is visible in the northwest corner of the Project area. The 1953 *Winchester* 7.5' topographic map identifies the quarry, illustrates a northern access road and a perimeter road around the quarry (Figure 7). The southern access is no longer mapped. An additional road leads south from the quarry area to a second residential and/or ranch complex outside of the current Project area. By 1967, additional road elements are present south of the quarry and along the eastern Project boundary (Framefinder 2020). The area south of the quarry has been graded. The 1979 photo revised *Winchester* 7.5' topographic map illustrates the eastern boundary road and adds a western boundary road. The structure in the northwest corner of the Project area remains at

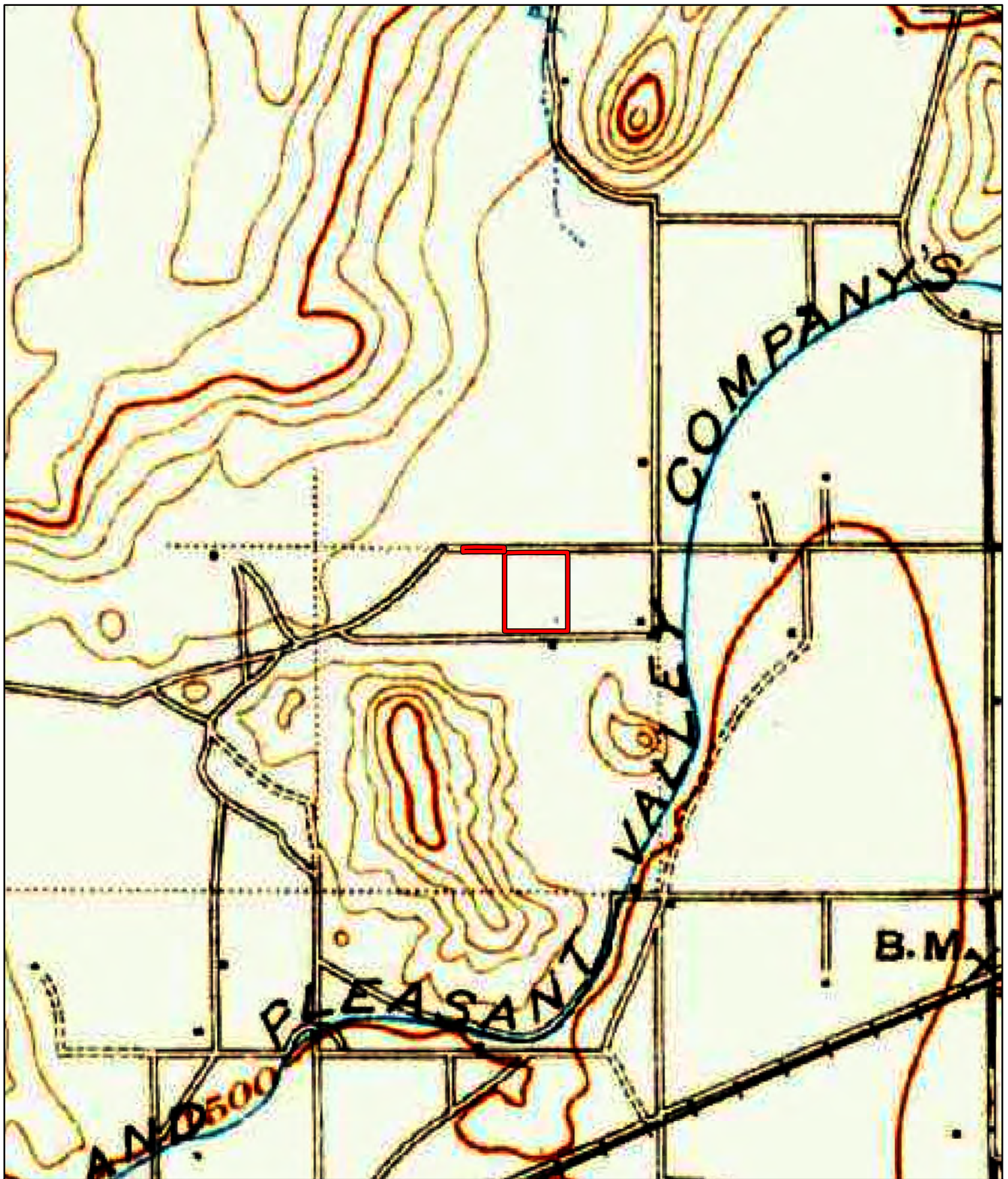
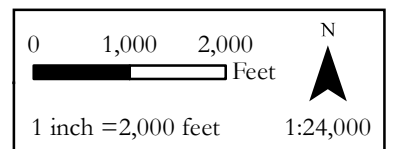


Figure 5 - A Portion of the 1901 Elsinore 30' map depicting the Project area
Hemet 30, C-0305



DUKE
CRM

 Project Area



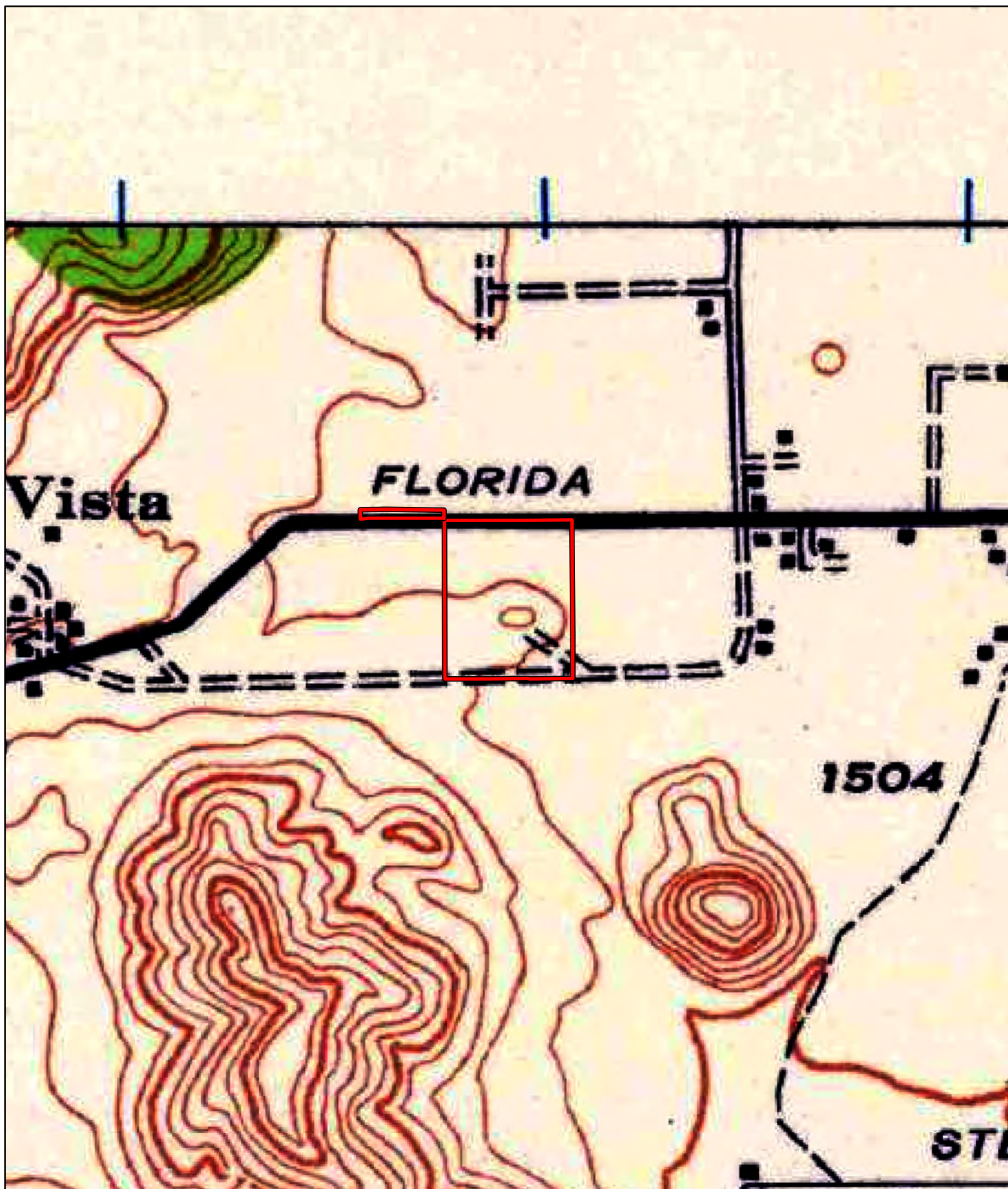
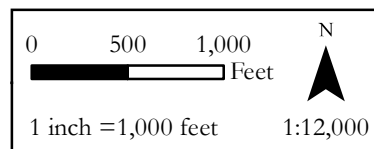


Figure 6 - A Portion of the 1943 Murrieta 15' map depicting the Project area
Hemet 30, C-0305



DUKE
CRM

 Project Area



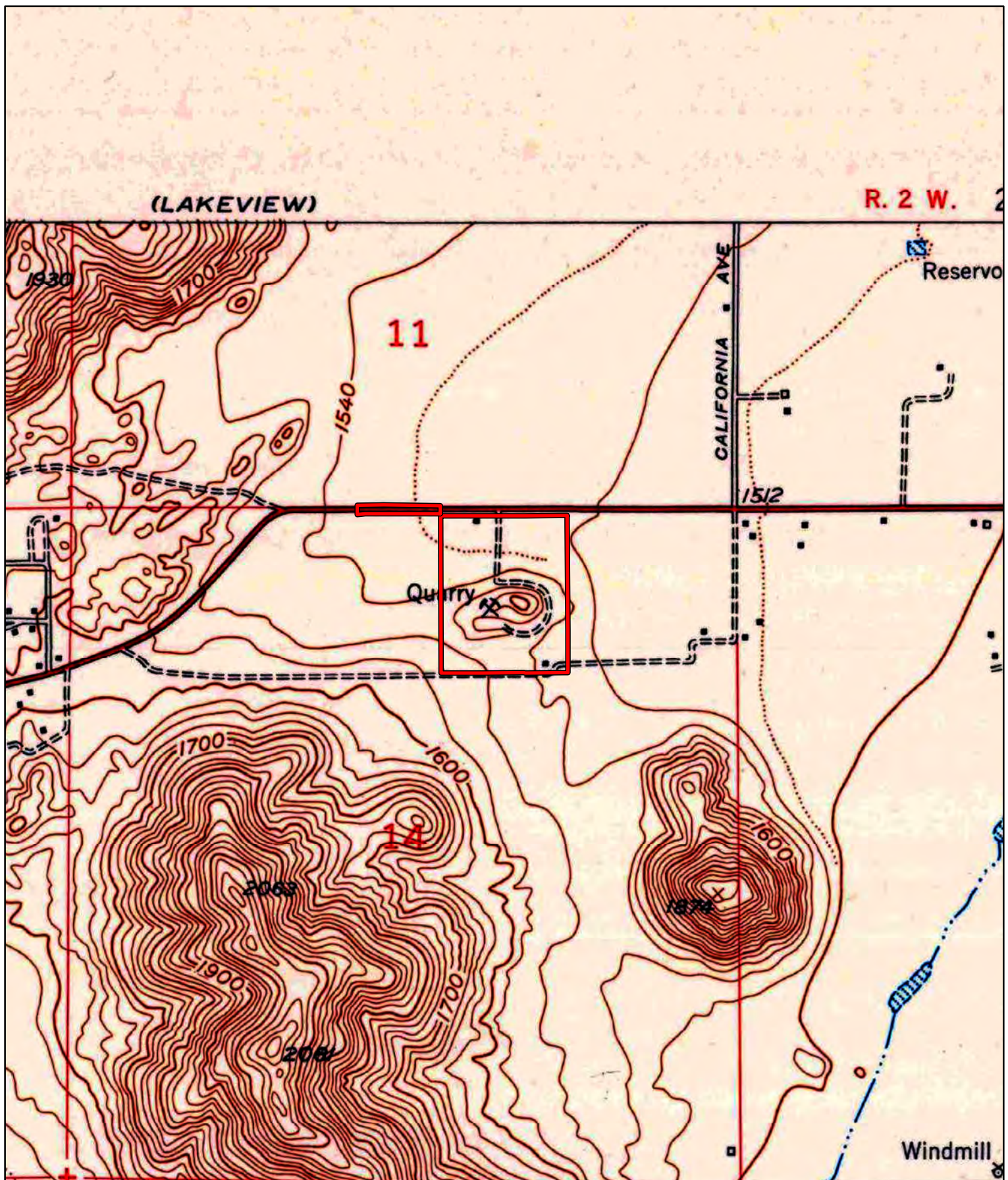
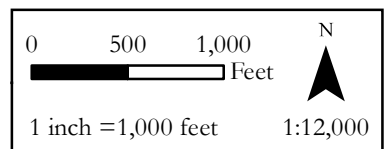


Figure 7 - A Portion of the 1953 Winchester 7.5' map depicting the Project area
Hemet 30, C-0305



DUKE
CRM

 Project Area



this time. In 1996, the structure is no longer present, but several large trees remain (Goggle Earth 2021). The quarry appears idle at this time. Imagery from 2002 through 2007 illustrates the eastern third of the Project area separated from the western two thirds with quarry-related activity in the eastern third (Google Earth 2021). Additional grading has taken place in the western two thirds of the Project area by 2005. The quarry appears idle after 2007.

Research Design

The primary purpose of this report is to identify potential cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project and determine their eligibility for the CRHR. Therefore, the research design and resulting methodology is to research various archives, contact Native American groups, and survey the Project to find and document cultural resources.

At the theoretical level, archaeological investigations are based on partial and fragmented remnants of material items from past cultures. Because these cultural items are material, the basic model of study is Cultural Materialism. The premise of Cultural Materialism links materials, as represented by those items in the archaeological record, to the patterned action of human behavior within specific environments (culture) (Harris 1968:659). We consider Cultural Materialism a basic premise encompassing all other assumptions.

The Project is subject to CEQA which requires that agencies, in this case the County of Riverside, consider impacts to cultural resources that are listed on or eligible for the CRHR.

Basic research questions include:

1. Are cultural resources located in the Project?
 - a. Are the conditions conducive to cultural resources within the Project?
 - b. What is the sensitivity of the Project location for cultural resources?
 - c. What is the level of prior disturbance to the property?
 - d. Are there cultural resources that may be impacted by the Project?
 - e. What is the potential for buried cultural resources?
2. Should any cultural resources be considered potential historical resources for the purposes of CEQA? Are they potentially significant and possess integrity?
3. What impacts will the proposed Project have on potential *historical resources*?
4. What avoidance and/or mitigation measures can be implemented to decrease the level of impact to any potential historical resources to a level of less than significant?

METHODS

Records Search

On August 16, 2019, DUKE Archaeologist Megan Wilson conducted a records search of the Project Area and surrounding area at the EIC at the University of California, Riverside. The EIC is part of the California Historical Resources Information System. The records search included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the Project area, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, Ms. Wilson examined the California State Historic Property Data File, which includes the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. DUKE CRM internal archives, historical maps and aerial imagery were also inspected for relevant background information.

Sacred Lands File Check and Native American Scoping

A Sacred Lands File search request was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by DUKE CRM on August 15, 2019 to ascertain the presence of known sacred sites within the boundaries and adjacent to the proposed Project area. On September 16, 2019, the NAHC indicated that the Project area is positive for Sacred Lands. The NAHC provided a list of 17 individuals representing 11 tribal organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the Project area. DUKE CRM contacted all 11 tribal organizations on October 3, 2019 via the U.S. Postal Service and via email where available. Requests for

information included a Project description, records search, and survey results, and location maps. The letters requested their input and sought to address any concerns related to the proposed Project.

Field Survey

The Phase I archaeological field survey of the Project area was conducted by Megan Wilson on September 6, 2019. A paleontological survey of the Project area was conducted concurrently by Benjamin Scherzer. A supplemental Phase I archaeological field survey was conducted by Edgar Alvarez on December 23, 2020.

The goal of the pedestrian survey was to identify previously recorded (should they exist) and unrecorded cultural resources including prehistoric and historic period archaeological resources within the Project area and 600 feet along SR-74, west of the Project boundaries as requested by Caltrans for the deceleration lane. Pedestrian survey transects were spaced 15 meters (m) apart. A Spectra Precision Mobilemapper 20 (GPS) unit and field map were used to locate the Project boundary, and to record the location of potential cultural resources. Photographs taken on a Fuji Finepix XP120 digital camera.

CEQA and CRHR Evaluation

The Project area and cultural resources therein were addressed in compliance with California state law for the proposed undertaking in accordance with the CEQA guidelines located at Title 14 California Code of Regulations §15064.5 and Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024, using the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR.

The CRHR is the state-maintained list of cultural resources found to be historically significant. The CRHR is maintained by the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Much like the NRHP from which it was modeled, the CRHR has four major criteria, at least one of which a cultural resource must meet to be eligible for inclusion on the list:

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

A historical resource that is considered eligible for the CRHR should also retain sufficient integrity to convey the significance of the historic resource. These include aspects of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, though not all aspects of integrity need be present. To determine which of these factors are most important depends on the property being evaluated and which particular CRHR criterion or criteria under which the resource is considered eligible for listing. The period of significance is the period of time in which significant events or themes occurred. Alterations and impacts may affect the overall integrity of the resource the period of significance and its eligibility for the CRHR.

Furthermore, CEQA requires the lead agency consider whether or not a project will significantly affect unique archaeological resources that may be ineligible for listing in the CRHR and to avoid these unique archaeological resources when possible or mitigate any effects to less than significant levels (PRC § 21083.2). As stated in CEQA, a unique archaeological resource means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that clearly demonstrates with a high probability that it meets, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC § 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(c)(4).) However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as a TCR (PRC § 21074(c); 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

In addition, whenever human remains are uncovered, the county coroner must be called to assess the remains (Section 15064.5[e] of the CEQA Guidelines). If the county coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, the NAHC must be contacted within 24 hours, and the provisions for treating or disposing of the remains and any associated grave goods as described in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines must be followed.

RESULTS

Records Search

There have been at least 27 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project area. Approximately 90 percent of the surrounding one-mile radius has been surveyed for cultural resources (Appendices B and C). Two previous cultural resources studies have included the Project area (Table 1); however, they did not actually conduct an archaeological pedestrian survey but were included in the study as part of the Caltrans project's Area of Potential Effects (Delu et al. 2014, Delu and Duff 2014). The records search did not identify previous cultural resources survey of the Project area.

Records from the EIC indicate that there are no previously recorded cultural resources mapped within the Project area. Of the 60 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the Project area there are seven (7) between 0-0.25 miles, 22 between 0.25-0.5 miles, and 31 between 0.5-1 miles. The resources include 32 prehistoric archaeological sites, one prehistoric isolate, three multicomponent sites, one historic district, nine historic archaeological sites, five historic isolates, and nine historic built environment resources (Table 2). One Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) has been documented within the Project area (Table 2; Delu and Duff 2014) and is discussed below. Based on records search findings, the Project area is assigned moderate sensitivity for the presence of cultural resources.

Table 1. Cultural Resource Studies within the Project Area.

Report No.	Author(s)	Title	Year
RI-09689	Antonina M. Delu, John J. Eddy, and Gabrielle Duff	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report Realign State Route 79 between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside, Riverside County, California, District 8-RIV-79-KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80), PN 0800000784/EA 08-49400	2014
RI-09690	Antonina Delu and Gabrielle Duff	First Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report Realign State Route 79 between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside, Riverside County, California, District 8RIV-79-KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80), PN 0800000784/EA 08-49400	2014

Thirty of the prehistoric archaeological sites within the one-mile radius include prehistoric bedrock milling features, and two are groundstone scatters which can be directly associated with plant food processing activities.

Traditional Cultural Property

A TCP is a property that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and by extension the CRHR, based on its associations with cultural practices, traditions, beliefs lifeways, arts, crafts, or social institutions of a living community. TCPs are rooted in a traditional community's history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. The cultural practices and beliefs that give a TCPs their significance are, in many cases, still observed. While the beliefs or practices associated with a TCP are of central importance, the TCP must be a physical property or place (USDOI, NPS 2012).

Table 2. Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project area.

Primary	Trinomial	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year	Direction	Distance
N/A	N/A	Traditional Cultural Property	<i>Ano póima</i> , and <i>Chéexayam Pum'Wáppivu</i>	Unknown	S; SW	0.25; 1.75
P-33-000405	CA-RIV-000405	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features, groundstone tools	1979	N	0.5-1
P-33-000407	CA-RIV-000407	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Groundstone scatter	1980	N	0.5-1
P-33-001050	CA-RIV-001050	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features, groundstone tools	1976	N	0.5-1
P-33-001069	CA-RIV-001069	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Groundstone, midden	1976	NW	0.5-1
P-33-002026	CA-RIV-002026	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features, groundstone tools	1980	NW	0.25-0.5
P-33-002182	CA-RIV-002182	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features	1981	W	0.25-0.5
P-33-002183	CA-RIV-002183	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features	1981	W	0.25-0.5
P-33-003687	CA-RIV-003687	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features	1989	NW	0.25-0.5
P-33-004339	CA-RIV-004339	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	1990	W	0.25-0.5
P-33-009632	CA-RIV-	Historic Archaeological site	Water catchment feature, “wildlife guzzler”: artificial water	2018	S	0.25-0.5
P-33-009633	CA-RIV-	Historic Archaeological site	14 rock piles and one rock alignment	2018	S	0.25-0.5
P-33-011490		Historic Archaeological site	Historic refuse scatter	2002	W	0.25-0.5
P-33-011491		Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2002	W	0.25-0.5
P-33-011492		Historic Isolate	“Solderdrop” can	2002	W	0.5-1
P-33-011493		Historic Isolate	Insulator fragments and glass shards	2002	W	0.25-0.5
P-33-011494		Historic Isolate	“Solderdrop” can	2002	W	0.25-0.5
P-33-012426	CA-RIV-007048	Multicomponent Site	Bedrock milling features and historic refuse deposits	1989	NW	0.25-0.5
P-33-012427	CA-RIV-007049	Multicomponent Site	Bedrock milling features, historic earthen channel	2001	NW	0-0.25
P-33-013155		Prehistoric Isolate	Two Piedra de Lumbre chert flakes	2001	SE	0.5-1
P-33-014813		Historic Isolate	Quartz flake tool	2005	SE	0.5-1
P-33-014814	CA-RIV-007885	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2005	SW	0.5-1
P-33-014816	CA-RIV-007887	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2005	SW	0.5-1
P-33-014817	CA-RIV-007888	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2005	S	0.5-1
P-33-014818	CA-RIV-007889	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Quartz mine/prospect and tailings	2005	S	0.5-1
P-33-014819	CA-RIV-007890	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Historic wildlife guzzler, quail	2005	S	0.5-1
P-33-014820	CA-RIV-007891	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features	2005	S	0.25-0.5
P-33-014821		Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Earthen check dam	2005	S	0.25-0.5
P-33-014822	CA-RIV-007892	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, groundstone	2005	S*Adjacen	0-0.25
P-33-014823		Historic Archaeological Site	Earthen check dam	2005	SW*Adjac	0-0.25

Primary	Trinomial	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year	Direction	Distance
P-33-014824	CA-RIV-007893	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2005	SW*Adjac	0-0.25
P-33-014825	CA-RIV-007894	Multicomponent Site	Bedrock milling features, quartz flake tool and historic	2005	SE	0.25-0.5
P-33-014826		Historic Archaeological Site	Two track dirt road	2005	S	0.25-0.5
P-33-014827	CA-RIV-007895	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2005	SE	0.25-0.5
P-33-014828	CA-RIV-007896	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features	2005	SE	0.25-0.5
P-33-014841	CA-RIV-007909	Historic Archaeological Site	Remains of a historic homestead, foundations, water	2005	NE	0.5-1
P-33-015660	CA-RIV-008158	Historic Archaeological Site	Remains of a historic homestead, foundations, water	2006	NE	0.5-1
P-33-015734	CA-RIV-008195	Historic Structure	Canal, "San Diego Aqueduct":1947-1959	2005	E	0.5-1
P-33-015737		Historic Structure	Single family property, Vernacular side-gabled style: 1930s	2006	SW	0.5-1
P-33-015740		Historic Structure	Barn and water tower, "Vanderlinden Barn": 1900?	2005	S*Adjacen	0-0.25
P-33-015744		Historic Structure	Single family property, unidentified style: 1944	2006	SE	0-0.25
P-33-015746		Historic Structure	Single family property, Ranch-style, and outbuilding: 1953	2006	W	0-0.25
P-33-015750		Historic Structure	Single family property, Ranch-style, "Bidono Property":	2005	E	0.25-0.5
P-33-015751		Historic District	Historic ranch complex: single family residence, garage,	2006	E	0.5-1
P-33-017257		Historic Structure	1-3 story commercial building, "Southwest trading Post":	2008	E	0.5-1
P-33-017631	CA-RIV-009134	Historic Archaeological Site	Water conveyance system, structural debris	2006	E	0.5-1
P-33-020620	CA-RIV-010522	Historic Archaeological Site	Road segment, wall, and fence/gate	2011	W	0.25-0.5
P-33-020656	CA-RIV-010563	Historic Structure	Road, "Truelson Road"	2011	W	0.25-0.5
P-33-020657	CA-RIV-010564	Historic Structure	Road, "Calvert Avenue"	2011	W	0.25-0.5
P-33-021099		Historic Isolate	Porcelain fragment, glass shard	2011	E	0.5-1
P-33-021504	CA-RIV-011292	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2013	SW	0.5-1
P-33-021505	CA-RIV-011293	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2013	SW	0.5-1
P-33-021506	CA-RIV-011294	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2013	SW	0.5-1
P-33-021507	CA-RIV-011295	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2013	SW	0.5-1
P-33-021508	CA-RIV-011296	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, crystal quartz projectile point	2013	SW	0.5-1
P-33-021509	CA-RIV-011297	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2013	SW	0.5-1
P-33-021510	CA-RIV-011298	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2013	SW	0.5-1
P-33-021512	CA-RIV-011300	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2013	SW	0.5-1
P-33-021513	CA-RIV-011301	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2013	SW	0.5-1
P-33-021747	CA-RIV-011304	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2013	SW	0.5-1
P-33-028184	CA-RIV-012712	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2018	SW	0.5-1

One TCP was mapped within the current Project area (Delu et al. 2014). However, the TCP was described as two prominent landmarks and the intersecting valley that relate to the events of the first people following creation according to Luiseño oral traditions. The two areas consist of *Ano pótoma*, located south of the Project area on the largest hill in the West Hemet Hills and *Chéexayam Pum Wáppinu* located further southeast on the east end of Double Butte. Both these named places are listed in the NAHC Sacred Lands File (Delu et al. 2014, NAHC 2019). Further clarification from the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians is recommended.

Native American Scoping

On September 16, 2019 the NAHC indicated that their search of the Sacred Lands File was positive for the Project location. The NAHC provided a list of 17 tribal contacts representing 11 tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources within the vicinity of the Project. DUKE CRM contacted all 11 tribes on October 3, 2019 via US Mail as well as email, scoping letters included Project descriptions and location maps. The letters requested their input and sought to address any concerns related to the proposed Project. Follow up attempts were conducted on October 10, 2019 via email and follow-up calls after 30 days for those not responding to email requests. Native American scoping efforts are summarized below and in Appendix D.

As of October 2019, DUKE CRM has received varied comments from thirteen groups or individuals as summarized below:

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians stated the Project is outside their reservation boundaries but within their Traditional Use Area. They requested a copy of the Cultural Resources Assessment Report.
- Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians stated they were unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project but requested that they should be contacted immediately in the event you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project.
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians deferred to tribes located geographically closer to the Project.
- Cahuilla Band of Indians received and reviewed the letter regarding the Project and stated that the Project outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary but within the Cahuilla traditional land use area and have an interest in this project. They stated that they do not have knowledge of any cultural resources within the project area and requested that they be notified of all updates with the project moving forward.
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians stated the Project location is within their Tribal Traditional Use Area, the Project is in proximity to known sites and was an area used in trade between tribes, is considered culturally sensitive to the people of Soboba, and identified multiple areas of potential impact and would discuss these impacts in consultation with the lead agency. They requested to be updated on the progress of the project and that a Native American monitor be present during project implementation.
- The Morongo Band of Mission Indians acknowledged the notification, and they have no additional comments to provide at this time but may provide other information to the lead agency during the AB 52 consultation process.
- The Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians stated that the project area is considered sensitive by the people of Soboba, as there are existing sites in the surrounding areas. Furthermore, the Soboba Band considers the project area part of a Traditional Cultural Landscape. An in-house database search identified multiple areas of potential impact. Specifics will be discussed in direct consultation with the lead agency. To ensure that Soboba's correspondence and concerns are reflected in the Phase I documentation for said project, the tribe requested that the attached letter be forwarded to the lead agency and summarized in Phase I final report. The Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians deferred to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians.

Field Survey

The Phase I archaeological field survey of the Project area was conducted by Ms. Wilson on September 6, 2019. Concurrently a paleontological survey of the Project area was conducted by Benjamin Scherzer and is reported separately. A supplemental Phase I archaeological field survey was conducted by Edgar Alvarez on

December 23, 2020. The supplemental survey required 600 feet west of the Project area, along SR-74 and within the right of way, for the placement of a deceleration lane as requested by Caltrans (see Figures 2 & 3).

During the archaeological survey, pedestrian transects were no greater than 15 m apart and 100 percent of the Project area was intensively surveyed. Visible sediments were located around the perimeter of the Project area along dirt roads, in random unvegetated pockets, along animal trails that crisscrossed the Project, and next to the base of granite outcrops. Sediments were poorly sorted, coarse silty sands (Figure 8). Thick patches of invasive grasses and weeds (particularly Russian thistle), punctuated by native sages and California buckwheat dominated the northern half of the Project area (Figure 9). Vegetation within the Project area was dominated by California buckwheat and punctuated by non-native pepper trees. Some areas were impenetrable due to thick, dry, chest high weeds. Consequently, surface visibility was very poor, averaging between 10 and 20 percent.

Two areas where historic resources were present were the focus of survey: the area of the prior historic structure in the northwest corner of the Project area (C-0305-02) and the quarry (C-0305-01) which dominates the southern two-thirds of the Project area. A stand of non-native ornamental acacia trees was present in the northwest corner of the Project area in the location of the former historic structure (C-0305-02; Figure 10). No other evidence of the historic structure was identified.

The southern two-thirds of the Project was extremely uneven terrain due to large outcrops and pits created by former quarrying activities as well as associated tailing piles (Figure 11). A small strip of cottonwood trees was located in the center of the Project area, trending southwest to northeast near the northern extent of the quarry.

During the supplemental archeological survey, pedestrian transects were 15 m apart and 100 percent of the deceleration lane was intensively surveyed. Sediment in the storm drain just south of SR-74 was imported sand and heavily disturbed by modern refuse and roadkill (Figures 12 and 13). South of the storm drain is a berm, most likely created when the storm drain was constructed. The berm and rest of the right-of-way contained native sediment of poorly sorted, light brown, coarse, silty sands. Small patches of dried weeds were scattered throughout this segment.



Figure 8. Sediments from northeast portion of Project area.



Figure 9. North-center of Project area, view south.



Figure 10. Northwest portion of Project area, view west toward former structure.



Figure 11. Southeast portion of Project area, view north.



Figure 12. Deceleration lane within centerline of Hwy 74 and right of way west of Project area, view west.



Figure 13. Deceleration lane within SR-74 west of the Project area, view east.

Evaluation of the Quarry Site (C-0305-01) and Historic Site Complex (C-0305-02)

Historical research and the current pedestrian survey identified the remains of an historic era quarry occupying the southern two-thirds of the Project area (Figure 14). This resource, designated with temporary site number C-0305-01, represents the major focus of land use during the period 1938 to 2007, and perhaps earlier. Research failed to reveal the exact nature of quarry activities, i.e., who was responsible for the quarry, the specific materials excavated and where the removed materials were used.

Cultural resource C-0305-01, does not appear to be eligible for the CRHR under any criteria, either individually, or as part of a historic district. The subject property retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, location, and association. In applying the CRHR criteria, under CRHR Criterion 1, the subject property does not appear to be associated with an event or events of significance in the history of Hemet, nor Riverside County. Under CRHR Criterion 2, the property does not appear to be associated with a person or persons of significance in the history of Hemet, nor Riverside County. Under CRHR Criterion C, the site has integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, association, setting, and feeling. However, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of



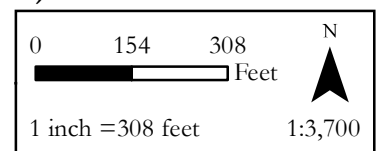
Figure 14 - Cultural resource site C-0305-01 on the 1953 Winchester 7.5' (photo-revised 1979)

Hemet 30, C-0305



- Project Area
- C-0305-01

- Processing Area
- Graded Area
- Access Road
- Push Pile
- Tree



construction that would make it eligible under Criterion 3. The structure and history of the resource is typical of hard rock quarries. The site has limited potential for revealing additional data that would contribute to the interpretation of the archaeological record (Criterion 4).

Cultural resource C-0305-02, does not appear to be eligible for the CRHR under any criteria, either individually, or as part of a historic district. The subject property lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling setting, while retaining integrity of location, and association. In applying the CRHR criteria, under CRHR Criterion 1, the subject property does not appear to be associated with an event or events of significance in the history of Hemet, nor Riverside County. Under CRHR Criterion 2, the property does not appear to be associated with a person or persons of significance in the history of Hemet, nor Riverside County. Under CRHR Criterion C, the site lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. In addition, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction that would make it eligible under Criterion 3. The structure and history of the resource is typical of rural structural complexes. The site has limited potential for revealing additional data that would contribute to the interpretation of the archaeological record (Criterion 4).

In conclusion, cultural resources C-0305-01 and C-0305-02 are recommended not eligible for the CRHR under any of the aforementioned criteria. See Appendix E for the DPR 523 site record.

Surface and Subsurface Site Sensitivity Review

The presence of numerous prehistoric resources within the one mile search radius coupled with the nearby presence of a Luiseño TCP indicates a high degree of cultural resource sensitivity. In addition, the Project has Holocene age alluvial soils of the Greenfield Series in the northern portion of the Project. When sites are located on the surface of these soils, the sensitivity for buried deposits is high as cultural deposits can become buried due to the movement of sediment during the Holocene period (Onken 2001).

However, cultural resource sensitivity of the Project area is reduced due to disturbance related to historic quarry activity and agricultural use. These activities greatly reduce the likelihood of encountering intact cultural deposits. Therefore, the Project area has a moderate potential for intact surficial or buried prehistoric cultural resources.

There is also moderate potential for the presence of historic-era resources that were obscured by the dense vegetation and concomitant visibility constraints. These resources would likely reflect the historical farmstead located in the northwest corner of the Project, the agricultural or the quarry activities within the Project area. Historic-era refuse dump sites dot the rural landscapes of southern California and may be encountered during ground disturbances.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

This section addresses the Project's potential to impact cultural resources. Impacts to cultural resources are direct (e.g., destruction or demolition of a resource) or indirect (e.g., visual, audible, or cumulative changes to the setting). Under CEQA, cultural resources are evaluated for significance and eligibility for the CRHR. If a resource is considered eligible for the CRHR, it is considered a historical resource under CEQA. For the purposes of CEQA, impacts are only considered potentially significant for historical resources, i.e., those eligible for listing on the CRHR.

A literature search and maps on file with the EIC indicate the Project area is within the boundary of a Native American TCP (Delu and Duff 2014). However, the description in the same volume indicates the TCP does not encompass the Project area. Responses to request for consultation did not reference the TCP but did state that the Project Area was within the tribe's traditional cultural use areas. Further clarification from the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians is recommended.

The current study identified two cultural resources within the 29-acre Project area, the quarry site (C-0305-01) and the previous location of a rural structural complex now represented by ornamental trees (C-0305-02).

Evaluation has determined that the sites are not eligible for the CRHR, nor does it represent an important cultural resources for the purposes of CEQA.

The southern half of the proposed Project is highly disturbed on the surface due to historic-era quarry activity and has low potential for buried cultural deposits (Onken 2001). Holocene age soils within the northern half have high potential for buried cultural deposits. Taken in conjunction with the high density of surficial archaeological sites within the San Jacinto Valley, the Project area would be considered highly sensitive for surficial and/or buried prehistoric cultural resources.

However, the entire Project area has been extensively disturbed due to historic and recent quarrying and agricultural activities, decreasing the likelihood of encountering intact prehistoric cultural deposits within the Holocene alluvial soils in the northern portion of the Project area. As a result, the Project area has moderate sensitivity for intact prehistoric resources.

The probability of encountering historic-era archaeological resources, such as historic foundations and refuse deposits, is moderate with moderate potential to impact cultural resources. This is due to the long historic land use of the Project area, the former presence of a historic structure along the western boundary of the Project area and limited visibility during survey.

Due to the moderate potential to impact previously unidentified cultural resources, DUKE CRM recommends archaeological monitoring during ground disturbances related to the Project.

Archaeological Monitoring

An archaeological monitor shall be present to observe ground disturbance in native soils with the potential to contain archaeological deposits. The monitor shall work under the direct supervision of a Riverside County qualified (listed) archaeologist.

1. The qualified archaeologist shall be on-site at the pre-construction meeting to discuss monitoring protocols.
2. The archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during excavation within soils that have the potential to contain archaeological resources. If, after excavation begins, the qualified archaeologist determines that the sediments are not likely to produce archaeological resources, monitoring efforts shall be reduced or curtailed with concurrence from the County.
3. The monitor shall be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect grading efforts if archaeological resources are discovered.
4. In the event of an archaeological discovery the monitor shall flag the area and notify the construction crew immediately. No further disturbance within 50 ft. of the discovery area shall occur until the qualified archaeologist has cleared the area. If the discovery is prehistoric in nature, local Native Americans shall be consulted.
5. In consultation with the qualified archaeologist the monitor shall quickly assess the nature and significance of the find. If the discovery is not significant it shall be quickly mapped, documented, removed and the area cleared. If the discovery is prehistoric in nature, local Native Americans shall be consulted.
6. If the discovery is potentially significant the qualified archaeologist shall notify the applicant and the County immediately. If the discovery is prehistoric in nature, local Native Americans shall be consulted.
7. In consultation with the applicant and the County, the qualified archaeologist shall develop a plan of mitigation which will likely include salvage excavation, laboratory analysis and processing, research, curation of the find in a local museum or repository, and preparation of a report summarizing the find. If the discovery is prehistoric in nature, local Native Americans shall be consulted.

DUKE CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours, which will determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. In addition, according to the California Health and Safety Code, a cemetery is place where six or more human bodies are buried (Section 8100), and unauthorized disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052).

If the proposed Project changes additional efforts may be necessary.

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.

DATE: 11/9/21

SIGNED: 

COUNTY REGISTRATION #: 151

PRINTED NAME: Curt Duke

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USDOI, USGS (United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey)

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Appendix A

Resumes

Brian Glenn

Principal Investigator/Archaeologist



Professional Experience: 30 Years

Expertise

Cultural Resources Management
California Prehistory
Section 106 & CEQA Compliance
Native American Consultation
Database (Collections) Management

Education

UCLA, M.A. Anthropology, 1991
UC, Santa Barbara, B.A., Anthropology, 1986
UC, Santa Barbara, B.A., Geography, 1986
San Diego Mesa College, Certificate, GIS, 2010

Professional Registrations

RPA, No. 989903

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
San Diego County Archaeological Society
President, 1999

Summary of Qualifications

Mr. Glenn has worked on hundreds of cultural resources management projects over his 30 year career. This includes projects throughout California in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). He is listed on the RPA and meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for Principal Investigator. His recent experience includes cultural resources surveys and studies for clients such as the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Metropolitan Transit Authority, and La Plaza Foundation. His responsibilities have included the preparation of technical reports (assessment, evaluation, and mitigation), cultural resources management plans and EIS/EIR sections, as well as archaeological monitoring. He has training and significant experience in lithic, faunal, typological and spatial analyses, as well as obsidian source and hydration studies. He has identified, evaluated, and investigated historic era resources from a 1792 Spanish gun emplacement on Ballast Point overlook San Diego Bay to late 19th to mid-20th century household and commercial deposits. Mr. Glenn received B.A. degrees in Geography and Anthropology from UC, Santa Barbara and an M.A. in Archaeology from UCLA. During his graduate work at UCLA, he was acting coordinator of the SCCIC (CHRIS).

Selected Project Experience

Pacific Coast Highway Signal Systems Improvements
Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
Makayla 2 Mine Expansion Project
Springbrook Estates Cultural/Paleo Monitoring Project
VEN-01 Pedestrian Hybrid Signal Project
Indian Wells General Plan Update Cultural Section
James A. Musick Facility Jail Expansion Project
SR-126 Temporary Traffic Signal System Project
Apple Valley Mobile Homes Assessment Project
8750 Desert Shadows Joshua Tree Assessment Project
Mokelumne Aqueducts Delta Tunnel Project
Mojave Gunner Range
Phillip 66 Line 200 Replacement Project
Union Pacific Railroad, County of Yuba, CA
Union Pacific Railroad, County of Yuba, CA
UPRR, Nine CA Counties
TLRR Transmission Line Remediation Project
Falcon Ridge Substation Project, SCE
Phillips 66 Line 300 Replacement Project
Line 200 Anomaly Investigation Project, Phillips 66
Catalina Island Two Harbors Facilities Renovation Project
Mojave Gunner Range

Curt Duke

President/Principal Archaeologist



Expertise

Cultural Resources Management
California Prehistory
Section 106 Compliance
CEQA Compliance
Native American Consultation

Education

CSU, Fullerton, M.A., Anth, 2006
SDSU, Grad Studies, Anth, 1996-97
UC Santa Cruz, B.A., Anth, 1994

Professional Registrations

RPA, No. 15969
County of Riverside (No. 151)
County of Orange

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society
Assoc. of Environmental Professionals
Building Industry Association

Professional Experience

President/Principal Archaeologist, DUKE CRM, March 2011 to present
Archaeologist/Principal, LSA Associates, 1997-2011
Archaeological/Paleontological Technician, Various Companies, 1995-97
Archaeological Technician/Teachers Assistant, Cabrillo College, 1994
Anthropological Laboratory Technician, UC Santa Cruz, 1994

Selected Project Experience

Sweeny Road, Lompoc, 2018
Vantage Point Church, Eastvale, 2016 and 2018
Murrieta's Hospitality Commons, Murrieta, 2017-Present
VA West Los Angeles Campus Master Plan, 2017-Present
Avenue S-8 and 40th St. E. Roundabout, Palmdale, 2017-18
SR-110 Improvements, Los Angeles, 2017
Diamond Valley Estates Specific Plan, Hemet, 2017
VA West Los Angeles Campus Hospital Replacement, 2016-Present
Shoemaker Bridge Replacement, Long Beach, 2016-Present
Spruce Goose Hangar, Playa Vista, 2016
Rice Avenue at 5th Street Grade Separation, Oxnard, 2015-Present
Vila Borba, Chino Hills, 2013-Present
Skyridge Residential, Mission Viejo, 2011-Present
Baker Water Treatment Plant, Lake Forest, 2014-2015
VA Clinic, Loma Linda, 2014-Present
Evanston Inn, Pasadena, 2014-2016
Petersen Ranch, Leona Valley, 2013-2014
California Street/Highway 101, Ventura, 2014-Present
6th Street Bridge Replacement, Los Angeles, 2013-Present
I-15/I-215 IC Project, Devore, 2008-10
Colton Crossing Rail-to-Rail Grade Separation, 2008-11
City of LA DPW BOE, On-Call, Cultural/Paleo Services, 2008-11
Mid County Parkway, Riverside County, 2014-10
McSweeney Farms Specific Plan, Hemet, 2004-08
Mesquite Regional Landfill, Coachella Valley, 2006-08
Hacienda at Fairview Valley Specific Plan, Apple Valley 2007-08
Majestic Hills Specific Plan, Hesperia, 2006-07
Chuckwalla Solar I Project, Desert Center, 2007-08
Needles Highway Improvement Project, 2004-06
Superstition Solar I Project, Salton Sea, Imperial County, 2008
Muddy Canyon Archaeological Project, Newport Beach, 1997-2001
Temecula 32, Archaeological Phase II Testing, 2007
Mammoth Lakes Parks/Rec and Trail System Master Plan, 2010
24th Street Improvements, City of Bakersfield, 2008-11
California Valley Solar Ranch, San Luis Obispo County, 2009-10
Delano-Alpaugh Water Pipeline, Kern/Tulare Counties, 2006-09
I-15/SR-79 IC Project, Temecula, 2006-10
Westlake Historic Resources Survey, Los Angeles, 2008-09
CETAP, western Riverside County, 1999-2001
Los Coches Creek Elementary School, near Alpine, 2003-06
Oak Valley Specific Plan 1 Amendment, Beaumont, 2004
Fort Irwin, National Training Center, 1999
San Nicolas Island, Naval Base Ventura County, CA, 1997
Cell Sites, ~3,000 projects in CA and in NV, AZ, IL, WI, 1997-2018

Megan Patricia Wilson

Archaeologist/GIS Analyst



Expertise

Cultural Resources Management
California Archaeology and History
Geographical Information Systems
Trimble, Pathfinder, TerraSync, GPS
Software
Section 106, NEPA, and CEQA
Compliance
Native American Consultation

Education

CSU, Fullerton, M.A., Anthropology, 2014
UCLA B.A., Anthropology, 2006

Professional Registrations

RPA, No. 30984245

Certifications

GIS Certification, CSU, Fullerton, 2013

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
Orange County Historical Society

Professional Experience

Archaeologist and GIS Analyst, Duke CRM, 2019-Present
Archaeologist and GIS Manager, Cogstone RMI, 2014-2019
Assistant Archaeology Curator, John D. Cooper Center, 2012-2014
Lab Assistant, California State University, Fullerton Archaeology
Lab, 2011-2012
Archaeological Field Technician, The Keith Companies, 2003

Selected Project Experience

Reid-Baldwin Adobe, Arcadia, 2019 – Present
San Jacinto GP & Update, San Jacinto, 2019 - Present
PCH Signal Improvements, Malibu, 2019 - Present
Ocean Place (Tract 17425), Seal Beach, 2019 - Present
Atlanta Avenue Widening, Huntington Beach, 2019 – Present
SR 57-60 IC and Golf Course, Diamond Bar, 2019 - Present
Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway), Metro/FTA, Los
Angeles, 2019
Brea 265 Specific Plan, City of Brea, 2019
Ontario International Airport Evaluation, City of Ontario, 2019
Irvine General Plan, Update, 2019
Lake Forest General Plan Update, City of Lake Forest, 2018
I-5/Venta Spur Trail Bicycle and Pedestrian Bridge, City of Irvine,
2018
Newport Crossing Development, Newport Beach, 2018
La Verne General Plan Update, City of Laverne, 2018
I-605 Katella Interchange Improvements Project, 2018
SR 57 Widening Project-Orangewood to Katella, Caltrans District
12, 2018
Harriet M. Weidner Regional Park, City of Huntington Beach, 2017
Park Place Extension and Grade Separation EIR EA, Caltrans
District 7, El Segundo, , 2017
Accelerated Charter Elementary School, Los Angeles Unified
School District, Los Angeles, 2017
Del Sur Solar EIR, Lancaster, 2016
Little Corona Infiltration/Buck Gully, Newport Coast Watershed
Management Plan, Newport Beach, 2016
Longboat Solar Photovoltaic, EDF Renewable Energy, Barstow and
Lenwood, 2016
I-5 Jeffrey Open Space Trail (JOST) Segments 1 & 2, Irvine, City of
Irvine/Caltrans District 12, 2015
Sweany Pipeline, Phase II, Laguna Beach County Water District,
Crystal Cove State Park, 2014
Little Tujunga Canyon Road Project, Angeles National Forest, 2015
Lopez and Agua Dulce Canyons Restoration Due Diligence,
Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, Angeles
National Forest, 2014

Benjamin Scherzer

Paleontologist



Expertise

Paleontological Resources Management
Fossil excavation
Fossil preparation
Stratigraphy
Natural gas mudlogging
Directional drilling

Education

M.S., Earth Science, 2008, MSU, Bozeman, MT
B.A., Geology/Math, 2002, Earlham College, IN

Professional Registrations

Paleontologist, County of Orange
Paleontologist, County of Riverside

Professional Memberships

Society of Vertebrate Paleontology
Geological Society of America
Society for Sedimentary Geology
American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Pacific Section
South Coast Geological Society
Western Association of Vertebrate Paleontologists

Publications and Professional Papers

Scherzer, B. 2017. A possible physeteroid (cetacea: odontoceti) from the Yorba member of the Puente Formation, Orange County, California.

Scherzer, B. 2016. An archaic baleen whale (Cetacea: Mysticeti) from the Vaqueros Formation, and other fossil material from the Skyridge Project, Orange County, California.

Scherzer, B. 2015. Miocene teleost fish from Chino Hills: preliminary results from the Vila Borba Project, San Bernardino County, California.

Professional Experience

Paleontologist, DUKE CRM, February 2014-present
Paleontologist, VCS Environmental, 2020-present
Paleontologist, Rincon Consultants, 2020-present
Paleontologist, Red Tail Environmental, 2020-present
Paleontologist, L&L Environmental, 2017-2018
Stratigrapher, Archeological Resource Management Corp., 2015-2018
Paleontological Specialist II, SD Natural History Museum, 2013-2018
Paleontological Specialist II, SWCA (Pasadena), 2012-2015
Paleontologist, SWCA (Vernal, UT), 2011-2012
Fossil Preparator, Carter County Museum, 2010-2011
Physical Science Technician, Badlands National Park, 2010
Mudlogger/Geologist, Pason Systems USA, 2006-2009
Paleontological Field Assistant, ARCADIS US, 2006-2007

Selected Project Experience

210 Mixed Flow Lane Addition, Highlands, 2020-present
Reid-Baldwin Adobe, Arcadia, 2019-present
San Jacinto GP & Update, San Jacinto, 2019-present
I-5 Widening, Aliso Viejo, 2018-2020
Sweeny Rd, Lompoc, 2018-2020
Atlanta Avenue Widening, Huntington Beach, 2018-present
Ocean Place, Seal Beach, 2018-present
Lake Forest Civic Center, Lake Forest, 2018-present
Vanderham Monitoring, Jurupa Valley, 2017-2018
Gold Flora Farms, Desert Hot Springs, 2017-2019
I-5 HOV Truck Lanes, Santa Clarita, 2017-2018
Brasada Homes, San Dimas, 2017-2018
Indus Light Industrial Building, Chino Hills, 2017-2018
Murrieta's Hospitality Commons, Murrieta, 2017-2019
6th Street Viaduct, Los Angeles, 2017-present
I-15 TEL, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, 2017
Lewis Street, Anaheim, 2017
The Crossings, Chino Hills, 2016-2017
Reata Glen, Mission Viejo, 2016-2018
Greenville-Banning Channel, Costa Mesa, 2016
Diamond Valley, Hemet, 2017
Marywood Residential, Orange, 2016-2017
Rancho Mission Viejo, Mission Viejo, 2015-2018
Santa Margarita Water District Tesoro Reservoirs, Mission Viejo, 2015
Evanston Inn, Pasadena, 2015
Sycamore to Peñasquitos 230 kV Transmission Line, San Diego, 2015
Lakeside Temescal Valley, Temescal Valley, 2015-2020
Vila Borba, Chino Hills, CA, 2013-present
RP-Outfall Relocation, Ontario, 2014
Serrano Ridge, Temescal Valley, 2014
Lago Los Serranos, Chino Hills, 2014
Baker WTP, Lake Forest, 2014
Skyridge Residential, Mission Viejo, 2014-present
Pacific Highlands, San Diego, 2014
Sol y Mar, Ranchos Palos Verdes, 2013-2014
Mojave Solar Power, Hinkley, 2013
Genesis Solar Energy, Blythe, 2012-13

Appendix B

Record Search Results (non-confidential portion)

Confidential Appendix:
Not for Public Review

Appendix C

Record Search Results (confidential portion)

Confidential Appendix:
Not for Public Review

Appendix D

Native American Scoping Results

Confidential Appendix:
Not for Public Review