Report Date: July 2019
Field Work Date: April through July 2019

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Stoneridge Project, Riverside County, California

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Quadrangles: Perris (1967 photorevised 1979)

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

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Keywords:
Acreage: 699.5 acres
Results: Nine previously recorded resources (P33-003742, P33-003743, P33-003744, P33-003745, P33-016072, P33-0116077, P33-019862, P33-016036, and P33-026833), four newly recorded sites (SR-001, SR-002, SR-003, and SR-004) and one newly-recorded isolated find (SR-005-I)

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Management Summary

Richland Planned Communities, Inc., is filing a Site Plan for the Stoneridge Project, which consists of 21 smaller parcels located in unincorporated Riverside County, near the unincorporated communities of Nuevo and Lakeview. The assessor's parcel numbers (APN) for all properties included in the Project Area are 307-070-003, 307-070-004, 307-070-005, 307-080-005, 307-080-006, 307-080-008, 307-090-001, 307-090-002, 307-090-004, 307-090-005, 307-090-006, 307-100-001, 307-100-003, 307-100-004, 307-100-005, 307-110-003, 307-110-007, 307-110-008, 307-220-001, 307-230-019, and 307-230-020. The total Project Area contains 699.5 acres of land.

In April to July 2019, ECORP conducted a cultural resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (University of California, Riverside), requested a search of the Sacred Lands File from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and conducted an intensive systematic pedestrian survey of the 699.5-acre Project Area.

The records search indicated that 41 cultural resources investigations have been conducted within the one-mile records search radius between 1953 and 2017. Of these studies, five investigations overlapped the Project Area, covering over 90 percent of the area. The records search also showed that nine cultural resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the Project Area. One hundred and five previously-recorded cultural resources are located within one mile of the Project Area.

The results of the Sacred Lands File search by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands within the vicinity of the Project Area. In addition to the search of the Sacred Lands File, the NAHC identified 15 Native American groups and individuals with historical and traditional ties to the Project Area. Notifications of the proposed Project and cultural resources field survey were mailed and emailed to those Native American groups identified by the NAHC.

During the field survey, nine previously recorded resources were revisited and confirmed to be present and five newly recorded resources were identified. Previously recorded sites consisted of seven bedrock milling features (P-33-003742, P-33-003743, P-33-003744, P-33-003745, P-33-016072, P-33-0116077, and P-33-019862), an isolated find of metate fragments (P-33-016036), and the San Jacinto River Levee (P-33-026833). The five newly recorded resources consist of four bedrock milling feature sites (SR-001 through SR-004) and one historic-period bottle base fragment (SR-005-I). Surface visibility during the survey ranged from poor (20%) to nonexistent (0%) throughout the entire Project Area. Due to poor ground visibility, there exists the potential for additional resources to be present within the Project Area.

ECORP recommends that all known sites be avoided and preserved in place. If avoidance is not possible, ECORP recommends additional Phase II studies be conducted for resources that will be impacted by Project activities. In the event that one or more Historical Resource is within the Project Area and cannot be avoided, further work including an impact assessment and, if warranted, mitigation in the form of data recovery may be required.

The Project Area has a high potential to contain unidentified surface-level resources that were obscured from view by heavy vegetation. ECORP recommends that a qualified archaeological monitor be present during vegetation removal for the Project to identify and assess surface and near-surface-level resources that may not have been visible at the time of the survey. The potential for the Project Area to contain unidentified subsurface resources varies based on the underlying sediments. ECORP recommends an archaeological monitor be present to monitor grading, trenching, and other construction activities within the high sensitivity Holocene sediments.

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I INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

a. Project Description

The Stoneridge Project is proposed by Richland Planned Communities, Inc., for 21 parcels (APN 307-070-003, 307-070-004, 307-070-005, 307-080-005, 307-080-006, 307-080-008, 307-090-001, 307-090-002, 307-090-004, 307-090-005, 307-090-006, 307-100-001, 307-100-003, 307-100-004, 307-100-005, 307-110-003, 307-110-007, 307-110-008, 307-220-001,307-230-019 and 307-230-020) in unincorporated Riverside County, near the unincorporated communities of Nuevo and Lakeview. The total Project Area consists of 699.5 acres of land.

The proposed Project provides for the development of a master-planned development that would amend the approved Stoneridge Specific Plan (SP No. 239) by adding approximately 116.5 acres to the Specific Plan boundary and modify the Specific Plan Land Use Designations to provide light industrial, business park, commercial retail, and open space land uses in lieu of the approved residential, town center, and commercial Specific Plan land uses.

The proposed Project modifies the Land Use Designations for the existing 574-acre Specific Plan area and adds approximately 116.5 acres of undeveloped land to the northwestern portion of the Specific Plan boundary. The proposed Project provides for the development of 442.8 acres of Light Industrial uses, 83.5 acres of Business Park uses, 13.3 acres of Commercial Retail uses, 118.2 acres of Open Spaces, and 41.8 acres of Circulation.

Access to the Project site from the north will be provided via Ramona Expressway and from the south via Nuevo Road. Appendix A contains the Site Plan for the Project.

b. Project Location

The Project Area is located south of the Perris Reservoir between the City of Perris and the Community of Nuevo. The project site is located within the Lakeview/Nuevo Area of unincorporated Riverside County, south of Ramona Expressway, north of Nuevo Road, west of the San Jacinto River, and east of Foothill Drive.

c. USGS Quad Location

As shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Perris, California topographic quadrangle map (1967, photorevised 1979), the Project Area is located in Sections 14, 15, and 23 Township 4 South, Range 3 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 2).

d. Field Personnel

Field personnel consisted of ECORP Consulting, Inc. archaeologists Robert Cunningham (Field Director), John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA, Steven Wintergerst, Cynthia Morales, and Julian Acuna. ECORP personnel qualifications are located in Appendix B.

Location: N:\2019\2019-075 Stoneridge\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\Stoneridge_Vicinity_V1.mxd (AMM)-amyers 7/10/2019

Map Date: 7/10/2019

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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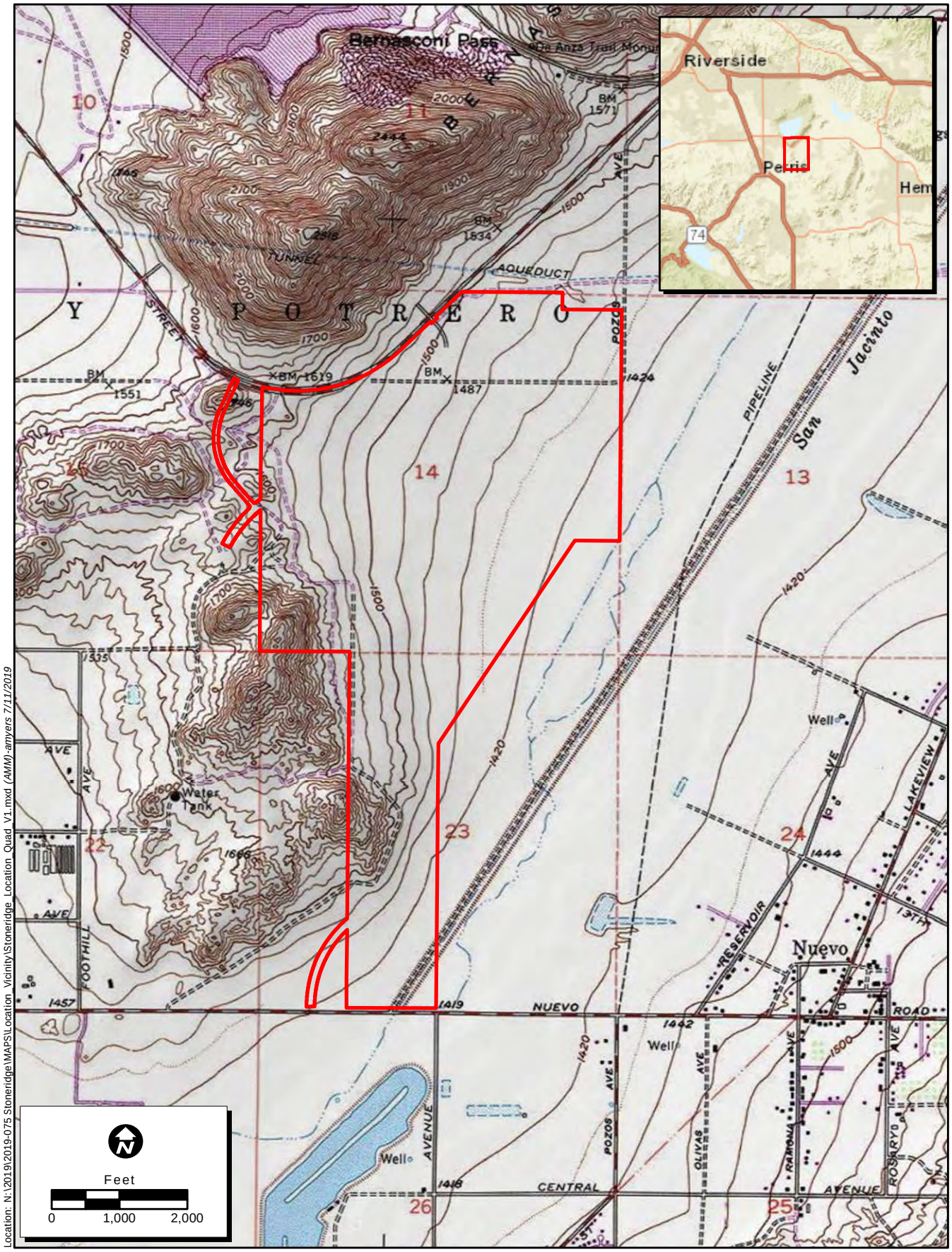
Figure 1. Project Vicinity

2019-075 Stoneridge



Location: N:\2019\2019-075 Stoneridge\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\Stoneridge_Location_Quad_V1.mxd (AMM)-amyers 7/11/2019

Feet
0 1,000 2,000

Map Date: 7/11/2019

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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Figure 2. Project Location

2019-075 Stoneridge

e. Topographic Description and Elevation

The Project Area is located in unincorporated western Riverside County, near the unincorporated communities of Nuevo and Lakeview, approximately 0.24 mile east of the City of Perris, 2.82 miles southeast of the City of Moreno Valley, and 6.33 miles northwest of the City of Hemet. The Project Area is situated at an elevation 1,480 feet above mean sea level in the San Jacinto Valley, located east of the Santa Ana Mountains and west of the San Jacinto Mountains in southern California. The San Bernardino Mountains are to the north, and a portion the Bernasconi Hills are located along the western boundary of the Project Area. Local topography is relatively flat. The climate of the Project Area is somewhat comparable to the high deserts of southern California, though with a more moderate coastal temperature range than the inland deserts.

f. Disturbance and Present Land Use

The Project Area is currently undeveloped. Historic aerial photographs show that the Project Area has been utilized for agriculture from 1938 to the present (NETROnline 2019; UCSB Library 2019). There is no recorded history of any structures present on the property on topographical maps or other known sources since the year 1901; however, a historic-period levee crosses through the southern end of the Project Area, extending in a northeast-southwest orientation. The property currently sits fallow.

Surrounding parcels are utilized for residential, agricultural, water supply infrastructure, and recreational purposes, with notable increases in residential use since the late 1970s. Some land still sits vacant. Investment in community-oriented projects are evident in the presence of Sierra Vista Elementary School, Lakeside Middle School, and May Ranch Park to the west of the Project Area.

g. Vegetation

Vegetation within the Project Area was dense and tall at the time of the survey. The property has undergone decades of extensive disking and plowing due to past agricultural use. However, heavy rains in the winter and spring and the lack of current agricultural activity allowed dense weeds to sprout up throughout the entire Project Area. The Project Area contains non-native grassland characterized by mustard, Russian thistle, and other non-native grasses and scrub.

h. Geology

Local geology can be characterized as a west to east transition with very old plutonic rocks of peninsular ranges (qdh) forming the hills along the western edge of the Project Area. The alluvial fans that border the eastern side of the hills and underly the western half of the Project Area consist of late Pleistocene alluvium (Qoa), with more recent alluvial sediments (Qa) dating to the Holocene within the eastern half of the Project Area (Dibblee 2003). Surface sediments within the Project Area are mainly composed of sandy loam alfisols and entisols resulting from granite-derived alluvium. Base landforms are characterized as alluvial fans and rocky outcrops. The majority of the Project Area contains three soil types: Hanford coarse sandy loam with 8 to 15 percent slopes, Greenfield sandy loam with 2 to 8 percent slopes, and Fallbrook sandy loam with 8 to 15 percent slopes. Other soil types that overlap the Project Area include Willows silty clay, Ramona sandy loam, Vista rocky sandy loam, Cieneba rocky sandy loam, and Monserate sandy loam (Soilweb 2018).

II PRE-CONTACT CONTEXT

a. Regional Prehistory

Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 Before Present [BP])

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages composed of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau, Cassidy, and Jones 2007).

Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)

Approximately 10,000 years ago at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis on hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito Complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Grenda 1997; Goldberg 2001), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper, Langenwalter, and Schroth 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper, Langenwalter, and Schroth 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper, Langenwalter, and Schroth 1991).

Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 3,500 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language (possibly proto-Yuman) foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens. The resource acquisition locations have no evidence for overnight stays.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed that apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains

to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 BP to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

Sites from the Topanga Pattern consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens. The most common artifacts found in residential bases are manos and milling stones (metates) and large core-cobble chopping tools including hammerstones and scraper planes. Projectile points (usually large leaf-shaped dart points and Elko dart points) indicate use of the spear-thrower or atlatl. The paucity of projectile points in some sites suggests that small mammals may have been taken with traps and snares. Fishing for sheepshead near kelp beds was carried out using bone gorges. Nonutilitarian artifacts include shell and stone beads, cogged stones, discoidals, doughnut stones, and stone balls. Burials were inhumations with associated grinding implements.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000-3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of these. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment" which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

Del Rey Tradition/Late Holocene (3,500 to 150 BP)

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages that form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk

group (the Serrano, which includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP replacing the native proto-Yuman (Hokan) speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

The material culture of the ancestors of the Gabrielino is termed the Del Rey Tradition (3,500 to 150 BP) (Sutton 2010). With the arrival of the Takic speakers, settlement and subsistence systems changed. Mobility was greatly decreased compared to the Encinitas Tradition and small groups of related people lived in semipermanent residential bases near a water source. Subsistence changed from a mobile foraging pattern to a collector pattern (Binford 1980). People collected resources and brought them back to the residential base. People stayed overnight in temporary camps when away from the residential base.

Six phases have been defined on the mainland (Angeles I – Angeles VI) and four phases (Island I – Island IV) have been defined on the southern Channel Islands for the Del Rey Tradition (Sutton 2010). Angeles I, II, and III (3,500 to 1,250 BP) correspond with the Intermediate Horizon first defined by Wallace (1955). Mortars and pestles were first used during this period, which probably indicates the beginning of acorn exploitation. Acorns required greater processing time, but were storable and contributed to a greater degree of sedentism. Lithic technology was more focused on making flake tools rather than core tools, as in the previous Encinitas Tradition. Large projectile points, including Elko points, indicate that hunting was probably still accomplished with the *atlatl* or spear thrower.

Angeles IV, V, and VI (1,250 to 150 BP) correspond with the Late Prehistoric Horizon as originally defined by Wallace (1955).

The complex hunter-gatherer cultures encountered by the Spaniards in southern California developed during the Late Prehistoric Period. People lived in villages of up to 250 people located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of a defended territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars for acorn pulverizing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually made of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used in hearths.

The beginning of Angeles IV is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, which made deer hunting more efficient. The bow and arrow was also used in wars for territorial defense. One of the most important food resources for inland groups was acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorn processing was labor intensive, requiring grinding in a mortar and leaching with water to remove tannic acid (Basgall 1987). Many of the mortars are bedrock mortars. Seeds from sage and grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground into meal with manos and metates. Seeds were used as the storable staple in areas which lacked acorn-producing oak groves. Protein was supplied through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals, hunted with bow and arrow or trapped using snares, nets, and deadfalls. On the coast, fish were obtained using shell fishhooks and nets.

Trade among local groups and inland and coastal groups was important as a means of obtaining resources from outside the local group's territory. Items traded over long distances included obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and from the Coso source in Inyo County, steatite bowls and ornaments from Catalina Island, shell beads and ornaments from the Santa Barbara Channel area, rabbit skins and deer hides from the interior, and dried fish and shellfish from the coast. Acorns, seeds, and other food resources were probably exchanged locally.

Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 BP)

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. At the same time, Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River, becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume. Although Sutton (2011) believes that Yuman speakers living in these inland areas adopted Takic languages and that Takic speakers did not physically replace the Yuman speakers, this is considered unlikely because settlement and subsistence systems in inland areas were the same as those characteristic of the Takic peoples of the coast.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 BP to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 BP to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 BP to 750 BP), II (750 BP to 300 BP), and III (300 BP to 150 BP) Phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001). There were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources during San Luis Rey I, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II, people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

b. Summary of Known Archaeology in the Project Area

The records search indicated that there are nine previously recorded resources within or adjacent to the Project Area consisting of seven pre-contact milling feature sites, one ground stone isolated find, and the historic-period San Jacinto Levee. Based on the available literature, it appears that only one of these sites, a bedrock milling site, has been tested for the presence of subsurface resources. As a result, no subsurface deposits were identified.

Over 100 previously recorded cultural resources are located within the vicinity of the Project Area. These consist of a mix of prehistoric (pre-contact) and historic-period sites; however, the majority consist of precontact milling sites located within the Bernasconi hills to the north and west of the Project Area. Pre-contact occupation sites are also present within the vicinity, as are sites containing rock art and a rock shelter site. One occupation site (P-33-00111), located near Lakeview Hot Springs to the northeast of the Project Area, contained multiple milling features, cupules, a surface artifact scatter, and subsurface

resources reaching a depth of 40 to 50 centimeters below the surface. It should be noted that mixed historic-period material was also found with the pre-contact material to a depth of 20 to 30 centimeters below surface, likely representing a disturbed plow zone.

c. Ethnohistory

The Project Area is located within the territory known to have been occupied by the Serrano group of Native Americans, and near territory occupied the Gabrielino group of Native Americans, at the time of contact with Europeans, around A.D. 1769.

Serrano. At contact, the Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains and northward into the Mojave Desert. Their territory also extended west along the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north into the Victorville and Lucerne Valley areas, and south to the Yucaipa Valley and San Jacinto Valley (Cultural Systems Research 2005). The Serrano speakers in the Mojave Desert who lived along the Mojave River were known as Vanyume. Serrano is a language within the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock.

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, pinyon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, juniper berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978a).

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serranos lived in villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Serrano social and political units were clans, patrilineal exogamous territorial groups. Each clan was led by a chief who had both political and ceremonial roles. The chief lived in a principal village within the clan's territory. The clans were part of a moiety system such that each clan was either a wildcat or coyote clan and marriages could only occur between members of opposite moieties (Earle 2004). On the north side of the San Bernardino Mountains, clan villages were located along the desert-mountain interface on Deep Creek, on the upper Mojave River, in Summit Valley, and in Cajon Pass. The principal plant food available near these villages was juniper berries. These villages also had access to mountain resources, such as acorns and pinyon nuts.

Partly due to their mountainous and desert inland territory, contact between Serrano and European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an asistencia (mission outpost) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Gabrielino. Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrielino occupied a region near the Project Area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrielino were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles basin, much of Orange County, and extended as far east as

the western San Bernardino Valley. The term "Gabrielino" came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, established in 1771. The Gabrielino are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California prior to European contact (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). The Gabrielino spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino occupied villages located along rivers and at the mouths of canyons. Populations ranged from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Gabrielino society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Gabrielino also fished and collected marine shellfish (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late eighteenth century, the Gabrielino population had significantly dwindled due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies. Gabrielino communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, current descendants of the Gabrielino are preserving Gabrielino culture.

III HISTORIC CONTEXT

a. Historic Periods

Early Southern California History

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the Kumeyaay or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771, east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in Tongva/Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the Agjachemem or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An asistencia (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978a). The present asistencia within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto

(Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed presidios, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a pueblo, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portolá expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or ranchos (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American Period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

Perris History

The City of Perris is located on a portion of the land known during the Spanish Period and the Mexican Period as both Rancho San Jacinto and Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero. The name Rancho San Jacinto was retained for the property granted to José Antonio Estudillo in 1842. Three years later, Estudillo's son-in-law, Miguel de Pedrorena, petitioned for the western half of Rancho San Jacinto. Estudillo had no objection to splitting the rancho, because the land Pedrorena was asking for was considered surplus. In 1846, Governor Pio Pico approved the grant under the name Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero. The patent for Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero issued in 1883 to Thomas W. Sutherland, legal guardian of Pedrorena's widow and children (Gunther 1984), excluded the land later occupied by Perris. Alternate sections of the public land outside the land grant boundaries were granted to the Southern Pacific Company to subsidize construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Settlers bought land from the Southern Pacific Company and homesteaders obtained public land.

In 1882 and 1883, the California Southern Railroad, a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad, was established and built from National City, south of San Diego, to San Bernardino. A small settlement called Pinacate was established in 1885 along the San Jacinto River as settlers came into the area to start homesteads. Disputes over land title soon led to a large number of Pinacate residents relocating about two miles north, where a well was dug to start a new settlement. Lots were offered to the California Southern Railroad, along with a promise to build a new train station if the railway would agree to move their stop from Pinacate to the new settlement. Railroad officials agreed, and land for the town site was purchased from the Southern Pacific Company. The townsite was surveyed and mapped by E. Dexter, and the plat was submitted in 1886. The new community was named Perris, in honor of Frederick Thomas Perris, the chief engineer and supervisor of the California Southern Railroad. The railway switch and siding were soon moved from Pinacate to Perris, and Perris was officially designated a station on the California Southern Railroad route. Many buildings were moved from Pinacate to Perris, and a two-story

hotel was built and operated by Isabella Smith. Mrs. Smith was appointed the first postmaster of Perris on February 26, 1886. At that time, Perris was in San Diego County. When the northern portion of the county was split off to form Riverside County in 1893, Perris became one of the new county's original towns. The City of Perris was incorporated on May 16, 1911 (Ellis 1912; Gunther 1984).

By 1887, six passenger trains and two freight trains stopped at Perris daily, and numerous houses and businesses had been built during the real estate boom. Growth of the town slowed when heavy storms repeatedly washed out the railroad tracks in the Temecula Gorge in the early 1890s, causing the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to abandon service to San Diego by way of the California Southern Railroad line through Perris after 1892 (Ellis 1912; City of Perris 2003).

Once it became clear that Perris would need more than the railroad to support it, residents turned to agriculture for the future development of the town. Because of limited groundwater, dry grain farming and wool from sheep were the main agricultural enterprises before water was brought to the valley from Bear Valley Reservoir (Big Bear Lake) by the Perris Irrigation District, organized in 1890 (Dumke 1944:128). Alfalfa, potatoes, citrus, olives, prunes, peaches, pears, grapes, and later, sugar beets became the mainstays of farming in the region (Ellis 1912; Riverside Reflex 1893). Soon, however, the Bear Valley Water Company became unable to supply the Perris Irrigation District with the water it had promised. Drought had lowered the water level of Bear Valley Reservoir, and other communities, such as Redlands and San Bernardino, had prior claims to whatever water was available. By 1895, the supply was completely cut off, and Perris farmers began to replace their lost supply of imported water by digging wells. By 1905, wells and pumping plants were located throughout the valley, and agriculture began to flourish (Ellis 1912).

Communities in this area of southern California suffered economic setbacks during the Great Depression of the 1930s. After 1935 rail service only extended from Riverside to Perris to San Jacinto, a more limited network that fit the difficult economic circumstances of the time. But, as happened in many areas throughout the country, the local economy was re-energized by the activities at military facilities during World War II, such as March Army Air Field located north of Perris. An improved, more reliable water supply was brought to the San Jacinto Valley by the Eastern Municipal Water District in the early 1950s. With the construction of Lake Perris in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Perris has become, in addition to an agricultural center, a popular recreational area (City of Perris 2003).

b. Historic-Period Native American Settlement

Bean and Smith (1978a, 1978b) mapped the location of Serrano and Gabrielino villages. Serrano villages were spread across a variety of environmental zones, but typically located in the foothill Upper Sonoran life-zone, with a few on the desert floor near permanent water sources. Gabrielino villages were likewise spread across a variety of environmental zones. Gabrielino settlements in the areas flanking interior mountains and foothills consisted of primary and secondary subsistence villages near watercourses or springs. The immediate Project Area does not retain documentation of any protohistoric villages; however, the presence of many bedrock milling features in the area is testament to the history of food processing and habitation activity in the area. The intensive ownership of land by Euro-Americans from the Spanish Period through the Mexican Period to the American Period reduced the footprint of many Serrano and Gabrielino villages in historic times.

c. Land Granting and Modern Use of the Area

Rancho San Jacinto was first granted to José Antonio Estudillo in 1842, subsequently being split in half three years later with Estudillo's son forming Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero. Private lands gradually

shrank during the latter half of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century due to increased railroad and economic activity and the sale of land for new settlements and homesteads. Agriculture remained a staple of the region with periodic downturns do to variability in access to water. The earliest available aerial photos of the Project Area date to 1938 (NETROnline 2018). Aerial photographs from the 1930s through the present show that the Project Area was used for agriculture. Available topographical maps do not record any structures on the property since at least 1901. No buildings appear on the Project Area in any of the aerial photographs, although the San Jacinto Levee was constructed sometime in the 1940s or early 1950s. Roads have existed for some time around the perimeter of the Project Area, and the increase in residential and commercial development in the region can be seen through time to the present day.

IV METHODS

a. Records Search Methods

A cultural resources records search was conducted by ECORP staff archaeologist Robert Cunningham and ECORP Senior Archaeologist Wendy Blumel, on April 17 and 18, 2019, using the California Historical Resources Information System at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California Riverside. The EIC is the official repository of cultural resources reports and site records for Riverside County. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent and location of previous surveys, previously identified pre-contact or historic archaeological site locations, architectural resources, historic properties, cultural landscapes, or ethnic resources within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. Materials reviewed included survey and evaluation reports, archaeological site records, historic maps, and listings of resources on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks. Historic-period aerial photographs and Bureau of Land Management Government Land Office (GLO) records were also reviewed as a part of this study.

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was requested on April 16, 2019. This search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the Project Area that could be affected by the proposed Project. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of Native American groups that have historic or traditional ties to the Project Area. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search was completed on May 1, 2019, with negative results. However, the NAHC provided a list of 15 Native American tribal entities that may be culturally affiliated with the Project Area. Letters were sent via the U.S. Postal Service and email (if listed in the NAHC database) on May 3, 2019, inquiring as to the interest various tribal organizations may have in the proposed Project. A limited number of responses were received (see Appendix F), and reciprocal communication occurred when appropriate. A copy of correspondence with the NAHC is provided as Appendix F.

It should be noted that the Sacred Lands File search and related notifications and communication does not constitute consultation in compliance with Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) or Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). Tribal Cultural Resources are defined in Section 21074 of the California Public Resources Code as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill 52 established that only California Native American tribes,

as defined in Section 21073 of the California Public Resources Code, are experts in the identification of Tribal Cultural Resources and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, this report only addresses information for which ECORP is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate Tribal Cultural Resources or address SB 18 consultation. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to, or interpretation of, archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological Tribal Cultural Resources, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 or SB 18 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

b. Field Survey Methods

Archaeological field work was conducted by ECORP archaeologists on April 29 and 30, May 28, June 17 through 21, June 24 through 28, and July 1 and 2, 2019, and consisted of an intensive systematic pedestrian survey of the entire 699.5-acre Project Area. At the time of the survey, the entire Project Area was heavily overgrown with dense vegetation (Figures 3 and 4). ECORP archaeologists arrived at the study area on April 29, 2019 to conduct a pedestrian survey of the property. Due to field conditions (i.e., waist- to head-high vegetation) inhibiting progress and obstructing ground visibility, the field crew focused on hills and areas where the surface visibility was better (5 to 20 percent). After covering areas where the visibility was better, the crew retired from the field on April 30, in hopes that the vegetation could be removed or would die off slightly in the rest of the Project Area. The crew returned to the study area on May 28, 2019 to see if field conditions had improved. A small portion of the vegetation had been removed along the northern edge of the Project Area, but the remainder of the Project Area remained unchanged. The crew surveyed more of the hill areas of the Project Area before retiring from the field a second time. In June 2019, it was determined that the field conditions would not likely be improved and that no more vegetation removal was planned for the property. The field crew returned on June 17 to continue the survey.

The study area was examined for the presence of cultural artifacts and features by walking the area using parallel transects at 15-meter intervals. An attempt was made to relocate all previously recorded resources that were within or adjacent to the Project Area. Notes and photographs were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances within the Project Area. In total, approximately 90 percent of the Project Area contained dense, high, vegetation with limited (5%) to no (0%) surface visibility. Representative images of the Project Area are shown in Figures 4 and 5, and all captured images may be found in Appendix C.

Newly discovered cultural resources were assigned a unique temporary number based on the project name and the order in which they were found (i.e., SR-001). As appropriate, the site boundary, features, and artifacts were mapped using Collector for ArcGIS, a cloud-based geospatial software with 2- to 5-meter accuracy, with data later post-processed for submeter accuracy. Digital photographs were taken of select artifacts and features as well as general site overviews showing the general environment and the presence, if any, of human or naturally-occurring impacts. Following fieldwork, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 records were prepared for any resources identified and location and sketch maps were created using data collected with the Collector ArcGIS application used in the field.

Figure 3. Project overview showing vegetation, view northeast, June 26, 2019, Photo #1490.

Figure 4. Project overview showing vegetation, view south, June 26, 2019, Photo #1491.

V RESULTS

a. Records Search Results

Forty-one cultural resource investigations have been conducted within the one-mile records search radius between 1953 and 2017. Of these studies, 11 investigations took place within 0.5 mile of the Project Area between 1979 and 2006, nine investigations took place within a 0.25 mile of the Project Area between 1974 and 2014, and five investigations overlapped the Project Area from between 1989 and 2014.

Details of all 41 investigations are presented below in Table 1. The records search indicated that approximately 95 percent of the Project Area had been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

Table 1. Previous Investigations within One Mile of the Project Area

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
Rogers, Malcolm J.	*Miscellaneous Field Notes - Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man (RI-0002)*	1953	Overview report for region
O'Conell, James F., Philip J. Wilke, Thomas F. King, and Carol L. Mix	*Perris Reservoir Archaeology, Late Prehistoric Demographic Change in Southeastern California (RI-00137)*	1974	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Giansanti, Renee	*Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 13513, South of Nuevo Road, Perris Area of Riverside County, California (RI-00620)*	1979	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
Desautels, Roger J.	*Archaeological/Paleontological Survey Report on the Proposed Lake Perris Power Plant and Bypass Project Located in the Perris Reservoir of the County of Riverside, W.O. 4-4485 (RI-00698)*	1979	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Lipp, Donald	*Archaeological Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Lakeview Hot Springs, Bernasconi Hills Area of West Riverside County, California (RI-00883)*	1980	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
Drover, Christopher E.	*A Cultural Resource Inventory, the Higgins O'Brien Project Bernasconi Hills, Riverside County, California (RI-00884)*	1989	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
Love, Bruce	*Interim Cultural Resources Report, Archaeological Testing and Site Evaluation at Tentative Tract 29315, Located Near Lakeview Hot Springs, Riverside County, California (RI-00885)*	1999	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
Love, Bruce	*Final Report on Archaeological Testing and Project Impact Assessment: Sites CA-RIV-111, -858, and -1772 on Tentative Tract 29315, Located Near Lakeview Hot Springs, Riverside County, California (RI-00886)*	2000	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
Wlodarski, Robert J. and John M. Foster	*Cultural Resource Overview for the Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way (RI-01237)*	1980	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
Heller, Rod, Tim Tetherow, and C. White	*An Overview of the Sundesert Nuclear Project Transmission System Cultural Resource Investigation (RI-01955)*	1977	Overview report for region
Peter, Kevin J.	*Pre-contact and Historic Cultural Resources Investigation of the Lake Perris Project, Riverside County, California (RI-02128)*	1987	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	*Archaeological Assessment Form: May Project (RI-02323)*	1988	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Bissell, Ronald M.	*Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Riverpark Property of Riverside California (RI-02394)*	1989	Overlaps Project Area
Bissell, Ronald M.	*Test Excavation of a Portion of the CA-RIV-111/858 Site Complex, Riverside County California. (RI-02395)*	1990	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
Wells, Helen	*Preliminary Cultural Resources Investigations for the Perris Study Area (RI-02443)*	1988	Overlaps Project Area
Romano, Melinda C.	*An Archaeological Assessment of Approximately 950 Acres of Land Designated as a Portion of the Preissman Property Specific Plan Located NE of the City of Perris, Riverside County, California (RI-02444)*	1989	Overlaps Project Area
Drover, Chris	*A Cultural Resource Inventory, Shadow Ridge Project, Perris, California (RI-02446)*	1988	Overlaps Project Area
Keller, Jean S.	*An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map No. 24494, Riverside County, California. (RI-02524)*	1989	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
White, Robert S.	*An Archaeological Assessment of a 38.59 Acre Parcel Near Nuevo, Riverside County (RI-02677)*	1989	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
McKenna, Jeanette A.	*Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Lakeview/Nuevo Project Area, Perris, Riverside County, California. Phase I (RI-02988)*	1990	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
McKenna, Jeanette A. et al.	*Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed May Ranch II Project Area, Perris, Riverside County, California (RI-03139)*	1991	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
Jones, Carleton S.	*The Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseno: A Thesis Presented to the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree, Master of Arts (RI-03604)*	1992	Overview report for region
Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, and Roberta S. Greenwood	*Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (RI-03693)*	1991	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Landis, Daniel G.	*A Cultural Resources Survey for the Gas Pipeline No. 6900 Project, Riverside County, California (RI-03739)*	1993	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc	*Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-IV. (RI-04404)*	2000	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
McCarthy, Daniel F.	*Rock Art Studies at Lake Perris State Recreation Area, Riverside County, California (RI-04417)*	1989	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
Barker, Leo R. and Ann E. Huston, editors	*Death Valley to Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek. Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference, January 23-27, 1989, Death Valley National Monument (RI-04762)*	1990	Overview report for region
Hoover, Anna M. and William R. Gillean	*A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase II Perris Desalter Transmission Pipeline Project, Near Perris, Riverside County, California. (RI-04974)*	2005	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
McKenna, Jeanette A.	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications, Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County to San Diego County, California (RI-05027)*	2000	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
Craft, Andrea M.	*Final Cultural Resources Survey of an Extension of Electrical Service For A New Residence on the Southern California Edison Ammo 12kv Circuit, Riverside County, California (RI-05110)*	2004	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
de Barros, Phillip	*Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment of Tentative Tract 31207, an 80.1-Acre Parcel Located at San Jacinto and Pico Avenues, East of Perris, Riverside County, California (RI-06835)*	2006	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
Jordan, Stacey C.	*Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company: Conversion of Overshad to Underground Project on the Ammo 12kV Circuit, Riverside County, California (WO#6077-7285, AI#6-7204) (RI-07132)*	2007	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Smith, Brian F. and Dylan S. Amerine	*A Cultural Resources Survey for the Reservoir Cell Site, 28880 Lakeview Avenue, Nuevo, California (RI-07685)*	2005	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Schmid, Tiffany A.	*Lake Perris Dam Remediation Project Archaeological Survey Report, Riverside County, California (RI-07931)*	2008	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith	*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Nuevo Project, County of Riverside (RI-09149)*	2013	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith	*A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Study for the Perris Residential Project (RI-09421)*	2014	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Ehringer, Candace, Chris Lockwood, and Michael Vader	*DWR Lake Perris Emergency Release Facility Project, Riverside County, California Phase I Cultural Resources Study (RI-09579)*	2014	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Brewster, Brad	*Perris Dam Seismic Improvements Project Historic Resources Evaluation Report (RI-09660)*	2012	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Blumel, Wendy	*Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis for the Expanded Project Area for the Villages of Lakeview Off-Site Improvements Project Area, Riverside County, California (RI-09693)*	2014	Overlaps Project Area
Duran, C. and H. Hass	*Dunlap Drive Pipeline Replacement Project Cultural Resources Assessment, Riverside County, California (RI-10168)*	2017	Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
Fulton, Phil	*Discovery and Monitoring Plan for the Mid County Parkway (RI-10199)*	2014	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area

Nine cultural resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the Project Area. Resources within the Project Area include seven pre-contact milling sites, an isolated pre-contact metate, and a segment of the historic-period San Jacinto levee. In addition, 105 previously recorded cultural resources are located within one mile of the Project Area (Table 2). Of these 105 previously recorded resources, 25 are located within 0.5 mile of the Project Area, and thirty-six are located within 0.25 mile of the Project Area. Documented resources are a mix of pre-contact and historic-period sites, with the majority of sites being pre-contact resources. In total, previously recorded pre-contact sites include 74 milling feature sites, two occupation sites, one rock art site, three rock art sites with milling features, one rock shelter/occupation site, one ground stone scatter, and seven isolated finds consisting of four flakes, one biface, metate fragments, and ground stone.

In total, historic-period sites include nine building/residence resources, one ranch, three irrigation/water conveyance resources, one reservoir, Perris Dam, two roads, the San Jacinto River levees, one USGS marker, one railroad segment, two refuse deposits, and two isolated finds consisting of a sun-colored amethyst glass fragment and a bottle fragment. One multi-component site consisting of a pre-contact milling feature and a historic-period benchmark is located within 0.25 mile of the Project Area.

The presence of more than 70 sites containing bedrock milling features, seven of which are located within the Project Area within the vicinity of the Project Area, supports a pattern of pre-contact land use centered on the processing of local plant materials. Details of previously recorded resources within the records search radius are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Area

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
CA-RIV-62 P-33-000062			Strudwick, Ivan, Terri Fulton, and Nat Lawson (2005); Romano, M., S. Williams, E. Crabtree (1989); McCarthy, Daniel (1988); Chace, Paul, and Eugene Shepard (1963)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-111 P-33-000111			Quinn, Harry M. and Jathryn J.M. Bouscaren (1999); Lipp, Don (1979); Eberhart (1951)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-490 P-33-000490			Offermann, Janis K. and Tiffany Schmid (2007); Olson, R., K Owens, and S. Dies (1989); Wilke, Phil (1971)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-528 P-33-000528			McCarthy, Daniel (1995); Lipp, Don (1979)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-858 P-33-000858			Bouscaren, Kathryn (2000); Becker, Kenneth (1990); McCarthy, Daniel (1988); Lipp, Don (1979); Bastian, A. and E. Ritter (1976)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
CA-RIV-1059 P-33-001059			Romano, Melinda C. (1989); Eastvold (1976)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-1061 P-33-001061			Romano, M., A. Williams, and E. Crabtree (1989); Brown, Joan and Ron Bissell (1989); McCarthy, Daniel (1987); Eastvold (1976)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-1772 P-33-001772			Bouscaren, Kathryn (1999); Lipp, Don (1979)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3389 P-33-003389			Workman, James (1999); Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3651 P-33-003651			Baumann, J. (2006); Strudwick, Ivan and Phil Fulton (2005); Romano, M., S. Williams, and E. Crabtree (1989); Brown, Joan and Ron Bissell (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3652 P-33-003652			Strudwick, Ivan and Chris Roberts (2005); S. Williams, and E. Crabtree (1989); Brown, Joan and Ron Bissell (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3653 P-33-003653			Lawson, Nat, Ken Hazlett, and Dan Ewers (2007); Romano, M., S. Williams, and E. Crabtree (1989); Brown	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3715 P-33-003715			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3716 P-33-003716			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3717 P-33-003717			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3718 P-33-003718			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3719 P-33-003719			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3720 P-33-003720			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3721 P-33-003721			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
CA-RIV-3722 P-33-003722			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3724 P-33-003724			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3725 P-33-003725			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3728 P-33-003728			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3729 P-33-003729			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3730 P-33-003730			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3731 P-33-003731			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3732 P-33-003732			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3733 P-33-003733			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3734 P-33-003734			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3735 P-33-003735			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3736 P-33-003736			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3737 P-33-003737			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3738 P-33-003738			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
CA-RIV-3739 P-33-003739			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3741 P-33-003741			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3742 P-33-003742			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within Project Area
CA-RIV-3743 P-33-003743			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within Project Area
CA-RIV-3744 P-33-003744			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within Project Area
CA-RIV-3745 P-33-003745			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within Project Area
CA-RIV-3746 P-33-003746			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3747 P-33-003747			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3748 P-33-003748			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3749 P-33-003749			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3750 P-33-003750			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3751 P-33-003751			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3752 P-33-003752			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3753 P-33-003753			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3754 P-33-003754			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
CA-RIV-3755 P-33-003755			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3975 P-33-003975			McKenna, J., C. Reeves, and D. Reeves (1990)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3976 P-33-003976			McKenna, J., C. Reeves, and D. Reeves (1990)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3978 P-33-003978			McKenna, J., C. Reeves, and D. Reeves (1990)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-3979 P-33-003979			McKenna, J., C. Reeves, and D. Reeves (1990)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-4207 P-33-004207			Strudwick, Ivan and Phil Fulton (2005); Schmidt, James (1990)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-4208 P-33-004208			Schmidt, James, Genevieve Head, Robin Siebach, and Lisa LeCount (1990)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-4268 P-33-004268			Bissell, Ronald (1992); Becker, Kenneth (1989)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-4269 P-33-004269			Bissell, Ronald (1992); Becker, Kenneth (1989)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
P-33-007492			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-7944 P-33-07498			De Barros, Phillip (2006); Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-007499			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-007500			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-007509			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-007618			Harmon, Betty (1982)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-007629			Harmon, Betty (1982)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-007631			Harmon, Betty (1982)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-007672			Harmon, Betty (1982)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
P-33-007677			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-011265			Loftus, Shannon (2016); Kremkau, Scott (2011); DeGiovine, M., T. Martin, S. Wilson, and K. Chmiel (2009); Beedle, Peggy (2005); Wilson, Stacie, Andrea Craft, and Michael Wise (2005); Boggs, Brian (2003); Dice, Michael (2001)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
P-33-11801			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-11802			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-7849 P-33-14749			McDougall, D. (2005)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-7943 P-33-14938			De Barros, Phillip (2006)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-016036			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within Project Area
P-33-016037			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-016053			Ewers, Daniel, Maria Garrity, Nat Lawson, and Ken Hazlett (2005)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8302 P-33-016068			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8304 P-33-016070			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8305 P-33-016071			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8306 P-33-016072			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within Project Area
CA-RIV-8307 P-33-016073			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8308 P-33-016074			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
CA-RIV-8309 P-33-016075			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, Chris Roberts, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8310 P-33-016076			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, Chris Roberts, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8311 P-33-016077			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, Chris Roberts, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Adjacent to the Project Area
CA-RIV-8313 P-33-016079			Strudwick, Ivan and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8314 P-33-016080			Fulton, Phil, Chris Roberts, Brett Jones, Joe Baumann, Pattie Tuck, and Dan Ewers (2005)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8315 P-33-016081			Fulton, Phil, Joe Baumann, Brett Jones, and Chris Roberts (2005)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8316 P-33-016082			Fulton, Phil, Pattie Tuck, Joe Baumann, Dan Ewers, Chris Roberts, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8317 P-33-016083			Strudwick, Ivan, Joe Baumann, Pattie Tuck, Dan Ewers, Brett Jones, and Chris Roberts (2005)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8320 P-33-016086			Strudwick, Ivan, Joe Baumann, and Chris Roberts (2005)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8321 P-33-016087			Strudwick, Ivan, Joe Baumann, and Chris Roberts (2005)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8368 P-33-016219			Lawson, Natalie, Dan Ewers, Maria Garritv, and Pattie Tuck (2005)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8369 P-33-016220			Baumann, Joseph, Ken Hazlett, Dan Ewers, and Maria Garritv (2005)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8372 P-33-016223			Baumann, Joseph, Andy Jackson, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8373 P-33-016224			Baumann, Joseph, Andy Jackson, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-8374 P-33-016225			Baumann, Joseph, Andy Jackson, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
CA-RIV-8381 P-33-016232			Fulton, Phil, Chris Roberts, and Maria Garitty (2005)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-10108 P-33-019862			Strudwick, Ivan, Terri Fulton, Phil Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within Project Area
CA-RIV-10109 P-33-019863			Strudwick, Ivan, Terri Fulton, Phil Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-10110 P-33-019864			Strudwick, Ivan, Terri Fulton, Natalie Lawson, and Chris Roberts (2005)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-10112 P-33-019866			Strudwick, Ivan, Terri Fulton, Natalie Lawson, Ken Hazlett, and Rachel Braco (2005)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
P-33-019868			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, and Natalie Lawson, (2005)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
P-33-019922			Cotternan, Cary (2009)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-023881			Garcia, K., M. Vader, C. McMahon, and M. Gonzalez (2006)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-023882			Garcia, K., M. Vader, C. McMahon, and M. Gonzalez (2006)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-023884			Garcia, K., M. Vader, C. McMahon, and M. Gonzalez (2006)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
CA-RIV-11727 P-33-023885			Garcia, K., M. Vader, C. McMahon, and M. Gonzalez (2006)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-026831			Falvey, Nicole (2015)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
P-33-026832			Falvey, Nicole (2015)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
P-33-026833			Wilson, Stacie (2017)	Within the Project Area
P-33-026834			Falvey, Nicole (2015)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
P-33-026835			Wilson, Stacie (2017)	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
P-33-026836			Falvey, Nicole (2015)	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
P-33-028060			Brewster, Brad (2012)	Within 1 mile of the Project Area

The Historic Property Data File for Riverside County was searched and revealed that there are no resources listed on the NRHP, CRHR, and there are no California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, or National Historic Landmarks within the Project Area or within the one-mile record search radius.

Historic-period maps and aerial images of the Project Area were examined. No buildings appear within the Project Area on any known topographical maps or aerial photographs dating back as far as 1901 (NETROnline 2019; UCSB Library 2019). On the 1901 USGS Elsinore 30-minute topographic quadrangle map, a segment of the Southern California Rail Road Lakeview Line is depicted passing through the southern portion of the Project Area, following the San Jacinto River. Three unnamed, unpaved roads are shown crossing through the Project Area. In the 1942 USGS Perris 15-minute topographic quadrangle map, the railroad segment is no longer present. The San Jacinto River is depicted as a channeled watercourse with levees. Three different unnamed, unpaved roads are depicted crossing through the Project Area. These roads are not in the same location as the three roads depicted in the previous map. Nuevo Road is shown to the south. In the 1953 USGS Perris 7.5-minute quadrangle map, one unnamed, unpaved road is depicted crossing through the Project Area. The San Jacinto River levee is now labeled. An east-west unpaved road identified as Walnut Avenue passes through the northern Project Area. Conditions remain unchanged in the 1967 USGS Perris 7.5-minute quadrangle map, with the exception that this map shows Martin Road following the same alignment as present-day Ramona Expressway.

Historic aerial photographs of the Project Area show that the majority of the Project Area was in use for agriculture in 1938. The track foundation (berm) of the Southern California Rail Road Lakeview Line is visible following the course of the San Jacinto River. Unpaved roads demarcating agricultural fields are also visible. In 1953 aerial photographs, the Project Area is agricultural land. Walnut Avenue and Nuevo Road, and the San Jacinto River channel and levees are visible (UCSB Library 2019). These conditions are unchanged in aerial photographs from 1966. In 1967, the Project Area is active agricultural land and a road following the alignment of present-day Ramona Expressway is visible. These conditions remain unchanged in aerial photographs from 1978, 1996, 2002, 2005, and 2009 (NETROnline 2019).

Pre-contact resources within one mile of the Project Area tend to be situated in close proximity to granite outcrops in the landscape. The Project Area contains these land features on the northern and western fringes of the Project boundary; therefore, the likelihood of encountering milling features or other pre-contact cultural resources within these portions of the Project Area is considered high. The majority of the Project Area has been active agricultural land since at least 1938 and the surface of these areas has been repeatedly disturbed by farming activity throughout the years. Therefore, the prospect of encountering historical resources within these portions of the Project Area is presumed to be low.

b. NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File was conducted by the NAHC in Sacramento, California. The search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the Project Area that could be affected by the proposed Project. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search failed to indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands in the vicinity of the Project Area. The NAHC provided ECORP with a list of 15 Native American individuals and organizations with traditional ties to the Project Area. Letters were sent by U.S. Postal Service and by email (if listed in the NAHC database) on June 26, 2018, inquiring as to the interest various tribal organizations may have in the proposed Project. Responses received by Native American individuals and organizations at the time of writing may be found in Appendix F.

c. Field Survey Results

Nine previously recorded resources were updated as part of the current survey and five newly recorded resources were identified during the survey. Previously recorded sites consisted of seven bedrock milling features (P-33-003742, P-33-003743, P-33-003744, P-33-003745, P-33-016072, P-33-0116077, and P-33-019862) an isolated find of metate fragments (P-33-016036), and the San Jacinto River Levee (P-33-026833). As a result of the field survey, four new sites (SR-001 through SR-004) and one isolated find (SR-005-I) were identified. The four sites all consist of bedrock milling feature sites. The isolated find is a historic-period bottle base fragment located north of Nuevo Road near the junction of the Nuevo Road and the San Jacinto River Levee (P-33-026833). These resources are described in greater detail below and are shown in Confidential Appendix E. DPR 523 records for all resources are located in Confidential Appendix D.

Surface visibility during the survey ranged from poor (20%) to nonexistent (0%) throughout the entire Project Area. Due to poor ground visibility, additional resources may be present within the Project Area. Photos of the study area can be found in Appendix C.

c.1 Previously Recorded Resources

P-33-003742/CA-RIV-3742. This site was originally recorded by M.C. Romano in 1989 and was described as two bedrock mortars on a granitic outcrop. The site was revisited by ECORP archaeologists on April 30, 2019. Despite intensive searching the crew was unable to find the site. After examining the recorded location of the site and examining all boulders in the general area, the crew was unable to identify any features associated with this site. Boulders within the area exhibit signs of extreme weathering and it is possible the surfaces could have spalled off of the boulders since it was originally recorded in 1989. Also, at the time of 2019 survey of the area, the area was overgrown with tall, dense brush that may have obscured the location of the feature. It is also possible that the location information provided in the original site record may be incorrect.

P-33-003743/CA-RIV-3743. This site was originally recorded by M.C. Romano in 1989 and was described as a milling slick on a granitic boulder. The site was revisited by ECORP archaeologists on June 20, 2019. Despite intensive searching within the recorded area, the crew was unable to find the site. Site conditions are similar to those described above for P-33-003742. As described further below, it is possible that newly identified SR-003 is the same resource as P-33-03743 and that P-33-03743 was incorrectly mapped in the original record.

P-33-003744/CA-RIV-3744. This site was originally recorded by M.C. Romano in 1989 and was described as two milling slicks on two boulders. The site was revisited by ECORP archaeologists on June 20, 2019.

Despite intensive searching within the recorded area, the crew was unable to find the site. Site conditions are similar to those described above for P-33-003742. As described further below, it is possible that SR-004 is the same resource as P-33-03744 and that P-33-03744 was incorrectly mapped in the original record.

P-33-003745/CA-RIV-3745. This site was originally recorded by M.C. Romano in 1989 and was described as a single bedrock milling slick on a granitic boulder outcrop. The site was revisited by ECORP archaeologists on June 20, 2019. Despite intensive searching within the recorded area, the crew was unable to find the site. Site conditions are similar to those described above for P-33-003742.

P-33-016036. This resource is a pre-contact isolated find originally recorded by I. Strudwick, et al. in 2005 and was described as two large granitic metate fragments. The area was revisited by ECORP archaeologist in July 2019. At the time of this visit, the area was overgrown with tall, dense vegetation approximately 1 to 1.5 meters high and ground visibility was nearly completely obscured. Due to low ground visibility, the crew was unable to relocate the isolated find.

P-33-016072/ CA-RIV-8306. This site was originally recorded by I. Strudwick, et al. in 2005 and was described as milling station consisting of one well-worn milling slick on a granitic boulder outcrop. The site was revisited by ECORP archaeologists in July 2019. The field crew was able to locate the site, and site conditions were found to be consistent with the previous site record.

P-33-016077/CA-RIV-8311. This site was originally recorded by I. Strudwick, et al. in 2005 and was described as milling station consisting of one granitic boulder outcrop with three well-worn milling slicks. The site was revisited by ECORP archaeologists in July 2019. The field crew was able to locate the site. Site conditions, description, and location information were found to be consistent with the previous site record.

P-33-019862/CA-RIV-10108. This site was originally recorded by I. Strudwick, et al. in 2005 and was described as milling station site with two loci. Locus A consists of nine well-worn milling slicks on five granitic outcrops. Locus B consists of a single lightly-worn milling slick on one boulder outcrop. A testing investigation was conducted in 2007 by Strudwick, et al. Those researchers excavated 18 shovel test pits within the site and, as a result, did not identify subsurface deposits. The site was revisited by ECORP archaeologists in July 2019. The field crew was able to locate the site. Site conditions, description, and location information were found to be consistent with the previous site record.

P-33-026833. This site was originally recorded by S. Wilson in 2017 and was described as two approximately 10-mile long earthen levees along the eastern and western sides of the San Jacinto River. A 0.24-mile segment of the levee along the western edge of the San Jacinto River was revisited by ECORP archaeologists in June 2019. The site description, condition, and location information were found to be consistent with the previous site record.

c.2 Newly Identified Resources

SR-001. This pre-contact site consists of a bedrock milling feature. The bedrock milling feature is composed of a granitic boulder measuring 4.87 meters east to west by 2.11 meters north to south. A well-formed milling slick measuring 31 centimeters east to west by 13 centimeters north to south is located near the center of the boulder. The feature is located along the western edge of the Bernasconi Hills.

SR-002. This pre-contact site consists of a bedrock milling feature. The bedrock milling feature is composed of a deeply embedded boulder east of a large bedrock outcrop. The exposed surface of the boulder measures 1.2 meters east to west by 3.4 meters north to south. A discolored area near the

western edge of the boulder contains an area exhibiting evidence of grinding. The milling slick area measures 20 centimeters east to west by 40 centimeters north to south.

SR-003. This pre-contact site consists of a bedrock milling feature. The bedrock milling features is composed of a large granitic boulder on the east-facing slope of the Bernasconi Hills. The boulder measures 3.3 meters east to west by 2.2 meters north to south. The boulder contains a well-formed milling slick measuring 30 centimeters by 20 centimeters near the western edge of the boulder. This site was found on the same hill as the four previously recorded milling sites that were not relocated (P-33-03742, P-33-03743, P-33-03744, and P-33-03745). SR-003 is located 47 meters away from the mapped location of P-33-03743. Because P-33-03743 was not found, it is possible that SR-003 is the same resource as P-33-03743 and that P-33-03743 was incorrectly mapped in the original record. However, for the purposes of this report and because it was found almost 50 meters away from the original mapped location, SR-003 is being treated as a separate resource.

SR-004. This pre-contact site is a bedrock milling feature. The bedrock milling feature is composed of an embedded granitic boulder with an incipient mortar located near the western edge. The exposed surface of the boulder measures 2.4 meters north to south by 1.9 meters east to west. The mortar measures 9 centimeters diameter and is 03 centimeters deep. The boulder is located on the east-facing slope of the Bernasconi Hills. This site was found on the same hill as the four previously recorded milling sites that were not relocated (P-33-03742, P-33-03743, P-33-03744, and P-33-03745) and is located 65 meters away from the mapped location of P-33-03744. Because P-33-03744 was not found, it is possible that SR-004 is the same resource as P-33-03744 and that P-33-03744 was incorrectly mapped in the original record. However, for the purposes of this report and because it was found more than 60 meters away from the original mapped location of P-33-03744, SR-004 is being treated as a separate resource.

SR-005-I. This historic-period isolated find consists of a historic-period bottle base fragment embedded in a berm north of Nuevo Road. The isolated find is an amber glass bottle base fragment embossed with an Obear-Nester Glass Company maker's mark. The base contains stippling consistent with bottles produced in the 1960s.

In summary, ECORP determined the following:

- 5 previously recorded pre-contact archaeological sites that could not be found (P-33-03742, P-33-03743, P-33-03744, P-33-03745, and P-33-16036)
- 3 previously recorded pre-contact archaeological sites that were confirmed inside the Project Area (P-33-16072, P-33-16077, and P-33-19862)
- 1 previously recorded historic-era site that was confirmed inside the Project Area (P-33-026833)
- 4 newly recorded pre-contact archaeological sites inside the Project Area (SR-001, SR-002, SR-003, and SR-004)
- 1 newly recorded historic-era isolate inside the Project Area (SR-005-I)

c.3 Potential for Unidentified Surface and Subsurface Resources

The study area has the potential to contain unidentified resources on the surface that were obscured by dense vegetation during the survey. The records search revealed that the majority of the Project Area has been surveyed in the past, with the majority covered during surveys in 1988 and 1989. As a result of those surveys, archaeological sites were limited to bedrock outcrops near the base and on the slopes of the Bernasconi Hills. No artifact scatters were identified within the flat, plowed land that makes up most of the Project Area. However, after reviewing the reports associated with these surveys, they consisted of either

reconnaissance level surveys or pedestrian surveys with transect intervals that are much larger than the current established standards. As such, the absence of sites within the flat portion of the Project Area during these earlier surveys cannot be used to determine the presence or absence of sites within this portion of the Project Area. Given the presence of so many milling and occupation sites within the immediate Project vicinity, the potential for the Project Area to contain unidentified surface resources is considered high.

Geologic maps show that the study area contains plutonic rock forming the Bernasconi Hills in the western Project Area, late Pleistocene alluvium, and Holocene alluvium. Given the age and likely erosional rather than depositional environment of the plutonic rock hills, the hills in the western Project Area are unlikely to contain deep subsurface deposits, although shallow deposits are possible in areas between the rocky outcrops that have soil formation. Pleistocene sediments, in the center and western half of the Project Area, are generally considered to have a low potential for buried archaeological resources, as they only have the potential to bury resources associated with the earliest human occupation of the region. The Holocene sediments in the eastern half of the Project Area were deposited concurrently with human occupation of the region and are generally considered to have a moderate to high potential for buried resources.

Site P-33-019862/CA-RIV-10108 within the Project Area has previously been tested for subsurface resources. As a result, no subsurface deposits were identified. This site is located in the Pleistocene sediments that underly the western half of the Project Area. Site P-33-00111, near Lakeview Hot Springs to the northeast of the Project Area contained subsurface resources reaching a depth of 40 to 50 centimeters, some of which appear to be located below the plow zone. This site is located in both Pleistocene and Holocene sediments similar to those in the Project Area. It is unclear, based on the available literature, whether the subsurface deposits were found in the Pleistocene or Holocene sediments within the site. Based on the above discussion, the rocky hills have a low potential to contain subsurface resources, the portion of the Project Area within the Pleistocene sediments has moderate to low potential to contain subsurface resources, and the portion of the Project Area within the Holocene sediments has a high potential to contain subsurface resources.

The Project Area has been extensively plowed and, if subsurface resources are present, the top 20 to 30 centimeters likely contains mixed material with little original provenience intact. However, based on the results of excavations at site P-33-00111, there may be intact subsurface deposits present below the plow zone where no resources or mixed resources are present on the surface.

d. Collection Status

No artifacts were collected during the current survey project.

e. Evaluations

e.1 State Evaluation Criteria

Under state law (CEQA) cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

A Historical Resource is a resource that is:

1) listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;

2 included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);

3) has been identified as significant in an historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or

4) is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency [CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

For this Project, only the fourth definition of a Historical Resource is applicable because there are no resources previously determined eligible or listed on the CRHR, there are no resources included in a local register of historical resources, and no resources identified as significant in a qualified historical resources survey.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows [CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)]:

(1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;

(2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

(3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

(4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association [CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)].

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. An archaeological test program may be necessary to determine whether the site has the potential to yield important data. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility based on the results of the test program. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired [CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)].

e.2 Evaluation Results

A total of 13 sites and one historic-period isolated find were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Project Area.

Isolates are artifacts that are not associated with other artifacts or features and are not connected with the human activity that produced them. Isolates do not individually contribute to the broad patterns of history because they cannot be connected to a particular historical event (CRHR Criterion 1). Isolates are similarly difficult to associate with specific individuals due to their lack of association with archaeological or historical sites, and generally no information exists in the archival record to associate isolates with

important individuals in history (CRHR Criterion 2). Isolates do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values (CRHR Criterion 3). Finally, isolates in general do not provide important information in history or prehistory (CRHR Criterion 4). Isolated finds do not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR as individual resources, and therefore, the isolated find SR-005-I is not a Historical Resource under CEQA.

The archaeological sites within and adjacent to the Project Area consist of 12 pre-contact bedrock milling sites and the historic-period San Jacinto River levee. The significance of these sites cannot be determined based on survey data alone and additional information is needed to determine whether these sites meet the criteria of a Historical Resource as defined by CEQA. Phase II studies will be needed to gather more information about sites within the Project Area and may include archival research and/or ethnographic research to identify significant associations with important people and events and may include subsurface archaeological excavation to determine the depth and boundaries of sites and to assess their information potential. Phase II studies should be completed prior to the completion of the CEQA document for the Project.

VI RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

ECORP recommends that all known sites be avoided and preserved in place. If avoidance is not possible, ECORP recommends additional Phase II studies be conducted for resources that will be impacted by Project activities. Phase II studies will be used to determine if the project will result in an impact to Historical Resources as defined by CEQA. In the event that one or more Historical Resources are within the Project Area and cannot be avoided, further work including an impact assessment and, if warranted, mitigation in the form of data recovery may be required.

The Project Area has a high potential to contain unidentified surface-level resources that were obscured from view by heavy vegetation. ECORP recommends that a qualified archaeological monitor be present during vegetation removal for the Project to identify and assess surface and near-surface-level resources that may not have been visible at the time of the survey.

The potential for the Project Area to contain unidentified subsurface resources varies based on the underlying sediments. ECORP recommends an archaeological monitor be present to monitor grading, trenching and other construction activities within the high sensitivity Holocene sediments. If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. The archaeologist shall evaluate the significance of the find and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist concludes that the find does not represent a cultural resource, then work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist concludes that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, then he or she shall immediately notify the County and landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Work cannot resume within the no-work radius until the lead agency, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, then he or she shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Riverside County Coroner (per Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC), and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, then the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (Section 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, then the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work cannot resume within the no-work radius until the lead agency, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

The Lead Agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting, states "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

VII CERTIFICATION

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

DATE: 7/23/2019 SIGNED: Wendy Blumel

PRINTED NAME: Wendy Blumel

COUNTY REGISTRATION #_____

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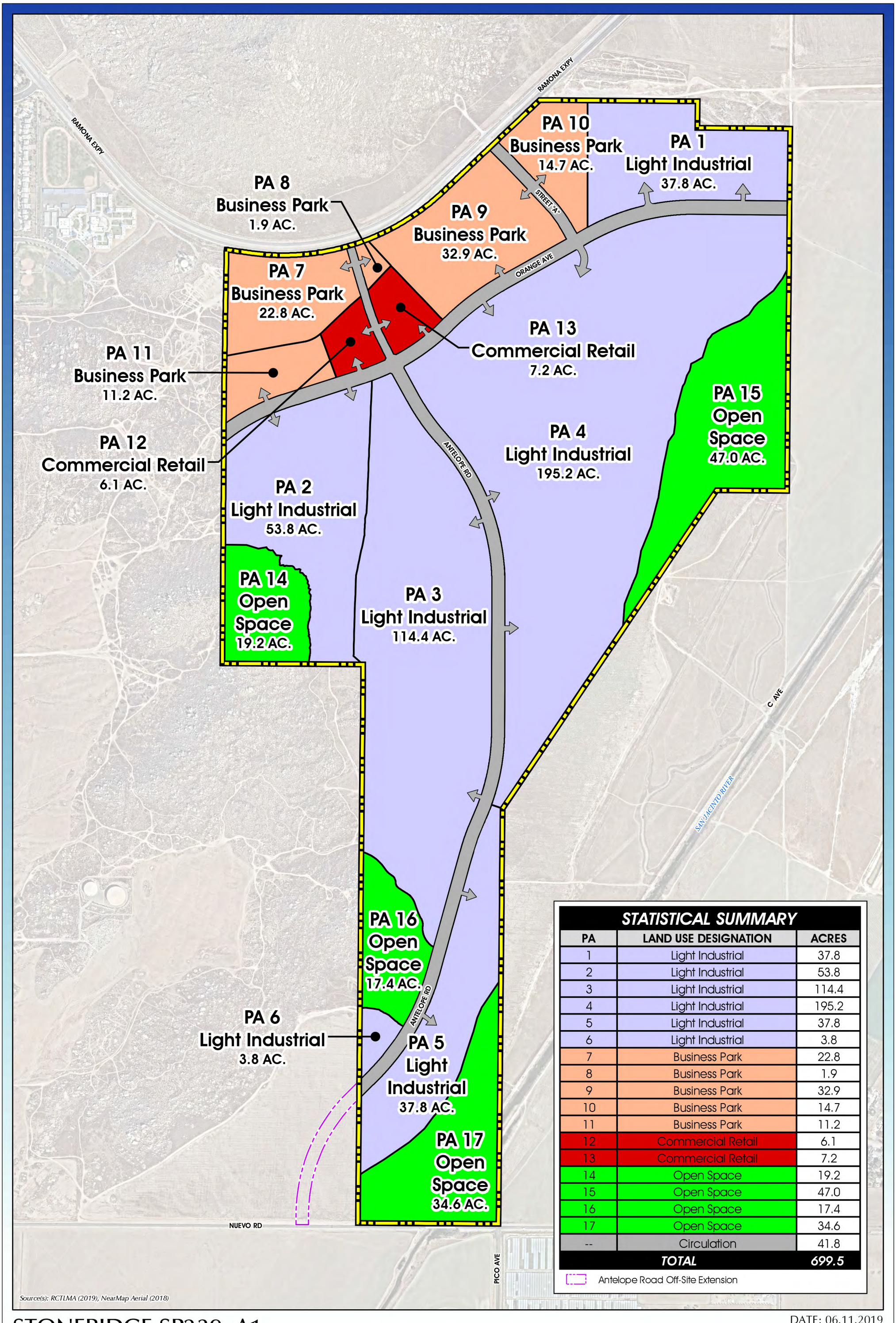
APPENDIX A SITE PLAN



STATISTICAL SUMMARY		
PA	LAND USE DESIGNATION	ACRES
1	Light Industrial	37.8
2	Light Industrial	53.8
3	Light Industrial	114.4
4	Light Industrial	195.2
5	Light Industrial	37.8
6	Light Industrial	3.8
7	Business Park	22.8
8	Business Park	1.9
9	Business Park	32.9
10	Business Park	14.7
11	Business Park	11.2
12	Commercial Retail	6.1
13	Commercial Retail	7.2
14	Open Space	19.2
15	Open Space	47.0
16	Open Space	17.4
17	Open Space	34.6
--	Circulation	41.8
	TOTAL	*699.5*

Antelope Road Off-Site Extension

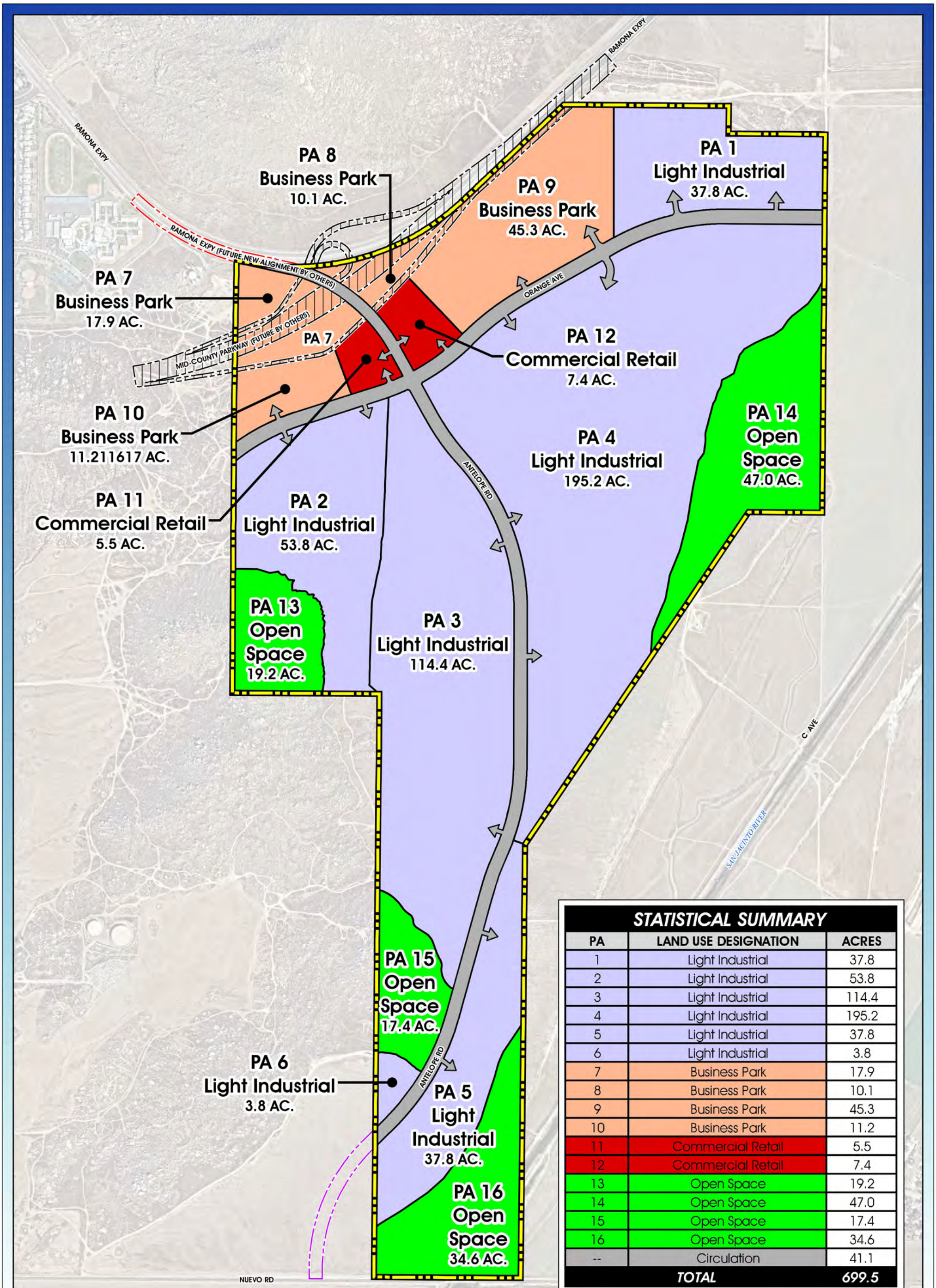
STONERIDGE SP239, A1

DATE: 06.11.2019
JOB #: 471-014

T&B PLANNING
17542 East 17th Street, Suite 100 Tustin, CA 92780
p. 714.505.6360 f. 714.505.6361
www.tbplanning.com

0 200 400 800 Feet

PRELIMINARY LAND USE PLAN



STATISTICAL SUMMARY		
PA	LAND USE DESIGNATION	ACRES
1	Light Industrial	37.8
2	Light Industrial	53.8
3	Light Industrial	114.4
4	Light Industrial	195.2
5	Light Industrial	37.8
6	Light Industrial	3.8
7	Business Park	17.9
8	Business Park	10.1
9	Business Park	45.3
10	Business Park	11.2
11	Commercial Retail	5.5
12	Commercial Retail	7.4
13	Open Space	19.2
14	Open Space	47.0
15	Open Space	17.4
16	Open Space	34.6
--	Circulation	41.1
	TOTAL	*699.5*

Antelope Road Off-Site Extension
Mid-County Parkway (Future by Others)
Ramona Expressway (Future New Alignment by Others)

Source(s): RCTLMA (2019), NearMap Aerial (2018)

STONERIDGE SP239, A1

DATE: 06.11.2019
JOB #: 471-014

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PRELIMINARY LAND USE PLAN - ALTERNATIVE

Lisa Westwood, RPA

Cultural Resources Principal Investigator

Lisa Westwood is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with 23 years of cultural resource management experience. She exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist, holding a B.A. degree in Anthropology and an M.A. degree in Anthropology (Archaeology). Currently, she serves as Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP, as principal investigator and task manager for cultural resources services required for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and CEQA. Her technical areas of expertise include advanced Section 106 compliance and consultation, preparation and negotiation of agency agreement documents (Programmatic Agreements and Memoranda of Agreement), human bone (osteological) identification and analysis, historical archaeology, and lithic debitage identification. She is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 projects, including on-call and task-order based contracts. Her previous experience as a CEQA/NEPA project manager gives her a broader perspective of regulatory compliance issues, and she is recognized by the private and public sector for her ability to build consensus among stakeholders and solve complex problems quickly and effectively. Ms. Westwood provides expertise to agencies and private developers in managing their cultural resources compliance needs for highly complex projects.

Education

M.A., Anthropology, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales

B.A., Anthropology and Pre-medicine, University of Iowa, Iowa

Registrations, Certifications, Permits and Affiliations

- Registered Professional Archaeologist, No. 11692
- Bureau of Land Management, California Archaeological Investigations Permit-Principal Investigator

Professional Experience

Countryview 310 Project, Near the Community of Homeland, Riverside County – Richland Planned Communities, Inc. Project Manager for a 70-acre cultural resources survey in an unincorporated portion of Riverside County near Homeland. The study consisted of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, field survey of the project area, and preparation of a Phase 1 technical report describing the methods and results of the study and management recommendations. A Notice to County to Prepare Archaeological Report was submitted to the County before work was initiated and the technical report was submitted to the County Archaeologist for review and approval. The project was completed in compliance with CEQA.

Assembly Bill 52 Compliance. Contributed to the negotiation of the bill language by providing technical input to the attorneys representing the California Building Industry Association and California Chamber of Commerce in their negotiation with the governor's office and Assemblyman Gatto's office regarding the amendment to CEQA for tribal cultural resources. Subsequently, developed an agency and planner training workshop that has been delivered and Presented over 65 times. The purpose of the training workshop is to provide an overview of the requirements, timelines, decision points, and potential liabilities to agencies and applicants.

Standard Operating Procedures for Compliance with AB 52. Developed SOPs for the County of San Bernardino, County of Contra Costa, City of Folsom, City of Belvedere, and County of Placer to assist them in developing a standardized and more legally defensible program of compliance with the new tribal consultation requirement under CEQA.

Barstow Landfill Artifacts Analysis, San Bernardino County – San Bernardino County Department of Public Works. Archaeologist responsible for conducting a lithic analysis of over 600 flakes and flaked stone tools, and authoring a report section on the methods and results. Artifact analyses and specialized laboratory studies were conducted on hundreds of prehistoric artifacts recorded from several archaeological sites located within the proposed expansion area of the Barstow Sanitary Landfill. During previous excavation of nine sites in the Phase I Barstow Landfill expansion area, nearly 2,000 artifacts representing prehistoric tool manufacture were collected. This project was conducted to implement the mitigation measure for cultural resources as specified in the EIR for the proposed Phase I landfill expansion and fence installation.

City Creek Turnout and Pipeline Project, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, City of Highland. Authored the Tribal Cultural Resources section of the Initial Study, and was responsible for updating and revising the cultural resources section that was prepared by the original CEQA consultant to ensure compliance. This involved a new records search and compliance assessment, as well as substantially revising the cultural resources chapter to increase defensibility.

Walker Ridge Wind EIR/EIS Peer Review, San Bernardino County. Cultural Resources Task Manager responsible for conducting a peer review of the draft EIR/EIS section. As an extension of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) staff, ECORP provided technical review services of NEPA documents and technical documents associated with the NEPA process (cultural resource inventory reports, biological reports, etc.) addressing energy development (production of oil, natural gas, geothermal, wind and solar power as well as transmission lines) proposed on public lands managed by the BLM in California. The proposed project would construct and operate an electrical generating facility with a nominal capacity of 850 megawatts (MW), using concentrated solar thermal power.

Wendy Blumel, RPA

Assistant Manager Inland Empire Cultural Resources Group

Ms. Blumel has 11 years of experience in cultural resource management with an area of specialization in human osteology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist and she meets the qualifications for a Lead Archaeological Surveyor as detailed in Attachment 1 of the Caltrans Section 106 programmatic Agreement. She has supervised and participated in all aspects of the archaeological field and laboratory process. Although she has worked throughout western Arizona and California, the majority of her experience is in Riverside, San Bernardino, Kern, and Los Angeles counties of southern California. Her experience has involved working as a project manager, field director, staff archaeologist, crew chief, osteologist, assistant faunal analyst, and archaeological technician. She is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Environmental Quality Act. She serves as a Project Manager, Cultural Task Manager, and Field Director for ECORP's southern California projects. She also serves as Laboratory Manager for ECORP's Inland Empire Office and is experienced in a variety of laboratory tasks including artifact analysis, cataloging, preparation and curation of cultural artifacts, database management, and the analysis of human remains.

Education

M.A., Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

B.A., Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin

Registrations, Certifications, Permits and Affiliations

- Registered Professional Archaeologist (ID # 989457)
- Riverside County Certified Archaeologist

Professional Experience

Countryview 310 Project, Near the Community of Homeland, Riverside County – Richland Planned Communities, Inc. Assistant Project Manager for a 70-acre cultural resources survey in an unincorporated portion of Riverside County near Homeland. The study consisted of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, field survey of the project area, and preparation of a Phase 1 technical report describing the methods and results of the study and management recommendations. A Notice to County to Prepare Archaeological Report was submitted to the County before work was initiated and the technical report was submitted to the County Archaeologist for review and approval. The project was completed in compliance with CEQA.

Sprint Cell Tower Project, Riverside County – Eukon Group. Project Manager for a cultural resources survey of the location for a proposed replacement of Sprint cell tower in San Timoteo Canyon in an unincorporated portion of Riverside County near Moreno Valley. The study consisted of a records search,

Sacred Lands File search, field survey of the 1-acre project area, and preparation of a Phase 1 technical report describing the methods and results of the study and management recommendations. A Notice to County to Prepare Archaeological Report was submitted to the County before work was initiated and the technical report was submitted to the County Archaeologist for review and approval. The project was completed in compliance with CEQA.

Cultural Studies for the Temecula Hotel and Winery Project, Unincorporated Riverside County – Arktech Engineering & Management, Inc. Cultural Task Manager for a 24-acre survey of land located in unincorporated Riverside County. The proposed project included the development of a hotel and winery resort. The project would include a 30,000 square foot (sf) hotel building, 4,000 sf special events center, 3,000 sf winery area, 3,000 sf barrel room, 1,500 sf restaurant, 1,500 sf wine tasting area, and a 500 sf gift shop. The study consisted of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, field survey of the 24-acre project area, and preparation of a Phase I technical report describing the methods and results of the study and management recommendations. A Notice to County to Prepare Archaeological Report was submitted to the County before work was initiated and the technical report was submitted to the County Archaeologist for review and approval. The project was completed in compliance with CEQA.

Cultural and Biological Studies for the Val Verde School District Expansion Project, City of Perris, Riverside County – Placeworks. Project Manager for biological and cultural resources studies for the proposed expansion of the Val Verde Unified School District offices in the City of Perris, Riverside County. The cultural resources study consisted of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, field survey, and preparation of a technical report describing the methods, results of the study, and management recommendations. The project was completed in compliance with the CEQA.

Cultural, Air Quality, and Biological Studies for the Shtockmaster Perris Project, Riverside County – Sam Shtockmaster. Project Manager for cultural resources, air quality, and biological resources studies for an approximately 0.7-acre parcel located in the City of Perris. Cultural studies included a cultural resources records search, a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File, an intensive field survey, and technical report.

Cultural Resources Services for the Kami Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility on APN 665-070-011, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County – Kamran Amirianfar. Cultural Resources Task Manager responsible for coordinating a Phase I cultural resources study of an approximately 5 acre Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility. This study was conducted to support an IS/MND. Cultural studies conducted by ECORP included a cultural resources records search, pedestrian field survey, paleontological records search, and a cultural resources technical report.

Cultural Inventory and AB-52 Services for the Cottonwood Basin Interim Facility Project, Riverside County – City of Moreno Valley (2017). Cultural Task Manager for a cultural inventory of the project area (less than 1-acre) and archaeologist responsible for providing Assembly Bill (AB) 52 consultation assistance to the City of Moreno Valley for the Cottonwood Basin Interim Facility Project. The cultural inventory consisted of a records search, Native American coordination, field survey, and preparation of a technical report describing the methods, results of the study, and management recommendations.

Robert Cunningham

Staff Archaeologist/Field Director

Mr. Cunningham has 12 years of experience in cultural resources management, with an emphasis on the recordation, analysis, and evaluation of historic-period resources. He has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavation, and construction monitoring. He has served as Field Director for archaeological inventories and site evaluation projects. He has recorded and mapped numerous prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites and has identified and documented hundreds of prehistoric and historic artifacts. Mr. Cunningham has prepared numerous archaeological site records and has authored and contributed to a variety of cultural resources technical reports.

Education

B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles

Registrations, Certifications, Permits and Affiliations

- Field Director listed under the BLM Permit
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Society for American Archaeology
- Society for California Archaeology
- 40 Hour HAZWOPER Certified

Professional Experience

Cultural Resources Inventory for the Corona Regional Medical Center Project, City of Corona, Riverside County. Field Archaeologist for a cultural resources inventory of a 3.5-acre area for construction of a new medical facility. Duties included recording five newly-identified historic-period built environment features, recording resource locations using Collector for ArcGIS and a GNSS receiver, keeping detailed field notes, and creating a photo journal.

Cultural Resources Inventory for the Alberhill Substation and Transmission Line Project, Near Alberhill, Riverside County – Southern California Edison. Field Archaeologist for a cultural resources inventory of 19 non-contiguous survey areas composing an approximately 40-acre area. Duties included recording three newly-identified resources, evaluation of one newly-identified resource for the California Register of Historical Resources, preparing DPR records, creating electronic maps with a handheld GPS unit, keeping detailed field notes, and creating a photo journal.

Cultural Resources Inventory for the Pedley Road Improvements Project, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County. Field Director for a cultural resources inventory of a 1.4-mile section of Pedley Road selected for various road improvements. Duties included proper identification of cultural materials, updating one previously recorded resource, preparing DPR records for five newly-identified resources,

keeping detailed field notes, field logistics, recording resource locations using Collector for ArcGIS and a GNSS receiver, creating a photo journal, and authoring a technical report.

Cultural Resources Survey of a 0.7-Acre Parcel in the City of Perris, Riverside County. Field Director for a cultural resources survey of a 0.7-acre for proposed light industrial development. area in the City of Desert Hot Springs. Duties included proper identification and description of cultural material, preparing DPR records for two newly-identified resources, keeping detailed field notes, field logistics, recording resource locations using Collector for ArcGIS and a GNSS receiver, creating a photo journal, and authoring sections of the technical report.

Cultural Resources Survey of 13 Acres in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County. Field Director for a cultural resources survey of a 13-acre area in the City of Desert Hot Springs. Duties included proper identification and description of cultural material, preparing DPR records for three newly-identified isolated finds, keeping detailed field notes, field logistics, recording resource locations using Collector for ArcGIS and a GNSS receiver, creating a photo journal, and authoring sections of the technical report.

Cultural Resources Inventory for the Interstate Industrial Park Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County. Archaeological Field Technician for a cultural resources inventory of 101 acres in the City of Desert Hot Springs. Duties included identification of cultural materials, recording 11 newly-identified resources, creating electronic maps with a handheld GPS unit, creating a photo journal, and preparation of DPR site forms.

Cultural Resources Survey for Indian Wells Hospitality Hotel, City of Indian Wells, Riverside County. Field Director for a cultural resources survey of a 105-acre area for the proposed construction of recreational vehicle storage facility. Duties included proper identification and description of prehistoric and historic-period artifacts, preparing a DPR record for one newly-identified isolated find, keeping detailed field notes, field logistics, creating a photo journal, and authoring sections of the technical report.

Cultural Resources Survey for DHS RV Storage Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County. Field Director for a cultural resources survey of a 105-acre area for the proposed construction of recreational vehicle storage facility. Duties included supervising one field technician, proper identification and description of prehistoric and historic-period artifacts, keeping detailed field notes, field logistics, creating a photo journal, and authoring sections of the technical report.

Stateline Solar Farm Monitoring Project, Ivanpah Valley, San Bernardino County - First Solar. Lead Cultural Resources Monitor responsible for coordinating with BLM, First Solar Compliance Team, construction foremen and crews during excavation for an approximately 2,100-acre 300-megawatt (MW) photovoltaic (PV) solar farm. Duties included managing archaeological monitors, recording new sites and isolates, collecting and cataloguing artifacts, coordinating with construction crews about upcoming work, attending daily Plan of the Day meetings, writing daily summaries, acquiring field equipment, updating field maps, maintaining field vehicles, collecting receipts and time sheets from crew, and reporting daily to the client.

APPENDIX C PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTO RECORD

APPENDIX E **Site Location Map (CONFIDENTIAL)**

APPENDIX F NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE (CONFIDENTIAL)

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

APN: See attached report	Project No: SP239A1	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

Would the project:

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

Findings of Fact: Additional research is required to evaluate resources.
Proposed Mitigation:
Monitoring:

Archaeological Resources

Would the project:

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

Findings of Fact: Additional testing is required to evaluate resources

Proposed Mitigation:
Monitoring Proposed: Monitoring proposed during vegetation removal and excavation in Holocene sediments

Prepared By: __Wendy Blumel_____ Date: __7/23/2019_____

County Use Only

Received By: _____ Date: _____

PD-A#_____ Related Case#_____