A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE MAPES AND PALOMAR PROJECT

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

GPA250018; CZ2500031; PPT250045; TTM39316

Project Site Location: Section 2, Township 5 South, Range 3 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the *Perris, California* USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map

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Key Words: Approximately 40 acres; archaeological survey; P-33-014323; negative results; previously graded; monitoring of remaining earthwork recommended.

Archaeological Report Summary Information

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USGS Quadrangle:	Section 2, Township 5 South, Range 3 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the *Perris, California* USGS Quadrangle
Study Area:	Approximately 40 acres
Key Words:	Archaeological survey; approximately 40 acres; P-33-014323; negative results; County of Riverside; *Perris, California* USGS topographic quadrangle; previously graded; monitoring of remaining earthwork recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey conducted by BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA), for the Phase I cultural resources study for the Mapes and Palomar Project. The approximately 40-acre property is located between Tradewinds Drive and Palomar Road, just north of the City of Menifee, within an unincorporated area in Riverside County, California. The subject property is situated within Section 2, Township 5 South, Range 3 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) (7.5-minute) *Perris, California* topographic quadrangle map. The project includes the development of a residential subdivision, along with associated infrastructure. BFSA conducted this assessment to locate and record any cultural resources identified within the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and following County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines.

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if any cultural resources would be affected by the proposed land development. This study consisted of the processing of a records search of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property and the completion of a cultural resources survey of the project. An archaeological records search was conducted by BFSA at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU). The archaeological records search results identified 29 resources within a one-mile radius of the project. Of these resources one historic trash scatter, Site P-33-014323, was recorded within the subject property. However, the site appears to have been destroyed by previous grading on the property. The records search also identified 49 previous studies within one-mile of the subject property. One previous study conducted by Mooney/Hayes Associates, LLC (Craft 2004) in support of transmission line pole improvements does overlap portions of the property. The Craft (2004) study resulted in the recordation of P-33-014323 and a multicomponent Site P-33-014324 adjacent to the subject property. However, despite the previous grading of the subject property, no other study of sites P-33-014323 and P-33-014324 beyond the recordation and initial documentation was identified in the SCIC records search.

In addition, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search. The SLF search results were positive for Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the vicinity of the project. The NAHC suggested contacting local Native American groups for further information. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter at least two weeks prior to the initiation of the field survey. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

1.2 Major Findings

Historic aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate that structures were present within the southeastern corner of the property as early as 1938. Between 2005 and 2009 the property was entirely cleared and graded into residential housing pads. BFSA field archaeologists James Shrieve and Shakira Habib, along with representatives from Pechanga and Soboba, conducted the pedestrian survey of the project on July 3, 2025. Visibility of the ground surface was characterized as moderate. The survey confirmed the results of the aerial photograph review. The property had been previously graded and contains existing housing pads, cut street alignments, and one retention basin. The location of P-33-014323 as well as the northern boundary adjacent to the recorded location of P-33-014324 was closely examined; however, no cultural resources were identified within the property. It is likely Site P-33-014323 was completely removed during the past grading of the property.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

Given the lack of additional study of Site P-33-014323 or any record on file with the SCIC regarding the grading that has occurred on the property relative to cultural resources, it is not clear if the property, as a whole, was previously investigated for archaeological resources prior to grading or monitored during the grading process between 2005 and 2009. Therefore, given the sensitivity of the project vicinity for cultural resources, the prior impacts to the property, and at times limited visibility during the current field survey, there remains the potential for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources during excavations that may exceed the already disturbed areas of the property. Thus, it is recommended that any additional earthwork required to complete the residential development that may extend into native soils be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCIC, designated by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to house Riverside County records. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the BFSA archaeological laboratory in Poway, California.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained, to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Mapes and Palomar Project. The archaeological survey was conducted in order to comply with the requirements of CEQA and County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines with regard to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of moderate cultural resource sensitivity, as suggested by known site density. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns which, in Riverside County, are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The approximately 40-acre project is located north of Mapes Road, between Tradewinds Drive and Palomar Road, just north of the city of Menifee, within an unincorporated area in Riverside County, California (Figure 2.0–1). The subject property is situated within Section 2, Township 5 South, Range 3 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS (7.5-minute) *Perris, California* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2.0–2). As proposed, the Mapes and Palomar Project includes the development of a residential subdivision, along with associated infrastructure (Figure 2.0–3).

Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA, directed the cultural resources study for the project. Field archaeologists James Shrieve and Shakira Habib, along with representatives from Pechanga and Soboba, conducted the pedestrian survey of the project on July 3, 2025. The survey was conducted in 15-meter interval transects. Visibility of the natural ground surface was characterized as moderate. No cultural resources were identified during the survey. BFSA Senior Archaeologist Andrew Garrison, M.A., RPA prepared the technical report and report graphics. Payton Swanson conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

2.1 Previous Work

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was conducted by BFSA at the SCIC at SDSU on June 19, 2025 (Appendix B). The archaeological records search results identified 29 resources within a one-mile radius. Of these resources one historic trash scatter, Site P-33-014323, is recorded within the subject property. However, the site appears to have been destroyed by previous grading within the property. The records search also identified 49 previous studies within one mile of the subject property. One previous study conducted by Mooney/Hayes Associates, LLC (Craft 2004) in support of transmission line pole improvements does overlap portions of the property. The Craft (2004) study resulted in the recordation of P-33-014323 and a multicomponent Site P-33-014324 adjacent to the subject property. However, despite the previous grading of the subject property, no other study of sites P-33-014323 and P-33-014324 beyond the recordation and initial documentation was identified in the SCIC records search. A discussion of background research is provided in Section 4.1 of this report.

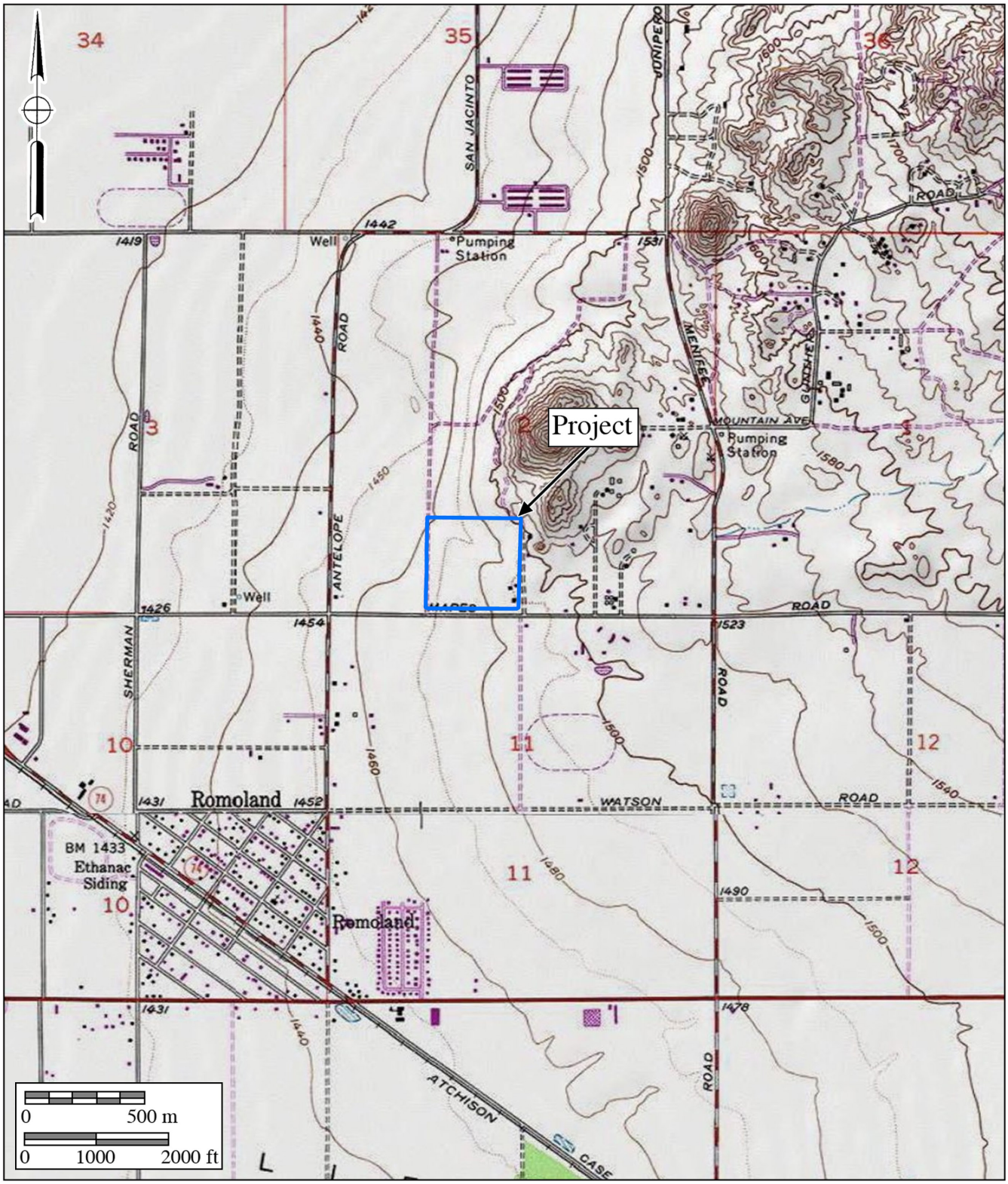


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Figure 2.0–1
General Location Map

The Mapes and Palomar Project

Esri World Topographic Map



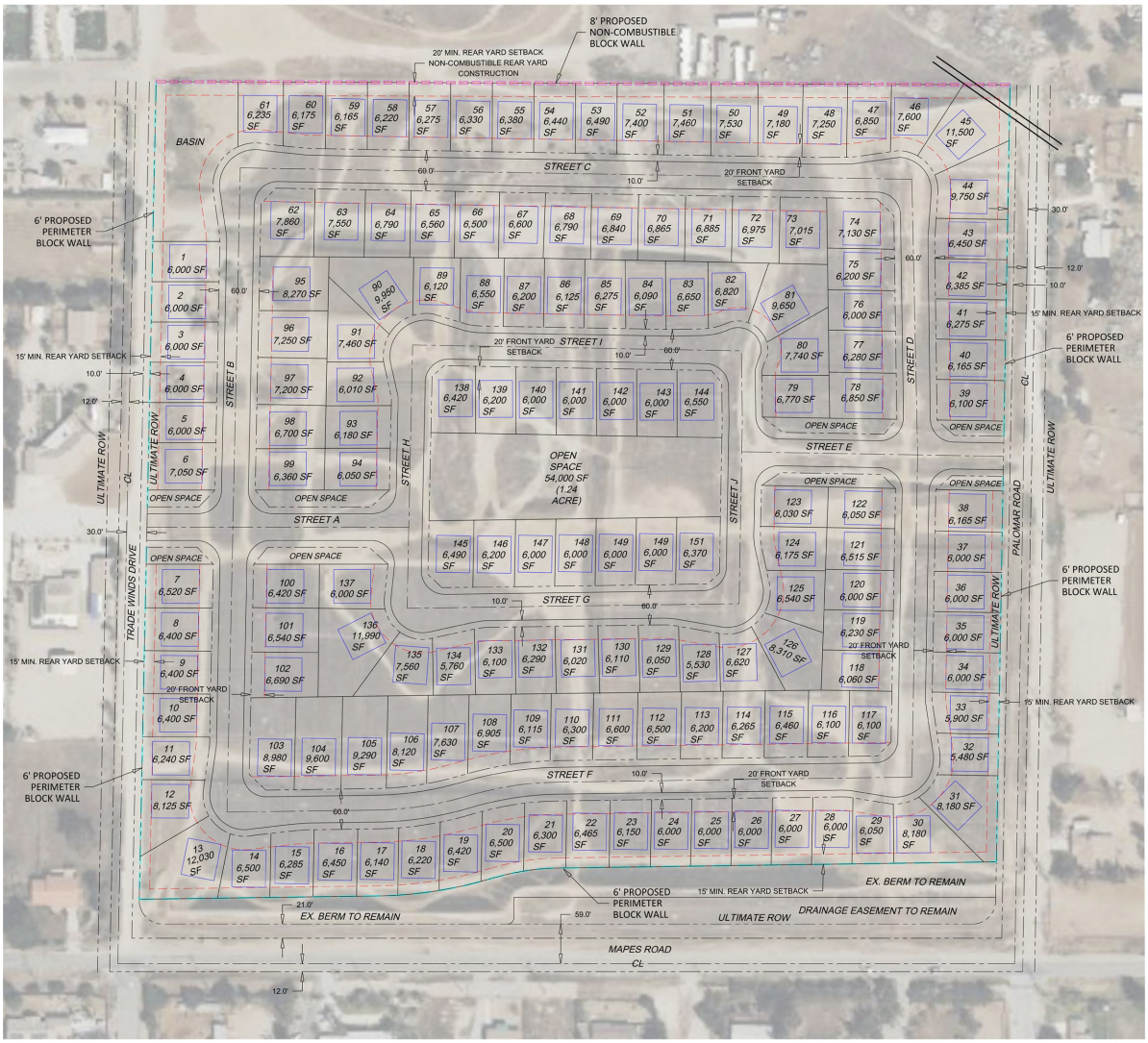
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Figure 2.0–2

Project Location Map

The Mapes and Palomar Project

USGS *Perris* and *Romoland* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



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Figure 2.0–3
Project Development Map
The Mapes and Palomar Project

2.2 Project Setting

Riverside County lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The mountain range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends around 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is located in the southwest of the bedrock laden foothills of the Lakeview Mountains. Geologically, the subject property is primarily mapped as late to middle Pleistocene old alluvial fan deposits (Morton 2003). The specific soils within the project are characterized as Exeter sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (EnC2), Fallbrook fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (FfC2), Greenfield sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (GyC2), Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes (MmB), and Exeter sandy loam, deep, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (EpC2) (NRCS 2019).

Generally, the habitat in the vicinity of the subject property is characterized by a broad, flat valley and a series of rolling hills distinguished by scattered rock outcroppings. Aerial photographs indicate the entire property was cleared and graded between 2006 and 2009. As such elevations within the project range between approximately 1,475 to 1,500 feet above mean sea level.

During the prehistoric period, vegetation in the area of the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project area during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. Currently, the vegetation on the property consists of non-native weeds and grasses. The ground surface of the subject property has been previously impacted by clearing and grading to create housing pads.

2.3 Cultural Setting

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

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Takic groups are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component present in the Riverside County area was represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

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

late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

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

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

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

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

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

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

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not environmentally stable, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat, which is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987). Over a two-thousand-year period at Batiquitos Lagoon, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits dates as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985), and San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton demonstrate a continued occupation of shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

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

Recent work has identified a more localized complex known as the Greven Knoll Complex. The Greven Knoll Complex is a redefined northern inland expression of the Encinitas Tradition first put forth by Sutton and Gardener (2010). Sutton and Gardner (2010:25) state that "[t]he early millingstone archaeological record in the northern portion of the interior southern California was not formally named but was often referred to as 'Inland Millingstone,' 'Encinitas,'

or even 'Topanga.'" Therefore, they proposed that all expressions of the inland Milling Stone in southern California north of San Diego County be grouped together in the Greven Knoll Complex.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

2.3.4 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

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

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

Luiseño

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

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages, most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were composed of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were intensively used from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica, Quercus agrifolia, Quercus chrysolepis, Quercus dumosa, Quercus engelmannii,* and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, of grasses, composites, and mints, were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain

streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or *nota,* which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a religion-based social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of *Chingichngish*. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1971).

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

Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the *wámkis* (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the *Chingichngish* religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wooden tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic

material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

2.3.5 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

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

2.3.6 Historic Period

The historic background of the project began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). In the late eighteenth century, the San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and San Luis Rey (San Diego County) missions began colonizing southern California and gradually expanded their use of the interior valley, into what is now western Riverside County, for raising grain and cattle to support the missions (Patterson 1971). The San Gabriel Mission claimed lands in what is now Jurupa, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey Mission claimed land in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Patterson 1971). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1964). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor

nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

In the mid- to late 1770s, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through much of Riverside County while searching for an overland route from Sonora, Mexico, to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, describing fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas (Patterson 1971). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen, Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde led an expedition from Mission San Juan Capistrano through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site before constructing Mission San Luis Rey in northern San Diego County (Brigandi 1998). While no missions were ever built in what would become Riverside County (Patterson 1971), many mission outposts, or *asistencias,* were established in the early years of the nineteenth century to extend the missions' influence to the backcountry (Brigandi 1998). Two outposts located in Riverside County include San Jacinto and Temecula.

Mexico gained independence in 1822 and desecularized the missions in 1832, signifying the end of the Mission Period (Brigandi 1998; Patterson 1971). By this time, the missions owned some of the best and most fertile land in southern California. In order for California to develop, the land would have to be made productive enough to turn a profit (Brigandi 1998). The new government began distributing the vast mission holdings to wealthy and politically connected Mexican citizens. The "grants" were called "ranchos," of which Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo were located in present-day Riverside County. Many of these ranchos have lent their names to modern-day locales (Patterson 1971). The first grant in present-day Riverside County, Rancho Jurupa, was given to Juan Bandini in 1838. These ranchos were all located in the valley environments typical of western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from the San Luis Rey Mission petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission … We plead and beseech you … to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States

ranchers. Spanish colonialism is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States, leading to California became a state in 1850. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies.

In early 1852, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga east to the desert, including the San Jacinto Valley and the San Gorgonio Pass. The Temecula Treaty also included food and clothing provisions for the Native Americans. However, Congress never ratified the treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, land speculators, developers, and colonists began to invest in southern California. The first colony in what was to become Riverside County was Riverside itself. Judge John Wesley North, an abolitionist from Tennessee, brought a group of associates and co-investors out to southern California and founded Riverside on part of the Jurupa Rancho. A few years after, the navel orange was planted and found to be such a success that it quickly became the agricultural staple of the region (Patterson 1971).

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between Riverside and San Bernardino, its neighbor 10 miles to the north, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of the city of only San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry, but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy. By the time of Riverside County's formation, Riverside had grown to become the wealthiest city per capita in the country due to the successful cultivation of the navel orange (Patterson 1971).

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

2.4 Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the southwestern portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Mapes and Palomar Project included an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire approximately 40-acre project. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions consider the size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

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

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological program for the Mapes and Palomar Project consisted of a records search, a SLF search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the approximately 40-acre property, and the preparation of this technical report. This archaeological study conformed to County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance of cultural resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was conducted by BFSA at the SCIC at SDSU on June 19, 2025 (Appendix B). Results from the SCIC records search are discussed in detail in Section 4.1. In addition, the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information. BFSA also reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) index, historic USGS data, and historic aerial photographs. In addition, land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office (GLO) website, were reviewed for pertinent project information, and the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Field Methodology

In accordance with County of Riverside CEQA review requirements, an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at 15-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project. The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on July 3, 2025. The entire project was covered by the survey process, and photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2).

3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCIC. Any newly recorded sites, or sites requiring updated information, will be recorded on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms, which will be held at the SCIC.

3.4 Native American Consultation

BFSA requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC. The SLF search was positive for recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within

the project vicinity. The NAHC suggested contacting Pechanga and other local Native American groups for further information. In accordance with previous recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in previous NAHC response letters at least two weeks prior to the initiation of the field survey. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill 52 Native American consultation. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

3.5 Applicable Regulations

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

3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR [California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

    a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or

possesses high artistic values; or

d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, or not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or not identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC), does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

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

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

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

1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).

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

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

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

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

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was conducted by BFSA at the SCIC on June 19, 2025. The record search results identified 29 resources within a one-mile radius of the project. Of these resources one historic trash scatter, Site P-33-0114323, is recorded within the subject property. However, the site appears to have been destroyed by previous grading within the property. The remaining 28 recorded resources include food processing/bedrock milling sites, prehistoric and historic isolates, historic trash scatters, and built resources. Detailed descriptions of the resources identified during the records search are provided in Table 4.1–1.

Table 4.1–1
Cultural Resources Located Within One-Mile of the Project

Site	Description	Distance From Project (m)
P-33-012095	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site and lithic scatter	921.0
P-33-012277	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site	1,393.0
P-33-013226		1436.9
P-33-019928		832.4
P-33-029884		124.3
P-33-012122	Prehistoric and historic isolate	1,092.3
P-33-012119	Prehistoric isolate	917.0
P-33-012121		1074.2
P-33-012311		1,603.5
P-33-012728		892.7
P-33-013545		405.8
P-33-015986		658.1
P-33-014324†	Multicomponent site, prehistoric bedrock milling feature site, and historic trash scatter	5.0
P-33-012097	Historic trash scatter	1,157.3
P-33-012098		816.2
P-33-014323*		0
P-33-007699	Historic single-family property	636.1
P-33-007702		386.0
P-33-015381		1,593.8
P33-029885	Historic single-family property and trash scatter	16.2
P-33-007704	Historic single-family property and tank houses	679.4

Site	Description	Distance From Project (m)
P-33-012120	Historic isolate	858.4
P-33-015743	Historic railroad alignment	1,530.1
P-33-020448	Historic road	1,541.0
P-33-020449		1,487.9
P-33-020450		1,493.1
P-33-020502		1,574.0
P-33-020503		1,497.7
P-33-020504		1,608.1

* *Recorded within the project*

† *Recorded adjacent to the project*

The records search also identified 49 previous studies within one-mile of the subject property (Table 4.1–2; Appendix E). One previous study conducted by Mooney/Hayes Associates, LLC (Craft 2004) in support of transmission line pole improvements does overlap portions of the property. The Craft (2004) study resulted in the recordation of P-33-014323 and a multicomponent Site P-33-014324 adjacent to the subject property. However, despite the previous grading of the subject property, no additional study of sites P-33-014323 and P-33-014324, beyond the recordation and initial documentation, was identified in the SCIC records search.

BFSA also reviewed the following sources to help facilitate a better understanding of the historic use of the property:

- The NRHP Index
- The OHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Built Environment Resources Directory
- 1943 and 1965 *Perris, California* (15-minute) topographic map
- 1953 and 2075 *Perris, California* (7.5-minute) USGS topographic map
- Historic aerial photographs (1938 to 2025)

Historic aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate that structures were present within the southeastern corner of the property as early as 1938. Subsequent photographs illustrate the addition and removal structures in the southeast corner and use of the property for agriculture. By 2005, only one structure, possibly a residence, is still present in the southeast corner of the project. By 2009, the property had been entirely cleared and graded into residential housing pads. Subsequent development does not appear to have occurred as the remaining photographs show little change to the property.

BFSA requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC. The SLF search was positive for recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the project vicinity. The NAHC suggested contacting Pechanga and other local Native American

groups for further information. In accordance with previous recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in previous NAHC response letters at least two weeks prior to the initiation of the field survey. The only response to this scoping was from the Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe who indicated that they do not wish to comment on the project but defer to more local groups. Additionally, representatives from both Pechanga and Soboba were invited to participate in the field survey. Representatives from both tribes were present during the survey. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

BFSA field archaeologists James Shrieve and Shakira Habib, along with representatives from Pechanga and Soboba, conducted the pedestrian survey of the project on July 3, 2025. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass facilitated the orientation and location of project boundaries. The entire property was surveyed in 15-meter transects. All exposed ground surfaces were carefully inspected, including rodent burrows and disturbed areas. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

The survey confirmed the results of the aerial photograph review. The property had been previously graded and contains existing housing pads, cut street alignments, and one retention basin (Plate 4.2–1 to 4.2–4). Visibility of the natural ground surface was characterized as moderate due to pockets of dense vegetation. Vegetation on the property consisted of non-native weeds and grasses along with the volunteer shrubs and trees. The location of P-33-014323 as well as the northern boundary adjacent to the recorded location of P-33-014324 was closely examined; however, no cultural resources were identified within the property. It is likely Site P-33-014323 was completely removed during the past grading of the property. An updated site record form for Site P-33-014323 is included in Appendix D.



Plate 4.2–1: Overview of the project, facing north.



Plate 4.2–2: Overview of the project, facing southeast.



Plate 4.2–3: Overview of the existing retention basin on the property, facing south.



Plate 4.2–4: Overview of the project, facing northeast.

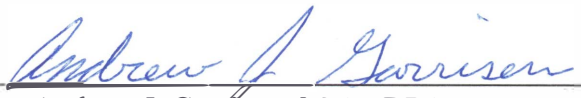
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I cultural resources study for the Mapes and Palomar Project did not identify any cultural resources within the project. Although the project has been previously disturbed by grading, it is located within an area moderately sensitive for archaeological resources and one historic trash scatter (P-33-014323) has been recorded within it. Given the lack of additional study of Site P-33-014323 or any record on file with the SCIC regarding the grading that has occurred on the property relative to cultural resources, it is not clear if the property, as a whole, was previously investigated for archaeological resources prior to grading or monitored during the grading process between 2005 and 2009.

The characterization of the property as superficially disturbed is relevant to the consideration of the presence of cultural resources within the project and project vicinity. When parcels are cleared, disced, or otherwise disturbed, evidence of surface artifact scatters is lost. As such, the current state of the area appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts. Given the prior impacts to the property and at times limited visibility during the current field survey, there remains the potential for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources during excavations that may exceed the already disturbed areas of the property. Thus, it is recommended that any additional earthwork required to complete the residential development that may extend into native soils be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative. A copy of this report will be submitted to the SCIC at SDSU.

6.0 CERTIFICATION

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



November 25, 2025

Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
County of Riverside Registration #319

Date

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1983 Detection and Assessment of Prehistoric Artifact Sites off the Coast of Southern California. In: *Quaternary Coastlines and Marine Archaeology: Towards the Prehistory of Land Bridges and Continental Shelves*, edited by P.M. Masters and N.C. Flemming, pp. 189–213. Academic Press, London.

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1966 *The Present and Past Molluscan Faunas and Environments of Four Southern*

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1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Moriarty, James R., III
1966 Culture Phase Divisions Suggested by Topological Change Coordinated with Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating in San Diego. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 4(4):20–30.

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1995 Reflections on North American Coast Prehistory. *Journal of World Prehistory* 9(1):1–46.

Morton, Douglas M.
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Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)
2019 Natural Resource Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Electronic document, http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx, accessed October 20, 2023.

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1996 The Results of a Cultural Resource Study at the 4S Ranch, Rancho Bernardo, County of San Diego. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

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1939 Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas. In *San Diego Museum Papers* (No. 3 – 1989 printing). San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, California.

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Smith, Brian F. and James R. Moriarty, III
1985 The Archaeological Excavations at Batiquitos Pointe and Batiquitos Bluffs. Unpublished report on file at the City of Carlsbad, Carlsbad, California.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
1995 Instructions for Recording Historical Resources. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Strong, William Duncan
1971 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. Reprint of 1929 *Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* No. 26, University of California, Berkeley.

Sutton, Mark Q.
2009 People and Language: Defining the Takic Expansion into Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 41(2&3):33–93.

2011a The Palomar Tradition and Its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 44(4):1–74.

2011b *A Prehistory of North America.* Routledge, New York.

Sutton, Mark Q. and Jill K. Gardner
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True, Delbert L.
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1980 The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County. *The Journal of New World Archaeology* 3(4):1–39.

Wallace, William J.
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Warren, Claude N. (editor)
1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern Coast, In: Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States. In *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3):1–14.

Warren, Claude N. and D.L. True

1961 The San Dieguito Complex and its Place in California Prehistory. In *Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1961*. University of California Press, Los Angeles, California.

Warren, Claude N., D.L. True, and Ardith A. Eudey

1961 Early Gathering Complexes of Western San Diego County: Results and Interpretations of an Archaeological Survey. *Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1961*. University of California, Los Angeles.

APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Andrew J. Garrison, MA, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: agarrison@bfsa.perennialenv.com

Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside **2009**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
California Council for the Promotion of History
Society of Primitive Technology
Lithic Studies Society
California Preservation Foundation
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Senior Archaeologist **June 2017–Present**
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company **Poway, California**

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist **2009–2017**
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. **Orange, California**

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher **2009**
City of Riverside Modernism Survey **Riverside, California**

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer **2005, 2008–2009**
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside **Riverside, California**

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pipeline Rehabilitation AP-1 Project, City of San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Pioneer Redlands Project, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Station Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Barnaba Soccer Fields and Event Space Project, San Diego County, California.

2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 2608 South Escondido Boulevard Project, City of Escondido. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Quail Ridge Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Dudley Pomona Project, Pomona, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the 10407 Elm Avenue Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Olivenhain Apartments Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Sanctuary Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Borrego Springs 141 Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Natwar Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Morningstar Marguerite Project, Mission Viejo, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the First Industrial Wilson Avenue Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Class III Historic Resource Study for Phase 2 of the Atwell Project for Section 106 Compliance, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hanna Banning Project, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resources Negative Findings for the SNC Mixed Use Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resources Study for the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stemley 42nd Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 320 West Cedar Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 8352 La Jolla Shores Drive Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of APNs 316-210-032 and -033, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.

2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of

Mills Act application.

2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA-RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

Presentations

2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.

2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining *Olivella* Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Table 4.1–2

Table 4.1–2

Previous Studies Conducted Within a One Mile of the Project

Belligio, Donna

1978 Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 12070, East of Perris, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Bonner, Michael and Marnie Aislin-Kay

2008 Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications California, LLC. Michael Bradman Associates, Irvine, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah

2011 Cultural Resource Record Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE2491-A. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Bouscaren, Stephen and Daniel McCarthy

1984 An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Devers-Valley 500 KV Transmission Line and Corridor and the Proposed Valley-Auld-Skylark 115 KV T/L Corridor, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Clough, Helen

1974 Filed Notes for the Archaeological Survey of PL984 Weter Systems Additions. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Conroy, Jillian L. H, Irem Oz, and Brian F. Smith

2022 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ellis Avenue Assemblage Project, PPT220038; GEO220028; CZ2200033; TPM38546, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Craft, Andrea

2004 Letter Report: Final Cultural Resource Survey Of Improvements To 23 Work Stations On The Southern California Edison Valley-Alessandro-Bunker 115kv Circuit, Riverside County, Ca. Mooney/Hayes Associates, LLC. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

De Barros, Philip

2002 Cultural Resources Survey And Assessment Of Tract 29906, An 80-Acre Parcel On Menifee Road, East Of Perris, Riverside County, California. Professional Archaeological Services.

Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

2003 Cultural Resources Survey And Assessment Of A 231-Acre Parcel On Menifee Road, East Of Perris, Riverside County, California. Professional Archaeological Services. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

DeCarlo, Matthew M.

2013 Cultural Resources Inventory of Late Engineering Construction Components, Southern California Edison (SCE) Devers-Palo Verde 2 (DPV2) Project, Riverside County, California. ASM Affiliates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

DeCarlo, Matthew M., Scott C. Justus, and William T. Eckhardt

2013 Summary Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Proposed Southern California Edison Devers-Palo Verde 2 500kV Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California. ASM Affiliates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Del Chario, K.

1990 An Archaeological Assessment Of Tentative Tract 25860, South Of Nuevo In The Perris Valley Area Of Riverside County, California. Archaeological Resource Management Corporation. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Drover, Christopher E.

1988a A Cultural Resource Inventory – Lycon Development Group Vesting Tentative Tract Near Perris, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

1988b A Cultural Resource Inventory - The Temple Christian School Site. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

1989 A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Menifee North Project, Near Hemet, California. Christopher E. Drover. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

1990 A Cultural Resource Inventory: An Addendum to the Menifee North Project near Hemet, California. Christopher E. Drover, PhD. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Eckhardt, William T., Stacie Wilson, Carol Serr, and Karolina Chmiel

2009 Final–Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed SCE Devers to Valley Substation Project, Riverside County, California: Volume I. ICF Jones & Stokes. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Eckhardt, William T., Matthew M. DeCarlo, Doug Mengers, Sherri Andrews, Don Laylander, and Tony Quach

2015 Archaeological Investigations and Monitoring for the Construction of the Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California. ASM Affiliates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Hogan, Michael

1991 Cultural Resource Assessment: Tentative Tract 25901/CZ 6014, Perris Area of Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Hoover, Anna M and William R. Gillean

2005 A Phase II Archaeological Survey Report For The Phase II Perris Desalter Transmission Pipeline Project, Near Perris, Riverside County, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Keller, Jean A.

2007 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 329-030-012 Thru 016, +- 5.0 Acres of Land in Romoland Riverside County, California, USGS Romoland, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series. Jean A. Keller. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

2010 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090. Jean A. Keller. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Specific Plan Amendment 2010-090, APN 329-090-069,070, 071,072, 329-100-025,026,027,030,031,032. Jean A. Keller. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Kyle, Carolyn E.

2004 Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Facility 950-031-034, Located at 25110 Trumble Road, City Of Romoland, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Landis, Daniel G.

1993 A Cultural Resources Survey for the Gas Pipeline No. 6900 Project, Riverside County, California. Greenwood & Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Lawson Nat, Dan Ewers, and Curt Duke

2005 Archaeological Testing Program, Trailmark Specific Plan, Assessor's Parcel LSA Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Lord, Kenneth J.
2006 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment with Paleontological Records Review CP Business Center Romoland Area, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Marken, Mitch W., Marcy H. Rockman, Kyle H. Garcia, and J.D. Stewart
2006 Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Assessment of the Motte Menifee North Project, County of Riverside, California. PCR Services Corporation. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

McKenna, Jeanette A.
2006 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Antelope and Ellis, LLC Project Area (80 Acres), East of the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. McKenna et al. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Moreno, Sara, and Brian F. Smith
2007 A Phase I Archaeological Assessment For The Menifee Vista Project Riverside County, California APNs: 327-100-013, 327-100-025, 327-090-005; Tentative Tract Map No. 33389. Brian F. Smiths And Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Schmidt, James J. and June A. Schmidt
2009 Archaeological Survey Report, Southern California Edison, Intelsat POP-22401 Juniper Flats Road, Nuevo, Riverside County. Intelsat TAP to Splice #1 on Valley-Bunker Fiber Optic Cable (10062). IO #304865. Compass Rose, Archaeological Inc., Van Nuys, CA. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Scott, Kim and John Gust
2020 Cultural and Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Program for the Romoland Line A-3 Stage 2 and 3 Project, Romoland, Riverside County Flood Control District California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Shaver, Noelle C.S.
2007 A Phase I Archaeological Study of 5.18 Acres in the Community of Romoland, Unincorporated Riverside County, California. Aperture Environmental Consultants, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Smith, Brian F.
2018 A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment For The CUP 180002 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Stropes Tracy. A and Brian F. Smith
2021 Cultural Resources Study for the Countryside 106 project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, APNs 329-100-003 and -010. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Swope, Karen K.
1988 An Archaeological Assessment of the Homeland/Green Acres Sewer Facility Project Located Near Perris in Riverside County. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

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APPENDIX F

Attachment F-6

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

APN:	Project No: TTM39316	EA Number:	
□ Potentially Significant Impact	☒ Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	□ Less than Significant Impact	□ No Impact

(Check the level of significance that applies)

Historic Resources - None

Would the project:

a) Alter or destroy a historic site? No.
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5? No.
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)? No.

Findings of Fact: N/A.

Proposed Mitigation: N/A.

Monitoring Proposed: N/A

Archaeological Resources - Site P-33-014323

Would the project:

a) Alter or destroy an archaeological site? No – Site P-33-014323 will not be impacted by grading.
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations §15064.5? No.
c) Disturb and human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? No.
d) Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area? No.

Findings of Fact: Site P-33-014323 was not identified during the cultural resources survey of the project. The site appears to have been destroyed by previous grading of the property.

Proposed Mitigation: Site P-33-014323 could not be relocated during the current field survey and appears to have been destroyed by previous grading on the property, so mitigation is not required.
Monitoring Proposed: Yes, given the prior impacts to the property and at times limited visibility during the current field survey, there remains the potential for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources during excavations that may exceēd the already disturbed areas of the property, so archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended.

Prepared By: _____ Date: 11/25/25

County Use Only

Received By: _____ Date: _____

PD-A#_____ Related Case#_____