

# Riverside Views Project

Draft  
Cultural Resources  
Phase I Inventory and Phase II Testing/Evaluation  
for  
Assessor's Parcel Number 461-170-001

General Plan Amendment No. 190016  
Change of Zone No. 190046  
Tentative Tract No. 37620

February 2021 | WIT-01

*Prepared for:*  
**County of Riverside, Planning Department**  
4080 Lemon Street,  
Riverside, CA 92502

*Prepared on Behalf of:*  
**Walton California, LLC**  
14614 North Kierland Boulevard, Suite 120  
Scottsdale, AZ 85254



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*Prepared by:*  
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February 2021 | WIT-01  
Township 5 South, Range 2 West, Section 31; Romoland 7.5' Quadrangle

## National Archaeological Database Information

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Firm: HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

Client/Project: Walton California, LLC / Riverside Views Project

Submitted to: County of Riverside Planning Department, 4080 Lemon Street, Riverside, CA 92502

Report Date: February 2021

Report Title: Cultural Resources Phase I Inventory and Phase II Testing/Evaluation for the Riverside Views Project, Riverside County, California

Type of Study: Intensive pedestrian survey and cultural resource assessment

New Sites: P-33-028993 (CA-RIV-12955), P-33-028994 (CA-RIV-12956), P-33-028995, P-33-028996 (CA-RIV-12957), P-33-028997 (CA-RIV-12958), P-33-028998 (CA-RIV-12959), P-33-028999 (CA-RIV-12960), P-33-029000 (CA-RIV-12961), P-33-029001 (CA-RIV-12962), P-33-029002 (CA-RIV-12963)

Updated Sites: P-33-003986 (CA-RIV-3986), P-33-003987 (CA-RIV-3987), P-33-003988 (CA-RIV-3988), P-33-003989 (CA-RIV-3989), P-33-003993/P-33-012525 (CA-RIV-3993/CA-RIV-7124), P-33-003994 (CA-RIV-3994), P-33-003995 (CA-RIV-3995), P-33-014370

USGS Quad: Romoland 7.5' Quadrangle

Acreage: Approximately 79.2 acres

Key Words: Riverside County; Township 5 South, Range 2 West; Menifee Valley; inland; Phase I; positive archaeological survey; bedrock milling features, rock shelter, rock alignments, flaked stone (debitage), ground stone (manos and metates); archaeological district; historic farming residence.

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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|       |                                                    |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------|
| AB    | Assembly Bill                                      |
| AMSL  | above mean sea level                               |
| APN   | Assessor's Parcel Number                           |
| BLM   | Bureau of Land Management                          |
| BP    | before present                                     |
| CCR   | California Code of Regulations                     |
| CEQA  | California Environmental Quality Act               |
| CHRIS | California Historical Resources Information System |
| cm    | centimeter                                         |
| CRHR  | California Register of Historical Resources        |
| CRMP  | Cultural Resource Monitoring Program               |
| DPR   | Department of Parks and Recreation                 |
| EIC   | Eastern Information Center                         |
| GLO   | General Land Office                                |
| HELIX | Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.                 |
| NAHC  | Native American Heritage Commission                |
| NRHP  | National Register of Historic Places               |
| OHP   | Office of Historic Preservation                    |
| PRC   | Public Resources Code                              |
| SHPO  | State Historic Preservation Officer                |
| SLF   | Sacred Lands File                                  |
| TCP   | Traditional Cultural Properties                    |
| TCR   | Tribal Cultural Resources                          |
| USGS  | U.S. Geological Survey                             |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by Walton California, LLC to provide cultural resources services for the Riverside Views Project (project) located in unincorporated Riverside County, California. The project is a proposed residential development project within an approximately 79.2-acre parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 461-170-001). A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, pedestrian survey, and archaeological testing was conducted for the project site. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside (County) Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work.

The records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) indicated that 35 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project area, one of which included the project parcel. The records search results also indicated that a total of 66 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project area, including seven archaeological sites and one archaeological district recorded within the project area. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a Sacred Lands File search and list of tribal contacts. The Sacred Lands File search was completed with negative results for the project site, but the NAHC noted that the area is sensitive for cultural resources.

A field survey was conducted by HELIX archaeologists and Luiseño Native American monitors from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians (Pechanga) in April 2019. The previously recorded sites were all reidentified and updated during the field survey. In addition, 10 archaeological sites were newly recorded within the project parcel during the field survey, for a total of 17 archaeological sites within the project area. Of the 17 archaeological sites located in the project parcel, three are historic, two are multi-component, and 12 are prehistoric. The archaeological district (P-33-14370) that encompasses the project area is an informal district covering two ridge systems.

Eleven of the resources are situated outside of the proposed project grading footprint, including one of the historic resources, CA-RIV-3989, multi-component site CA-RIV-3987, and prehistoric sites CA-RIV-3993/CA-RIV-7124, CA-RIV-3995, CA-RIV-12957, CA-RIV-12958, CA-RIV-12959, CA-RIV-12960, CA-RIV-12961, CA-RIV-12962, and CA-RIV-12963; these 11 resources would not be impacted by the proposed project. Per the County Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work, significance can be assumed in situations where avoidance and preservation of the resources are ensured. As such, it is recommended that these resources be included in an open space/conservation easement with deed restrictions placed to ensure that no ground-disturbing activity will be permitted within or around these sites.

Six of the resources are situated within the proposed project grading footprint for the proposed project and may be subject to direct impacts. Two of the historic-period sites, CA-RIV-3986 and P-33-028995, and the historic component of site CA-RIV-3988, are recommended as not significant based on the results this Phase I study.

Prehistoric sites CA-RIV-3994, CA-RIV-12955, and CA-RIV-12956, and the prehistoric component of site CA-RIV-3988, are located within the proposed project grading footprint and have not been previously evaluated for significance. While avoidance through project redesign is recommended as the preferred treatment for these four archaeological resources, project redesign and avoidance of these sites may be

infeasible. Therefore, a Phase II testing program involving subsurface excavations was developed to identify the horizontal and vertical extent of any subsurface deposits and to assess the CEQA significance of the resources.

A work plan for a Phase II testing program to assess the CEQA significance of the prehistoric component of site CA-RIV-3988, and prehistoric sites CA-RIV-3994, CA-RIV-12955, and CA-RIV-12956 was prepared and submitted to the County for approval (Wilson 2020). The testing program was conducted from October 12 to 16, 2020 and included the recordation and mapping of site features, intensive surface survey in the site areas, and the excavation of archaeological shovel test pits and auger holes. Results from the Phase II program were negative for the presence of subsurface cultural deposits at the sites. These results indicated that the sites did not represent resources eligible for inclusion on the CRHR, under criteria specified in CEQA (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15064.5[a][1]). Consequently, the proposed project development construction activities at these sites will not cause impacts to significant historical resources.

The project has been redesigned to avoid impacts to cultural resources to the extent feasible; as such, one of the bedrock milling features at CA-RIV-3994 (Feature 1) and the feature at CA-RIV-12956 are no longer within the grading footprint and the milling features will be preserved in place. Mitigation measures have been designed to ensure avoidance of the resources situated outside of the proposed project grading footprint; provide for relocation of bedrock milling features at CA-RIV-3994 (Features 2 and 3) and CA-RIV-3988 (Feature 1); provide for the protection of the bedrock milling features at CA-RIV-12955; and minimize impacts if unanticipated finds are encountered during construction. In addition, temporary construction fencing will be required for the protection of cultural site(s) CA-RIV-3987, CA-RIV-3994 Feature 1, CA-RIV-12956, and CA-RIV-12959 during any grading activities. These measures, as described in this report, have been made conditions to the project.

Should the project limits change to incorporate new areas of proposed disturbance, including any off-site areas, archaeological survey of these areas will be required.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by Walton California, LLC to provide cultural resources services for the Riverside Views Project (project) located in unincorporated Riverside County, California. The project is a proposed residential development situated within an approximately 79.2-acre parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 461-170-001). A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, a pedestrian survey, and archaeological testing was conducted for the project site. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside (County) Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work.

### 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project is located in the western portion of Riverside County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project site is situated on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Romoland quadrangle map in Section 31, Township 5 South, Range 2 West (Figure 2, *Project Vicinity [USGS Topography]*). The project parcel is located at the northeast corner of Briggs Road and Old Newport Road (Figure 3, *Project Vicinity [Aerial Photograph]*). The project site is surrounded by a mixture of agricultural and residential uses to the west, an egg ranch to the south, and open space to the north and east.

The proposed project is a residential development consisting of 101 single-family residential homes on 22.7 acres, recreation uses on 1.2 acres, open space uses on 53.9 acres, and a water quality detention basin on 1.4 acres (Figure 4, *Site Plan*). Per the County, the project would also be conditioned to provide offsite improvements to Briggs Road along the frontage of the proposed development (outside of the property) and a secondary access route (outside the property) to the project site by extending Briggs Road north to Domenigoni Parkway. The Briggs Road improvements include but are not limited to undergrounding a man-made swale currently east of Briggs Road and installing new curb, sidewalks, and gutters, between Old Newport Road and approximately 330 feet north of Angler Lane. The secondary access would extend north from the limits of the Briggs Road improvements and would consist of a 32-foot wide road located within the planned future build-out alignment of Briggs Road. The environmental processes for the Briggs Road improvements and the ultimate build-out of Briggs Road will be conducted under the entitlements for TM 37671; thus, such off-site efforts are not included in the proposed project analysis herein.

### 1.2 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA served as principal investigator and is the co- author of this technical report. Ms. Wilson meets the qualifications of the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for archaeology and is a Riverside County Approved Cultural Resources Consultant. Theodore Cooley, M.A., RPA is report co-author. Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A, RPA provided senior technical review. Julie Roy, B.A. led the Phase I field survey and Phase II testing program and served as report contributor. Augustine Ortiz and George Vargas, representing the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians (Pechanga), participated in the pedestrian field survey, and Mr. Ortiz participated in the testing fieldwork. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix B.

## **1.3 NATURAL SETTING**

### **1.3.1 Topographic Description**

The project area is located in western Riverside County in the Menifee Valley area. The project parcel lies approximately 4 miles west Diamond Valley Lake, and 7 miles east of Canyon Lake and the San Jacinto River. The project is located at the western edge of two neighboring ridge systems situated south of Salt Creek, a significant tributary of the San Jacinto River.

Within the project site, elevation ranges from about 1,460 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) within the flat alluvial and colluvial fan deposits in the southwestern area of the project parcel to approximately 1,760 feet AMSL in the steep rocky knolls and ridges throughout the remainder of the project area.

### **1.3.2 Vegetation and Present Land Use**

The majority of the project property contains natural, sometimes steep, rocky hill terrain, with alluvial and colluvial fan deposits in the western area of the property. Portions of this latter area have recently been tilled (disked) and have also been tilled in the past, possibly for agricultural purposes. While the rocky hill areas currently contain mostly non-native grassland and weeds with intermittent areas of sage scrub vegetation, it seems probable that, prehistorically, sage scrub vegetation predominated, with intermittent areas of native grassland. It also seems likely that in the alluvial fan area of the property, prior to tilling in historic and modern times, the vegetation also contained a mixture of native grassland and sage scrub vegetation. Plants of these native vegetation communities and possibly other native vegetation supported by the soils on-site would have been used by the Luiseño people for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial and other uses (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908). Many of the animal species found in these communities would have been used by native populations as well.

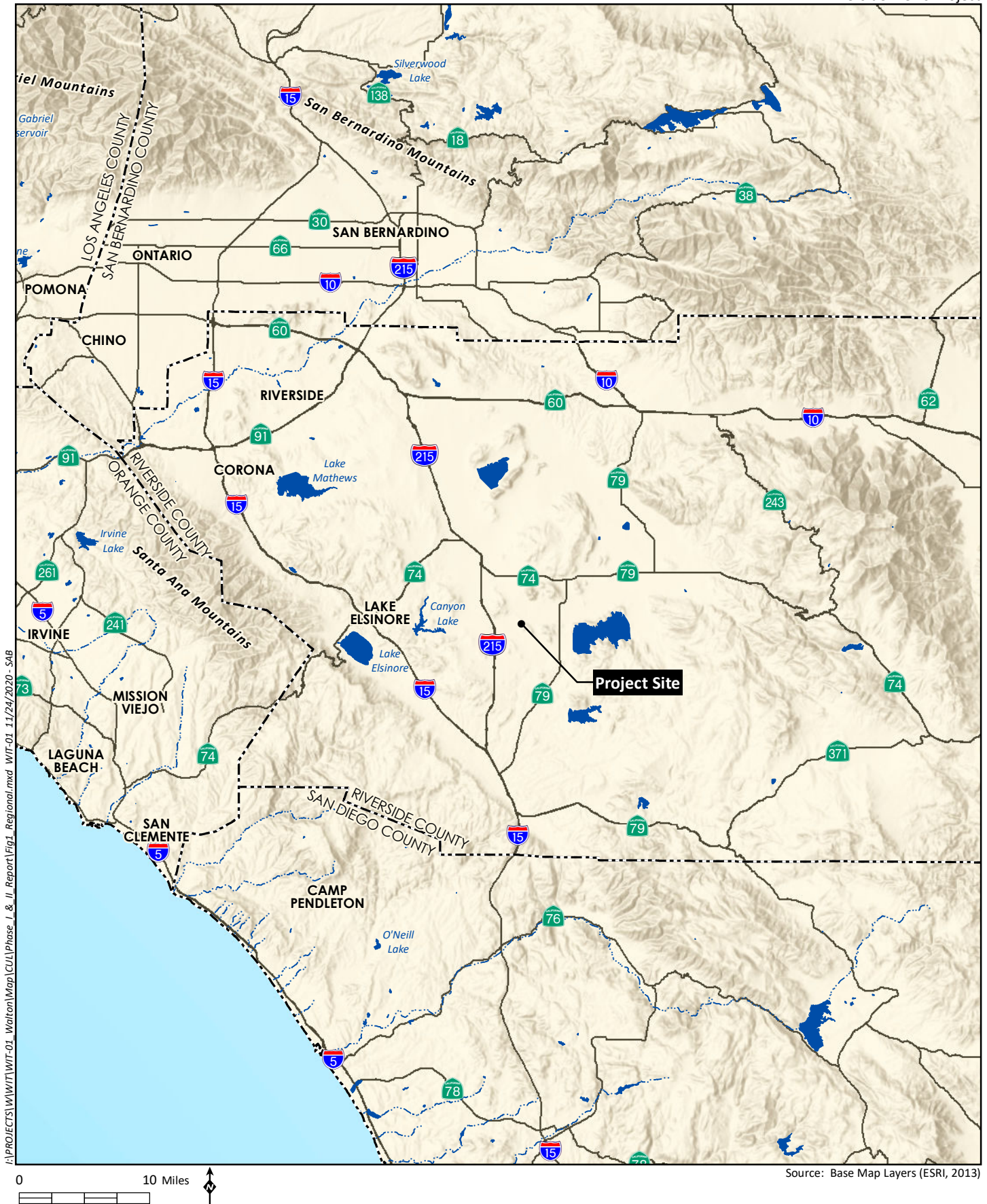
### **1.3.3 Geology and Soils**

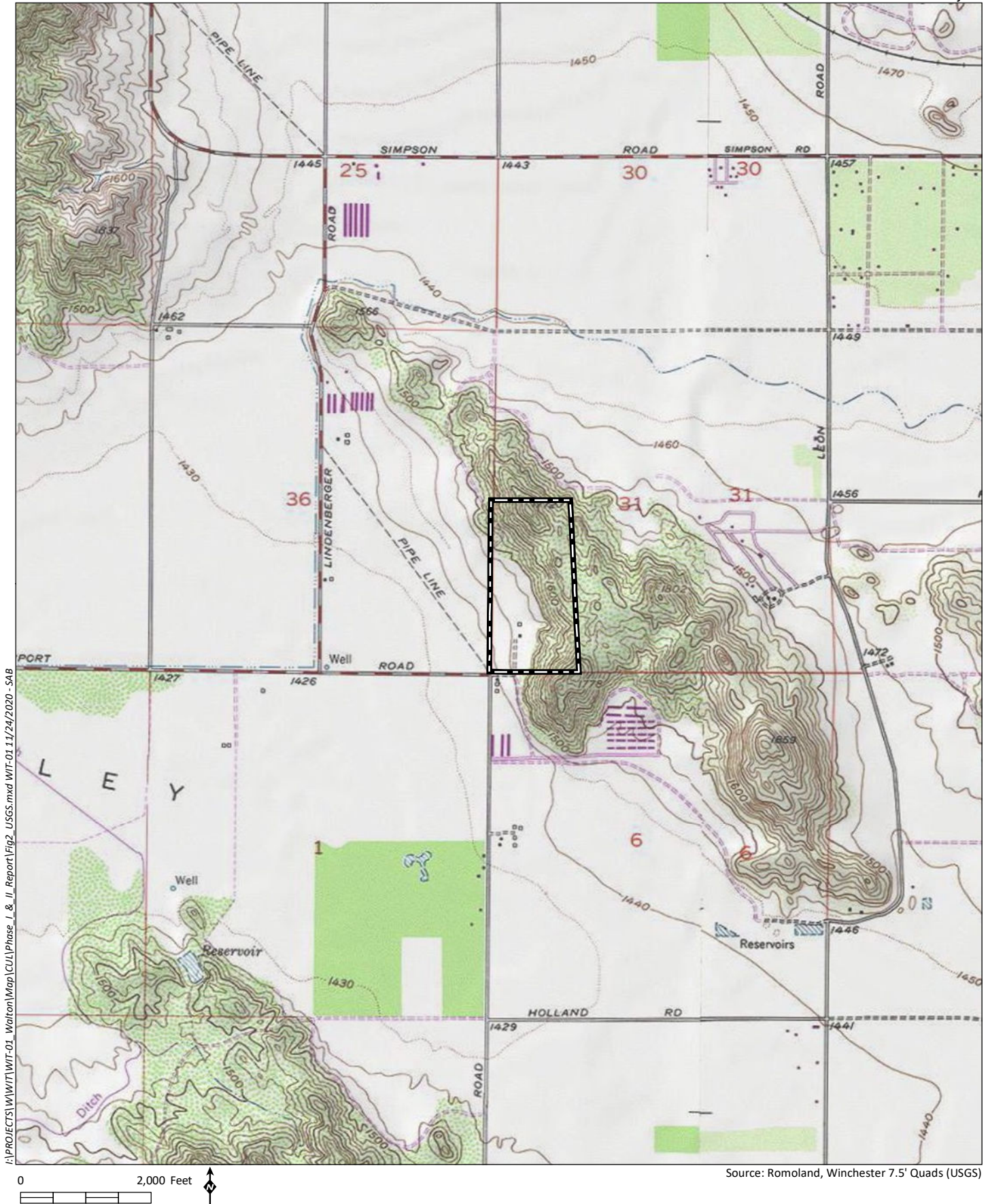
Geologically, the rocky hill portions of the project site are mapped as Cretaceous era granodiorite to tonalite bedrock (Morton 2003). As noted in a 1990 study that covered the project parcel:

The study area is a portion of the Southern California Batholith. As is usual in this formation, all of the hills within the study area are covered with granite boulder outcrops. These outcrops were frequently used in the prehistoric past for shelter, as surfaces for rock art (both pictographs and petroglyphs) and as grinding surfaces on which to reduce hard seeds [Bissell and Morgan 1990:1].

In addition to the processing of hard seeds, granitic outcrops are also used by native populations for the processing of multiple other vegetal and small mammal food resources, and were likely used for tanning hides, mixing pigments, and other uses.

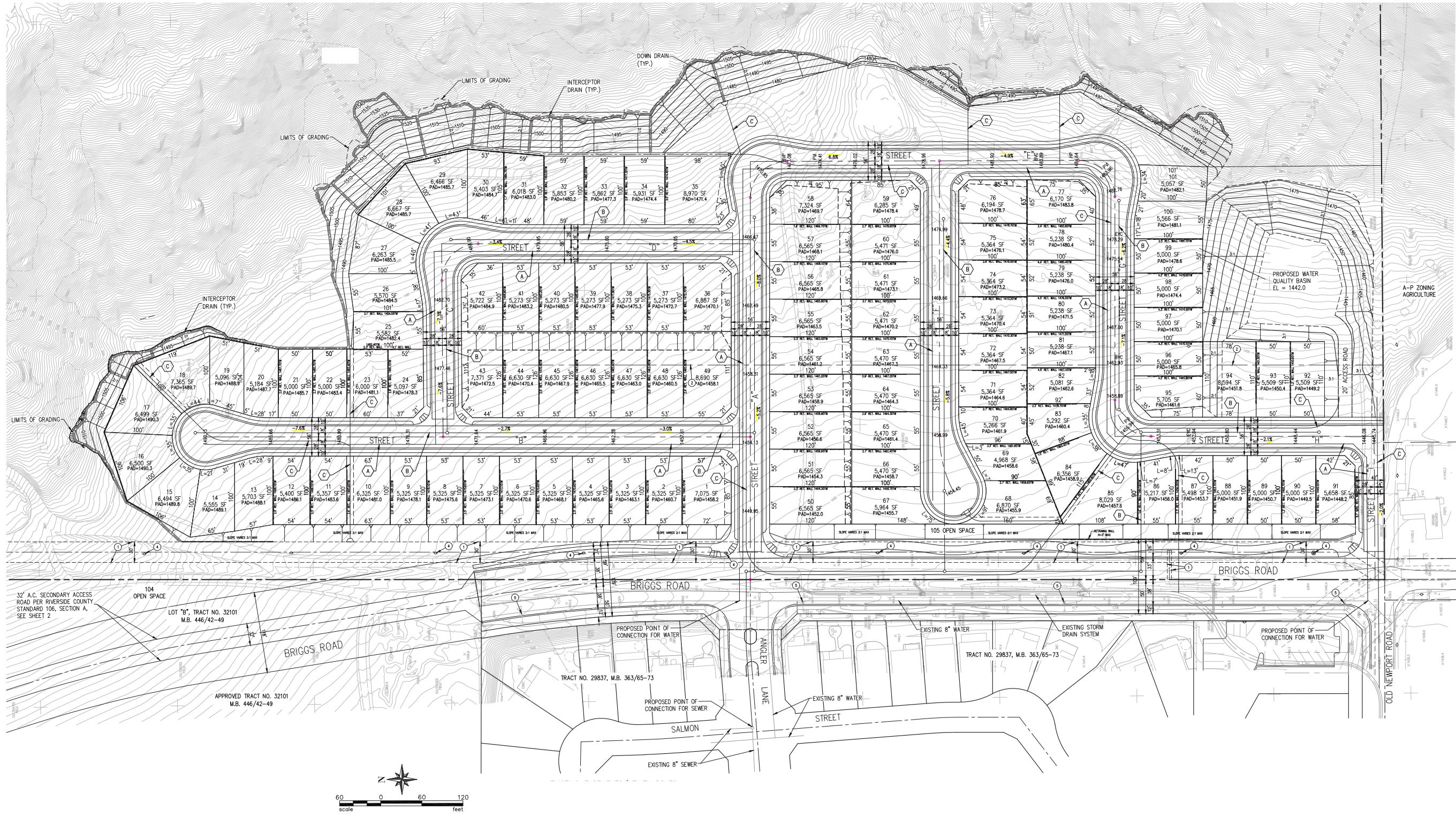
The western portion of the project property, along the base of the rocky hills, is mapped as very old, mostly well dissected, well indurated, reddish-brown alluvial fan deposits of middle to early Pleistocene age (Morton 2003). These alluvial deposits consist mostly of coarse sand and gravel. A small area of the southwest corner of the property is mapped as old alluvial fan deposits of middle to late Pleistocene age. These deposits consist of indurated, reddish-brown, gravel and sand, commonly slightly dissected alluvial fan deposits, which in places, can also contain thin alluvial fan deposits of Holocene age.







I:\PROJECTS\WIT\WIT-01\_Waiton\Map\CU\Phase I & II\_Report\Fig4\_SitePlan.mxd WIT-01\_8/23/2019\_SAB



Source: David Evans & Associates, 2019

Soil series mapped for the project area include the Cieneba, Exeter, Greenfield, and Hanford soil series (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2019). In the rocky hill areas, the soil type is Cieneba rocky sandy loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes, eroded. Along the base of the rocky hills the soil type is Hanford coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes. In the areas to the west of the hills the soil types are Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, and Greenfield sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes. In the southwest corner of the property, a small area of Exeter sandy loam soils, deep, 0 to 2 percent slopes are present. The Hanford, Greenfield, and Exeter soils form on alluvial fan landforms, while the Cieneba soils form on granitic bedrock (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2019).

## 2.0 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Moratto (1984) has previously defined eight archaeological regions and 16 subregions for California. The location of the Project places it within the boundary of the San Diego subregion of the Southern Coast Region, but it is also located adjacent to the boundary with the Colorado River subregion of the Desert Region (Moratto 1984: 148, Figure 4.13). The following culture history outlines, and briefly describes, the known prehistoric cultural Traditions and chronology of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Project. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito Tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas Tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

Prior to 1984, when Moratto defined the San Diego subregion, little archaeological investigation had occurred in the westernmost Riverside and San Bernardino counties portion of this subregion. This paucity of archeological information limited the ability of researchers to assess the cultural and temporal associations for the archaeological resources in this part of the subregion. One of the few early studies to occur in this area prior to 1984 was conducted near Temecula in the early the 1950s at a site identified as the ethnohistoric village of *Temeku* (McCown 1955). The investigation produced a substantial, primarily Late Prehistoric Period, artifact assemblage, but with some possible late Archaic materials as well. Another study, conducted in the 1970s, for the construction of the Perris Reservoir (O'Connell et al. 1974, eds.), consisted of investigations at several sites and was, perhaps, the most extensive study conducted in the area prior to 1984. The results, which included several radiocarbon dates, indicated a predominance of occupation at the sites during the Late Prehistoric Period, after AD 1500, but with some limited evidence for occupation as early 380 B.C. (Bettinger 1974:159-162). During the last approximately 30 years since 1984, several substantial archaeological studies have occurred that have served to substantially augment the archaeological record for the area (e.g., Grenda 1997; Applied Earth Works, Inc. 2001). Based on the information provided by these and other subsequent studies in the area, Sutton and Gardner (2010) and others have recently begun to define the prehistory of this area of the San Diego subregion and how it fits in with the previously better-known areas of the subregion. The three chronological periods defined for the prehistory of the San Diego subregion are described below.

### 2.1 EARLY PREHISTORIC PERIOD

The Early Prehistoric Period represents the time of the entrance of the first known human inhabitants into California. In some areas of California, it is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the Big-Game-Hunting activities of the peoples of the last Ice Age occurring during the Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene (beginning circa 10,000 years ago) (Erlandson

1994, 1997; Erlandson et al. 2007). In the western United States, the most substantial evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples, derives from finds of large fluted spear and projectile points (Fluted-Point Tradition) at sites in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert Southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88). In California, most of the evidence for the Fluted-Point Tradition derives principally from areas along the western margins of the Great Basin including the eastern Sierras and the Mojave Desert, and in the southern Central Valley (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). Elsewhere in California, with the exception of a site in the north coast ranges in northwestern California, CA-LAK-36, only isolated, occurrences of fluted spear points have occurred, scattered around the state (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). These isolated occurrences have, however, included two fluted points or fluted point fragments recently discovered in, or in close proximity to, the San Diego subregion; one in the mountainous eastern area of San Diego County approximately 40 miles to the southeast of the Project area (Kline and Kline 2007) and another along the coast approximately 40 miles to the west of the Project area in adjacent Orange County (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012). Two examples have also been discovered to the south in Baja California (Des Lauriers 2008; Hyland and Gutierrez 1995). Despite these isolated occurrences of fluted points in the San Diego subregion and Baja California, none have been found, to date, in the western Riverside or San Bernardino counties area (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007).

The earliest sites in the San Diego subregion, documented to be over 9,000 years old, belong to the San Dieguito Tradition (Warren et al 1998; Warren and Ore 2011). The San Dieguito Tradition, with an artifact assemblage distinct from that of the Fluted Point Tradition, has been documented mostly in the coastal and near coastal areas in San Diego County (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1966; True and Bouey 1990; Warren 1966; Warren and True 1961), as well as in the southeastern California deserts (Rogers 1939, 1966; Warren 1967). The content of the earliest component of the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B), located along the San Dieguito River in San Diego County, formed the basis upon which Warren and others (Rogers 1966; Vaughan 1982; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) identified the “San Dieguito complex,” which Warren later reclassified as the San Dieguito Tradition (1968). This Tradition is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting almost entirely of flaked stone biface and scraping tools, but lacking the fluted points associated with the Fluted-Point Tradition. Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito Tradition include elongated bifacial knives; scraping tools; crescentics; and Silver Lake, Lake Mojave, and leaf-shaped projectile points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967; Knell and Becker 2017). Some researchers interpret the San Dieguito Tradition/complex as having a primarily, but not exclusively, hunting subsistence orientation, but sufficiently hunting-oriented as to be distinct from the more gathering-oriented complexes of traits that were to follow in the Archaic Period (Warren 1968; Warren et al. 1998). Other researchers see the San Dieguito subsistence system as less focused on hunting, and more diversified, and, therefore, possibly ancestral to, or a developmental stage for, the subsequent, predominantly gathering-oriented, Encinitas Tradition, denoted in the San Diego area as the “La Jolla/Pauma complex” (cf. Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). While little definite evidence for the San Dieguito Tradition has been discovered in other coastal and near-coastal areas of southern California outside of San Diego County, some evidence for it has been recently discovered in the eastern Mountains of San Diego County (Pignuolo 2005) and in a coastal area to the north in Los Angeles County (Sutton and Grenda 2012).

## 2.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD

During the subsequent Archaic Period, artifact assemblages of the Milling Stone Horizon/Encinitas Tradition occur at a range of coastal and adjacent inland sites, and, in contrast to those of the previous

Early Prehistoric Period, are relatively common in the study area region. These assemblages appear to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary, predominantly gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of southern California for more than 7,000 years (Grenda 1997; Sutton and Gardner 2010; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 1998).

Warren has proposed that, during the Archaic Period in the south coastal region, the Encinitas Tradition began circa 8,500 years ago and extended essentially unchanged until circa 1,500 years ago (Warren 1968:2; Warren et al. 1998). Also, during the Archaic Period in the coastal region, beginning somewhere north of San Diego and extending to Santa Barbara, a fourth cultural assemblage, variously described as the Intermediate Horizon (Wallace 1955) or Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968), has been delineated and distinguished, following the Milling Stone Horizon/Encinitas Tradition. This assemblage is distinguished from earlier Archaic assemblages by the presence of large projectile points and milling tools such as the mortar and pestle. The time period of this assemblage is viewed as beginning circa 4,800 years ago and continuing to as late as 1,300 years ago (Warren 1968). While still a matter of some debate, Warren and others (1998) have subsequently termed the time period encompassing the extent of the Intermediate/Campbell cultural assemblage, in the southernmost coastal region, as the Final Archaic Period.

In the vicinity of the project area, archaeological investigations conducted in Perris Valley for the Perris Reservoir project produced a single radiocarbon date of circa 2200 years before present (BP) and a few diagnostic artifacts as the only evidence for a late Archaic Period occupation at the archaeological sites investigated (Bettinger 1974:159-162). More recently, large-scale archaeological investigations have been conducted for the Eastside Reservoir Project, located approximately 4 miles east of the study area. This project involved construction, within the adjacent Domenigoni and Diamond valleys, of the Diamond Valley Lake reservoir and the associated Eastside Reservoir Project (Robinson 2001; Goldberg 2001). Based on the results from this project, the researchers developed a local chronology specific to the Domenigoni and Diamond valleys based on projectile point style changes and associated radiocarbon dates (Robinson 2001). The terminology in this chronology resembles that already presented above with the period from 9,500 to 7,000 years ago designated as the Early Archaic period, the period from 7,000 to 4,000 years ago as the Middle Archaic, and the period from 4,000 to 1,500 years ago as the Late Archaic. In the Eastside Reservoir Project, only two components could be firmly dated to the Early Archaic, but sparse evidence of Early Archaic activity was noted in six other localities. One site did, however, produce two radiocarbon dates of  $9190 \pm 50$  and  $9310 \pm 60$  BP (McDougall 2001). For the Middle Archaic, firm evidence was documented in 14 locations, with other traces at four other sites. During the Late Archaic, a profusion of activity and occupation was evident, with 23 firmly dated site components and sparse evidence at eight other localities (Goldberg 2001:524).

Another archaeological investigation, conducted in proximity to the project area, has also produced evidence for prehistoric occupation in the western Riverside County region during the earliest part of the Archaic Period. This investigation occurred at Lake Elsinore, located approximately 13 miles to the west of the study area (Grenda 1997). This natural lake is situated in a fault-created basin whose principal source of water in prehistoric times was the San Jacinto River (Grenda 1997:3). Archaeological investigations conducted at a site located along the old lake shoreline indicated occupation as early as 8,500 years ago (Grenda 1997). Investigations at another site, CA-RIV-1806, in the mountains northwest of Temecula, also produced a radiocarbon date for the late Archaic Period of circa 2775 BP (McCarthy 1986:73). Thus, prehistoric occupation during the Archaic Period in the study area vicinity is documented to have occurred possibly as early as 9,300 years ago, and remained present to the end of the period, approximately 1,500 years ago. While this temporal extent correlates with Warren's original proposed extent of the Encinitas Tradition, refinement of his characterization of the Tradition as being a

relatively stable, sedentary, predominantly gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, and with an extent mostly restricted to the San Diego County area, may now, based on new information available, be subject to some revision (cf. Sutton and Gardner 2010).

## 2.3 LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period, circa 1,500 years ago, is seen as marked by a number of rather abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the short period of time within which they took place are reflected in significant alteration of previous subsistence practices and the adoption of significant new technologies. As discussed further below, some of this change may have been as a result of significant variations in the climatic conditions. Subsistence and technological changes that occurred include a shift from hunting using atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow; a de-emphasizing of shellfish gathering along some areas of the coast (possibly due to silting-in of the coastal lagoons); and an increase in the storage of crops, such as acorns and pinyon nuts, by both Shoshonean and Yuman peoples. Other new traits introduced during the Late Prehistoric Period include the production of pottery and cremation of the dead, and, locally, in the western Riverside County area, a shift in settlement pattern is apparent (cf. Wilke 1974).

This shift in settlement is first noted during the early part of the period from 1,500 to 750 years ago, and is evidenced, locally, in the results from the Eastside Reservoir Project by a rather sudden decline in occupation in the local area during the initial part of the period. This 750-year period was termed by the Eastside Reservoir researchers as the Saratoga Springs Period, following Warren's (1984) desert terminology. This period can also be seen to partially coincide with a warm and arid period known as the Medieval Warm Period, documented to have occurred between approximately 1,100 and 600 years ago (Jones et al. 1999; Kennett and Kennett 2000; Stine 1994). During this period, at least two episodes of severe drought have also been demonstrated, the first calibrated to between 1060 and 840 BP and the second between 740 and 650 BP (Goldberg 2001; Stine 1994). While sites dating to this period are not absent in western Riverside County (e.g., Keller and McCarthy 1989; McCarthy 1987:34), Goldberg (2001) hypothesized that the Medieval Warm Period could account for the decline in sites occurring in the Eastside Reservoir Project area during the Saratoga Springs Period (1500 to 750 BP), claiming that desert and inland areas of western Riverside County, such as where the Eastside Reservoir Project and the current study area are located, would no longer be suitable to support residential bases. Goldberg (2001) further hypothesized that settlements would possibly be clustered at more suitable water sources during this time, such as at the coast, Lake Cahuilla, or Lake Elsinore (cf. Wilke 1974). While a decline was noted during the initial part of the Saratoga Springs Period, subsequently, during the latter part of the period, during the time of the Medieval Warm Period, a reoccupation began to occur (Goldberg 2001:578). According to Goldberg "When components dating to the Medieval Warm segment of the Saratoga Springs Period are segregated and combined with Medieval Warm components from the Late Prehistoric Period, it shows that the frequency of refuse deposits and artifact and toolstone caches during the Medieval Warm is slightly higher than during the Late Archaic and much higher than during the later portion of the Late Prehistoric Period (2001:578).

In the Eastside Reservoir Project, the Late Prehistoric Period was defined as extending from the end of the Saratoga Springs Period (750 BP) to 410 BP. A subsequent Protohistoric Period was also defined as extending from 410 to 150 BP. The Late Prehistoric (750–410 BP) was characterized by the presence of Cottonwood points, although research indicated that Cottonwood points had actually begun to appear in the Eastside Reservoir Project study area as early as 950 BP. Ceramics and abundant obsidian begin to appear around the time of the Cabrillo exploration in AD 1542 and so this date (i.e., circa 410 BP), until

the establishment of the mission system in the late 1700s, was defined as the Protohistoric Period (Robinson 2001). It should also be noted that the end of the Saratoga Springs Period and the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period, 750 BP, also coincides with the onset of the Little Ice Age, generally dated from 750 to 150 BP (Goldberg 2001; Sutton et al. 2007). During this period, the climate was cooler and moister, and the sites identified within the Eastside Reservoir Project study area reflected a substantial increase in number and diversity, longer occupation periods, and more sedentary land use. Similar intensification of land use also occurred during this time in neighboring San Geronimo Pass (Bean et al. 1991), and Perris Valley (Wilke 1974).

## 2.4 ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

While some ethnographers place the area of the project within, or adjacent to a transitional area between two related cultural groups, the Cahuilla and Luiseño (Bean 1972, 1978; Bean and Shippek 1978), Kroeber places it firmly within the traditional territory of the Luiseño people (1925: Plate 57). The Luiseño and Cahuilla, along with the Gabrielino, Juaneño, and Cupeño, comprise the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Bean and Vane 1979; Miller 1986; Shippek 1978).

The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Native people associated with the mission. The Luiseño followed a seasonal gathering cycle, with bands occupying a series of campsites within their territory (Bean and Shippek 1978; White 1963). The Luiseño lived in semi-sedentary villages usually located along major drainages, in valley bottoms, and also on the coastal strand, with each family controlling gathering areas (Bean and Shippek 1978; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). True (1990) has indicated that the predominant determining factor for placement of villages and campsites was locations where water was readily available, preferably on a year-round basis. While most of the major Luiseño villages, known ethnographically, were located closer to the coast along the Santa Margarita River Valley and the San Luis Rey River Valley (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1925; White 1963), Kroeber (1925) does indicate general locations for three Luiseño villages in more inland areas. He places the village of *Panache* in proximity to Lake Elsinore and the confluence of the San Jacinto River and Temescal Creek, approximately 11 miles to the southwest of the project area, and the villages of *Temeku* and *Meha* in the vicinity of the confluence of the upper Santa Margarita River and Temecula Creek, approximately 14 miles to the south of the project area (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57; McCown 1955:1).

It must be noted that interpretation by archaeologists and linguistic anthropologists may differ from the beliefs and traditional knowledge of the Luiseño people. The Luiseño creation story indicates that the Luiseño people have always been here, not migrating from elsewhere. The creation story of the Pechanga Band of the Luiseño tells that the world was created at Temecula. “The Káamalam [first people] moved to a place called Nachíivo Pomíisavo, but it was too small, so they moved to a place called ‘exva Teméeku,’ this place you know now as Temeku. Here they settled while everything was still in darkness (DuBois 1908)” (Masiel-Zamora 2013:2). A traditional Luiseño story tells of a great flood, and the people went to higher ground, where they were saved. The San Luis Rey Band say that this higher ground where the people were saved is Morro Hill. Some Luiseño informants indicated the place in this story is a hill just east of Highway 395 in the San Luis Rey River Valley (Cupples and Hedges 1977).

## 3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

### 3.1 SPANISH PERIOD

The beginning of the historic period in southern California is generally given as 1769. In the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, Spain had escalated its involvement in *Las Californias* from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992) and in that year, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra established the Royal Presidio of San Diego. Portolá then traveled north from San Diego seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions in order to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California.

The first Spaniard to visit what is now Riverside County was Don Pedro Fages, the commander at the San Diego presidio, in 1772. In the pursuit of deserted soldiers, Fages traveled from San Diego east to the desert in Imperial County then northwest through the San Jacinto Mountains and the San Jacinto Valley towards Riverside (Lech 2004). However, the first documented Spanish contact in what is now Riverside County was by Spanish military captain Juan Bautista de Anza who led expeditions in 1774 and 1775 from Sonora to Monterey (Bolton 1930). Anza embarked on the initial expedition to explore a land route northward through California from Sonora, with the second expedition bringing settlers across the land route to strengthen the colonization of San Francisco (Rolle 1963). Anza's route led from the San Jacinto Mountains northwest through the San Jacinto Valley, which was named "San José" by Anza. Little documentation exists of Anza's route being used after the two expeditions, although it was likely used to bring Spanish supplies into the newly colonized Alta California (Lech 2004). In 1781, the Spanish government closed the route due to uprisings by the Yuman Indians. However, by that time, the missions were established and self-sufficient; thus, the need for Spanish supplies from Sonora had begun to diminish.

Although Riverside County proved to be too far inland to include any missions within its limits, Missions San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey de Francia, established in 1776 and 1798 respectively, claimed a large part of southwestern Riverside County, and the Temecula Valley became a major grain producer for Mission San Luis Rey. The Spanish missions did not have as direct an effect on Native people residing in the inland areas of Riverside County as they did on the Luiseño who lived along the coast (Bean 1978). On the coast, the Luiseño were moved into the Mission environment where living conditions and diseases promoted the decline of the Luiseño population (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, throughout the Spanish Period, the influence of the Spanish progressively spread further from the coast and into the inland areas of southern California, as the missions extended their influence and used the lands for grazing cattle and other animals.

In the 1810s, ranchos and mission outposts called *asistencias* were established, increasing the amount of Spanish contact in the region. An *asistencia* was established in Pala in 1818 and in San Bernardino in 1819. Additionally, Rancho San Jacinto was established for cattle grazing in the San Jacinto Valley (Bean and Vane 1980; Brigandi 1999). In 1820, Father Payeras, a senior mission official, promoted the idea that the San Bernardino and Pala *asistencias* be developed into full missions in order to establish an inland mission system (Lech 2004). However, Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, bringing an end to the Spanish Period in California.

## 3.2 MEXICAN PERIOD

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities.

In order to obtain a rancho, an applicant submitted a petition containing personal information and a land description and map (*diseño*). In 1835, Jose Antonio Estudillo of San Diego submitted a petition for the San Jacinto Rancho, located 7 miles to the north of the project area. Although Estudillo's petition was for four square leagues (approximately 30,000 acres), in 1842 he was granted close to the maximum size allowed of 11 square leagues (Lech 2004; State Lands Commission 1982). In 1845, Estudillo's son-in-law, Miguel de Pedrorena filed a petition for half of the San Jacinto Viejo Rancho and a small additional portion of land two miles to the northeast in the hills east of Lamb Canyon (Lech 2004). This portion, the northern half of the San Jacinto Viejo Rancho, became known as the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero Rancho.

In the early 1840s, a petition for the Rancho Temecula, located 7 miles to the south of the project area, was submitted by Felix Valdes, a Mexican army officer. This was one of four land grants within the Temecula Valley. The others were Rancho Pauba, located directly to the east of Rancho Temecula, Rancho Santa Rosa to the west, and the Little Temecula land grant, located directly to the south of the Rancho Temecula and the project location. In total, these four land grants covered over 100,000 acres (Brigandi n.d.).

## 3.3 AMERICAN PERIOD

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican–American War. California's acquisition by the United States substantially increased the growth of the population in California. The California gold rush, the end of the Civil War, and the passage of the Homestead Act implementing the United States' manifest destiny to occupy and exploit the North American continent brought many people to California after 1848. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions, and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed prior to settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government (Lech 2004). The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued in the latter half of the nineteenth century. In 1846, Felix Valdes had sold the Rancho Temecula to Jean-Louis Vignes (Juan Luis Vignes); in 1860, Vignes was granted a land patent for the Rancho Temecula. The San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero Rancho land grant was patented in 1883 to Miguel Pedrorena, Maria Antonia Estudillo Pedrorena, Isabel Pedrorena, and Helena Pedrorena.

Initially southern California was divided into only two counties: Los Angeles and San Diego. In 1853, San Bernardino County was added, placing what is now Riverside County primarily within San Diego County and partially within San Bernardino County. Southern California was developed by Americans and other immigrants who migrated to the western frontier in pursuit of gold and other mining, agriculture, trade, and land speculation (Lech 2004). This population growth within southern California during the early years of the American Period also brought a need for mail and freight travel. In 1857, John Butterfield was awarded a six-year contract to transport mail twice a week between St. Louis, Missouri, and San Francisco, California (Helmich 2008). The Butterfield Stage Route traveled from Yuma through Warner Springs and Temecula, and then up through Temescal Valley to Chino, and then to Los Angeles.

The Butterfield Overland Stage route had a major stop called “Alamos,” the Spanish word for cottonwoods, in Murrieta, as well as a stop in Temecula (Brigandi n.d.). Local mail routes within southern California were also developed beginning in the 1850s, such as the line begun in 1852 by Phineas Banning between Los Angeles and San Diego (Stott 1968). In 1868, Tomlinson & Co. briefly operated a daily mail route from Tucson, Arizona to Los Angeles via San Diego and San Bernardino (Stott 1968), although after only four months the company had lost \$12,000 and discontinued service (Mills 1957). In 1867, the U.S. Mail Company sent weekly stages that ran between San Diego and San Bernardino and in 1859, Temecula's first post office was established.

The federal government determined that the construction of a railroad route towards the Pacific coast was necessary despite the then success of stagecoach's transportation of gold, people, and mail. Surveys were conducted in the 1850s to determine the best railroad route (Lech 204). The Pacific Railroad Survey began in 1853 and ended with the San Geronio Pass being chosen in 1854 as the best route into California. The Pacific Railway Act of 1862 (12 Statutes at Large, 489), officially entitled “An ACT to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,” granted ten square miles per one mile of railroad track laid, with the amending Pacific Railroad Act passed in 1864, resulting in the subsidy being raised to 20 square miles. This land subsidy made the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, incorporated in 1865 and consolidated in 1870, owner of one-quarter of the private land in the state of California at that time (Lech 2004). The Southern Pacific Railroad Company begun construction of a railroad route traversing the state southward in the 1870s, and the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad reached San Timoteo Canyon and the summit of the San Geronio Pass in September of 1875 (Fickewirth 1992; Lech 2004: Map 9).

In the early 1880s, the California Southern Railway, a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (Santa Fe), was completed and allowed for travel through the Cajon Pass to Barstow to a junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and down to San Diego through western Riverside County. In 1887, Santa Fe officials consolidated their family of railroads in southern California, forming the California Central Railway. Although the California Southern remained an individual subsidiary at that time, it consolidated with the California Central Railway and the Redondo Beach Railway two years later 1889. The resulting corporation was the Southern California Railway Company, wholly owned by Santa Fe (Price 1988). In 1906 all of lines of Southern California Railway Company were deeded to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

By 1887 the Estudillo Land and Water Company had been incorporated in order to subdivide and market the last remaining 1,100 acres of the Estudillo family land grant. The Estudillo Land and Water Company offered the San Jacinto Valley Railway, purchased by the California Central Railway that same year, 27 acres of land for a railroad right-of-way and depot. Consequently, a railroad to the San Jacinto Valley

was constructed, traveling north of the project area from Perris to the Estudillo tract in San Jacinto (Lech 2004).

The western Riverside County area developed along with the railroads. The trains were used to transport settlers into the area, creating a period of agricultural and land development, ultimately resulting in the establishment of Riverside County in 1893, formed from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. With the completion of the California Southern Railway, settlers flocked to the Perris and San Jacinto valleys in great numbers; by the early 1890s, San Jacinto had a population of 1,500, 3 hotels, 24 stores, a bank, and was a thriving civic center for the region (Lech 2004). The town of Murrieta also grew rapidly during this time, with an estimated population of 800 by 1890 (Keller 1995).

However, Menifee Valley, located to the west of the project area, was not on a widely traveled route and developed later than surrounding areas. The valley was named after a mining business owned by Kentucky native, Luther Menifee Wilson, born in 1845 (City of Menifee n.d.; Padon 2010).

Wilson came to the northern part of then-San Diego County in 1880 and began prospecting for minerals, finding gold quartz and securing mining claims around the “Menifee Quartz Lode,” which today is Murrieta Road just north of Holland Road. The King Wilson and Alice mines were started under Wilson’s name, however, word spread, and other prospecting miners laid claim on the gold quartz as well, leading to a large influx of mining claims within the area, which became known as Menifee Valley.

Grain farms were also established around the same time in the region, and Menifee Valley also became known as a grain-growing region, attracting more immigrants with the purposes of establishing dry farms (Menifee Valley Historical Association n.d.). Robert Kirkpatrick and his four sons were among the first to establish themselves as grain farmers in the valley. The Kirkpatrick family built their home near what is now Menifee Lakes, situated a little over a mile west of the project. By 1880, the Kirkpatricks owned and farmed a total of 640 acres in this area northeast of Antelope Road and Holland Road and continued their large-scale farming into the twentieth century.

Many other families followed suit afterwards, increasing the population within Menifee Valley. William Newport, an English immigrant with considerable large-scale farming experience within the Los Angeles County came to the valley in 1885 and purchased 2,000 acres to farm (Padon 2010). His homestead was located on the north side of Newport Road between Murrieta and Bradley Roads. By 1906, Newport was “farming 15,000 acres, with 13,000 acres in wheat and barley and 2,000 acres in alfalfa and pasture” (Padon 2010:10). Emil Leon Plath homesteaded 160 acres at the southwest corner of Scott and Briggs Roads, for which he received his patent on July 20, 1892. Two mines in the immediate area were given the name Leon and are on the 1893 Riverside County Map (Lech 2004). Leon Road was named in honor of Emil Leon and family. Though many other families came to this region for farming and mining, no town site was established. However, a general store was established at the intersection of Newport and Bradley roads, and a post office was established within the store. In 1890, the Menifee School District was formed, and a school was constructed in the same neighborhood as the post office (Menifee Valley Historical Association 2006).

To the north of the project area, Swiss settlers, Angelo Domenigoni and Gaudenzio Garbani, had come to the area in 1879 and procured large tracts of land through homesteading and purchasing. Domenigoni established a post office and school on his ranch in 1880, and soon the area became known as Rockhouse after his house constructed of rock (Hudson 1990). The town of Winchester was founded in 1886, and in 1890, the Winchester railroad station was built along the San Jacinto branch line of the

Santa Fe Railroad. With the success of the railroad and the growth of large-scale farming in the area, community members sought to bring irrigated farming to Winchester. In 1893, the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation District was formed, and canals were built on both sides of the valley, with water being brought from the North Fork of the San Jacinto River in the San Jacinto Mountains. The southern canal ran along the northern base of the hills on the north side of the project area. However, the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Water District dissolved by 1899; the Winchester and Pleasant valleys remained largely a grain and livestock-raising area (Lech 2004).

One of the proponents of the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Water District was F.T. Lindenger, who in the late 1880s, along with his brother, had purchased over 300 acres immediately to the east of the project area (McKenna 2005). The brothers named their ranch Olive Green after their birthplace in Ohio (Gunther 1984). According to Gunther's *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories* (1984), which sourced *An illustrated history of Southern California* from 1890 (Lewis Publishing Company), the origin and success of Olive Green was the following:

Mr. Lindenger was attracted by the climate and agricultural resources of the San Jacinto valley and purchased [land] near Winchester. He has been in charge of this property for the past seven years and has made it one of the model ranches of Southern California, Mr. Lindenger is an enthusiast on olives and has 64 acres just coming into full bearing; 70 acres are in alfalfa; and there is a good-sized vineyard and orchard of deciduous fruits. The ranch supports a fine herd of grade Jersey cows. The property is named 'Olive Green' [Gunther 1984:360].

However, along with much of southern California, the San Jacinto, Menifee, and Perris valleys were plagued by water scarcity in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Bean and Vane 1980). With the failure of the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Water District and canal, the Lindenger family was unable to sustain their farm and by 1908, sold their land and left the area (McKenna 2005).

In 1922, California reached an agreement with the other states in the Colorado River watershed basin allowing the allotment of water needed to construct the Colorado River Aqueduct, which runs through the San Jacinto Valley (Gruen 1998). The construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct by the Los Angeles Metropolitan Water District occurred along various points simultaneously between 1934 and 1941 helping to fuel a torpid economy in the midst of the Great Depression. Due to construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct and other efforts to bring water to the region by the Eastern Municipal Water District in the 1950s, agriculture in the area shifted from dry farming crops to a more diverse collection of crops; irrigation allowed alfalfa, the King potato, and sugar beets to be grown in the region (City of Perris, n.d.). To the south of the project area, large portions of the Rancho Temecula and Temecula Valley were owned by the Vail family, who operated a cattle ranch beginning in the early 1900s until the 1960s.

A highway connecting Temecula to Riverside was constructed in the early 1960s as a part of U.S. Route 395. In the early 1980s, construction began on Interstate (I)-15. In 1994, Route 395 was upgraded to Interstate Standards and became part of I-215. These improved transportation corridors facilitated the accelerated growth of the project vicinity, with largely master-planned communities being constructed throughout the late twentieth century.

## 4.0 PREVIOUS RESEARCH EFFORTS WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA AND IMMEDIATE VICINITY

In 1990, a reconnaissance survey of a 2,900-acre Winchester Hills study area was undertaken (Bissell and Morgan 1990). Prior to this survey, only two reconnaissance surveys that covered portions of the Winchester Hills study area had been conducted, and only five archaeological sites had been recorded. As a result of the survey (which included the entirety of the project parcel, as well as the northern portion of the ridge system that project is located along, the northwestern portion of a ridge system located to the east, and the valley between the two), almost 40 prehistoric sites were documented, all of which were located at or above an elevation of 1,500 feet AMSL and appeared to date to the Late Prehistoric Period. Using similar interpretations as defined in the Perris Reservoir project, Bissell and Morgan (1990) noted that three of the sites could be classified as “base camps”, three could be classified as “occupation sites”, and the remainder of the sites represented “processing stations”. According to Bissell and Morgan:

The base camp represented the larger, more complex deposits where people resided during the portion of the year when the area was being exploited. The occupation sites were found to be smaller, less complex deposits where people would reside for periods of several days or weeks while local resources were being exploited. The occupation sites are at such a distance from the base camps that daily commuting would have been inconvenient. However, the bulk of the collected resources were transported back to the base camp for eventual consumption. The processing sites were smaller still, consisting of a few grinding tools and flaking scatters. These sites were used for collecting and initial processing of vegetable resources that were probably transported back to the occupation sites each evening. In this pattern the base camp represents the focus of local exploitation and can be considered as permanent, even if occupied only on a seasonal basis [Bissell and Morgan 1990:14-15].

Within the current project area, Bissell and Morgan (1990) recorded six prehistoric archaeological sites; one site (CA-RIV-3995) was classified as a base camp, the remaining five sites in the project area were considered processing stations.

In 2003, a Phase I cultural resources pedestrian survey was conducted for the Winchester Valley 320, LLC project by CRM Tech (Doan and Smallwood 2003), and a subsequent archaeological testing and mitigation program was undertaken for 21 archaeological sites documented within that project area (Hogan et al. 2004b). The Winchester Valley 320 project area was situated within the valley between the two ridge systems and along the base of the western side of the eastern ridge. Of the 21 sites, six were found to be “multi-element sites” (consisting of “bedrock milling features exhibiting slicks, mortars, and basin metates as well as large chipped stone scatters, groundstone implements, and faunal remains”), 13 were classified as “single-element” sites, which consisted “exclusively of bedrock milling features with grinding slicks,” and two were determined to not be true archaeological sites (Hogan et al. 2004b: i).

Two charcoal samples recovered from midden soils at one of the “multi-element sites,” CA-RIV-1503, yielded radiocarbon dates of 170±40 BP and 250±40 BP (Hogan et al. 2004b:39). One of the samples came from the 20-30-centimeter (cm) level of a unit situated within an area of midden soils; the second sample was retrieved from another unit in the same midden area. The radiocarbon ages, in addition to pig bone in the faunal assemblage and ceramic sherds recovered from the midden soils dated the site to

what the Eastside Reservoir Project has since labeled the Protohistoric Period. However, the researchers surmised that elements at CA-RIV-1503, as well as at other nearby sites, may indicate slightly earlier occupation dates within the Late Prehistoric Period; a Cottonwood Triangular point was recovered from CA-RIV-1503, and a Malaga Cove leaf point (ca. AD 500 to 1300, see Justice 2002:363) was recovered at Site CA-RIV-4005 (Hogan et al. 2004b:39). Of additional note, a fragment of a projectile point that was stated to potentially be the basal portion of an Elko Cluster/Elko Eared point was recovered from site CA-RIV-1356/3990, located to the north of the current project area (Dahdul et al. 2004).

By the time of the 2004 Winchester Valley 320 investigation, over 100 prehistoric sites had been recorded on the two ridge systems. According to Hogan et al.:

The majority of the over 100 prehistoric sites found within the two ridge systems, like the 19 tested during this study, represent the physical remains of Native American settlements as well as resource procurement and processing activities. A closer analysis of their locations and spatial relationship suggests that the origins of these resource procurement and processing sites may have been directly associated with the presence of a group of long-term habitation sites nearby. Together, this large concentration of prehistoric archaeological sites presents an excellent illustration of aboriginal subsistence strategy and settlement patterns. In light of the close association among these sites to one another, the present study concludes that all of the archaeological sites situated in the two ridge systems, including the 19 within the project area, should be considered components of a prehistoric archaeological district [Hogan et al. 2004b: ii].

Hogan et al. specify that “bedrock milling features containing grinding slicks, mortars, and basin metates are the most abundant feature type identified at these sites” within the district, but state that, “larger site complexes that may represent remnants of somewhat long-term habitation localities have been identified in the western ridge system and along the southwest and southeast foothills of the eastern ridge system” (Hogan et al. 2004b:41). At the archaeological site locations classified as the larger habitation areas within the district, surface and subsurface artifacts are prolific. At CA-RIV-6904, located at the north end of the western ridge system, over 5,000 artifacts were recovered during data recovery investigations (CRM Tech 2004). In addition, several fire hearths and other features indicating living areas were observed. According to the researchers, “It is worth noting that these subsurface findings occurred among a large number of bedrock milling outcrops and other surface features, including a rock art panel, that were previously recorded at the site” (CRM Tech 2004:i). Archaeological investigations at this site “demonstrated presence of extensive midden, bedrock milling features, housepit depressions, domestic refuse and fire hearths of the Late Prehistoric Period (ca. AD 1300 to contact)” (McCormick et al. 2006: 29).

Additionally, at sites CA-RIV-6906, CA-RIV-7124, and CA-RIV-7421, “multiple components identified as bedrock milling features, chipped stone scatters, and groundstone artifacts” were identified during the survey effort for the Winchester Ridge Project, located on the eastern side of the same ridge from the current project area (Hogan et al. 2004a: 19). Portions of CA-RIV-7124 were subsequently tested for significance and determined to be not significant, while both CA-RIV-6906 and CA-RIV-7421 were determined to be significant and subjected to a data recovery program; all three sites were included in a monitoring program conducted for the Winchester Ridge Project (Rosenberg and Smith 2007). The monitoring program resulted in the recovery of more than 4,300 prehistoric artifacts, almost all of which (over 99 percent) were associated with CA-RIV-7421. One possible human bone fragment was also identified at CA-RIV-7421 (Rosenberg and Smith 2007).

At the “single-element” sites, however, as defined by Hogan et al. 2004b, little or no subsurface cultural material has been recovered. At eight sites of this type that were tested by Hogan et al. (2004a), no subsurface cultural material was recovered within or around the sites. Similar subsurface testing results have been obtained at other “single element” milling slick sites within the district. In 2004, data recovery excavations “recovered only limited cultural features or artifacts from the small portions of Sites CA-RIV-1164, -6831/H, -6905, and -6906 within the [Newport Road extension] project area, which suggests that no subsurface archaeological deposits were present within these portions of the four sites” (CRM Tech 2004: i). During the survey for the Winchester Ridge Project (located on the eastern side of the same ridge system as the current project), three such “single-element” sites (CA-RIV-4010, -7419, and -7420) were documented: “All of the milling surfaces on these bedrock boulders are identified as shallow grinding slicks, which were most likely used on an occasional basis for the processing of plant or animal products. No artifacts were recorded in association with these sites” (Hogan et al. 2004a: 19). While a testing program at CA-RIV-7419 documented two artifacts on the surface (a flake and a pestle fragment), no cultural material was identified subsurface (Eddy 2004). All three of the sites were ultimately determined not to be significant. At site CA-RIV-7545, located on top of the western ridge system, immediately to the east of the current project area, three bedrock milling features were recorded, along with a single piece of ground stone and three pieces of chipped stone debitage; a subsequent testing program indicated that no substantial subsurface deposits were present at the site (Hogan et al. 2004c).

In summary, the isolated nature of “single element” milling sites and lack of subsurface deposits may indicate that they were associated with the initial processing of materials before being taken back to the habitation areas in the vicinity. In regard to the district and the two main site types recorded (“multi-element sites” versus “single-element”), Hogan et al. conclude the following:

As a physical component of the district, each of the archaeological sites within its boundaries provides some information to the overall understanding of the background and the significance of the district. Some of them, usually multi-element sites with significant subsurface artifact deposits, render crucial data to the archaeological studies of the district. These sites are considered contributors to the district and, furthermore, may qualify as “historical resources” individually as well.

In comparison, the information potential of many other sites, usually smaller sites with a few bedrock milling features and no substantial artifact deposits, is limited to their locations within the district and their spatial relationship with other sites in the district. Essentially, the mere recordation of these sites exhausts their information potential, and their physical preservation contribute little to the overall understanding of the district. These minor sites would not qualify as ‘historical resources’ individually and are considered non-contributing elements of the district [Hogan et al. 2004b: ii].

No State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) review or determination is known to have ever been made for the district, which has been recorded as P-33-014370. It must also be noted that all tribal cultural resources are of cultural value to Native American tribes, and all areas of past cultural use are of cultural importance to the Native American community, even if they do not meet government agencies’ significance criteria for archaeological resources.

## 5.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) 21084.1, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14 Section 15064.5, address determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources and discusses significant cultural resources as “historical resources,” which are defined as:

- resource(s) listed or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1])
- resource(s) either listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or in a “local register of historical resources” or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless “the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant” (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])
- resources determined by the Lead Agency to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3])

For listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values;
4. It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(4), a resource may also be considered a “historical resource” for the purposes of CEQA at the discretion of the lead agency.

Significant resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Resource integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance, is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In an archaeological deposit, integrity is assessed with reference to the preservation of material constituents and their culturally and historically meaningful spatial relationships. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular CRHR criteria under which it is proposed for eligibility.

## **5.1 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE VALUES**

California State Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) revised PRC Section 21074 to include Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) as an area of CEQA environmental impact analysis. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined term Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP); however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), “Traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

A TCR may be considered significant if it is (i) included in a local or state register of historical resources; (ii) determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1; (iii) a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; (iv) a historical resource described in PRC Section 21084.1 or a unique archaeological resource described in PRC Section 21083.2; or (v) a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

## **6.0 PHASE I INVENTORY AND FIELD SURVEY**

### **6.1 METHODS**

#### **6.1.1 Records Search and Background Research**

HELIX staff conducted a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on March 21, 2019. The records search covered a one-mile radius around the project area and included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources and locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies. A review of the California Historical Resources and the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directories was also conducted. The records search summary and map are included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices, bound separately). Historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the potential for historic archaeological resources to be present.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on October 17, 2017 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts, which were received on October 18, 2017. Letters were sent on August 7, 2019 to the contacts listed by the NAHC. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix D (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

#### **6.1.2 Field Survey**

A pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted by HELIX archaeologists and Native American monitors from Pechanga, on April 18, 19, and 24, 2019. The primary survey method employed was walking the project parcel in parallel transects spaced 5 to 10 meters apart. However, the survey consisted of both transects and reconnaissance survey where transects were infeasible due to terrain or vegetation constraints. Transects were most frequently employed along the base of hillside where the slope was less than 25 percent (Plate 1). Reconnaissance survey was utilized when the slope was too steep to systematically survey. However, within the highly sloped sections of the project area, located

primarily within the central portion of the parcel, all bedrock outcrops were inspected to assess the boulders for indications of cultural modification and to inspect for other features, such as rock shelters.



Plate 1. Overview of the project area along the base of the hillside, view to the southwest.

While reconnaissance survey methods were attempted within the flat portion of the project parcel, vegetation severely hampered the survey efforts in this area (Plate 2). Visibility within the fields was zero; as such, a pedestrian survey could not be completed.



Plate 2. Overview of the project area within heavily vegetated area, view to the southeast.

## 6.2 PHASE I RESULTS

### 6.2.1 Records Search

#### 6.2.1.1 Previous Surveys

The records search results identified 35 previous cultural resource studies within the record search limits, one of which overlaps with the project area (Table 1, *Previous Studies within One Mile of the Project Area*). The project parcel was surveyed in 1990 as part of a cultural resource reconnaissance survey of 2,900 acres, as discussed in Section 4 above (Bissell and Morgan 1990). In addition, several studies are on file for adjacent parcels, and include several survey, testing, data recovery, and monitoring efforts (Brown 2006; CRM Tech 2004; Dahdul et al. 2003; Hogan et al. 2004a, 2004b, 2004c; Love et al. 2000; McCormick 2006; McKenna 2005; Rosenberg and Smith 2007; Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. 1980).

**Table 1**  
**PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA**

| Report No. | Report Title                                                                                                                                                      | Author, Date                                                                    |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RI-00397   | Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map No. 11783, North of Domenigoni Valley, Riverside County, California         | Giansanti and Belligio, 1978                                                    |
| RI-01171   | Archaeological/Historical/Paleontological Report on the Salt Creek Property Located in the Sun City Area of the County of Riverside                               | Desautels, 1980                                                                 |
| RI-01344   | An Archaeological Survey of Tentative Tract Parcel 11085, Southeast Corner Leon Road and Patton Avenue, Winchester, California                                    | Drover, 1979                                                                    |
| RI-02685   | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Winchester 320 LLC, APNS 466-340-001 to -015, Near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California   | Doan, Smallwood, Hogan, and Tang, 2003                                          |
| RI-02686   | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Winchester Valley 85, APNS 461-190-04, 048-050, Near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California | Tang, Hogan, Doan, and Dahdul, 2003                                             |
| RI-02959   | Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Winchester Hills Project Area 2900 Acres in Riverside County, California.                                                | Bissell and Morgan, 1990                                                        |
| RI-03460   | Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Report, Newport Road Extension Project, Near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California                      | Dahdul, Smallwood, Quinn, Hensley Shaker, Sanchez Moreno, Tang, and Hogan, 2003 |
| RI-04380   | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Tentative Tract No. 29837 Near the Community of Menifee Riverside County, California.                           | Love, Hogan, Dahdul, Ballester, and Sanchez Moreno, 2000                        |
| RI-04691   | Culture Resources Reconnaissance of the Winchester Hills Development Project Located Near Winchester, Riverside County, California                                | Bissell and Brown, 2002                                                         |
| RI-04732   | Archaeological Mitigation and Data Recovery Report: Newport Road Extension Project, Near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California                | CRM Tech, 2004                                                                  |

| Report No. | Report Title                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Author, Date                             |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| RI-04942   | A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Winchester 212 Project Area, 212 Acres in the Menifee Valley Area of Riverside County, California                                                                 | McKenna, 2005                            |
| RI-04944   | A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Winchester 124 Project Area, 124 Acres in the Winchester Area of Riverside County, California.                                                                    | McKenna, 2003                            |
| RI-04954   | Archaeological Monitoring for the Pulte Winchester Project Riverside County, Riverside.                                                                                                                      | Brown and O'Neil, 2005                   |
| RI-06233   | Archaeological Testing and Mitigation of Project Effects at Winchester Valley 320, LLC, Tract Nos. 30976 and 30977; APNs 466-340-001-015, Near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California     | Hogan, Tang, Dahdul, and Quinn, 2004     |
| RI-06241   | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract No. 31892, Winchester Ridge Project, Near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California                                       | Hogan, Tang, and Dahdul, 2004            |
| RI-06281   | Archaeological Testing at Winchester Valley 85, Tract No. 30806, APNs 461-190-041, -048 to -050, Near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California                                              | Hogan, Tang, and Dahdul, 2004            |
| RI-06337   | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 453-020-015, and -0176, City of Hemet, Riverside County, CA                                                                     | Tang, Hogan, and Smallwood, 2004         |
| RI-06357   | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Winchester Hills Community Facilities District Infrastructure Improvement Project, Winchester Area, Riverside County, California                          | Hogan, Tang, Tibbet, and Eddy, 2004      |
| RI-06879   | Archaeological Literature Review for the Polley and Sattler Property Located Near Winchester, Riverside County, California                                                                                   | Brown, 2006                              |
| RI-06920   | Archaeological Literature Review and Field Reconnaissance for the Winchester Ranch Property Located Near Winchester, Riverside County, California                                                            | Maxon, Brown, and O'Neil, 2006           |
| RI-07001   | Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Newport Road Extension Project, Riverside County, California                                                                                                    | McCormack, Gust, Glover, and Scott, 2006 |
| RI-07623   | Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities Tentative Tract 32186 (McAnally 20/Struckman/Diamond Brothers Property) Menifee Area, Riverside County, California CRM Contract No. 2041 | Hogan, 2008                              |
| RI-07786   | San Diego Gas & Electric Valley Rainbow Interconnect: Route B, Reroutes 4, 5, 6, and 8, and Link 1                                                                                                           | EDAW, Inc., 2002                         |
| RI-07788   | San Diego Gas & Electric Valley Rainbow Interconnect: Data Request 6                                                                                                                                         | EDAW, Inc., 2002                         |
| RI-07877   | Results of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Winchester Ridge Project, Riverside County, California                                                                                    | Brian F. Smith and Associates, 2007      |
| RI-07878   | Results of a Data Recovery Program for the Winchester Ridge Project, Phase 3 Archaeological Assessment, Riverside County, California. APNs: 461-170-002 & -003; Tentative Tract No. 31892                    | Rosenberg and Smith, 2006                |
| RI-07927   | Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Tentative Parcel Map No. 34998, Heritage Square Project, Menifee Valley Area, Riverside County, California                                                                | Bodmer, Ballester, and Shaker, 2008      |
| RI-07936   | Letter Report: Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Mon/Salt Creek Village Project, Assessor's Parcel No. 333-200-042, near the Community of Menifee, Riverside County             | Tang, 2008                               |
| RI-08431   | Letter Report: Conducted a Record Search and Field Reconnaissance for the Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site RS0022, Located at 28818 Lindenberger Road, Menifee, California 92584.              | Wlodarski, 2010                          |

| Report No. | Report Title                                                                                                                                            | Author, Date                     |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| RI-08473   | Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Valley-Sun 115kV Transmission Reconductor Project, Riverside County, California           | Dolittle and Hogan-Conrad, 2007  |
| RI-08570   | Letter Report: Winchester Valley 85 Review                                                                                                              | McKenna, 2003                    |
| RI-08955   | Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed Southern California Edison Valley South 115 KV Sub Transmission Project, Riverside County, California | Wilson, Gibson, and Cooley, 2015 |
| RI-09113   | Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Salt Creek Sewer Project Riverside County, California                                                 | George and Smallwood, 2014       |
| RI-09251   | Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the San Pedro Farms Project, Winchester Hills Specific Plan Area, Riverside County, California                 | Gonzalez, 2014                   |
| RI-09957   | Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed Southern California Edison Valley South 115 kV Sub Transmission Project, Riverside County, California | Wilson, 2016                     |

### 6.2.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The EIC has a record of 66 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project, seven of which are located within the project parcel (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources within One Mile of the Project Area*). However, the exact number of resources recorded in the search radius may actually be more or less than 66, as several resources have been re-assigned numbers during subsequent recordings, and/or combined and incorporated into larger site boundaries containing several previously recorded resource numbers. In addition, the maps on file at the EIC are difficult to read due to the many resources and reports drawn on them in this area.

**Table 2**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA**

| Primary Number | Trinomial   | Age and Resource Present | Description                                                                                                                                                                          | Recorder, Date                                                                               |
|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P-33-001164    | CA-RIV-1164 | Prehistoric Site         | Multiple bedrock milling features with numerous elements (various) and associated scatter of lithic debitage.                                                                        | Smith, 1977; Banks, 1980; McDougall and Bircheff, 2002; CRM Tech, 2004; McKenna et al., 2005 |
| P-33-001165    | CA-RIV-1165 | Prehistoric Site         | Bedrock milling features with slicks.                                                                                                                                                | Smith, 1977                                                                                  |
| P-33-001352    | CA-RIV-1352 | Prehistoric Site         | Bedrock milling feature with a mortar; associated portable metate; associated lithic debitage (quartzite flakes); midden. Site has been consolidated into P-33-012525 (CA-RIV-7124). | Townsend, 1976                                                                               |

| Primary Number     | Trinomial          | Age and Resource Present    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Recorder, Date                                                      |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P-33-001353        | CA-RIV-1353        | Prehistoric Site            | Bedrock milling feature with elements described as grinding surfaces; associated ground stone (mano fragments) and lithic debitage (quartz flakes). Site has been consolidated into P-33-012525 (CA-RIV-7124). | Townsend, 1976                                                      |
| P-33-001354        | CA-RIV-1354        | Prehistoric Site            | Bedrock milling feature with elements described as deep grinding surfaces; associated tool (quartz scraper).                                                                                                   | Townsend, 1976                                                      |
| P-33-001355        | CA-RIV-1355        | Prehistoric Site            | Bedrock milling feature with elements described as grinding surface.                                                                                                                                           | Townsend, 1976                                                      |
| P-33-001356        | CA-RIV-1356        | Prehistoric Site            | Bedrock milling features; rock art panel; Cottonwood projectile point; lithic scatter; historic artifact scatter. 2005 survey update failed to identify many of the bedrock milling features.                  | Toren, 1976; Becker 1990; McKenna et al., 2005                      |
| P-33-001357        | CA-RIV-1357        | Historic Site               | Rock wall; rocks filled in between boulders and described as a possible "Sheep holding Area."                                                                                                                  | Townsend, 1976                                                      |
| P-33-001502        | CA-RIV-1502        | Prehistoric Site            | Fourteen bedrock milling features; lithic scatter.                                                                                                                                                             | Giansanti and Belligio, 1978; Bissell, 1990; Ballester et al., 2003 |
| P-33-002222        | CA-RIV-2222        | Historic Site               | Hubert Lindenberger homesite; various features (historic refuse, well/pump house, olive trees, eucalyptus trees, palm tree, ornamental shrub, barn, corral); dated post-1890.                                  | Elliot, 1981; McDougall et al., 2002; McKenna et al., 2005          |
| P-33-003437        | CA-RIV-3437        | Prehistoric Site            | Four bedrock milling features with slicks; lithic (flakes) and ground stone (mano fragments) scatter.                                                                                                          | Dibble, 1988; Landis, 1993; Hoover, 2005                            |
| <b>P-33-003986</b> | <b>CA-RIV-3986</b> | <b>Historic Site</b>        | <b>Three concrete foundations; debris; pepper and eucalyptus trees; dry pond.</b>                                                                                                                              | <b>Bissell, 1990</b>                                                |
| <b>P-33-003987</b> | <b>CA-RIV-3987</b> | <b>Multi-component Site</b> | <b>Bedrock milling feature with mortar and slicks; lithics (flakes). Improved spring with concrete tunnel (dammed); rock-lined cistern; rock walls; water pipes.</b>                                           | <b>Phillips et al., 1990</b>                                        |
| <b>P-33-003988</b> | <b>CA-RIV-3988</b> | <b>Multi-component Site</b> | <b>Bedrock milling feature with slicks; two portable metates. Historic/modern trash scatter and dump; Audubon Society bubbler (E-74).</b>                                                                      | <b>Becker et al., 1990</b>                                          |
| <b>P-33-003989</b> | <b>CA-RIV-3989</b> | <b>Historic Site</b>        | <b>Rock wall.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>Bissel et al., 1990</b>                                          |
| P-33-003990        | CA-RIV-3990        | Prehistoric Site            | Bedrock milling features with mortar and slicks; rock ring; lithic scatter (flakes, Cottonwood Triangular point).                                                                                              | Knell, 1990                                                         |
| P-33-003991        | CA-RIV-3991        | Prehistoric Site            | Bedrock milling features with two mortars.                                                                                                                                                                     | Knell, 1990                                                         |

| Primary Number     | Trinomial          | Age and Resource Present | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Recorder, Date                                           |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| P-33-003992        | CA-RIV-3992        | Prehistoric Site         | Petroglyph (groove) on small granite boulder; lithics (flake; blade fragment).                                                                                                                                      | Becker, 1990                                             |
| <b>P-33-003993</b> | <b>CA-RIV-3993</b> | <b>Prehistoric Site</b>  | <b>Two bedrock milling feature with slicks; light scatter of lithics (flakes). Site has been consolidated into P-33-012525 (CA-RIV-7124).</b>                                                                       | <b>Knell, 1990</b>                                       |
| <b>P-33-003994</b> | <b>CA-RIV-3994</b> | <b>Prehistoric Site</b>  | <b>Bedrock milling feature with a slick; ground stone (mano).</b>                                                                                                                                                   | <b>Knell et al., 1990</b>                                |
| <b>P-33-003995</b> | <b>CA-RIV-3995</b> | <b>Prehistoric Site</b>  | <b>Bedrock milling features with elements (slicks and mortars); rock rings; lithics and ground stone (flakes, cores, manos, pestle).</b>                                                                            | <b>Phillips et al., 1990</b>                             |
| P-33-003996        | CA-RIV-3996        | Prehistoric Site         | Bedrock milling features with slicks; lithics and ground stone (flakes, portable metate fragment). Site has been consolidated into P-33-012525 (CA-RIV-7124).                                                       | Phillips, 1990                                           |
| P-33-003997        | CA-RIV-3997        | Prehistoric Site         | Bedrock milling features with mortars and slick; ground stone (mano, hammerstone); lithics (heavy scatter; flakes, drill); midden. Site has been consolidated into P-33-012525 (CA-RIV-7124).                       | Becker, 1990                                             |
| P-33-003998        | CA-RIV-3998        | Prehistoric Site         | Bedrock milling features with slicks and mortars; lithic, ground stone, and tool scatter (flakes, manos, metates, bone tool fragment, projectile point). Site has been consolidated into P-33-012525 (CA-RIV-7124). | Becker, 1990                                             |
| P-33-003999        | CA-RIV-3999        | Prehistoric Site         | Bedrock milling feature with a slick. Site has been consolidated into P-33-011595 (CA-RIV-6906).                                                                                                                    | Becker, 1990                                             |
| P-33-004000        | CA-RIV-4000        | Prehistoric Site         | Two bedrock milling features with slicks. Site has been consolidated into P-33-011595 (CA-RIV-6906).                                                                                                                | Becker, 1990                                             |
| P-33-004001        | CA-RIV-4001        | Prehistoric Site         | Rock shelter.                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Knell, 1990                                              |
| P-33-004002        | CA-RIV-4002        | Prehistoric Site         | Bedrock milling feature with a slick; lithic scatter (flakes); rock alignment (age unknown). Site has been consolidated into P-33-012525 (CA-RIV-7124).                                                             | Becker, 1990                                             |
| P-33-004003        | CA-RIV-4003        | Prehistoric Site         | Bedrock milling feature with a slick. Site has been consolidated into P-33-012525 (CA-RIV-7124).                                                                                                                    | Becker, 1990                                             |
| P-33-004008        | CA-RIV-4008        | Historic Site            | Trash scatter.                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Phillips, 1990; Ballester, 2003; Wilson and Gibson, 2012 |
| P-33-004010        | CA-RIV-4010        | Prehistoric Site         | Nine bedrock milling features.                                                                                                                                                                                      | Bissell 1990; Bouscaren, 2004; Eddy, 2004                |

| Primary Number           | Trinomial                | Age and Resource Present | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Recorder, Date                                                                  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P-33-004011              | CA-RIV-4011              | Prehistoric Site         | Two bedrock milling features.                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Bissell, 1990                                                                   |
| P-33-004012/ P-33-005205 | CA-RIV-4012/ CA-RIV-5202 | Historic Site            | Earthen canal (San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley).                                                                                                                                                                                     | Bissell, 1990; Miller and Brown, 2002; Ballester, 2003; Wilson and Gibson, 2012 |
| P-33-006904              | CA-RIV-6904              | Prehistoric Site         | Large habitation site with multiple bedrock milling features, large lithic scatter, ground stone tools, cupule, rock ring/house pit, and petroglyph panel. Site encompasses two previously recorded sites: P-33-001356, P-33-003990. | McDougall, 2002                                                                 |
| P-33-006905              | CA-RIV-6905              | Prehistoric Site         | Multiple bedrock milling features, lithic scatter, and ground stone tools. Site encompasses two previously recorded sites: P-33-003991, P-33-003992.                                                                                 | McDougall, 2002                                                                 |
| P-33-011449              | CA-RIV-6831              | Multi-Component Site     | Two bedrock milling features; historic trash scatter.                                                                                                                                                                                | CRM Tech, 2003                                                                  |
| P-33-011450              | CA-RIV-6832              | Prehistoric Site         | Bedrock milling feature with slicks.                                                                                                                                                                                                 | McDougall and Bircheff, 2002                                                    |
| P-33-011451              | CA-RIV-6833              | Prehistoric Site         | Six Bedrock milling features with slicks and basin metate.                                                                                                                                                                           | McDougall and Bircheff, 2002; CRM Tech, 2005                                    |
| P-33-011452              | CA-RIV-6834              | Prehistoric Site         | Four bedrock milling features with slicks.                                                                                                                                                                                           | McDougall and Bircheff, 2002                                                    |
| P-33-011453              | CA-RIV-6835              | Prehistoric Site         | Five bedrock milling features with slicks; lithics (quartzite, quartz; debitage).                                                                                                                                                    | McDougall and Bircheff, 2002                                                    |
| P-33-011454              | CA-RIV-6836              | Prehistoric Site         | Two bedrock milling feature with slicks; tool (scraper).                                                                                                                                                                             | McDougall and Bircheff, 2002                                                    |
| P-33-011455              | CA-RIV-6837              | Historic Site            | Homesite (remnants), pond, sediment berm, scatter of iron and pipe, ditch; unknown date of construction.                                                                                                                             | Robinson, 2002                                                                  |
| P-33-011456              | CA-RIV-6838              | Historic Site            | Forest T. Lindenberger homesite, sometimes known as "Olive Green".                                                                                                                                                                   | McDougall and Bircheff, 2002                                                    |
| P-33-011595              | CA-RIV-6906              | Prehistoric Site         | Bedrock milling features (25), lithic and ground stone scatter. Site encompasses two previously recorded sites: P-33-003999, P-33-004000.                                                                                            | Bissell 1990; CRM Tech, 2003                                                    |
| P-33-012439              | CA-RIV-7060              | Prehistoric Site         | Bedrock milling feature with a slick.                                                                                                                                                                                                | Ballester, 2003; Porter, 2003; Wilson and Gibson, 2012                          |
| P-33-012441              | CA-RIV-7062              | Prehistoric Site         | Bedrock milling feature.                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Smallwood, 2003                                                                 |
| P-33-012442              | CA-RIV-7063              | Prehistoric Site         | Bedrock milling feature.                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Ballester, 2003                                                                 |
| P-33-012443              | CA-RIV-7064              | Prehistoric Site         | Three bedrock milling features with slicks.                                                                                                                                                                                          | CRM Tech, 2003                                                                  |

| Primary Number     | Trinomial   | Age and Resource Present       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Recorder, Date                                                   |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P-33-012444        | CA-RIV-7065 | Prehistoric Site               | Bedrock milling feature with a slick.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Smallwood, 2003; Wilson and Gibson, 2012                         |
| P-33-012445        | CA-RIV-7066 | Prehistoric Site               | Two bedrock milling features.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Tang et al., 2003                                                |
| P-33-012446        | CA-RIV-7068 | Prehistoric Site               | Bedrock milling feature.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Tang et al., 2003                                                |
| P-33-012457        | CA-RIV-7074 | Prehistoric Site               | Bedrock milling feature.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Avalos et al., 2003                                              |
| P-33-012458        | CA-RIV-7075 | Prehistoric Site               | Bedrock milling feature.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Dilthey et al., 2003                                             |
| P-33-012461        | CA-RIV-7078 | Prehistoric Site               | Bedrock milling feature.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Avalos et al., 2003                                              |
| P-33-012464        | CA-RIV-7081 | Prehistoric Site               | Five bedrock milling features.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Avalos et al., 2003                                              |
| P-33-012525        | CA-RIV-7124 | Prehistoric Site               | Large habitation site with multiple bedrock milling features, midden areas, ground stone, flaked stone tools, projectile points, and debitage. Site encompasses eight previously recorded sites: P-33-001352, P-33-001353, P-33-003993, P-33-003996, P-33-003997, P-33-003998, P-33-004002, P-33-004003.                                  | Knell, 1990; Deis et al., 2002; Bouscaren, 2004; Rosenberg, 2007 |
| P-33-013321        | CA-RIV-7419 | Prehistoric Site               | Three bedrock milling features with slicks; lithics (flake), ground stone (pestle fragment).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Bouscaren, 2004; Eddy, 2004                                      |
| P-33-013322        | CA-RIV-7420 | Prehistoric Site               | Two Bedrock milling features; lithics (a flake); shell.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Bouscaren, 2004                                                  |
| P-33-013323        | CA-RIV-7421 | Prehistoric Site               | Bedrock milling features (53); lithic and ground stone scatter.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | CRM Tech, 2004; CRM Tech, 2007                                   |
| P-33-013324        | CA-RIV-7422 | Prehistoric Site               | Bedrock milling feature with slicks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | CRM Tech, 2004                                                   |
| P-33-016974        | CA-RIV-8841 | Multi-component Site           | Bedrock milling features; concrete foundations, water conveyance feature, historic debris scatter.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Goodwin, 2008                                                    |
| <b>P-33-014370</b> | -           | <b>Archaeological District</b> | <b>Archaeological district located on and near two ridge systems containing over 140 individual sites with bedrock milling features, midden, rock rings, hunting blinds, diversion wall, possible hearths, rock art panel, rock shelters, burial and cremation site, lithics, hammerstone, ground stone, fire-affected rock scatters.</b> | <b>Dahdul, 2004; Kremkau, 2011; Wilson and Gibson, 2012</b>      |
| P-33-014389        | -           | Historic Site                  | Historic-era and modern-era refuse.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Bragado 2005; Wilson and Gibson, 2012                            |
| P-33-015342        | -           | Historic Site                  | Ruins of cinder block and steel post cattle chute and associated steel post corral remnants associated with post-war to 1960 dairy ranching.                                                                                                                                                                                              | Goodwin, 2006                                                    |

| Primary Number | Trinomial | Age and Resource Present | Description                                                                                              | Recorder, Date                                           |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| P-33-021021    | -         | Multi-component Site     | Bedrock milling features; concrete foundations, historic debris scatter; originally part of CA-RIV-8841. | Wilson and Gibson, 2012; Gonzalez and Sharp-Garcia, 2014 |
| P-33-021022    | -         | Historic Site            | Water conveyance feature; originally part of CA-RIV-8841.                                                | Wilson and Gibson, 2012; Gonzalez and Sharp-Garcia, 2014 |

**Bold** = Within project parcel

The resources documented within the project area were all recorded in 1990 as part of the 2,900-acre reconnaissance survey (Bissell and Morgan 1990). The seven resources include three prehistoric sites consisting of bedrock milling features, ground stone and lithic artifacts, and circular rock structures; two resources containing both prehistoric features (bedrock milling features with associated ground stone and lithic artifacts) and historic components, including an Audubon Society bubbler and an improved spring; and two resources consisting of a historic rock wall of unknown purpose and the remnants of a residence indicated as early as 1901 based on its presence of the 1901, Lake Elsinore (1:125,000 scale) topographic map. None of the sites recorded within the parcel have been tested or otherwise evaluated for eligibility for listing in the CRHR.

One additional study, while not involving actual survey within project parcel, resulted in the establishment of an informal archaeological district (P-33-014370) that encompasses the entire project parcel (Hogan et al. 2004b). The district covers two ridge systems that contain bedrock milling features, lithic scatters, petroglyphs, cairns, burials, hearths, rock shelters, and habitation material. Over 140 individual archaeological sites are situated within the district, including the three prehistoric sites and the two multi-component sites recorded within the current project parcel. The discussion of the archaeological district indicates that sites within the district boundaries that possess limited research potential would not be considered significant resources individually and would not be considered contributing elements to the district (Hogan et al. 2004b: ii).

## 6.2.2 Historic Archival Research

Various archival sources were consulted, including historic topographic maps, aerial imagery (NETR Online 2019) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) Records. The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area.

On the GLO plat maps from the 1860s, the only cultural modifications shown in the project vicinity are roads and trails. The roads include one located to the east of the project area and leading to San Jacinto, one located to the west of the project, leading south from the San Jacinto River and indicated as the "Road to Temescal," and one located to the southwest of the project and labeled as "Road to San Bernardino." The hills surrounding the project area are generally labeled as "Rocky Mountains." On the plat maps from the 1880s, similar conditions are seen, except the road to the west is now labeled as the "Road to Temecula," and several additional roads are indicated to the northeast and east of the project

area. In addition, a couple of houses are shown along a road in Winchester Valley to the northeast of the project area.

On the 1901 Elsinore (1:125,000) topographic map, a large network of roads is shown in the project vicinity, including some in a cluster centered around the town of Winchester (Figure 5, *1901 Elsinore [1:125,000] Topographic Map*). The San Jacinto Division of the Southern California Railroad and the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Company's canal are shown north of the project area. Many structures, or houses, are shown on the map as well, including one within the project parcel. Similar conditions as in 1901 are shown on the 1943 Murrieta (1:62,500) topographic map; however, a driveway from the intersection of Briggs and Newport roads is shown leading up to the structure situated within the project parcel and a second structure in this location is also shown. On the 1953 and 1973 Romoland (1:24,000) topographic maps, the second structure on the north is shown as an outline versus a solid black square.

The two structures can be seen on aerial photographs as early as 1938 (Lump and Jafroudi 2017). In 1938, "One small structure (farmhouse?) was visible in the southwestern portion of the property, in an area of clustered trees. A second smaller structure (garage, barn, etc.?) was located to the south, also within a cluster of trees" (Lump and Jafroudi 2017: 10). Similar conditions can be observed throughout the following years, with a third structure and a small shed-type structure also visible by 1967 (Figure 6, *1967 Aerial Photograph*). Throughout the various years, the flat portion of the project parcel can be observed in different cultivation patterns of dry farming. By 1989, all of the buildings and structures within the project parcel were demolished (NETR Online 2019).

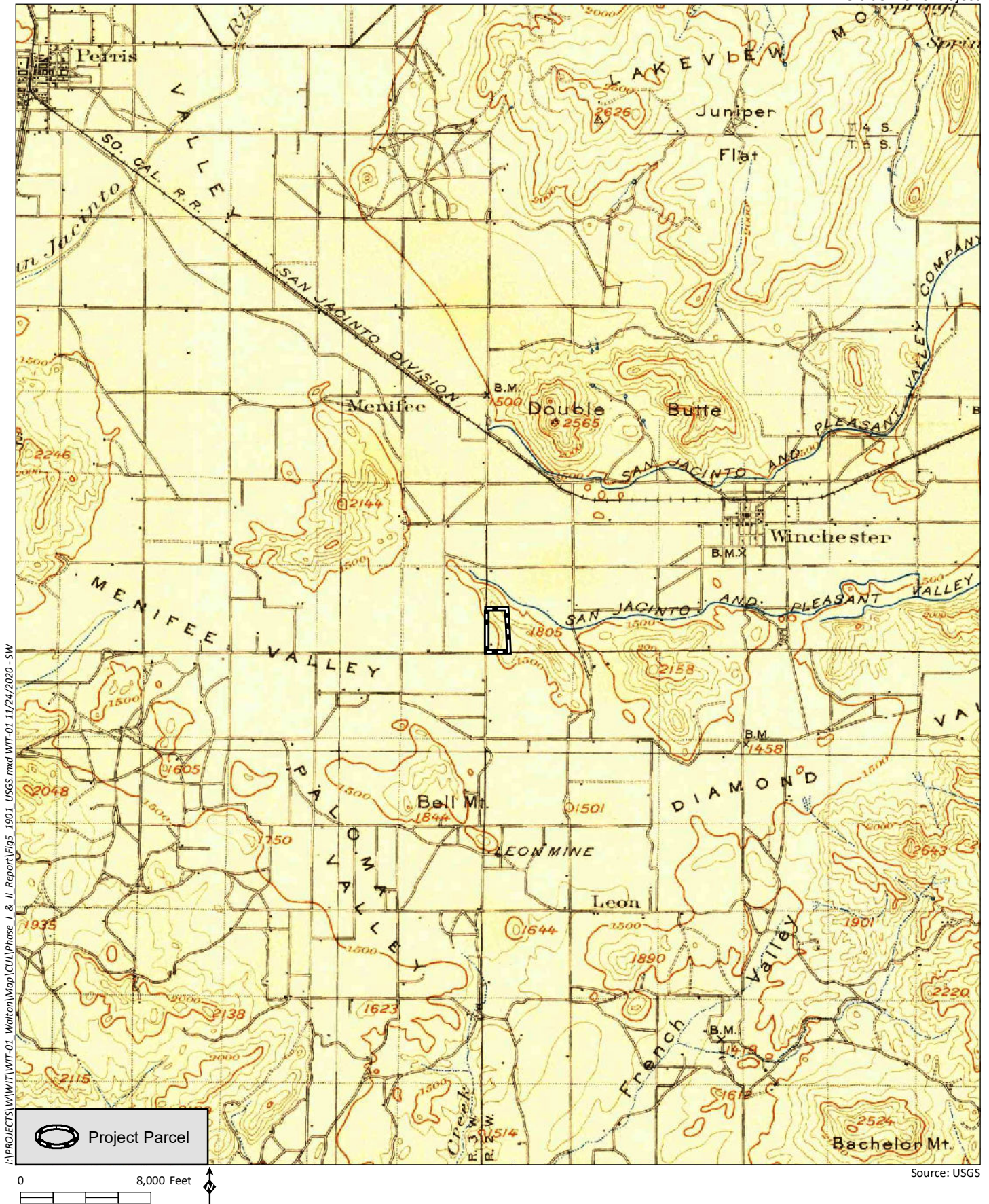
### 6.2.3 Native American Contact Program

The Sacred Lands File search results from the NAHC indicated that no known sacred lands or Native American cultural resources are within the project area, but that the area is sensitive for cultural resources (Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). A documented Native American TCP is situated to the north of the project area. The TCP "comprises two prominent landmarks and the intervening valley relating to the events of the first people following the creation. *Ano póتما*, the largest hill in the West Hemet Hills is the location where Coyote howled. *Chéexayam Pum'Wáppivu*, on the east end of Double Butte, is where the Seven Sisters ascended into heaven" (Delu 2014: 3-4).

Letters were sent on August 7, 2019 to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. Five responses have been received to date (Table 3). If any additional responses are received, they will be forwarded to County staff. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix D (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

**Table 3**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES**

| Contact/Tribe                                  | Response                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Native American Heritage Commission            | Responded on October 18, 2018; a records search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File was completed for the project area with negative results; however, it was noted that the area is sensitive for cultural resources.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) | Responded in a letter dated September 6, 2019; the project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation; however, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. The ACBCI THPO requests copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians             | Responded in a letter dated September 5, 2019; they are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project; however, in the event that any cultural resources be discovered during the development of the project, please contact their office immediately for further evaluation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians               | <p>Responded in a letter dated August 29, 2019; the project area is not within reservation lands although it is within their ancestral territory.</p> <p>The Tribe is interested in participating in this project based on their cultural knowledge of the region. The project is located within a highly sensitive Luiseño cultural area, as well as surrounded by an extensive Luiseño artifact record. The project is located within a registered archaeological district and has several sites within the project parcel that are contributing elements of a large village complex. Additionally, the project is near an on-going study of the area as a Luiseño Traditional Landscape for another project. Given the high number of recorded sites within the project parcel, and the ongoing research of the area, the likely scope of work will impact subsurface cultural resources and has the potential to impact intangible cultural resources.</p> <p>Pechanga requests the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Notification once the project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;</li> <li>2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc.);</li> <li>3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and</li> <li>4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe monitor will be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.</li> </ol> |





| Contact/Tribe                           | Response                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (Rincon) | Responded in a letter August 14, 2019; the project area is within the territory of the Luiseño people and is within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest. The Rincon Band has knowledge of three Luiseño place names, <i>Táawila</i> , <i>Hunaaimo</i> , and <i>Anó</i> , within close proximity to the proposed project area. They recommend that a cultural study be conducted for this project, and request that a copy of this cultural report be provided to them.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba) | Responded in a letter September 24, 2019. "The project area is considered sensitive by the people of Soboba, as there are existing sites in the surrounding areas. 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 your documentation for said project, the tribe requests that the attached letter be forwarded to the lead agency and summarized in your final report. A hard copy will be mailed, for your records. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in said project." |

## 6.2.4 Field survey

Based on the results of the records search it was determined that seven archaeological sites and an archaeological district have been previously recorded within the project parcel (Table 4, *Cultural Resources Identified within the Project Area*). The seven sites were all reidentified and updated during the current field survey. In addition, 10 archaeological sites were newly recorded within the project parcel during the field survey. Of the 17 archaeological sites located in the project parcel, three are historic, two are multi-component, and 12 are prehistoric. The locations of cultural resources are shown in Figure 7 (*Locations of Cultural Resources within the Project Area*, located in Appendix E [Confidential Appendices, bound separately]). Site records are included as Appendix F (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

**Table 4**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA**

| Resource Number             | Age             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Status                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P-33-003986/<br>CA-RIV-3986 | Historic        | Four concrete foundations, debris, pepper and eucalyptus trees. A great deal of modern trash in area. A dry pond is east of the buildings.                                                                                               | Reidentified within the project area.                                                                  |
| P-33-003987/<br>CA-RIV-3987 | Multi-component | Five bedrock millings features, a rock shelter, and associated lithic scatter. A historically improved spring is east of the milling features. Historic features include concrete tunnel and tailings pile, rock walls, and water pipes. | Reidentified within the project area; additional features recorded.                                    |
| P-33-003988/<br>CA-RIV-3988 | Multi-component | One bedrock milling feature, two portable metates, scatter of historic trash.                                                                                                                                                            | Reidentified within the project area; Audubon Society bubbler noted on record recorded as P-33-028995. |

| Resource Number                                                | Age                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Status                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P-33-003989/<br>CA-RIV-3989                                    | Historic                  | A discontinuous rock wall. Seven segments stacked two to five courses high between large granitic boulders.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Reidentified within the project area.                                                                                                                                    |
| P-33-003993/<br>CA-RIV-3993<br><br>P-33-012525/<br>CA-RIV-7124 | Prehistoric               | CA-RIV-7124 encompasses eight previously recorded sites, including CA-RIV-3993 which was recorded within the project area. CA-RIV-7124 is a large habitation site with multiple bedrock milling features, midden, ground stone, flaked stone tools, projectile points, and debitage.<br><br>CA-RIV-3993 is mapped as within the project parcel, but this resource may have been mis-plotted on the site record location map. However, two bedrock milling features and a flake were identified at the mapped location CA-RIV-3993. | The original features recorded at CA-RIV-3993 may have been mis-plotted; however, two features were identified and documented within the mapped location of CA-RIV-3993. |
| P-33-003994/<br>CA-RIV-3994                                    | Prehistoric               | Three bedrock milling features and one granitic mano.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Reidentified within the project area; additional features recorded.                                                                                                      |
| P-33-003995/<br>CA-RIV-3995                                    | Prehistoric               | Over 30 bedrock milling features with at least 60 milling elements, including slicks, basins, and mortars. Series of circular rock structures/alignments. Midden soil, fire-affected rock, and lithic and ground stone artifact scatter also present.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Reidentified within the project area; many additional features documented.                                                                                               |
| P-33-014370                                                    | District<br>(Prehistoric) | Archaeological district located on and near two ridge systems containing over 140 individual sites.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | All identified prehistoric resources in the project area fall within district boundaries.                                                                                |
| P-33-028993/<br>CA-RIV-12955                                   | Prehistoric               | Two bedrock milling features with a total of four slicks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Newly documented.                                                                                                                                                        |
| P-33-028994/<br>CA-RIV-129556                                  | Prehistoric               | One bedrock milling feature with one slick.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Newly documented.                                                                                                                                                        |
| P-33-028995                                                    | Historic                  | Audubon Society bubbler.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Newly documented.                                                                                                                                                        |
| P-33-028996/<br>CA-RIV-129557                                  | Prehistoric               | One bedrock milling feature with one slick.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Newly documented.                                                                                                                                                        |
| P-33-028997/<br>CA-RIV-129558                                  | Prehistoric               | One bedrock milling feature with one slick.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Newly documented.                                                                                                                                                        |
| P-33-028998/<br>CA-RIV-129559                                  | Prehistoric               | One bedrock milling feature with one slick.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Newly documented.                                                                                                                                                        |
| P-33-028999/<br>CA-RIV-129560                                  | Prehistoric               | Four bedrock milling features with a total of four slicks and one basin/slick.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Newly documented.                                                                                                                                                        |
| P-33-029000/<br>CA-RIV-129561                                  | Prehistoric               | One bedrock milling feature with one slick.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Newly documented.                                                                                                                                                        |
| P-33-029001/<br>CA-RIV-129562                                  | Prehistoric               | One bedrock milling feature with one slick.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Newly documented.                                                                                                                                                        |
| P-33-029002/<br>CA-RIV-129563                                  | Prehistoric               | One bedrock milling feature with one basin/slick.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Newly documented.                                                                                                                                                        |

#### 6.2.4.1 Site Descriptions

##### CA-RIV-3986 (P-33-003986)

As originally recorded by Bissell (1990), CA-RIV-3986 consisted of a historic resource with three concrete foundations, historic debris, pepper and eucalyptus trees, and a dry pond to the east of the foundations (Plate 3). During the Phase I survey, two additional features were observed, one consisting of a grouping of four round concrete pilings (Plate 4) and the other a fourth foundation. A historically improved spring is present within the hillside to the east of the historic homesite (recorded as site CA-RIV-3987) and was likely the source of water for the pond (Bissell and Morgan 1990). A mixture of historic and modern debris was observed scattered throughout the site vicinity, including beverage and food containers, sheets of plywood and other lumber, car seats, mattresses and other furniture, composite shingles, and carriage bolts.



Plate 3. CA-RIV-3986 overview, historic remnants in eucalyptus trees at center, view to the west.



Plate 4. CA-RIV-3986, circular concrete pilings feature, view to the northwest.

As discussed above in section 6.2, the historic topographic maps available for the project area show a building or structure at the location of CA-RIV-3986 as early as 1901. On the 1967 aerial photograph (Figure 6), three buildings are visible at this location. By 1989, the buildings no longer appear, with only landscaping trees and foundation remnants visible in this area (Lump and Jafroudi 2017).

A review of the BLM GLO Records showed that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company received a patent for this section on July 27, 1866 as granted by the Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific (15 Stat.292). It is not known when the property was transferred to private ownership. A Quitclaim Deed from 1995 indicates that the title was vested in Donald W. Peterson Family, LP (Lump and Jafroudi 2017). In an interview with Mr. Peterson, he indicated that the property was farmed during the 1950s and 1960s (Lump and Jafroudi 2017:13).

### **CA-RIV-3987 (P-33-003987)**

As originally recorded by Phillips et al. (1990a), site CA-RIV-3987 was multi-component with a prehistoric component consisting of a series of grinding elements including a mortar and several overlapping milling slicks on one boulder, and three quartz flakes; and a historic component consisting of “concrete dammed tunnel, a rock-lined cyst at spring, rock walls, water pipes” (Phillips et al. 1990a). Both of these components appear likely to have been associated with a possible natural spring at the location. During the current survey, the site and all features were reidentified, and four additional milling features identified.

#### **Historic Component**

The tailings and the tunnel shaft were observed during the Phase I survey to be in good condition and as recorded in 1990 (Plate 5). The shaft has a concrete block closing off the entrance. The tailings are south of the tunnel and are over 10 feet tall on the south side. The rock wall alignment is located on the south side of the tailing pile and measures approximately 22 feet long and is between 10 and 18 inches wide by 4 and 18 inches high. The wall is constructed of one to two courses of angular to sub-rounded rocks ranging from 4 to 20 inches in diameter. The wall segment is in fair condition with partial collapses along its length due to slope erosion, human and wildlife activity, and excessive vegetation growth. The improved spring is approximately 120 feet northeast of the tunnel shaft.



Plate 5. CA-RIV-3987, entrance to tunnel, view to the east.

### Prehistoric Component

During the Phase I survey, four additional bedrock milling features and a metavolcanic flake were identified. The site area is in good to fair condition; however, there are signs of modern human activity with graffiti and trash scattered within the lower portions of the site. In addition, substantial vegetation growth and natural weathering has occurred.

The rock shelter is located approximately 15 meters south of the originally recorded milling feature at the site (Feature 1). It has a north-facing and an east-facing opening and a high ceiling. However, due to a currently inhabited homeless encampment inside the shelter, no other possible details about the interior could be observed during the survey.

Feature 1 is a bedrock milling feature on a slightly sloping, ground level, granitic outcrop (Plate 6). The feature contains nine milling elements, including one conical mortar, one basin, and seven slicks. All of the milling elements are in excellent condition, but the outcrop has been spray-painted with some graffiti. Feature 2 is a milling feature consisting of a single milling slick on a small granitic boulder. The boulder rests on a slope on a small area of exposed bedrock. The boulder and slick appeared to be in good condition. Feature 3 is a milling feature consisting of a single milling slick on a heavily weathered, low-lying, granitic outcrop. The slick, positioned in a natural depression in the outcrop, is in fair condition, with some erosion around the edges. The near ground-level height of the feature outcrop resulted in it being largely obscured by eroded soil and vegetation during the survey. Feature 4 is a milling feature containing a single milling element, an incipient conical mortar, in a heavily weathered granitic boulder. The mortar has a slight collar around it and is considerably eroded around the edges. Feature 5 is a milling feature containing seven milling elements on a large, slightly sloping, ground-level granitic outcrop. The seven milling elements include one basin and six slicks. The condition of the slicks ranges from good to poor, with only high points remaining in several instances. The basin element is in good condition, but with some erosion and exfoliation around the edges. The outcrop exhibits a moderate amount of erosion and exfoliation/spalling.



Plate 6. CA-RIV-3987, overview of milling feature 1 (foreground), view to the west.

A large metavolcanic interior flake not mentioned in the original recording was observed resting on a ground-level outcrop underneath a large, slightly overhanging boulder just upslope of Feature 1. The flake is 4.5 cm long, 7.0 cm wide, and 1.4 cm thick and exhibits a moderate amount of weathering.

### **CA-RIV-3988 (P-33-003988)**

Site CA-RIV-3988 was originally recorded by Becker et al. (1990) as two grinding slicks on one boulder. Also noted were two portable metates, a scatter of historic trash, and an Audubon Society bubbler. The historic artifacts were noted as “milk can fragments, shovels, cans and other metal and wood debris” (Bissel and Morgan 1990:19).

During the Phase I survey, the boulder containing the originally recorded prehistoric milling feature was reidentified, as was the Audubon Society bubbler. However, the bubbler and adjacent associated concrete apron were observed to be located over 50 meters north of the milling feature. Due to this considerable distance from the milling feature, this historic feature was recorded as a separate site (see description for P-33-028995, below). The two metates noted during the original recording could not be relocated, due to the thick vegetation as well as to the lack of detailed locational information on the original site form. Due to their distance from the milling feature (over 50 meters), the metates observed in 1990 are considered isolates, not part of the site, per guidance from the State OHP (OHP 1995).

The bedrock milling feature described on the original site form is situated on an alluvial flat, approximately 20 meters southwest of a dirt access road (Plate 7). The feature contains two milling slick elements, both in good condition, on the surface of granitic boulder that slopes to the north and exhibits fairly extensive weathering and cracking. No prehistoric artifacts were observed in the vicinity of the milling feature. Potentially historic debris, consisting of concrete fragments, was observed next to a rock within five meters of the milling feature. None of the historic artifacts noted during the 1990 recordation were observed in the area of the feature.



Plate 7. CA-RIV-3988, overview of milling feature, view to the west.

### **CA-RIV-3989 (P-33-003989)**

This resource was previously recorded by Bissell et al. (1990) as a discontinuous rock wall, four to five courses high, extending between several large boulder outcrops. The alignment appears to roughly follow the section line. At the time of the 1990 recordation, the condition of the wall alignment was noted as being pristine.

The site was reidentified during the Phase I survey and appears largely unchanged from the original recording except for slight disturbances from natural weathering, vegetation growth, wildlife and human activity. The wall is in seven segments, varying from 15 feet to 60 feet in length. Each segment is stacked two to five courses high between large granitic boulders (Plate 8). The wall varies in width from between 15 and 24 inches, and between 15 and 30 inches in height. The wall is constructed of tabular, angular, and sub-rounded granitic rocks and small boulders between 6 and 30 inches in diameter. The wall follows the contour of the lower northwest facing slope of the ridge and is surrounded by thick growths of foxtail, needle grass, sage, wild mustard, daisy, buckwheat, and wild cucumber vegetation. No artifacts were observed at the site.



Plate 8. CA-RIV-3989, overview of rock wall, view to the north.

### **CA-RIV-3993/CA-RIV-7124 (P-33-003993/P-33-012525)**

Site CA-RIV-3993 was originally recorded by Knell (1990) as three grinding slicks on two bedrock outcrops and a light scatter of flakes within an 80 by 30-meter area on the ridge top. During a survey by EDAW in 2002 (Deis et al. 2002), several neighboring sites (CA-RIV-3996, -3997, -3998, and -4002) were combined and re-designated as CA-RIV-7124. Subsequently, in an update by Bouscaren (2004), several additional sites (CA-RIV-1352, -1353, -3993, and -4003) were added to the CA-RIV-7124 site designation. The information and sketch maps included with these updates, however, do not indicate site contents in their expanded site boundaries that are associated with CA-RIV-3993 or located within the current project property. The large site CA-RIV-7124 is primarily located on the east-facing side of the hill, to the east of the project area, and is a large habitation site with multiple milling features, midden, ground stone, flaked stone tools, projectile points, and debitage. The eastern portion of CA-RIV-7124 was included in a monitoring program conducted for the Winchester Ridge Project, which resulted in the recovery of 25 prehistoric lithic artifacts within this portion of the site (Rosenberg and Smith 2007).

During the Phase I survey, two bedrock milling features (with one slick each) and one flake were identified within the designated site boundaries of CA-RIV-3993 on file at the EIC. However, further review of the original site record for CA-RIV-3993 suggests that the features observed during the current survey may not be the originally recorded features. The sketch map with the 1990 site record shows a road bisecting the site; according to a review of historic aerials there has been no road at the plotted location of CA-RIV-3993 (NETR Online 2019). However, there is a road to the east, approximately 60 meters, suggesting the site may have been mis-plotted on the location map provided with the site form and, consequently, at the EIC. However, this location adjacent to the road is situated outside of the project parcel and was not examined during the current survey.

### **CA-RIV-3994 (P-33-003994)**

The site was originally recorded by Knell et al. (1990) as a single bedrock milling feature with one slick and a fragment of a granitic mano (Bissell and Morgan 1990).

During the Phase I survey the originally recorded prehistoric milling feature was reidentified, but the mano fragment could not be located due to the presence of thick weeds and grass. Two additional milling features (Features 1 and 2), with a total of four milling slick elements, were identified and added

to the site record. One of the newly recorded bedrock milling features (Feature 1) contained two milling slick elements on a highly eroded, rectangular, flat-topped granitic boulder (Plate 9). The boulder exhibits significant cracking and heat spalling. Both slicks are in good condition, showing minimal weathering/erosion. The second newly recorded milling feature (Feature 2) consists of two slick elements on a large, sloping, highly weathered granitic boulder. The slicks, however, are in excellent condition, with very little weathering around the edges. The originally documented milling feature (Feature 3) was reidentified, with one milling slick element on a large, sloping granitic outcrop with moderate erosion, spalling, and exfoliation. No prehistoric artifacts were observed in the vicinity of the milling features.



Plate 9. CA-RIV-3994, newly identified milling feature (Feature 1), view to the south.

### **CA-RIV-3995 (P-33-003995)**

CA-RIV-3995 was originally recorded by Phillips et al. (1990b) as consisting of a series of bedrock milling features, scattered prehistoric artifacts, and several circular rock structures situated on the ridge along the eastern boundary of the project parcel. While the site was described as occupying an area measuring approximately 320 by 120 meters, the sketch map provided with the site form only illustrated a small portion of the site, with a note that there are “mortars and slicks throughout site area” (Phillips et al. 1990b:1). The resulting technical report described the site as the following:

One of the more complex of the Winchester Hills sites, PDS-12 contains rock ring features, over 20 grinding slicks, 15 bedrock mortars and a rather dense scatter of loose lithic material, including two manos and a pestle [Bissel and Morgan 1990:22].

During the Phase I survey, the site was reidentified and numerous, additional milling features and artifacts were identified and recorded within the site boundary and on the west-facing slope along the west side of the site, extending the boundaries of the resource towards site CA-RIV-3987.

More than 30 bedrock milling features were documented during the current survey. The features contain at least 60 milling elements, including slicks, basins, and mortars. In addition, midden soil, a lithic scatter including modified flakes, several pieces of fire-affected rock, and ground stone artifacts were observed. Several of the milling features are located immediately upslope from the historically modified spring located on the west-facing slope of the project parcel (Plate 10). Additional milling features and artifacts are likely present further to the east, outside of the project parcel boundaries.



Plate 10. CA-RIV-3995, milling feature in foreground, view to the west.

The recorded milling features exhibit varying degrees of weathering, erosion, exfoliation, spalling, and cracking, and the milling elements vary from poor to excellent condition. Some of the low-lying features are partially buried by soil or obscured by vegetation. The bedrock of many of the milling features exhibits heavy weathering and substantial exfoliation and spalling, and portions of the boulder outcrops are largely obscured by soil and vegetation making reidentification of all of the milling elements incomplete.

Several of the circular rock structures/alignments recorded on the 1990 site form were reidentified but are in poor condition due to natural erosion, thick vegetation growth, and probable modern human activity, with some of the rock features dismantled and/or obscured by vegetation.

### **P-33-14370**

P-33-14370 was documented as a prehistoric archaeological district situated on and near two ridge systems (Dahdul 2004). The informal district included over 140 resources at the time of the original documentation in 2004. The individual sites contain bedrock milling features, lithic scatters, petroglyphs, cairns, burials, hearths, rock shelters, and habitation debris. All of the prehistoric archaeological sites documented within the project parcel are mapped as within the district boundary.

### **CA-RIV-12955 (P-33-028993)**

CA-RIV-12955 was newly identified during the Phase I survey. The site consists of two small, low lying granitic bedrock milling features with a total of four milling slick elements. The site is situated at the base of the west-facing slope along a long meandering ridge. One of the two newly recorded milling features contains three milling slick elements (Plate 11). The boulder is moderately weathered with some cracking. The milling slicks are in good to excellent condition; one was partially covered by soil. The second milling feature contains one milling slick element. The slick is in excellent condition, except for some heat spalling where the slick grinding encounters a large inclusion in the boulder. This feature is also partially obscured by soil. Thick, knee-to-waist-high weed and grass vegetation covered much of the site area during the survey. No artifacts were observed in the vicinity of the milling features.



Plate 11. CA-RIV-12955, bedrock milling feature containing three slicks, view to the north.

### **CA-RIV-12956 (P-33-028994)**

CA-RIV-12956 was newly identified during the Phase I survey. The site consists of a bedrock milling feature containing one milling slick element. The milling feature is situated on a large, sloping granitic boulder situated near the bottom of a south-facing slope, less than 60 meters north of CA-RIV-3988. The ground surface in the site area at the time of the survey was covered by a mixture of thick, knee-to-waist-high vegetation; consequently, ground visibility was extremely poor during the survey. The feature boulder was highly weathered and exfoliated, with major heat spalling and cracking. The slick element was in fair to poor condition with mostly only polished high points remaining. No artifacts were observed in the vicinity of the feature.

### **P-33-028995**

P-33-028995 is a concrete Audubon Society bubbler and adjacent concrete apron located on a south-facing slope of a long, meandering ridge. This resource is likely the Audubon Society bubbler mentioned

on the 1990 site record form for site CA-RIV-3988, although no description of it was given on the 1990 site form except for a number tag E-74 (Becker et al. 1990).

Bubblers (also, often referred to in other locales as “guzzlers”) were typically constructed in the 1940s and 1950s and designed to catch run-off during rainy periods and funnel it into a holding tank to provide water for wild animals during drier periods of the year. The broad concrete apron is for the purpose of accomplishing the water catchment. The guzzler within the project parcel consists of a subterranean concrete holding tank 12 feet long, by 7 feet wide, by 3 feet deep, with a slightly convex concrete covering and a shaped opening at the west end. The majority of the tank roof is broken and has collapsed into the interior of the holding tank (Plate 12). The shaped opening has collapsed as well. The concrete is approximately 4 inches thick, and there is a square metal tag attached to a piece of rebar at the collapsed opening stamped with “A//71”. Adjacent to the north side of the holding tank is a square apron of poured concrete, roughly 17 feet long that is level with the ground and has a 4-inch-wide by 3-inch-tall concrete “curb” around all four edges. The exact shape and dimensions of the apron could not be determined due to thick vegetation and soil obscuring the edges.



Plate 12. Site P-33-028995, collapsed holding tank of bubbler/guzzler feature, view to the northeast.

While the tag numbers between the one mentioned on the site form for CA-RIV-3988 (E-74) and the one being recorded as P-33-028995 (A//71), do not match, the P-33-028995 bubbler/guzzler was the only one observed in the area during the current survey. As no description was given on the 1990 site form, no other comparisons could be made to the P-33-028995 feature. Because the bubbler was observed to be located over 50 meters north of the milling feature recorded as site CA-RIV-3988, the bubbler was documented with a new resource number.

#### **CA-RIV-12957 (P-33-028996)**

CA-RIV-12957 was newly identified during the Phase I survey. The site consists of a bedrock milling feature containing a single milling slick on a large, heavily weathered granitic outcrop. The site is

situated near the bottom of the northwest-facing slope of a long meandering ridge. The outcrop is highly eroded and exfoliated with major spalling and cracking. The southwest facing side of the outcrop has spray-painted graffiti on it, including a large eye. The milling slick is in poor condition with mainly high points and is positioned in a natural shallow depression near the northeast edge of outcrop. The ground surface in the site area was covered by a thick, knee-to-waist-high growth of vegetation, resulting in ground visibility within the site vicinity to be extremely poor, with visibility only being possible in a few small, patchy eroded areas. No artifacts were observed at the site.

#### **CA-RIV-12958 (P-33-028997)**

CA-RIV-12958 was newly identified during the Phase I survey. The site consists of a bedrock milling feature containing one milling slick on a large, sloping, heavily weathered granitic boulder. The site is situated near the bottom of the northwest-facing slope of a long meandering ridge, next to a small ephemeral drainage. The feature boulder is highly eroded and exfoliated with major spalling and some cracking. The slick is in poor condition, with only high points remaining. The surrounding vegetation is dense; consequently, ground visibility in the site area during the survey was poor, with visibility possible in only a few small, patchy eroded areas. No artifacts were observed at the site.

#### **CA-RIV-12959 (P-33-028998)**

CA-RIV-12959 was newly identified during the Phase I survey. The site consists of one bedrock milling feature containing one milling slick. The feature is situated within a dry drainage, approximately 60 meters northeast of CA-RIV-3988. The feature boulder is granitic and exhibits a moderate amount of weathering with some cracking and spalling. The slick is in good condition and measures 80 by 40 cm. No associated artifacts were observed at the site.

#### **CA-RIV-12960 (P-33-028999)**

CA-RIV-12960 was newly identified during the Phase I survey. The site consists of four bedrock milling features with several milling slicks. The site is situated in a high valley southwest of site CA-RIV-3993/7124. Each of the milling features contains one slick, with one of the features also containing a basined slick. One metavolcanic flake was also observed in the site area. Vegetation in the site area during the survey consisted of a thick growth of grasses and weeds.

#### **CA-RIV-12961 (P-33-029000)**

CA-RIV-12961 was newly identified during the Phase I survey. The site consists of a bedrock milling feature containing a single milling slick element on a low-lying granitic outcrop. The outcrop is in fair condition with moderate erosion and weathering. The site is situated within a high valley at the top of the main north-south ridgeline. During the survey, vegetation in the area consisted of a thick growth of grasses and weeds. No artifacts were observed in the site area.

#### **CA-RIV-12962 (P-33-029001)**

CA-RIV-12962 was newly identified during the Phase I survey. The site consists of a bedrock milling feature containing a single milling slick on a low-lying granitic outcrop. The outcrop was in fair condition with some exfoliation; the slick was also observed to be in fair condition. The site is situated within a high valley at the top of the main north-south ridgeline in the project area. During the survey,

vegetation in the area consisted of a thick growth of grasses and weeds and no surface artifacts were observed in the site area.

### **CA-RIV-12963 (P-33-029002)**

CA-RIV-12963 was newly identified during the Phase I survey. The site consists of a bedrock milling feature containing a single basined slick on a low-lying granitic boulder. The boulder was observed to be in poor condition with heavy exfoliation. The milling element is in fair condition, with some water erosion noted. The site is situated within a high valley at the top of the main north-south ridgeline. During the survey, vegetation in the area consisted of a thick growth of grasses and weeds, and no surface artifacts were observed in the site area.

## **7.0 PHASE II TESTING PROGRAM**

### **7.1 METHODS AND RESEARCH GOALS**

During the Phase I inventory and survey, four prehistoric archaeological sites, CA-RIV-3988, CA-RIV-3994, CA-RIV-12955, and CA-RIV-12956, were determined to be situated within the proposed project development footprint. A Phase II testing program involving subsurface excavations was undertaken at these four resources (Figure 8, *Locations of Tested Cultural Resources*, located in Appendix E [Confidential Appendices, bound separately]).

The testing program was intended to accomplish three goals: (1) to identify surface and subsurface cultural deposits that would have negative impacts from the grading phase of the project; (2) to identify the horizontal and vertical extent of each site; and (3) to collect a sufficient sample of cultural material to accurately evaluate the CEQA significance of the resources. A work plan for a Phase II testing and site evaluation program at prehistoric sites CA-RIV-3994, CA-RIV-12955, CA-RIV-12956, and the prehistoric component at site CA-RIV-3988 that included the excavation of archaeological shovel test pits (STPs), augers, and possible units, and laboratory analysis of any recovered artifacts, was prepared and submitted to, and approved by, the County (Wilson 2020). Fieldwork for the testing program was conducted from October 12 to 16, 2020. A Native American monitor from Pechanga was present during all of the fieldwork.

#### **7.1.1 Fieldwork Methods**

The following methods were employed in the Phase II fieldwork:

- Mapping, drawing, and photographing of the bedrock milling features at each of the four prehistoric sites;
- Intensive re-survey of the site areas to identify and map any associated artifacts. Survey transects were spaced at two meters apart within a 30-meter radius around each site; and
- Excavation and screening of a series of STPs and auger holes at each of the four sites to assess the presence/absence of subsurface cultural material. In each instance, the subsurface testing was focused around the bedrock milling features at the sites, but within the proposed project development footprint.

A total of 24 STPs were excavated, with six STPs excavated at each of the site locations. Each STP was 30 cm in diameter and excavated in 10-cm levels. In addition, five to seven additional manual 4-inch (10.16-cm) diameter auger holes were excavated at CA-RIV-3988, CA-RIV-3994, and CA-RIV-12955 adjacent to the bedrock milling features. The auger holes were excavated to further verify the findings from the STPs. Additional auger holes were not excavated at CA-RIV-12956 due to the shallow depth of bedrock in the site area.

STPs were excavated to a minimum depth of 60 cm, unless bedrock or other non-cultural strata were encountered at a shallower level. If the initial six 10-cm levels were negative, the shovel excavation of the STP ceased at 60 cm. If, however, a sterile STP still contained soil at a depth of 60 cm, an auger hole was excavated through the bottom of the STP until bedrock was encountered to assure the absence of any deeply buried cultural deposits. All soil from the STPs and augers was dry-screened through a single 1/8-inch mesh screen.

### **7.1.2 Laboratory Methods**

Because no cultural material was recovered during the testing program, no lab work for the testing program was required.

### **7.1.3 Documentation**

The results from the Phase II testing program are reported in this technical report and are also summarized and recorded on appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. All completed DPR site forms were submitted to the EIC and are included in Appendix F (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

## **7.2 PHASE II RESULTS**

Results from the Phase II testing program at each of the four sites are summarized in Table 5, *Testing Results*, and described below. Maps showing the excavation locations are included with the site form updates completed for the resources (Appendix F; Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

**Table 5**  
**TESTING RESULTS**

| STP                                   | Depth (cm) | Auger Hole | Depth (cm) | Reason for Termination | Results  |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------|----------|
| <b>CA-RIV-3988<br/>(P-33-003988)</b>  |            |            |            |                        |          |
| 1                                     | 0-60       | Y          | 60-68      | Bedrock                | Negative |
| 2                                     | 0-60       | Y          | 60-86      | Bedrock                | Negative |
| 3                                     | 0-60       | Y          | 60-136     | Bedrock                | Negative |
| 4                                     | 0-60       | Y          | 60-210     | Sterile                | Negative |
| 5                                     | 0-60       | Y          | 60-205     | Bedrock                | Negative |
| 6                                     | 0-60       | Y          | 60-160     | Sterile/silt           | Negative |
|                                       |            | 7          | 0-55       | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 8          | 0-103      | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 9          | 0-140      | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 10         | 0-110      | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 11         | 0-130      | Bedrock                | Negative |
| <b>CA-RIV-3994<br/>(P-33-003994)</b>  |            |            |            |                        |          |
| 1                                     | 0-50       |            |            | Sterile/compact        | Negative |
| 2                                     | 0-30       | Y          | 30-33      | Bedrock                | Negative |
| 3                                     | 0-50       | Y          | 50-98      | Bedrock                | Negative |
| 4                                     | 0-25       |            |            | Bedrock                | Negative |
| 5                                     | 0-30       |            |            | Bedrock                | Negative |
| 6                                     | 0-28       |            |            | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 7          | 0-50       | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 8          | 0-50       | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 9          | 0-75       | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 10         | 0-27       | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 11         | 0-80       | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 12         | 0-22       | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 13         | 0-20       | Bedrock                | Negative |
| <b>CA-RIV-12955<br/>(P-33-028993)</b> |            |            |            |                        |          |
| 1                                     | 0-70       | Y          | 70-130     | Bedrock                | Negative |
| 2                                     | 0-37       |            |            | Bedrock                | Negative |
| 3                                     | 0-43       |            |            | Bedrock                | Negative |
| 4                                     | 0-60       | Y          | 60-85      | Bedrock                | Negative |
| 5                                     | 0-60       |            |            | Bedrock                | Negative |
| 6                                     | 0-60       | Y          | 0-110      | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 7          | 0-20       | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 8          | 0-40       | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 9          | 0-70       | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 10         | 0-20       | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 11         | 0-85       | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 12         | 0-50       | Bedrock                | Negative |
|                                       |            | 13         | 0-60       | Bedrock                | Negative |

| STP                                   | Depth (cm) | Auger Hole | Depth (cm) | Reason for Termination                             | Results  |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>CA-RIV-12956<br/>(P-33-028994)</b> |            |            |            |                                                    |          |
| 1                                     | 0-50       | Y          | 50-110     | Encountered moisture/<br>decomposed granite at 80% | Negative |
| 2                                     | 0-60       | Y          | 60-70      | Bedrock                                            | Negative |
| 3                                     | 0-30       |            |            | Bedrock                                            | Negative |
| 4                                     | 0-30       |            |            | Bedrock                                            | Negative |
| 5                                     | 0-60       | Y          | 60-97      | Bedrock                                            | Negative |
| 6                                     | 0-60       | Y          | 60-200     | Majority decomposed granite                        | Negative |

### 7.2.1 CA-RIV-3988 (P-33-003988)

Mapping, drawing, and photographing of the bedrock milling feature at CA-RIV-3988 were conducted, and a total of six STPs and five auger holes were excavated within an approximately 10-meter radius around the feature. Subsurface testing at the site consisted of the excavation of the six STPs (Plate 13) and the excavation of an auger hole in the bottom-center of each of the six STPs. Another five augers were placed around, and in proximity (within 10 meters) of the milling feature. All of the STPs were excavated to a depth of 60 cm. Depths to bedrock in the augers in the six STPs ranged from 68 cm to 210 cm. Four of the six STP augers were terminated due to bedrock. The augers within STP 4 and STP 6, however, which went to depths of 210 cm and 160 cm, respectively, were terminated due to the occurrence of compact sterile soils. The five additional augers outside of the STPs were all terminated on bedrock, at depths ranging from 55 cm to 140 cm. Soils at the site were generally light brown silty loam with roots within the first 10 to 30 cm. Below the loam the soils changed to light brown to medium brown silty sand with various amounts of decomposing granite material.



Plate 13. Site CA-RIV-3988, excavation of STP 1, view to the northwest.

The results of the Phase II surface survey and subsurface testing at site CA-RIV-3988 were negative; no cultural materials or deposits were observed in the test excavations, and no cultural materials were observed during the 30-meter radius, intensive surface survey around the milling feature.

### **7.2.2 CA-RIV-3994 (P-33-003994)**

Mapping, drawing, and photographing of the three bedrock milling feature at CA-RIV-3994 were conducted, and a total of six STPs and seven auger holes were excavated within an approximately 10-meter radius around the milling features (Plate 14). STPs 1 and 3 were excavated to a depth of 50 cm, STP 2 to a depth of 30 cm and STPs 4, 5 and 6 were terminated at depths between 25 and 30 cm, all due to the occurrence of bedrock. Auger holes were excavated within STPs 2 and 3 to depths of 33 cm and 98 cm, respectively. Seven additional augers were then placed around the milling features, each approximately one meter from the base of the features. Depths in the auger holes ranged from 20 cm to 80 cm. All excavations were terminated due to the presence bedrock with one exception; STP 1 was terminated at 50 cm due to the occurrence of compact sterile soils. Soils at the site were light brown silty loam with roots within the first 30 cm. Below the loam, the soils changed to light brown silty sand with various amounts of decomposing granite material.



Plate 14. Site CA-RIV-3994, STP 1, foreground near screen, and STP 2 background, view to the south.

The results of the Phase II surface survey and subsurface testing at prehistoric site CA-RIV-3994 were negative; no cultural materials or deposits were observed in the test excavations, and no cultural materials were observed during the 30-meter radius, intensive surface survey around the milling features.

### **7.2.3 CA-RIV-12955 (P-33-028993)**

Mapping, drawing, and photographing of the two bedrock milling features at CA-RIV-12955 were conducted, and a total of six STPs and seven auger holes were excavated within an approximately 10-meter radius around the two milling features. Excavations in STPs 2, 3 and 5 were terminated at depths of 37 cm, 43 cm, and 60 cm, respectively, due to the occurrence of bedrock (Plate 15). Excavations in STP 1 ceased at a depth of 70 cm and in STPs 4 and 6 at 60 cm; auger holes were then excavated through the bottoms of these STPs to depths of 130 cm, 85 cm and 110 cm, respectively. The seven additional augers were placed around the milling features, each approximately one meter from the base of one of the features. Depths in these additional augers ranged from 20 cm to 85 cm. All STPs and augers were terminated due to the occurrence of bedrock. Soils at the site were light brown silty loam with roots within the first 30 cm. Below the loam, the soils changed to light brown to medium brown silty sand with various amounts of decomposing granite material.



Plate 15. Site CA-RIV-12955, STP 3, view to the northwest.

The results of the Phase II surface survey and subsurface testing at prehistoric site CA-RIV-12955 were negative; no cultural materials or deposits were observed in the test excavations, and no cultural materials were observed during the 30-meter radius, intensive surface survey around the milling feature.

#### **7.2.4 CA-RIV-12956 (P-33-028994)**

Mapping, drawing, and photographing of the bedrock milling feature at CA-RIV-12956 were conducted, and a total of six STPs were excavated within an approximately 10-meter radius around the milling feature, but inside the proposed project development footprint (Plate 16). STPs 2, 5, and 6 were excavated to a depth of 60 cm, while excavation in STPs 3 and 4 was terminated at 30 cm, and STP 1 went to a depth of 50 cm. An auger hole was excavated in the center of STPs 1, 2, 5, and 6 to depths ranging from 70 cm to 200 cm. All STPs and auger holes were terminated due to bedrock, except for STP 1 and STP 6. These STP/augers were terminated at 110 cm and 200 cm, respectively, due to the occurrence of a large amount of decomposing granite, likely indicative of the near presence of bedrock. No additional augers were excavated at this site due to location and shallow depth of bedrock in the site area. Soils at the site were light brown silty loam with roots within the first 10 to 30 cm. Below the loam, the soils changed to light brown to medium brown silty sand with various amounts of decomposing granite. The results of the Phase II surface survey and subsurface testing at site CA-RIV-12956 were negative; no cultural materials or deposits were observed in the test excavations, and no cultural materials were observed during the 30-meter radius, intensive surface survey around the milling feature.



Plate 16. Site CA-RIV-12956, STP 3 foreground (backfilled) and STP 4 background, view to the north.

## 8.0 PROJECT EFFECTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the Riverside Views Project and to determine the effects of the proposed project on historical resources. As addressed in Section 5, under CEQA, significant cultural resources are considered “historical resources” if they meet the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR. Impacts to historical resources constitute significant environmental effects under CEQA. A total of 17 archaeological sites and one archaeological district have been identified within the project area. Six of the archaeological resources are situated within the proposed project grading footprint and would, therefore, be subject to direct impacts from the proposed project. The remaining 11 cultural resources are situated outside of the proposed project grading footprint and would not be impacted by the development of the proposed project. A summary of potential project effects to the cultural resources identified within the project area is provided in Table 6, *Significance Recommendations of Cultural Resources*.

### 8.1 SIGNIFICANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

The significance recommendations of the resources are provided in Table 6 and discussed below.

**Table 6**  
**SIGNIFICANCE RECOMMENDATIONS OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**

| Archaeological Resource                                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Significance Recommendation                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b><i>Within Proposed Project</i></b>                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b><i>Development Footprint:</i></b>                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| P-33-003986/<br>CA-RIV-3986                               | Remnants of a historic farm/residence                                                                                                                                                                                    | Not significant                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| P-33-003988/<br>CA-RIV-3988                               | Historic component: trash scatter (no longer present)<br><br>Prehistoric component: bedrock milling feature and two ground stone artifacts (metates; recorded in 1990 as being over 50 meters from the feature)          | Historic component: not significant (Based on the results of the Phase I study)<br><br>Prehistoric component: not significant (Based on the results of the Phase II testing program)                 |
| P-33-003994/<br>CA-RIV-3994                               | Three prehistoric bedrock milling features and associated ground stone artifact (one mano; not reidentified during Phase I survey)                                                                                       | Not significant (Based on the results of the Phase II testing program)                                                                                                                               |
| P-33-028993/<br>CA-RIV-12955                              | Two prehistoric bedrock milling features                                                                                                                                                                                 | Not significant (Based on the results of the Phase II testing program)                                                                                                                               |
| P 33-14370                                                | Archaeological district located on and near two ridge systems containing over 140 individual sites                                                                                                                       | Potentially eligible for CRHR under Criterion 4                                                                                                                                                      |
| P-33-028994/<br>CA-RIV-12956                              | Prehistoric bedrock milling feature                                                                                                                                                                                      | Not significant (Based on the results of the Phase II testing program)                                                                                                                               |
| P-33-028995                                               | Historic Audubon Society bubbler                                                                                                                                                                                         | Not significant (Based on the results of the Phase I study)                                                                                                                                          |
| <b><i>Outside of Proposed Project</i></b>                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b><i>Development Footprint</i></b>                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| P-33-003987/<br>CA-RIV-3987                               | Historic component: improved spring<br><br>Prehistoric component: bedrock milling features, a rock shelter, and associated lithic scatter                                                                                | Undetermined; significance assumed                                                                                                                                                                   |
| P-33-003989/<br>CA-RIV-3989                               | Historic rock wall                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Undetermined; significance assumed                                                                                                                                                                   |
| P-33-003993/ CA-RIV-3993<br>(P-33-012525/<br>CA-RIV-7124) | Prehistoric bedrock milling features and associated lithic scatter - encompasses eight previously recorded sites: P-33-001352, P-33-001353, P-33-003993, P-33-003996, P-33-003997, P-33-003998, P-33-004002, P-33-004003 | Portions of CA-RIV-7124 previously determined not significant and included in a monitoring program (Rosenberg and Smith 2007); other loci, including CA-RIV-3993: undetermined; significance assumed |
| P-33-003995/<br>CA-RIV-3995                               | Prehistoric bedrock milling features, circular rock structures/alignments, fire-affected rock, midden, and associated lithic and ground stone artifact scatters                                                          | Undetermined; significance assumed                                                                                                                                                                   |
| P-33- 028996/<br>CA-RIV-12957                             | Prehistoric bedrock milling feature                                                                                                                                                                                      | Undetermined; significance assumed                                                                                                                                                                   |
| P-33- 028997/<br>CA-RIV-12958                             | Prehistoric bedrock milling feature                                                                                                                                                                                      | Undetermined; significance assumed                                                                                                                                                                   |

| Archaeological Resource       | Description                          | Significance Recommendation        |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| P-33- 028998/<br>CA-RIV-12959 | Prehistoric bedrock milling feature  | Undetermined; significance assumed |
| P-33- 028999/<br>CA-RIV-12960 | Prehistoric bedrock milling features | Undetermined; significance assumed |
| P-33- 029000/<br>CA-RIV-12961 | Prehistoric bedrock milling feature  | Undetermined; significance assumed |
| P-33- 029001/<br>CA-RIV-12962 | Prehistoric bedrock milling feature  | Undetermined; significance assumed |
| P-33- 029002/<br>CA-RIV-12963 | Prehistoric bedrock milling feature  | Undetermined; significance assumed |

### 8.1.1 Historic Sites

Five resources within the project parcel are historic or have historic components: CA-RIV-3986, CA-RIV-3987, CA-RIV-3988, CA-RIV-3989, and P-33-028995. Of these, three resources (CA-RIV-3986, CA-RIV-3988, and P-33-028995) are situated within the grading footprint for the proposed project and would be subject to direct impacts.

Site CA-RIV-3986 consists of the remnants of a historic farming residence that may have been present as early as 1901 (based on the 1901 Elsinore [1:125,000] topographic map) until being demolished sometime between 1985 and 1989. During a large reconnaissance survey conducted in 1990 that included the project parcel, evidence of recent bulldozing activity was observed (Bissell and Morgan 1990). At that time, none of the trash observed at the site appeared to be historic in age. Bissell and Morgan state that “No great significance can be attached to this deposit, due to the very heavy disturbances” (Bissell and Morgan 1990:18).

Research conducted for this study did not identify a land patent or other documentation connecting the parcel or site CA-RIV-3986 to any of the prominent early settlers in the region. A Quitclaim Deed from 1995 indicates that Donald W. Peterson was a previous owner of the property; no record of the Peterson family was identified during the historic research efforts. As such, the resource lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1) and lacks association with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2). The residence(s) and associated outbuildings were likely typical early- to mid-twentieth century structures that did not represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values (Criterion 3). Furthermore, while the structures may have embodied the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, they have been demolished and all that remains of the resource are concrete foundations, debris, pepper and eucalyptus trees, concrete pilings, and a dry pond that has since been filled with modern refuse. Based on the surface artifacts and debris observed in 1990 and during the Phase I survey, little research potential remains at the site (Criterion 4). As such, site CA-RIV-3986 does not meet the criteria of a historical resource under CEQA and is recommended as ‘not significant,’ per the County Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work.

The historic component at site CA-RIV-3988 was recorded in 1990 as historic debris consisting of “milk can fragments, shovels, cans and other metal and wood debris” (Bissell and Morgan 1990:19). During the current survey, the only debris observed at the site location was concrete fragments. It appears that the historic artifacts have been removed since 1990, and no integrity remains for the historic

component of this resource. As such, the historic component of site CA-RIV-3988 is recommended as 'not significant.'

The Audubon Society bubbler (P-33-028995) was originally noted in 1990 and was one of several encountered during that survey (Bissell and Morgan 1990). Bubblers are a common occurrence throughout the region and are not associated with any event or person significant in our history, and the potential to yield information has been exhausted by recordation. In addition, the bubbler retains poor integrity, with the majority of the tank roof broken and collapsed into the interior of the holding tank. Therefore, P-33-028995 is recommended as 'not significant.'

The historic component of site CA-RIV-3987, consisting of historical improvements to a spring likely associated with the farming activities at site CA-RIV-3986, and site CA-RIV-3989, a rock wall alignment, are situated outside of the project grading footprint and will not be impacted by the proposed project. As such, the significance of these two resources has not been evaluated and is 'undetermined.' According to the County Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work, significance can be assumed in certain situations where avoidance and preservation of the resource are ensured.

### **8.1.2 Prehistoric Sites**

Fourteen resources within the project parcel are prehistoric or have prehistoric components: CA-RIV-3987, CA-RIV-3988, CA-RIV-3993/CA-RIV-7124, CA-RIV-3994, CA-RIV-3995, CA-RIV-12955, CA-RIV-12956, CA-RIV-12957, CA-RIV-12958, CA-RIV-12959, CA-RIV-12960, CA-RIV-12961, CA-RIV-12962, and CA-RIV-12963. Additionally, the prehistoric archaeological district, P-33-014370, encompasses the project site and the archaeological resources within it. All of the prehistoric resources consist of bedrock milling features, some with associated lithic and/or ground stone scatters, and one (CA-RIV-3995) with habitation features and elements, including rock structures/alignments, fire-affected rock, and midden soils.

Although no SHPO review or determination is known to have been made for the district, according to the 2004 recordation and corresponding technical report, the archaeological district appears to be potentially eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4 (Dahdul 2004; Hogan et al. 2004b):

Because of the important archaeological information it has yielded and continues to yield regarding prehistoric Native American land use in the vicinity, the proposed prehistoric archaeological district, as a whole, appears to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, and thus qualifies as a "historical resource," as defined in CEQA. As a physical component of the district, each of the archaeological sites within its boundaries provides some information to the overall understanding of the background and the significance of the district. Some of them, usually multi-element sites with significant subsurface artifact deposits, render crucial data to the archaeological studies of the district. These sites are considered contributors to the district and, furthermore, may qualify as "historical resources" individually as well [Hogan et al. 2004b: ii].

However, the discussion of the archaeological district further indicates that archaeological sites within the district boundaries that possess limited research potential would not be considered significant resources individually and would not be considered contributing elements to the district. The physical

preservation of such sites would “contribute little to the overall understanding of the district” (Hogan et al. 2004b: ii).

Of the 14 prehistoric archaeological sites within the project parcel, four of the resources, CA-RIV-3988, CA-RIV-3994, CA-RIV-12955, and CA-RIV-12956, are situated within the grading footprint for the proposed project and may be subject to direct impacts. These four sites were included in the Phase II testing program involving subsurface excavations in order to assess their CEQA significance. The results from the Phase II program conducted at the sites CA-RIV-3988, CA-RIV-3994, CA-RIV-12955, and CA-RIV-12956 were negative for the presence of subsurface cultural deposits at the sites; no cultural materials or deposits were observed in any of the test excavations. Furthermore, no cultural materials were observed during intensive surface survey conducted around the milling features at each of the sites. The mano noted in 1990 at site CA-RIV-3994 was not reidentified, and the two ground stone artifacts (metates) recorded in 1990 as part of site CA-RIV-3988 were noted as being 50 meters from the site. These were also not identified during the current study; however, due to their distance from the milling feature, they are considered isolates, not part of the site, per guidance from the State OHP (OHP 1995), and would not be considered significant cultural resources.

The four prehistoric sites situated within the proposed project development footprint appear to correlate to “processing stations” or “single-element” resource types, as defined by Bissell and Morgan (1990) and Hogan et al. (2004a), respectively. The sites consist only of bedrock milling features containing milling slick elements and therefore are likely to represent specific resource procurement and/or processing stations.

CA-RIV-3988, CA-RIV-3994, CA-RIV-12955, and CA-RIV-12956 do not meet the criteria for CEQA significance as historical resources. No cultural deposits, artifacts, or datable materials were observed or recovered; due to this limited research potential, the sites are unlikely to yield further information important to the prehistory of California (Criterion 4). The resources also contain a lack of association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1), and lack of association with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2). The sites, which consist of milling features with no associated artifact scatter or subsurface deposits, do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values (Criterion 3). As such, sites CA-RIV-3988, CA-RIV-3994, CA-RIV-12955, and CA-RIV-12956 do not meet the criteria of a historical resource under CEQA and are recommended as ‘not significant,’ per the County Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work. Additionally, the sites would not be considered contributing elements to the district (P-33-014370).

The remaining 11 prehistoric resources are located outside of the proposed grading footprint and will not be subject to project impacts. The significance of all of these sites except for CA-RIV-3993/CA-RIV-7124, which has been previously determined significant, is undetermined. As with the historic-period resources located outside of the project grading footprint, significance can be assumed in situations where avoidance and preservation of the resource are ensured. As such, for the purposes of CEQA, these sites should be treated as significant resources.

## 8.2 MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic resource CA-RIV-3989; the multi-component site CA-RIV-3987; and prehistoric sites CA-RIV-3993/CA-RIV-7124, CA-RIV-3995, CA-RIV-12957, CA-RIV-12958, CA-RIV-12959, CA-RIV-12960, CA-RIV-

12961, CA-RIV-12962, and CA-RIV-12963 are situated outside of the proposed project grading footprint. As discussed above, per the County Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work, significance could be assumed in situations where avoidance and preservation of the resources are ensured. As such, it is recommended that these resources be included in an open space/conservation easement with deed restrictions placed to ensure that no ground-disturbing activity will be permitted within or around these sites. It is also recommended that an area within the open space easement be designated to be used as a reburial location in the event that cultural material is recovered that the consulting Tribe(s) determines should be reburied. Lastly, due to their proximity to the grading footprint, it is recommended that temporary fencing be placed during construction for the protection of sites CA-RIV-3987 and CA-RIV-12959 during any grading activities.

Six of the resources are situated within the proposed project grading footprint for the proposed project and may be subject to direct impacts. Two of the historic-period sites, CA-RIV-3986 and P-33-028995, and the historic component of site CA-RIV-3988, are recommended as not significant based on the results this Phase I study, and recordation of these sites is sufficient mitigation.

Prehistoric sites CA-RIV-3994, CA-RIV-12955, and CA-RIV-12956, and the prehistoric component of site CA-RIV-3988 are recommended as not significant based on the results this Phase II study. Despite not being considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA, avoidance through project redesign was recommended as the preferred treatment for these four archaeological resources. Consequently, the proposed grading footprint has been adjusted to preserve bedrock milling features at CA-RIV-3994 (Feature 1) and CA-RIV-12956. Additionally, the bedrock milling features at CA-RIV-12955, being located within a proposed park area, will be preserved and protected in place. While it is not feasible to avoid bedrock milling features at CA-RIV-3994 (Features 2 and 3) and CA-RIV-3988 (Feature 1), it is recommended that they be relocated to an area of the project parcel within open space.

The western portion of the project property is situated within alluvial fan deposits; intensive pedestrian survey within this area of the project parcel was not possible due to the presence of knee-to-waist high vegetation, which severely hampered access and visibility. As such, there is a potential for buried cultural resources to be present throughout the grading footprint of the project; as described in this study and as noted by the NAHC, the area is sensitive for cultural resources. Due to these concerns, it is recommended that a cultural resources monitoring program be implemented for all ground-disturbing activities related to the project (including grubbing and clearing and geotechnical investigations, etc.) to provide for complete resource recovery information.

In the event that human remains are discovered, the County Coroner shall be contacted. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. All requirements of Health & Safety Code §7050.5 and PRC §5097.98 shall be followed.

Should the project limits change to incorporate new areas of proposed disturbance, including any off-site areas, archaeological survey of these areas will be required.

## **8.2.1 MITIGATION MEASURES**

The following mitigation measures are designed to ensure avoidance of the resources situated outside of the proposed project grading footprint and minimize impacts if unanticipated finds are encountered. These measures have been made conditions to the project.

**CUL -1 Environmental Constraints Sheet.** Prior to final map approval the developer/applicant shall provide evidence to the Riverside County Planning Department that an Environmental Constraints Sheet has been included in the Grading Plans. This sheet shall indicate the presence of environmentally constrained area(s) and the requirements for avoidance of CA-RIV-3989, CA-RIV-3987, CA-RIV-3993/7124, CA-RIV-3994 Feature 1, CA-RIV-3995, CA-RIV-12956, CA-RIV-12957, CA-RIV-12958, CA-RIV-12959, CA-RIV-12960, CA-RIV-12961, CA-RIV-12962 and CA-RIV-12963.

These resources shall be included in an open space/conservation easement with deed restrictions placed to ensure that no ground-disturbing activity will be permitted within or around these sites. In addition, an area within the open space easement shall be designated to be used as an area for reburial location if cultural material is recovered that the consulting Tribe(s) determines should be reburied. An area shall also be designated for relocation of CA-RIV-3994 features 2 and 3 and CA-RIV-3988 Feature 1.

**CUL-2 Controlled Grading.** The bedrock milling features at cultural site(s) CA-RIV-3994 and CA-RIV-3988 will be impacted during construction activities and the soils surrounding them will be disturbed. To address controlled grading in this area, a plan will be developed and included in the CRMP by the Project Archaeologist. The controlled grading plan shall require the systematic removal of the ground surface to allow for the identification, documentation and recovery of any subsurface cultural deposits. Results of the controlled grading program shall be included in the Phase IV monitoring report.

**CUL-3 Cultural Resource Monitoring Program.** Prior to issuance of grading permits: The applicant/developer shall provide evidence to the County of Riverside Planning Department that a County certified professional archaeologist has been contracted to implement a Cultural Resource Monitoring Program (CRMP). A CRMP shall be developed in coordination with the consulting tribe(s) that addresses the details of all activities and provides procedures that must be followed in order to reduce the impacts to cultural and historic resources to a level that is less than significant, as well as address potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources associated with this project. This document shall be provided to the County Archaeologist for review and approval prior to issuance of the grading permit.

The CRMP shall contain at a minimum the following:

**Archaeological Monitor** - An adequate number of qualified archaeological monitors shall be on-site to ensure all earth moving activities are observed for areas being monitored. This includes all grubbing, grading, and trenching on-site and for all off-site improvements. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined and directed by the Project Archaeologist.

**Cultural Sensitivity Training** - The Project Archaeologist and a representative designated by the consulting Tribe(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. Training will include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the Project and the surrounding area; the areas to be avoided during grading activities; what resources could potentially be identified during earthmoving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event

unanticipated cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols. This is a mandatory training and all construction personnel must attend prior to beginning work on the project site. A sign-in sheet for attendees of this training shall be included in the Phase IV Monitoring Report.

**Unanticipated Resources** - In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the Archaeological and/or Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribal monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. Further, before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Project Archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.

**Artifact Disposition** - the landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources that are unearthed on the Project property during any ground-disturbing activities, including previous investigations and/or Phase III data recovery.

The Professional Archaeologist may submit a detailed letter to the County of Riverside during grading requesting a modification to the monitoring program if circumstances are encountered that reduce the need for monitoring.

**CUL-4 Feature Relocation.** Site(s) CA-RIV-3994 (Features 2 and 3) and CA-RIV-3988 (Feature 1) cannot be avoided through Project redesign. Prior to grading permit issuance, the Project Supervisor and Project Archaeologist and a representative from the consulting Tribe(s) shall meet onsite to determine the strategy for relocating the milling features to a permanent open space area predetermined and designated on a confidential map. Before construction activities are allowed to start and using professional archaeological methods, any visible artifacts shall be recovered and recorded, photo documentation of each feature in situ shall occur. The current Department of Parks and Recreation forms for the sites shall be updated, detailing which features were relocated, the process through which this was done, and updated maps using sub meter GIS technology to document the new location of each feature. The relocation information shall be included in the Phase IV Monitoring Report.

**CUL-5 Native American Monitor.** Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the developer/permit applicant shall enter into agreement(s) with the consulting tribe(s) for a Native American Monitor(s).

In conjunction with the Archaeological Monitor(s), the Native American Monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. In addition, an adequate number of Native American Monitor(s) shall be on-site during all initial ground disturbing activities and excavation of each portion of the project site including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading and trenching. In conjunction with the

Archaeological Monitor(s), the Native American Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources. The developer/permit applicant shall submit a fully executed copy of the agreement(s) to the County Archaeologist to ensure compliance with this condition of approval. Upon verification, the Archaeologist shall clear this condition.

This agreement shall not modify any condition of approval or mitigation measure.

**CUL-6 Temporary Fencing.** Temporary fencing shall be required for the protection of cultural site(s) CA-RIV-3987, CA-RIV-3994 Feature 1, CA-RIV-12956, and CA-RIV-12959 during any grading activities. Prior to commencement of grading or brushing, the project archaeologist shall confirm the site boundaries and determine an adequate buffer for protection of the site(s). The applicant shall direct the installation of fencing under the supervision of the project archaeologist and Native American Monitor. The fencing can be removed only after grading operations have been completed.

CA-RIV-12955 Features 1 and 2 will remain in place and be protected by one of these two measures (in order of preference):

- a) Placing fencing around features and protecting in place.
- b) Capping and burying in place.

**CUL-7 Artifact Disposition.** In the event cultural resources are identified during ground disturbing activities, the landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources and provide evidence to the satisfaction of the County Archaeologist that all archaeological materials recovered during the archaeological investigations (this includes collections made during an earlier project, such as testing of archaeological sites that took place years ago), have been handled through the following methods.

Historic Resources: All historic archaeological materials recovered during the archaeological investigations (this includes collections made during an earlier project, such as testing of archaeological sites that took place years ago), have been curated at the Western Science Center, a Riverside County curation facility that meets State Resources Department Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Resources. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

Prehistoric and/or Tribal Cultural Resources: One of the following treatments shall be applied.

1. Preservation—in-place, if feasible is the preferred option. Preservation in place means avoiding the resources, leaving them in the place where they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resources.
2. Reburial of the resources on the Project property. The measures for reburial shall be culturally appropriate as determined through consultation with the consulting Tribe(s) and include, at least, the following: Measures to protect the reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all required cataloguing (including a

complete photographic record) and analysis have been completed on the cultural resources, with the exception that sacred and ceremonial items, burial goods, and Native American human remains are excluded. No cataloguing, analysis, or other studies may occur on human remains grave goods, and sacred and ceremonial items. Any reburial processes shall be culturally appropriate and approved by the consulting tribe(s). Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the confidential Phase IV Report. The Phase IV Report shall be filed with the County under a confidential cover and not subject to a Public Records Request.

Human Remains: Pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and their disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted by the Coroner within the period specified by law (24 hours). Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the "Most Likely Descendant". The Most Likely Descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation with the property owner concerning the treatment of the remains and any associated items as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

**CUL-8 Phase IV Monitoring Report.** Prior to Grading Permit Final Inspection, a Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report shall be submitted that complies with the Riverside County Planning Department's requirements for such reports for all ground disturbing activities associated with this grading permit. The report shall follow the County of Riverside Planning Department Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work. The report shall include results of any feature relocation or residue analysis required as well as evidence of the required cultural sensitivity training for the construction staff held during the required pre-grade meeting and evidence that any artifacts have been treated in accordance to procedures stipulated in the CRMP.

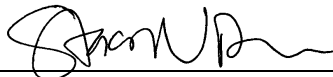
## 9.0 PERSONNEL

The following persons participated in the field effort and/or the preparation of this report:

|                               |                                             |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A. (RPA) | Cultural Resources Group Manager            |
| Stacie Wilson, M.S. (RPA)     | Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator |
| Theodore Cooley, M.A. (RPA)   | Senior Archaeologist                        |
| Julie Roy, B.A.               | Field Director                              |
| Dominique Diaz de Leon, B.A.  | Archaeologist                               |
| Mary Villalobos, B.A.         | Archaeologist                               |
| Kent Smolik, B.A.             | Archaeologist                               |
| Amber Parron, B.A.            | Archaeologist                               |
| William Huey, B.A.            | Archaeologist                               |
| Augustine Ortiz               | Luiseño Native American Monitor (Pechanga)  |
| George Vargas                 | Luiseño Native American Monitor (Pechanga)  |

## 10.0 CERTIFICATION

**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: 02/08/2021 SIGNED: 

PRINTED NAME: Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA, Riverside County-Approved Cultural Resources Consultant

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## Appendix A

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### Level of Significance Checklist

**LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST**  
**For Archaeological Resources**  
(Must be attached to report)

|                                                         |                                                                                        |                                                       |                                    |            |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|--|
| APN: 461-170-001                                        |                                                                                        | Project No:                                           |                                    | EA Number: |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Potentially Significant Impact | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant Impact | <input type="checkbox"/> No Impact |            |  |

(Check the level of significance that applies)

**Historic Resources**

Would the project:

- a) Alter or destroy a historic site?
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5?
- c) Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1)?

Findings of Fact:

Five resources within the project parcel are historic or have historic components: CA-RIV-3986, CA-RIV-3987, CA-RIV-3988, CA-RIV-3989, and P-33-028995. Of these, three resources (CA-RIV-3986, CA-RIV-3988, and P-33-028995) are situated within the grading footprint for the proposed project and would be subject to direct impacts. Sites CA-RIV-3986, P-33-028995, and the historic component of site CA-RIV-3988, is not significant based on the results the Phase I study.

Proposed Mitigation: See section 8.2.1, for mitigation measures CUL-1 through CUL-8.

Monitoring: Yes

**Archaeological Resources**

Would the project:

- a) Alter or destroy an archaeological site?
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations §15064.5?
- c) Disturb and human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?
- d) Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?

Findings of Fact:

Fourteen resources within the project parcel are prehistoric or have prehistoric components: CA-RIV-3987, CA-RIV-3988, CA-RIV-3993/CA-RIV-7124, CA-RIV-3994, CA-RIV-3995, CA-RIV-12955, CA-RIV-12956, CA-RIV-12957, CA-RIV-12958, CA-RIV-12959, CA-RIV-12960, CA-RIV-12961, CA-RIV-12962, and CA-RIV-12963. Additionally, the prehistoric archaeological district, P-33-014370, encompasses the project site and the archaeological resources within it.

Of the 14 prehistoric archaeological sites within the project parcel, four of the resources, CA-RIV-3988, CA-RIV-3994, CA-RIV-12955, and CA-RIV-12956, are situated within the grading footprint for the proposed project and may be subject to direct impacts. These four sites were included in the Phase II testing program involving subsurface excavations in order to assess their CEQA significance. The results from the Phase II program conducted at the sites CA-RIV-3988, CA-RIV-3994, CA-RIV-12955, and CA-RIV-12956 were negative for the presence of subsurface cultural deposits at the sites; no cultural materials or deposits were observed in any of the test excavation and do not meet the criteria for CEQA significance as historical resources based on the results the Phase II study.

Despite not being considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA, avoidance through project redesign for these four archaeological resources was assessed. Consequently, the proposed grading footprint has been adjusted to preserve bedrock milling features at CA-RIV-3994 (Feature 1) and CA-RIV-12956. Additionally, the bedrock milling features at CA-RIV-12955, being located within a proposed park area, will be preserved and protected in place. While it is not feasible to avoid bedrock milling features at CA-RIV-3994 (Features 2 and 3) and CA-RIV-3988 (Feature 1), they will be relocated to an area of the project parcel within open space.

Proposed Mitigation: See section 8.2.1, for mitigation measures CUL-1 through CUL-8.

Monitoring: Yes

Prepared By: Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA Date: 2/8/2021

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***County Use Only***

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Received By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

PD-A# \_\_\_\_\_ Related Case# \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix B

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### Personnel Resumes

### Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Wilson has been professionally involved in cultural resources management for 16 years and has more than 17 years of unique experience in both archaeology and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). She has served as principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management projects, and regularly coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies and Native American tribal representatives. She is skilled in project management, archaeological inventories and excavation, and report documentation and has broad experience on private, municipal, federal, utility, and renewable energy projects. Her years of experience also encompass an understanding of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance regulations. She is proficient at creating, organizing, and analyzing GIS data; technical skills include ArcGIS 10.4, Spatial Analyst, Geostatistical Analyst, and working with datasets in Microsoft Word and Excel. Ms. Wilson is detail oriented and has strong organizational and coordination capabilities.

### Selected Project Experience

**Padre Dam Municipal Water District East County Advanced Water Purification Program.** Senior Archaeologist for cultural resources inventory and assessment of approximately 10 miles of pipeline. The East County Advanced Water Purification project proposes to increase the region's supply of potable water. Duties included preparation of a cultural resources study, assisting with community outreach with regard to the historic resources, and working with the agencies and interested parties to develop appropriate measures to avoid or minimize impacts. Work performed for Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Inc., with Padre Dam Municipal Water District as the lead agency and Helix Water District, the County of San Diego, and the City of El Cajon as participating agencies.

**Valley South Subtransmission Project.** Field Director and report author for a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Valley South Subtransmission Project located in western Riverside County. Covering over 20 miles, the Phase I inventory and field survey project included compilation of record searches, a Native American contact program, field surveys, and completion of a Cultural Resources Survey Report and Proponent's Environmental Assessment section. Work performed for SCE, with the California Public Utilities Commission as the lead agency.

**Baker Dental Office at 26900 Newport Road.** Principal Investigator for the development of a three-story dental office situated within an approximately 0.65-acre parcel in the city of Menifee. Oversaw the completion of an archaeological records search, Sacred Lands File search, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, pedestrian survey, and preparation of a cultural resources technical report. Work performed for Dr. Bruce Baker under review by the City of Menifee.

### Education

Master of Science,  
Applied Geographical  
Information Science,  
Northern Arizona  
University, 2008  
Bachelor of Arts,  
Anthropology,  
University of California,  
San Diego, 2001  
Bachelor of Science,  
Biological Psychology,  
University of California,  
San Diego, 2001

### Registrations/ Certifications

Register of Professional  
Archaeologists,  
#16436, 2008

Riverside County  
Approved Cultural  
Resources Consultant,  
2017

### Professional Affiliations

Society for California  
Archaeology

# Stacie Wilson, RPA

## Senior Archaeologist

**Laurel Tree (APN 212-040-56-00).** Archaeological Principal Investigator and Task Lead for the redevelopment of a 9.5-acre project site in the City of Carlsbad. Managed the cultural resources study, which included a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, field survey, and a historic resource assessment. Prepared report following the Carlsbad Tribal, Cultural, and Paleontological Resource Guidelines. Work performed for SummerHill Homes, with the City of Carlsbad as the lead agency.

**ARCO Station (Redlands and Hemlock) Project.** Principal Investigator for a commercial development in the City of Moreno Valley that development included a car wash, gas station, convenience store, quick service restaurants, and retail space. Managed completion of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a field survey and prepared the technical report. Work performed as a subconsultant to A & S Engineering, with the City of Moreno Valley as the lead agency.

**Borba 1 Project NEPA support.** Principal Investigator for a cultural resources study to support the development of an industrial property in San Bernardino County. Oversaw preparation of a records search, archival research, preparation of historic context data, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an archaeological survey of the property. Prepared a technical report to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, in support of Section 404 Nationwide Permit and Section 408 permission. Work performed for WestLAND Group, Inc., with USACE as the lead agency.

**Bouquet Canyon Road Project.** Principal Investigator for a proposed 85-acre private residential development in the Saugus Community of Santa Clarita. Oversaw completion of an archaeological records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, review of historic aerial photographs and maps, pedestrian survey, and preparation of a technical report. Work performed for Integral Communities, with the City of Santa Clarita as the lead agency.

**Environmental Consulting for Rancho Estates Mutual Water Company Water System Improvements.** Principal Investigator for the installation of 40,000 linear feet of new 8-inch pipeline for the transfer of domestic water service and the extension of water infrastructure in Pauma Valley. Managed a records search, requested a Sacred Lands File search, conducted Native American outreach, reviewed historic aerial photographs and maps, and supervised a pedestrian survey. Work performed for Rancho Estates Mutual Water Company, with Yuima Municipal Water District as the lead agency.

**I-215/Alessandro Boulevard Commercial Development.** Principal Investigator for the proposed I-215/Alessandro Boulevard Commercial Development Project. Managed a records search, Sacred Lands File search, and Native American outreach in support of biological permitting. Work performed for J&T Business Management, with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as the lead agency.

### Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Roy has over 20 years of experience as an archaeologist, field lead, and supervisor on more than 130 projects throughout California, Nevada, Arizona, and Guam. Conducted archaeological studies for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including work on military installations, energy and transmission projects, commercial and residential developments, historic archaeology projects, and water projects. Competent in all areas of archaeology and efficient in report preparation for a range of cultural resource studies including monitoring projects and archaeological Phase I, II and III studies. Ms. Roy is proficient in laboratory activities including artifact preparation, cataloging, identification, and illustration. Accomplished in the initiation, coordination and completion of field assignments including survey, site testing, dry and wet screening, and data recovery projects. She is also knowledgeable in the preparation of proposals and report writing and research, client, contractor and subcontractor correspondence, laboratory, computer software including Microsoft, Adobe, Geographic Information System (GIS)/ArcView, Computer-Aided Design and Drafting (CADD), Global Positioning System (GPS) and total-station operations, as well as in the illustration of archaeological features, artifacts, and burials. Ms. Roy is established as a qualified archaeological monitor for the City and the County of San Diego. Her experience includes working closely with representatives of San Diego County Parks and Recreation for the past 10 years and she has received accolades from numerous county representatives for her work at park facilities. For the past 4 four years, she has served as the monitoring coordinator for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) Fire Resource Mitigation Initiative (FiRM) project, where she regularly provided effective communication between field monitors, construction managers/foremen, and Principal Investigators for construction projects and assisted in scheduling and tracking of project progress.

### Selected Project Experience

**Blythe to Eagle Mountain TLRR Survey (2017).** Field Director on this Southern California Edison (SCE) Survey project, which included supervising two crews during a period of two weeks. Conducted survey, mapping, recording new cultural resources and updating previously recorded sites along the transmission line corridor. Other responsibilities included report writing and completion of site records for distribution to SCE and the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC).

**On-call Archaeological Services (Present).** Archaeologist and Field Lead for SDG&E infrastructure operations and transmission line maintenance activities for over 12 years. Projects include survey, testing, excavations, and data recovery of both historic and prehistoric resources including Native American burial sites. Approved to monitor for City projects throughout San Diego and Imperial counties. Other duties include records search, survey, archaeological documentation and investigations, and

### Education

Master of Arts,  
Archaeology,  
University of  
Leicester, England,  
In progress

Bachelor of Arts,  
Anthropological  
Archaeology,  
University of  
California San Diego,  
2002

Associate of Arts,  
Psychology, San  
Diego City College,  
2000

### Registrations/ Certifications

OSHA 30-hour  
Construction Safety  
Training Certification

Competent Person  
Certification

### Professional Affiliations

Society for California  
Archaeology

Society for American  
Archaeology

Association of  
Environmental  
Professionals

# Julie A. Roy

## Archaeologist

preparation of reports under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) guidelines.

**Fire Resource Cultural Resources Mitigation** (Present). Monitoring Coordinator and Lead Archaeologist on this FiRM project for SDG&E. Monitoring Coordinator duties consist of close communication with SDG&E supervisors and staff, liaisons, and contractors in conjunction with the coordination of FiRM project activities associated with cultural and Native American archaeological and monitoring efforts throughout San Diego and Imperial Counties. Archaeological Supervisor duties consists of record search, survey, archaeological site documentation, testing, excavations, and data recovery projects, and preparing reports following CEQA and NEPA guidelines.

**Archaeological Monitoring, Bird Rock Avenue Utility Undergrounding Project** (2005).

Archaeological Monitor for the undergrounding of residential utilities in the Bird Rock community of La Jolla. The project was conducted under CEQA and the City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with San Diego Gas and Electric Company and the construction contractor. No cultural resources were identified during this project.

**Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery, Princess Street Utility Undergrounding Project**

(2005 - 2006). Archaeological Monitor/Crew Chief for utility undergrounding project, which included trenching through a major prehistoric and ethnohistoric Indian village site (the Spindrift Site/CA-SDI-39) in La Jolla. Crewmembers worked closely with Native American representatives during the recovery of human remains. A concurrent data recovery program incorporated all cultural material recovered from the trenching activities. This project was conducted pursuant to CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with San Diego Gas & Electric Company and the construction contractor.

**Environmental Impact Statement, Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport** (2007 - 2009).

Archaeologist on this project that included survey and recordation of the northern portion of Ivanpah Valley from the California state line to Henderson, Clarke County, Nevada. Cultural sites located within the project area included a section of the pacific railroad, historic roads, camps, railroad and construction debris, transmission lines, trash scatters and prehistoric sites and features. The project was surveyed and recorded in compliance with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) guidelines.

**Monitoring, Genesis Solar Power Project** (2011 - 2012). Supervisor-in-Charge of over 20 cultural monitors on this solar power project located in Blythe, California. Responsible for conducting safety meetings and coordinating cultural monitors to all areas of the project site, as well as leading test excavations of discovered resources during construction activities. Also responsible for representing firm during onsite meetings with Nextera officials, Bureau of Veritas, BLM, and safety liaisons for the project. Communicated directly with Native American supervisors and monitors on a daily basis. Recorded and collected artifacts located during construction activities with the use of Global Positioning Satellite technology. Completed daily field notes and collection logs for all collected artifacts, and reviewed all staff monitoring logs prior to daily submission to the California Energy Commission (CEC). Work performed for Nextera.

**Survey and Monitoring, Palen Solar Power Project** (2009 - 2010). Archaeologist for survey and cultural monitoring in Desert Center, California. Monitored contract and personnel activities during traveling to and from proposed project sites, including trenching and testing within the proposed project areas. Work performed for Solar Millennium.

# Julie A. Roy

## Archaeologist

**Ridgecrest Solar Power Project** (2009 - 2010). Archaeologist for surveys of the project area undertaken to determine if cultural resources are present and if there would be any project effects on these resources. Monitored contractor activities during the testing phase of the project to ensure that sites were not impacted during work activities. The project was located in Ridgecrest and work was performed for Solar Millennium.

**On-Call Archaeological Services** (Present). Archaeologist and Field Lead for County Parks infrastructure and maintenance activities for San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation. Responsible for communication with County supervisors and contractors, and the coordination of project activities with cultural and Native American monitors for projects throughout San Diego and Imperial Counties. Other duties include records search, field survey, archaeological documentation and investigations including testing, excavations and data recovery projects and preparation of reports following CEQA and NEPA guidelines.

**Pacifica Street Utility Undergrounding Project** (2006). Archaeological Monitor/Crew Chief for residential utility undergrounding project in the community of Pacific Beach in San Diego. Trenches and cultural materials were documented in conjunction with a concurrent data recovery program. The project included working with Native American representatives and the discovery of human remains. The project was conducted under CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with the construction contractor.

**Archaeological Monitoring, 20A Julian Conversion Project** (2006). Archaeological Monitor for undergrounding of utilities in the City of Julian. The project was conducted under the County of San Diego guidelines while working closely with the construction contractor.

**Data Recovery, Hill Street Utility Undergrounding Project** (2006). Archaeological Monitor participated in the data recovery for this residential utility undergrounding project in the community of Point Loma in San Diego. The project was conducted under CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with the construction contractor.

**Archaeological Monitoring, 30th Street Utility Undergrounding Project** (2006). Archaeological Monitor for residential utility undergrounding project in the community of South Park in San Diego. The project was conducted under CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with the construction contractor.