

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORT FOR THE KNOX VII PROJECT

**PPT210130
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

APNs 295-310-016 and -037 to -040

**Project Site Location: Section 35, Township 3 South, Range 4 West
of the *Steele Peak, California* USGS Quadrangle**

Prepared at the Direction of:

**Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc.
3501 Jamboree Road, Suite 230
Newport Beach, California 92660
(949) 794-1180**

Prepared for:

**Riverside County Planning Department
4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor
Riverside, California 92501
(951) 955-3200**

Prepared by:

**Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA, Principal Investigator
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064
(858) 679-8218**



July 23, 2021; Revised August 11, 2021

Fieldwork Performed: August 27, 2020

***Report Summary: 15 acres; cultural resources identified; RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941,
RIV-7465, and RIV-7549; prehistoric milling sites; previously evaluated; not significant;
mitigation monitoring recommended.***

Archaeological Report Summary Information

- Authors:*** Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA, Principal Investigator
- Prepared by:*** Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064
(858) 484-0915
- Report Date:*** July 23, 2021; Revised August 11, 2021
- Report Title:*** A Phase I Cultural Resource Report for the Knox VII Project, Riverside County, California
- Prepared at the Direction of:*** Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc.
3501 Jamboree Road, Suite 230
Newport Beach, California 92660
- Prepared for:*** Riverside County Planning Department
4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor
Riverside, California 92501
- Assessor's Parcel Numbers:*** 295-310-016, -037, -038, -039, and -040
- Lead Agency Identifier:*** PPT210130
- USGS Quadrangle:*** Section 35, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, of the *Steele Peak, California* USGS Quadrangle
- Study Area:*** 15 acres
- Key Words:*** Archaeological survey; positive; two prehistoric milling sites; RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941, RIV-7465, and RIV-7549; previously evaluated; not significant; County of Riverside; 15 acres; *Steele Peak* USGS Quadrangle; mitigation monitoring recommended.

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY / ABSTRACT	1.0-1
1.1 Purpose of Investigation	1.0-1
1.2 Major Findings	1.0-1
1.3 Recommendation Summary	1.0-2
2.0 INTRODUCTION	2.0-5
2.1 Previous Work	2.0-6
2.2 Project Setting	2.0-6
2.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives	2.0-7
2.3.1 Introduction	2.0-8
2.3.2 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)	2.0-8
2.3.3 Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,3008 YBP).....	2.0-8
2.3.4 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)	2.0-11
2.3.5 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)	2.0-12
2.3.6 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)	2.0-19
2.4 Research Goals	2.0-22
3.0 METHODOLOGY	3.0-1
3.1 Archaeological Records Search.....	3.0-1
3.2 Field Methodology	3.0-1
3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation	3.0-1
3.4 Native American Consultation	3.0-2
4.0 RESULTS.....	4.0-1
4.1 Records Search Results	4.0-1
4.2 Survey Results	4.0-5
4.2.1 Site RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941	4.0-9
4.2.2 Site RIV-7465.....	4.0-10
4.2.3 Site RIV-7549.....	4.0-11
4.3 Summary of Field Investigations.....	4.0-13
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	5.0-1
5.1 Mitigation Monitoring	5.0-1
6.0 CERTIFICATION.....	6.0-1
7.0 REFERENCES	7.0-1

Appendices

- Appendix A – Qualifications of Key Personnel
 - Appendix B – Archaeological Records Search Results*
 - Appendix C – Table 4.1–2
 - Appendix D – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results*
 - Appendix E – Confidential Map*
- *Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Figures

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 2.0–1 General Location Map	2.0–2
Figure 2.0–2 Project Location Map	2.0–3
Figure 2.0–3 Conceptual Site Plan.....	2.0–4
Figure 4.2–1 Cultural Resource Location Map*	4.0–8

**Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Plates

<u>Plate</u>	<u>Page</u>
Plate 4.2–1 Overview of the project, facing south	4.0–6
Plate 4.2–2 Overview of the project, facing southwest	4.0–6
Plate 4.2–3 Overview of the project, facing west.....	4.0–7
Plate 4.2–4 Overview of the project, showing evidence of disking and weed abatement disturbance typical across the property, facing west.....	4.0–7
Plate 4.2–5 Overview of Site RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941, showing Features 1 to 7, facing west.....	4.0–10
Plate 4.2–6 Overview of Site RIV-7465, facing northwest.....	4.0–11
Plate 4.2–7 Overview of the original 2004 feature at Site RIV-7549, facing west	4.0–12
Plate 4.2–8 Close-up view of the current condition of the original 2004 feature at Site RIV-7549, facing west.....	4.0–12

List of Tables

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
Table 4.1-1	Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile of the Knox VII Project...	4.0-1

1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey program conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the Knox VII Project (PPT210130). The project, as proposed by Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc., includes 15 acres located west of Interstate 215 and southeast of the intersection of Harley Knox Boulevard and Decker Road, within the unincorporated Mead Valley area of Riverside County, California. The project is situated within portions of Section 35 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map, Township 3 South, Range 4 West. The project includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 295-310-016, -037, -038, -039, and -040.

The subject property includes an area that has remained generally untouched by development and has been a relatively barren landscape since at least the 1960s. No existing structures are situated within the project, although new warehouse structures exist to the east and north of the property. The Knox VII Project is a proposed development of 15 acres into a single, 270,116-square-foot industrial building with warehouse and office space, parking, a detention basin, and associated infrastructure for future industrial use.

BFSA conducted the archaeological assessment to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and following County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft). During the survey, three previously recorded resources, RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941, RIV-7465, and RIV-7549, were identified within the project. No additional cultural resources were identified as a result of the current study.

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if any cultural resources would be affected by the proposed land development. This study consisted of the processing of a records search of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property and the completion of an archaeological survey of the project. Three previously recorded sites were identified within the project boundaries. According to the data obtained from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR), an adequate survey sample of the surrounding area has determined that there is a high potential that archaeological sites are present within the project boundaries.

1.2 Major Findings

The records searches for the project identified three previously recorded cultural resources (RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941, RIV-7465, and RIV-7549) within the 15-acre project. As a result of the Phase I survey, these sites were located within the property. No additional resources were identified. Sites RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941, RIV-7465, and RIV-7549 were previously evaluated as not eligible to the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) in 2004 as a

result of studies conducted by CRM Tech (Hogan et al. 2004a, 2004b) and Smith et al. (2016), who evaluated RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941 on the north side of Harley Knox Boulevard for the Nandina Business Center Project to the north of the current project.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

According to the proposed development plan, the Knox VII Project will potentially impact the identified cultural resource sites. Previous studies have identified each resource as not significant and not eligible to CRHR in accordance with CEQA and County of Riverside Guidelines (Hogan et. al 2004a, 2004b; Smith et al. 2016). The Knox VII Project will result in direct impacts to recorded cultural resources RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941, RIV-7465, and RIV-7549. These sites have been previously evaluated as not CEQA-significant and site-specific mitigation measures are not required. However, because of the presence of those resources that document the prehistoric use of this property, the potential exists that other cultural resources may exist on the property and these unidentified resources may be exposed during grading. In order to identify any cultural resources uncovered by the development of this parcel, all earthwork (grading or trenching) shall be monitored by an archaeologist and a Native American representative.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by the applicant to conduct a cultural resource survey of the proposed Knox VII Project located west of Interstate 215 and southeast of Harley Knox Boulevard and Decker Road, within the unincorporated Mead Valley area of Riverside County, California. The archaeological survey was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft) with regards to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of high cultural resource sensitivity, as is suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in the northwestern Riverside County area are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The Knox VII Project is planned as an industrial development that will encompass 15 acres primarily north of Old Oleander Avenue, east of Decker Road, and south of Harley Knox Boulevard (Figure 2.0–1). The subject property consists of APNs 295-310-016, -037, -038, -039, and -040. The project is located within portions of Section 35 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map, Township 3 South, Range 4 West (Figure 2.0–2). The project, as proposed, includes the development of 15 acres into a single, 270,116-square-foot industrial building with warehouse and office space, parking, a detention basin, and associated infrastructure for future industrial use (Figure 2.0–3).

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the cultural resources study for the project and conducted the pedestrian survey with assistance from Senior Archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes, M.A. RPA. Tracy Stropes and Brian Smith prepared the technical report, Tracy Stropes created the report graphics, and Courtney Accardy conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

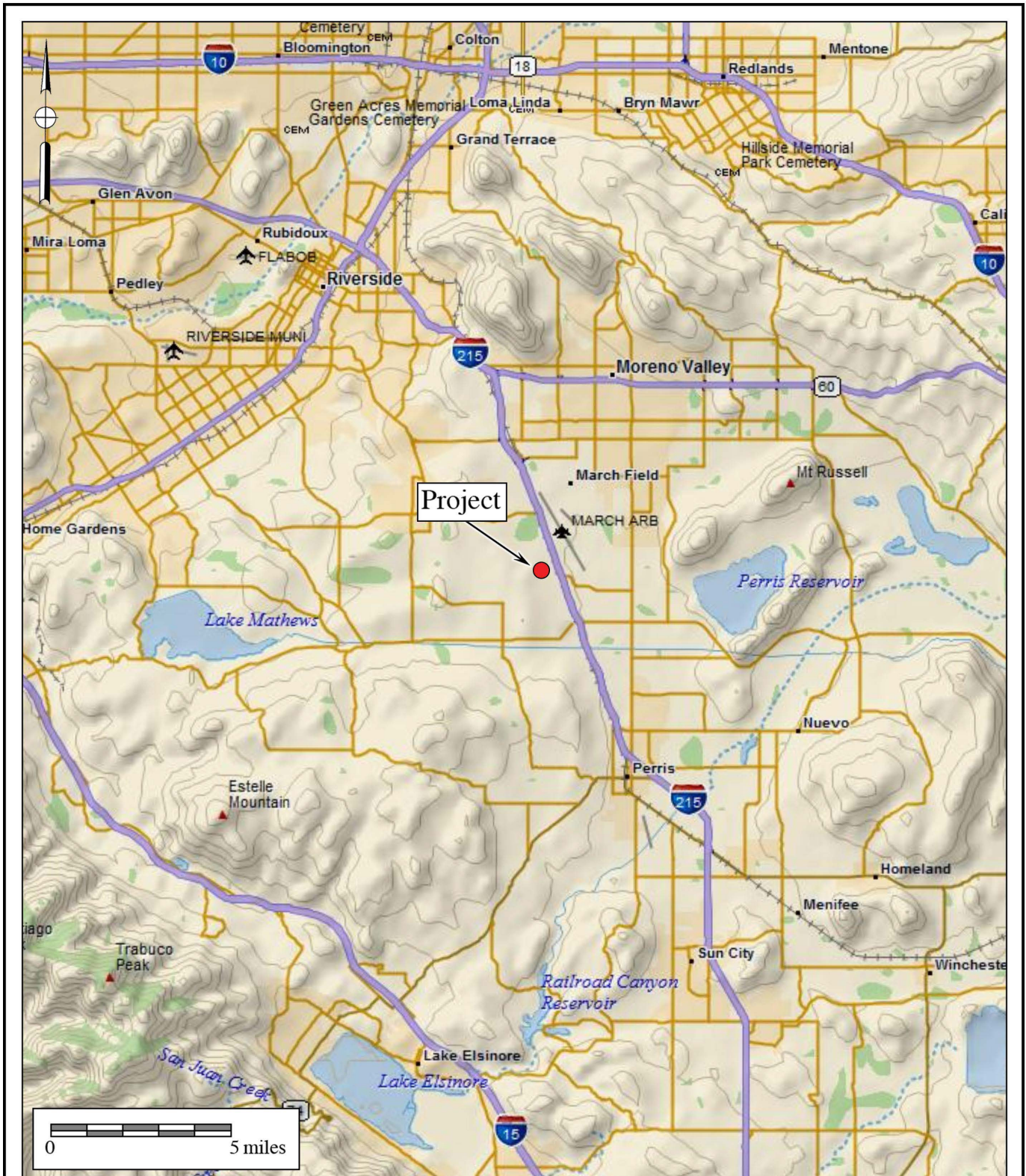


Figure 2.0-1
General Location Map
 The Knox VII Project
 DeLorme (1:250,000)



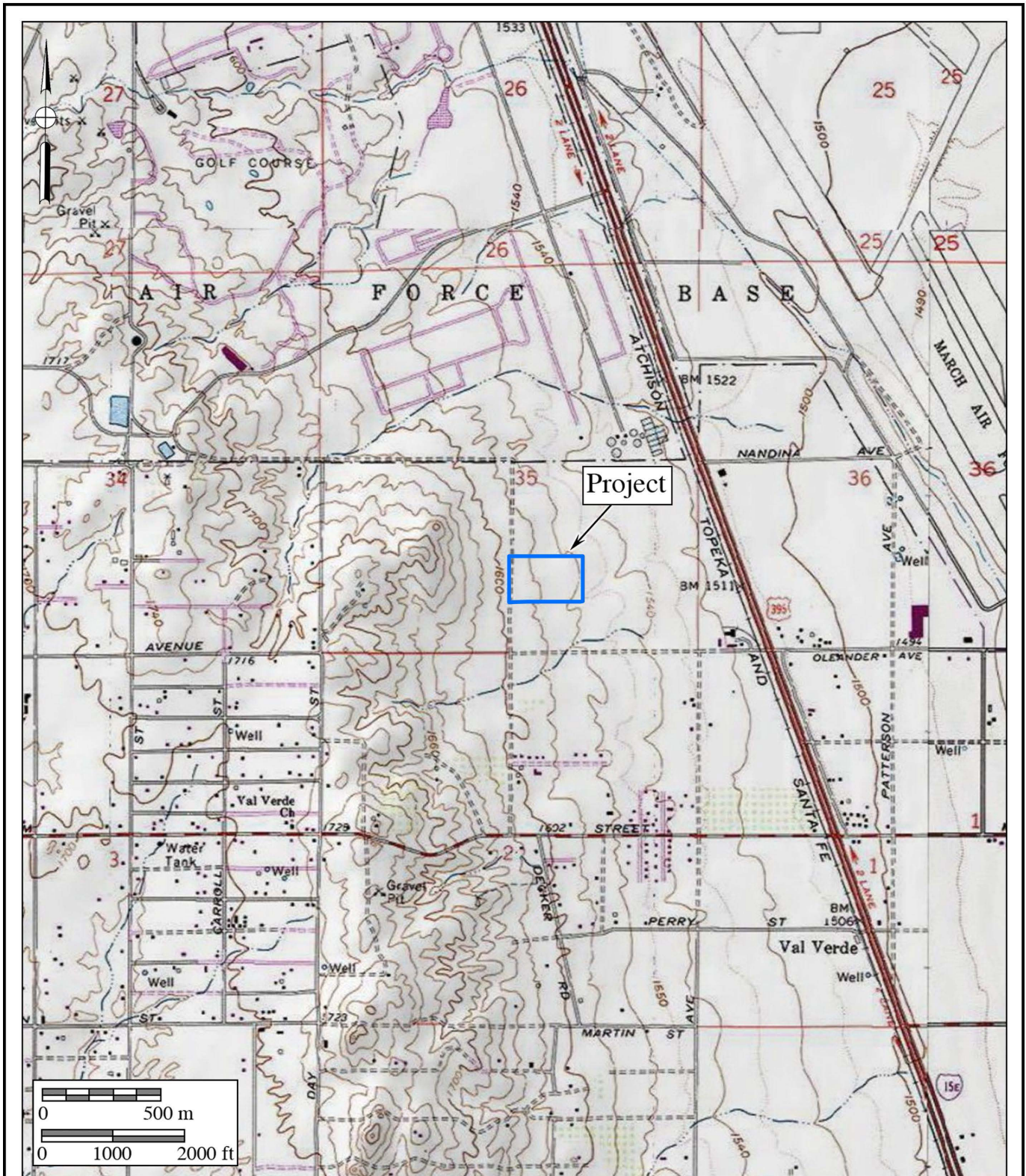
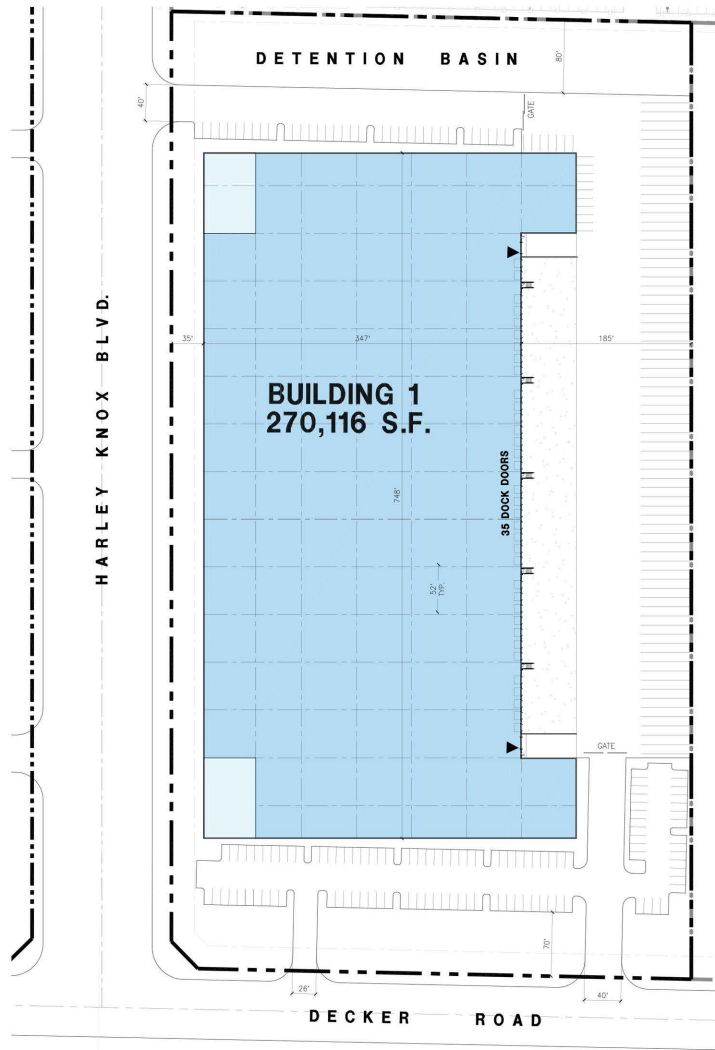


Figure 2.0-2
Project Location Map
 The Knox VII Project

USGS Steele Peak, Riverside East, Sunnymead, and Perris Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)





Aerial Map



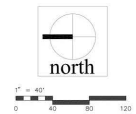
Tabulation

SITE AREA		BUILDING 1		ZONING ORDINANCE FOR CITY	
in sq. ft.	591,437 s.f.	Office	5,000 s.f.	Current Zoning Designation :	Rural Residential (R-R)
in acres	13.6 ac	Warehouse	265,116 s.f.	Proposed Zoning:	Manufacturing Medium (M-M)
BUILDING AREA		Total	270,116 s.f.	Proposed Zoning:	Industrial Park (I-P)
Office	5,000 s.f.		46.7%	MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA RATIO	F.A.R. 60
Warehouse	265,116 s.f.			BUILDING HEIGHT ALLOWED	Height - 50'
Total	270,116 s.f.			SETBACKS	Street Side = 25'
COVERAGE					Side = 5'
AUTO PARKING REQUIRED					Rear = 5'
Office @ 1/250 s.f.	20 stalls				Abuts Residential/commercial zone = 50'
Whse @ 1/2,000 s.f.	133 stalls				
TOTAL	153 stalls				
AUTO PARKING PROVIDED					
Standard (9x18)	158 stalls				
TRAILER PARKING PROVIDED					
Trailer (10x53)	71 stalls				

Legend

- POTENTIAL OFFICE
- WAREHOUSE
- DRIVE THRU DOOR

Note: This is a conceptual plan. It is based on preliminary information which is not fully verified and may be incomplete. It is meant as a comparative aid in examining alternate development strategies and any quantities indicated are subject to revision as more reliable information becomes available.



HARLEY KNOX BLVD & DECKER ROAD
Conceptual Site Plan

18631 Bardson Ave. - Ste. #100
Irvine, CA 92612
(949) 863-1770
www.hparch.com

County of Riverside, CA

March 08, 2019 / Job #19119
Scheme 3



Figure 2.0-3
Conceptual Site Plan
The Knox VII Project

2.1 Previous Work

The records search for the property from the EIC at UCR reported that 85 cultural resource sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project, three of which (RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941, RIV-7465, and RIV-7549) have been recorded within the project boundaries. A discussion of the complete records search is provided in Section 4.1 of this report. Archaeological site RIV-5386/5387 was initially recorded as two separate milling feature sites (RIV-5386 and RIV-5387) during a study by Jean Keller in 1994. RIV-5386 was recorded as four grinding slicks on a single bedrock outcrop, and RIV-5387 was recorded as one single grinding slick on a single bedrock outcrop (Keller 1994). In 2004, CRM Tech identified RIV-5386 and RIV-5387 at different locations than initially indicated from the original site record forms, nearly 180 meters northeast of their recorded locations. Photographs and detailed descriptions allowed for the proper identification of the milling features associated with sites RIV-5386 and RIV-5387 (Smallwood 2004). Upon identifying the milling feature sites, CRM Tech archaeologists found additional bedrock milling features between them and determined that the two sites were close enough to each other to constitute a larger site, called RIV-5386/5387. According to CRM Tech, the site measures 20 meters in diameter and contains 12 milling features (Hogan et al. 2004a, 2004b). To determine if the site had a subsurface component, CRM Tech archaeologists excavated a series of eight shovel test pits (STPs) and two test units at the site, with negative results. CRM Tech concluded that Site RIV-5386/5387 was not significant under CEQA criteria nor eligible for listing on the CRHR or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The site is currently bisected by Harley Knox Boulevard, and the southern portion of the site is located on the Knox VII property.

In 2016, BFSA archaeologists revisited the portion of Site RIV-5386/5387 located north of Harley Knox Boulevard as part of the Nandina Business Center Project, and determined that the site's characteristics remained the same as described by CRM Tech in 2004. Despite the site's evaluation as not significant, the project applicant agreed to move all bedrock milling features into an open space easement where possible. Those milling features that could not be relocated within the Nandina Business Center Project would be removed as a part of the grading process. During the grading process, three features (Features 9, 10, and 12) at Site RIV-5386/5387 were identified as eligible for relocation. Of these, only one (Feature 10) was successfully relocated and incorporated into the landscape design of the property (Smith 2018). The portion of RIV-5386/5387 located within the Knox VII property was not affected by the development of the Nandina Business Center Project.

In 2019, CRM Tech revisited the intact portion of Site RIV-5386/5387 located south of Harley Knox Boulevard as part of the Oleander Business Park (formerly Sares-Regis) Project; however, they mistakenly identified the south half as a previously undocumented site and recorded the remaining features of RIV-5386/5387 with the EIC (Goodman and Ballester 2019). The south half of Site RIV-5386/5387 was assigned the permanent trinomial RIV-12,941. CRM Tech recommended a Phase II archaeological testing program to evaluate the significance of Site RIV-

12,941; however, Site RIV-12,941 (RIV-5386/5387) has already been tested, evaluated as not significant, and partially destroyed as part of the Nandina Business Center Project (Smith 2018).

Site RIV-7465 was previously identified as a single bedrock feature with one milling element (a slick) on its surface. In order to evaluate the eligibility of the site for the CRHR, CRM Tech (Hogan et al. 2004b) excavated three STPs and one test unit as part of a testing and evaluation program. No prehistoric cultural materials were recovered as a result of the evaluation program and the site was determined to be not eligible to the CRHR in accordance with CEQA.

Site RIV-7549 was also previously identified as a single bedrock feature with one milling element (a slick) on its surface within the southeastern corner of the project. In order to evaluate the eligibility of the site to the CRHR, CRM Tech (Hogan et al. 2004b) excavated four STPs and one test unit as part of a testing and evaluation program. No prehistoric cultural materials were recovered as a result of the evaluation program and the site was determined to be not eligible to the CRHR in accordance with CEQA. In 2012, while monitoring for the development located directly adjacent to the subject property, three additional milling features (A through C) associated with RIV-7549 were recorded by Applied EarthWorks (George and Mirro 2012). Applied Earthworks indicated that Feature A was relocated while Features B and C were destroyed during development of the adjacent parcel and that the location of the original 2004 feature remains within the Knox VII property (George and Mirro 2012).

2.2 Project Setting

The subject property is located in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is located upon gentle slopes that lie east of the Santa Ana Mountain. The project is relatively flat, with the property's lowest point located at its northwest corner and its highest point located at the central southern portion of the property. Elevations within the project range from approximately 1,564 to 1,588 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Geomorphically, the project is located on the gentle eastern slope of the unnamed foothills that descend to the alluvial Perris Valley below to the east. Geologically, the entire project is underlain by Cretaceous granitic rocks (biotite-hornblende tonalite) of the Val Verde pluton (Morton 2001). Over 50 percent of the project has been disturbed by previous periodic plowing and disking and the development of an orchard in the southeast corner of the property sometime during the 1960s. Highly weathered and deteriorating bedrock outcrops are scattered throughout the property.

Vegetation within the project is characterized as including non-native grasses and minimal shrubs and some trees along the drainage in the southwest corner of the property. Mammals within the region include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and quail (*Dipodomys*); birds include hawks and eagles (*Falconidae*), owls (*Tytonidae*), (*Callipepla*

californica), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), heron (*Ardeidae*), crow (*Corvus*), finch (*Fringillidae*), and sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). Currently, the property is vacant and appears to be used as grazing land.

2.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done using a range of scientific methodologies, almost all of which draw from evolutionary theory as the base framework. Archaeology allows one to look deeper into history or prehistory to see where the beginnings of ideas manifest themselves via analysis of material culture, allowing for the understanding of outside forces that shape social change. Thus, the archaeological perspective allows one to better understand the consequences of the history of a given culture upon modern cultures. Archaeologists seek to understand the effects of past contexts of a given culture on this moment in time, not culture in context *in* the moment.

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

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia

of prehistoric change separating the “ethnographic present” from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

2.3.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

Archaeological data indicates that between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True

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

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

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

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

abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

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

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

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

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

Sutton and Gardener (2010) believe that Greven Knoll Phase I may have appeared as early as 9,400 YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

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

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

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

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

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

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and

technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

2.3.5 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

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

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

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion

within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of datura (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

Social Organization

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

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering and men principally hunted, although, at

times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

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

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

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

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

Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the

west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

Social Organization

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

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping

evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were arranged by parents from opposite moieties. When a child was born, an alliance formed between the families, which included frequent reciprocal exchanges. The Cahuilla kinship system extended to relatives within five generations. Important economic decisions, primarily the distribution of goods, operated within this kinship system (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

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

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

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

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

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

Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River,

the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and occupied smaller resource-gathering camps at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray and shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin and porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks, such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and numerous snake species (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was

legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a yuvar, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

2.3.6 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

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

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

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonization the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

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

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American

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

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

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as “ranchos,” covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

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

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

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

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

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

With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx

brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian naval orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of that population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

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

2.4 Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the northwestern portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Knox VII Project included the survey of an approximately 15-acre property. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project.

Research Questions:

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

Data Needs

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

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

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological program for the Knox VII Project consisted of an institutional records search and an intensive pedestrian survey of the 15-acre property by qualified archaeologists. This archaeological study conformed to County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft) and the statutory requirements of CEQA Section 15064.5. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

The records search conducted by the EIC at UCR was reviewed for an area of one mile surrounding the project in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded sites. Results of the records search are provided in Appendix B and discussed in Section 4.1. The EIC also provided the standard review of the National Register of Historic Places and the Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory. Land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office website, were also reviewed for pertinent project information. In addition, the BFSAs research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Field Methodology

The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on August 27, 2020 and included an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance utilizing a series of parallel transects spaced at approximately five- to 15-meter intervals, which covered all areas of the project. Photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). Ground visibility throughout the property was good to excellent with minimal vegetation. Rodent spoil piles and patches of turned soil were closely inspected for evidence of subsurface archaeological materials. No constraints were encountered during the field survey.

3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

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

3.4 Native American Consultation

BFSA requested a review of the Sacred Lands Files (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 13, 2020 to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter. BFSA provided the letters to Native American representatives two weeks prior to the initiation of the field survey.

Responses were received during the two-week interim period and after the date of the field survey. None of the tribal responses received during the two-week interim period requested participation in the survey. To date, responses have been received from the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, who deferred to tribes more local to the project; the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, who declined to comment on the project; and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, who indicated that the project falls within their Traditional Use Area and requested the presence of tribal monitors from Soboba during ground disturbing activities. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was conducted by the EIC at UCR. The EIC reported that 85 cultural resources are located within a one-mile radius of the project, three of which (RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941, RIV-7465, and RIV-7549) are located within the subject property. These sites were previously recorded as prehistoric bedrock milling sites, with RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941 and RIV-7465 located within the northern portion and RIV-7549 in the southeastern corner of the project, respectively. The remaining 82 sites consist of 72 prehistoric bedrock milling feature sites, one multi-component site, one historic railroad track, two historic foundations, one historic flood control channel, one historic graffiti site, two historic trash deposits, historic utility poles, and a historic water conveyance system. Brief descriptions of the 85 recorded sites located within one mile of the project area are provided in Table 4.1–1 and the complete records search results are provided in Appendix B.

Table 4.1–1
Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile
of the Knox VII Project

Site No.	Description	Distance from the project (m)
RIV-2013	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature(s)	995.4
RIV-2725		1,038.5
RIV-3500		631.8
RIV-3501		630.7
RIV-5356		570.6
RIV-5357		612.0
RIV-5358		641.9
RIV-5359		680.0
RIV-5360		741.9
RIV-5361		752.8
RIV-5362		577.3
RIV-5363		502.3
RIV-5364		446.8
RIV-5365		402.3
RIV-5366		365.6
RIV-5367		267.9
RIV-5368		303.7
RIV-5369		225.7
RIV-5370		190.0

Site No.	Description	Distance from the project (m)
RIV-5371		155.3
RIV-5372		193.3
RIV-5373		306.2
RIV-5374		257.2
RIV-5375		273.5
RIV-5376		251.6
RIV-5377		228.3
RIV-5378		323.6
RIV-5379		335.6
RIV-5380		409.4
RIV-5381		273.5
RIV-5382		299.5
RIV-5383		227.1
RIV-5384		255.3
RIV-5385		289.0
RIV-5386/5387/ RIV-12,941*		Within the project
RIV-5389		66.5
RIV-5390		139.8
RIV-5391		299.7
RIV-5392		390.6
RIV-5393		304.6
RIV-5394		369.7
RIV-5406		1,567.6
RIV 5411		1,529.8
RIV-5412		1,343.1
RIV-5413		1,554.4
RIV-5446		1,445.1
RIV-5824		516.8
RIV-5825		681.1
RIV-6663		397.3
RIV-6664		433.7
RIV-6665		933.6
RIV-6666		1,001.9
RIV-6667		1,171.3
RIV-6668		1,248.0
RIV-6669		1,411.5
RIV-6670		1,463.9
RIV-6671		990.3
RIV-7465*		Within the project
RIV-7466		122.5

Site No.	Description	Distance from the project (m)
RIV-7467		168.3
RIV-7468		173.3
RIV-7469		76.0
RIV-7549*		Within the project
RIV-8401		277.1
RIV-8402		432.8
RIV-8884		277.5
RIV-8885		254.7
RIV-8886		359.9
RIV-8887		237.0
RIV-8888		390.8
RIV-8889		230.0
RIV-8890		472.8
RIV-8900		210.7
RIV-8901		354.7
RIV-11,874		499.0
RIV-1330/H	Multicomponent site consisting of a historic concrete water tank with a well tunnel and prehistoric bedrock milling features with a midden deposit	502.3
RIV-5444	Historic graffiti	1,492.8
RIV-5455H	Historic foundations	1,362.3
RIV-12,870		1,523.4
P-33-024852	Historic flood control channel	1,398.3
RIV-5826H	Historic trash deposit	519.7
P-33-028172		917.3
RIV-8196H	Historic railroad track	535.2
RIV-12,877	Historic utility poles	901.4
RIV-12,878	Historic water conveyance system	863.9

*Within the subject property

The records search also indicated that there have been a total of 60 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed project (Table 4.1–2 [Appendix C]), three of which (Keller 1994; Hogan et al. 2004a; Hogan et al. 2004b) covered all or portions of the subject property. Two additional studies (Smith et al. 2016; Smith 2018) are located directly adjacent to the north of the project. The study by Keller (1994), as part of a larger overview that included the subject property, identified two bedrock milling feature sites, RIV-5386 and RIV-5387, within the current project boundaries. These sites were later discovered by Hogan et al. (2004a, 2004b) to be mismapped, who also noted multiple additional bedrock milling features present between the

mapped locations of the features identified as RIV-5386 and RIV-5387. As a result, Hogan et al. (2004a, 2004b) determined that the two sites were close enough to each other to constitute a larger site, called RIV-5386/5387. The site was later updated by BFSA in 2016 (Smith et al. 2016) and 2018 (Smith 2018). In 2019, CRM Tech mistakenly re-recorded the south half of RIV-5386/5387 as Site RIV-12,941 (Goodman and Ballester 2019). The associated archaeological report was not available for review at the time of this study.

The study by Hogan et al. (2004a, 2004b) also identified Sites RIV-7465 and RIV-7549 within the current project, and evaluated both as ineligible for listing on the CRHR. No additional resources were identified within the current project as a result of these studies. However, in 2012, while monitoring for a development located directly adjacent to the subject property, three additional milling features (A through C) associated with RIV-7549 were recorded by Applied EarthWorks (George and Mirro 2012). Applied Earthworks indicated that Feature A was relocated while Features B and C were destroyed during development of the adjacent parcel and that the location of the original 2004 feature remains within the Knox VII property (George and Mirro 2012).

The EIC also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The NRHP Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Built Environment Resource Directory
- The 15' USGS *Riverside* topographic map (1901, 1942)
- The 30' USGS *Elsinore* topographic map (1901)

These sources did not indicate the presence of archaeological resources within the project. However, for records searches and background research, the absence of positive results does not necessarily indicate the absence of historic resources. The records search did denote the presence of recorded sites in the vicinity of the project. Given the historic settlement of the region and the frequency of sites known to be surrounding the project, there is a high potential for archaeological discoveries. The largest number of sites indicated by the records search suggests that bedrock milling features should be the primary site type within the property. The large number of dirt roads next to canyons also suggests potential for historic dumping sites. The complete records search results are provided in Appendix B.

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter. BFSA provided the letters to Native American representatives two weeks prior to the initiation of the field survey.

Responses were received during the two-week interim period and after the date of the field survey. None of the tribal responses received during the two-week interim period requested participation in the survey. As of the date of this report, BFSa has received three responses. The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation and the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians both indicated that they had no concerns at this time. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that the project lies within their Traditional Use Area and requested that tribal monitors from Soboba be present during ground disturbing activities. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

4.2 Survey Results

Senior Archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes conducted the archaeological survey for the Knox VII Project with the assistance of BFSa archaeologists James Shrieve and Andrew Garrison on August 27, 2020. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately five- to 15-meter intervals. The entire property was accessible with good to fair ground visibility, as only occasional dense thickets of brush masked the ground surface. The topography is characterized by bedrock outcrops punctuating a relatively flat property.

Nearly the entire property has been disturbed by the grading of dirt roads and disking for weed abatement. This characterization of the property as moderately surficially disturbed is relevant to the consideration of cultural resources being present within the project. Overviews of the property are provided in Plates 4.2–1 through 4.2–4.

The survey resulted in the identification of three previously recorded resources (RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941, RIV-7465, and RIV-7549) and no new cultural resources. The locations of the sites are provided on Figure 4.2–1. The descriptions of the sites based upon the updated survey information and previous studies is provided in Sections 4.2.1 through 4.2.3



Plate 4.2-1: Overview of the project, facing south.



Plate 4.2-2: Overview of the project, facing southwest.



Plate 4.2-3: Overview of the project, facing west.



Plate 4.2-4: Overview of the project, showing evidence of disking and weed abatement disturbance typical across the property, facing west.

Figure 4.2-1

Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

4.2.1 Site RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941

Archaeological site RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941 was initially recorded as two separate milling feature sites (RIV-5386 and RIV-5387) during a study by Jean Keller in 1994. RIV-5386 was recorded as four grinding slicks on a single bedrock outcrop, and RIV-5387 was recorded as one single grinding slick on a single bedrock outcrop (Keller 1994). In 2004, CRM Tech identified RIV-5386 and RIV-5387 at different locations than initially indicated from the original site record forms, nearly 180 meters northeast of their recorded locations. Photographs and detailed descriptions allowed for the proper relocation of the milling features associated with sites RIV-5386 and RIV-5387 (Smallwood 2004). Upon relocating the milling feature sites, CRM Tech archaeologists found additional bedrock milling features between them and determined that the two sites were close enough to each other to constitute a larger site, called RIV-5386/5387. According to CRM Tech, the site measured 20 meters in diameter and contains 12 milling features (Smallwood 2004). To determine if the site had a subsurface component, CRM Tech archaeologists excavated a series of eight STPs and two test units at the site, with negative results. CRM Tech concluded that Site RIV-5386/5387 was not significant according to CEQA criteria nor eligible for listing on the CRHR.

In 2016, BFSa archaeologists revisited the north portion of Site RIV-5386/5387 as part of the Nandina Business Center Project and determined that the site's characteristics remained the same as described by CRM Tech in 2004. Despite the site's evaluation as not significant, the project applicant agreed to relocate all bedrock milling features located within the Nandina Business Center Project's development envelope (Features 8 to 12) into an open space easement where possible. Those milling features that could not be relocated would be removed as a part of the grading process. Of the five features located within the Nandina Business Center Project, only three (Features 9, 10, and 12) were identified as candidates for relocation, and only one (Feature 10) was successfully relocated into a landscaped area (Smith 2018).

In 2019, the south portion of Site RIV-5386/5387 was revisited by CRM Tech archaeologists as part of the Oleander Business Park (formerly Sares-Regis) Project; however, CRM Tech mistakenly identified the south portion as a previously unrecorded site. The south portion of RIV-5368/5387 was recorded with the EIC as a new site and assigned the permanent trinomial RIV-12,941 (Goodman and Ballester 2019). CRM Tech recommended an archaeological significance testing and evaluation program for Site RIV-12,941; however, the site (as RIV-5386/5387) was previously tested and evaluated as not significant by CRM Tech in 2004 (Hogan 2004a, 2004b) and by BFSa in 2016 (Smith et al. 2016) and the north half of the site was destroyed in 2018 (Smith 2018).

The south portion of Site RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941, containing Features 1 to 7, was revisited as part of the current survey; no changes to the previously identified condition of the site south of Harley Knox Boulevard were noted (see Figure 4.2-1 and Plate 4.2-5). The northern portion of RIV-5386/5387 has been destroyed as a consequence of the construction of the Nandina Business Center Project north of Harley Knox Boulevard. The significance evaluation previously

conducted for the site by CRM Tech (Hogan et al. 2004a, 2004b; Smith et al. 2016) is still considered valid based upon the current site conditions.



**Plate 4.2-5: Overview of Site RIV-5386/5387/
RIV-12,941, showing Features 1 to 7, facing west.**

4.2.2 Site RIV-7465

Site RIV-7465 was previously identified as a single bedrock feature with one milling element (a slick) on its surface. In order to evaluate the eligibility of the site to the CRHR, CRM Tech (Hogan et al. 2004b) excavated three STPs and one test unit as part of a testing and evaluation program. No prehistoric cultural materials were recovered as a result of the evaluation program and the site was determined to be not eligible to the CRHR in accordance with CEQA. The site was revisited as part of the current survey, and no changes to the previously identified condition of the site were noted (see Figure 4.2-1 and Plate 4.2-6). The significance evaluation previously conducted for the site by CRM Tech (Hogan et. al 2004b) is still considered valid based upon the current site conditions.



Plate 4.2-6: Overview of Site RIV-7465, facing northwest.

4.2.3 Site RIV-7549

Site RIV-7549 was previously identified as a single bedrock feature with one milling element (a slick) on its surface within the southeastern corner of the project. In order to evaluate the eligibility of the site to the CRHR, CRM Tech (Hogan et al. 2004b) excavated four STPs and one test unit as part of a testing and evaluation program. No prehistoric cultural materials were recovered as a result of the evaluation program and the site was determined to be not eligible to the CRHR in accordance with CEQA. In 2012, while monitoring for a development located directly adjacent to the subject property, three additional milling features (A through C) and a single fragment of quartz shatter, associated with RIV-7549, were recorded by Applied EarthWorks (George and Mirro 2012). Applied Earthworks indicated that Feature A was relocated while Features B and C were destroyed during development and that the location of the original 2004 feature remains within the Knox VII property (George and Mirro 2012). The single fragment of quartz shatter was transferred to the Pechanga Band for curation (George and Mirro 2012).

The remaining feature mapped within the Knox VII property was revisited as part of the current survey (see Figure 4.2-1 and Plate 4.2-7). The feature is highly exfoliated likely as a result of the adjacent development (Plate 4.2-8); however, the milling slick feature is still present within the Knox VII Project. The significance evaluation previously conducted for the site by CRM Tech (Hogan et. al 2004b) is still considered valid based upon the current site conditions and the noted impacts associated with the adjacent development.



Plate 4.2–7: Overview of the original 2004 feature at Site RIV-7549, facing west.



Plate 4.2–8: Close-up view of the current condition of the original 2004 feature at Site RIV-7549, facing west.

4.4 Summary of Field Investigations

As a result of the records search analysis and field survey, three previously recorded prehistoric cultural resources (RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941, RIV-7465, and RIV-7549) were identified. Previous studies determined that RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941, RIV-7465, and RIV-7549 are not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The current study confirmed that the statuses of the portion of Site RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941 within the project boundaries and Site RIV-7465 have not changed since the previous CRHR eligibility determinations were made, while RIV-7549 appears to have been impacted by development of the adjacent parcel. As such no new archaeological features or sites were identified within the project that could change the previously established CRHR eligibility of the three sites.

The information gleaned from the field investigations and previous studies indicates that the site locations were minimally used and reflective of resource collection and food processing areas. The absence of any artifacts associated with the milling features suggests that the milling process was a transient activity lacking any associated occupation or multiple use functions. From an archaeological perspective, the areas surrounding RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941, RIV-7465, and RIV-7549 are characteristic of marginal food resource potential with limited water access. The marginal resource potential of the environment for prehistoric use is reflected in the superficial nature of the sites. As a result of the current survey, no additional artifacts or cultural resources were discovered. However, given the presence of previously recorded resources within the project and intermittent ground cover limitations, there is potential that cultural resources may be masked or obscured by vegetation. As a result, a mitigation monitoring program is recommended as a condition of the project.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources survey for the Knox VII Project confirmed the presence of previously recorded sites and determined no other sites exist within the property. Aside from the previously recorded milling features, no artifacts or evidence of cultural deposits was observed. Previous studies by Keller (1994), Hogan et al. (2004a, 2004b), and Smith et al. (2016) identified and/or evaluated three sites (RIV-5386/5387/RIV-12,941, RIV-7465, and RIV-7549) within the project as not significant and not eligible to the CRHR. Given that no new archaeological sites, features, or artifacts were identified during the field reconnaissance, no potential impacts to cultural resources are associated with the proposed development of the project. The archaeological study was completed in accordance with County of Riverside report guidelines and CEQA significance evaluation criteria. Based upon the absence of any significant cultural resources on this parcel, site-specific mitigation measures will not be required for this project. However, given the previously recorded and evaluated archaeological sites within the project, the potential exists that buried cultural resources may exist within the project; therefore, grading required for the proposed project should be monitored by an archaeologist and Native American representative. A cultural resources Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is recommended as a condition of approval for this property, the scope of which is presented in Section 5.1.

5.1 Mitigation Monitoring

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

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

A MMRP to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried cultural resources within the Knox VII Project shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

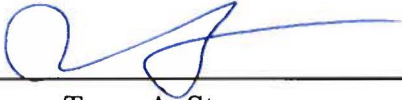
- 1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification that a certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program. This verification shall be presented in a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency.
- 2) The project applicant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

- 4) Prior to the start of grading, prehistoric milling features within the grading envelope shall be reviewed to identify which features can be relocated and preserved. Although these features are not evaluated under CEQA as significant, the Native American tribal groups from this area consider these features as important links to their ancestors. Therefore, where feasible, an attempt will be made to relocate bedrock milling features from sites RIV-5286/5387/RIV-12,941, RIV-7465, and RIV-7549 into an available open space or landscaping area within the project.
- 5) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and tribal representative shall be on-site, as determined by the consulting archaeologist, to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend upon the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify the monitoring program if the potential for cultural resources appears to be less than anticipated.
- 5) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
- 6) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human bones are discovered, the county coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- 7) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The project archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- 8) All cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

- 9) A report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

6.0 CERTIFICATION

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



August 11, 2021

Tracy A. Stropes

Date

Principal Investigator

County of Riverside Registration #257

7.0 REFERENCES

Allred, Carla

- 2009 Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, Site Number(s)/Name(s): LA-3411A/EWMD Rancho Drive TCNS# 49589. Earth Touch, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Barker, Leo R. and Ann E. Huston, Editors

- 1990 Death Valley to Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek. Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference, January 23-27, 1986, Death Valley National Monument. Division of National Register Programs National Park Service. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bean, Lowell John

- 1978 Cahuilla. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8. California, edited by Robert F. Heizer. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John and Florence C. Shipek

- 1978 Luiseño. In *Handbook of North American Indians* (Vol. 8), California, edited by R. F. Heizer. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith

- 1978 Serrano. *Handbook of North American Indians* Vol. 8. California. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John, Sylvia Brakke Vane, Matthew C. Hall, Harry Lawton, Richard Logan, Lee Gooding Massey, John Oxendine, Charles Rozaire, and David P. Whistler

- 1979 Cultural Resources and the Devers-Mira 500 kV Transmission Line Route (Valley to Mira Loma Section).” Cultural Systems Research, Incorporated, Menlo Park, CA. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Beattie, George W., and Helen P. Beattie

- 1939 Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino’s First Century. Biobooks: Oakland.

Billat, Lorna

- 2005 New Tower (“NT”) Submission Packet FCC Form 620 (Project Chelsea Project No. CA-5365C). Earth Touch, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brian F. Smith and Associates

- Various Dates Research Library holdings including Sanborn Maps, City Directories, Published Regional Histories, and Geologic and Paleontological References.

Brigandi, Phil

- 1998 *Temecula: At the Crossroads of History*. Heritage Media Corporation, Encinitas, California.

Bupp, Susan L.

- 1993 Letter Report: Cultural Resources Survey for the Environmental Assessment for the Construction of a Water Pipeline at March Air Force Base, California, Department of Veteran Affairs. Tetra Tech, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Byrd, Brian F.

- 1998 Harvesting the Littoral Landscape During the Late Holocene: New Perspectives from Northern San Diego County. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 20(2):195-218.

Caughey, John W.

- 1970 *California, A Remarkable State's Life History*. Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Chapman, Charles E.

- 1921 *A History of California: The Spanish Period*. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Cook, Sherburne F.

- 1976 *The Conflict Between the California Indian and White Civilization*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.

Cotterman, Cary D., Evelyn N. Chandler, and Roger D. Mason

- 2005 Cultural Resources Survey of A 1-Acre Parcel in Perris, Riverside County, CA (APN 314-110-030). ECORP Consulting, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Cunningham, Robert and Wendy Blumel

- 2017 Cultural Resources Inventory 0.7-Acre Property in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. ECORP Consulting, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Dalton, Jodi L.

- 2000 Cultural Resource Assessment, Markham Materials Yard Expansion in Western Riverside County. LSA Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Doolittle, Christopher and Susan Hogan-Conrad

- 2007 Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Barnes/Perry Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Earth Tech, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at

Riverside, Riverside, California.

Drover, Christopher

- 1992a Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Test Phase, CFD 88-8, 8.4 MG [Million-Gallon] Water Tank Site; Archaeological Site RIV-1330, Woodcrest, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

- 1992b An Archaeological Assessment of 'A' Street North and South Improvements and Proposed EMWD Pump Station Site, Riverside County Transportation Department, North of Perris, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Engelhardt, Zephyrin

- 1921 *San Luis Rey Mission, The King of the Missions*. James M. Barry Company, San Francisco, California.

Erlandson, Jon M. and Roger H. Colten (editors)

- 1991 An Archaeological Context for Early Holocene Sites on the California Coast. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Roger H. Colten, pp. 101-111. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 1. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Fagan, B.

- 1991 *Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent*. Thames and Hudson. London.

Fulton, Phil

- 2014 Discovery and Monitoring Plan for the Mid County Parkway. LSA Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Gallegos, Dennis

- 1987 A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*. Editor. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.
- 1992 Patterns and Implications of Coastal Settlement in San Diego County: 9000 to 1300 Years Ago. In *Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California*, edited by Terry Jones. Center for Archaeological Research, Davis, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R. and Carolyn E. Kyle

- 1988 *Five Thousand Years of Maritime Subsistence at Ballast Point Prehistoric Site SDI-48 (W-164) San Diego, California*. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

George, Joan and Vanessa Mirro

- 2013 Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring: Knox Logistics Center Project, Riverside County. Applied Earth Works, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Gilbert, Rebecca H.

- 2017 Confidential – Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Expansion of the Riverside National Cemetery Project, Located in Riverside County, California. Environmental Intelligence, LLC. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Goodman, John D. and Daniel Ballester

- 2019 Archaeological site record form – P-33-028891 (RIV-12,941). On file at the Eastern Information Center at University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Gunther, Jane D.

- 1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names*. Rubidoux Printing Co., Riverside, California.

Hammond, S.R.

- 1987 Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Route 215, P.M. 27.4/33.7. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Handley, C.

- 1967 The Sun City Story. *Sun City News*, Sun City, California.

Harris, Marvin

- 1991 *Cultural Anthropology*. HarperCollins Publishers Inc., New York, New York.

Heller, Rod, Tim Tetherow, and C. White

- 1977 An Overview of the Sundersert Nuclear Project Transmission System Cultural Resource Investigation. Wirth Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hogan, Michael and Bai Tang

- 2008 Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Program Tentative Parcel Map No. 36034. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, and Josh Smallwood

- 2004 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Specific Plan No. 341/EIR 466, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech, Riverside, CA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, Josh Smallwood, and Dicken Everson

- 2004 Archaeological Testing and Site Evaluations, Specific Plan No. 341/466, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.” CRM Tech, Riverside, CA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hoover, Anna M., Kristie R. Blevins, and Hugh Wagner

- 2005 A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report on the Oleander Property, APNs 295-310-001, -048 & -052, 69.41 acres, County of Riverside, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Jensen, Margaret B.

- 2016 Letter Report: Section 106 Consultation for the Riverside Columbarium 5,000 Niches Project at the Riverside National Cemetery, Riverside, California. National Cemetery Administration. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Jones, Carleton S.

- 1992 The Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseño: 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. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Keller, Jean S.

- 1988 An Archaeological Assessment of Plot Plan 10,873, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1994 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Riverside Grand Prix, 245.57 Acres of Land Near Perris, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Koerper, Henry, C., Jonathan E. Ericson, Christopher E. Drover, and Paul E. Langenwalter, II

- 1986 Obsidian Exchange in Prehistoric Orange County. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 22 (1):33-69.

Kowta, M.

- 1969 The Sayles Complex: A Late Milling Stone Assemblage from Cajon Pass and the Ecological Implications of Scraper Planes. *University of California Publications in Anthropology* 6.

Kroeber, A.L.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Dover Editions, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Laylander, Don (editor)

- 1985 Some Linguistic Approaches to Southern California's Prehistory. *San Diego State University Cultural Resource Management Casual Papers* 2(1):14-58.

Laylander, Don, Jerry Schaefer, Nick Doose, Jessica Hennessey, and Ian Scharlotta

- 2014 A Regional Synthesis of Prehistoric Archaeological Landscapes in the Jacumba/McCain Valley Region, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California. Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management and San Diego Gas & Electric by ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, California.

Leonard, Nelson N., III and Donna Belligio

- 1977 An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Road Improvements in the Mead Valley Vicinity, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Love, Bruce, Bai Tom Tang, and Melissa Hernandez

- 2005 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, March ARB Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion and Recycled Water Pipeline, Near March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, CA. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Love, Bruce, Bai Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Mariam Dahdul

- 2002 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Cajalco Sub-Area Sewer Facilities Improvement Project, Near the Cities of Riverside and Perris, Riverside County, CA. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Macko, Michael E.

- 1991 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Oak Park Commerce Center, Parcel Map 25101, ASA #18, With Related Plot Plans 12468 and 12470, Riverside County, California. Macko Archaeological Consulting. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Martin, P.S.

- 1967 Prehistoric Overkill. *Pleistocene Extinctions: The Search for a Cause*, edited by P. Martin and H.E. Wright. Yale University Press: New Haven.

- 1973 The Discovery of America. *Science* 179(4077): 969-974.

Mason, Roger, Philippe Lapin, and Wayne H. Bonner

- 1998 Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey for a Pacific Bell Telecommunications Facility: CM 126-11 Near Perris, Riverside County, California. Chambers Group, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Masters, Patricia M.

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

McDonald, Meg and Barb Giacomini

- 1996 An Intensive Survey of Approximately 2,500 Acres of March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. ASM Affiliates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McGinnis, Patrick

- 2007 Archaeological Survey Report of the I-215/Van Buren Boulevard Interchange Project, Riverside County, California. Tierra Environmental Services. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McKenna, Jeanette A.

- 2006 A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Associated Ready Mix Project Area (2.5 ac.) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. McKenna et al. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Meighan, Clement W.

- 1954 A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 10(2).

Miller, J.

- 1966 *The Present and Past Molluscan Faunas and Environments of Four Southern California Coastal Lagoons*. Master's thesis. University of California, San Diego.

Moratto, Michael J.

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

Moreno, Adrian Sanchez

- 2007 Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company, Pulliam Commercial Building Project on the Tava 12KV Circuit, Riverside County, California (WO#6877-2404, AI# 7-2301). Jones & Stokes Unpublished report on file at the

Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Moriarty, James R., III

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

Morton, D.M.

- 2001 Geologic map and digital database of the Steele Peak 7.5' quadrangle, Riverside County, California. U. S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report 01-449, version 1.0: 1 map sheet (scale 1:24,000) with explanatory text.

Moss, M.L. and J. Erlandson

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

Nolte, Monica and Mary Maniery

- 2014 Cultural Resource Literature Review and Finding of No Effect for the Riverside National Cemetery Maintenance Yard/Storage Expansion Project NCA Project Number 901CM3038. PAR Environmental Services. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Oxendine, Joan

- 1979a Archaeological Assessment of PM 13082. Riverside County Planning Department. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1979b Archaeological Assessment of PM 14880. Riverside County Planning Department. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1979c Archaeological Assessment of PM 14881. Riverside County Planning Department. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1980 Archaeological Assessment of PM 14882. Riverside County Planning Department. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1983 The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era: A Dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Anthropology, University of California, Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside,

California.

Parr, Robert E.

- 1989a An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-100-001 Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1989b An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-050-006 Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1989c An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-040-004, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1989d An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-040-006, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1989e An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-040-020-023, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1989f An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-110-001, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1989g An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-100-002, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Patterson, Tom

- 1971 A Colony for California: Riverside's First Hundred Years. Press-Enterprise, Riverside, California.

Peak and Associates

- 1990 Part III, Addendum To: Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego

Counties, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Peak and Associates and Brian F. Mooney Associates

- 1990 Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Pollack, Katherine H.

- 2007 Archaeological Assessment of the Southern Half of Hammock 33kV Overhead DSP Project, March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California. Southern California Edison. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Pourade, Richard F.

- 1961 *Time of the Bells*. The History of San Diego Volume 2. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego, California.
- 1963 *The Silver Dons*. The History of San Diego Volume 3. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego, California.

Raven-Jennings, Shelly, Brian F. Smith and Johnna L. Buysse

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

Rogers, Malcolm J.

- 1939 Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas. In *San Diego Museum Papers* (No. 3 – 1989 printing). San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, California.
- 1953 Miscellaneous Field Notes – Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Rolle, Andrew F.

- 1969 *California: A History* (Second Edition). Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

Sanders, Jay K.

- 2010 Archaeological Survey for Southern California Edison Poles Replacement Project: Riverside County, California. Chambers Group, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Schultze, Carol A. and John R. Cook

- 1996 A Cultural Resource Survey of Landfill Remediation Area IRP-24Y, Riverside County, California. ASM Affiliates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Smallwood, Josh, Joan George, and Michael Mirro

- 2016 Cultural Resource Assessment of March Inland Airport Parcel D2 Project, Riverside County, California. Applied Earthworks. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Smith, Brian F.

- 2018 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Nandina Business Center Project, Unincorporated Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Smith, Brian F., Tracy A. Stropes, and Jennifer R. Kraft

- 2016 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Nandina Business Center Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

- 1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Strong, William Duncan

- 1929 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 26(1).

Sutton, Mark Q.

- 2009 People and Language: Defining the Tadic Expansion into Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 41(2&3): 33-93.

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

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

Sutton, Mark Q. and Jill K. Gardener

- 2010 Reconceptualizing the Encinitas Tradition of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 42(4):1-64.

Tang, Bai "Tom"

- 2012 Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Analyses: Discount Tire Cross Dock Facility; a Portion of Specific Plan Co. 341-EIR 466. CRM Tech. Unpublished

report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai “Tom,” Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez
2007 Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Taskiran, Ayse

1992 Cultural Resources Assessment: Tentative Parcel 26697, Located in the Perris Area of Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

True, Delbert L.

1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23(3).

1980 The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County. *The Journal of New World Archaeology* 3(4):1-39

Tsunoda, Koji

2007 Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Service Extension Project on the Pinewood 12kV Circuit in Riverside County, California (WO#6677-1339, AI# 7-1214, JO#6102-0468). Jones & Stokes. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Wallace, William J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214-230.

Warren, Claude N. (editor)

1966 *The San Dieguito Type Site: Malcolm J. Roger's 1938 Excavation on the San Dieguito River*. San Diego Museum Papers (6).

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern Coast, In: Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States, C. I. Williams ed. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3): 1-14.

Warren, Claude N. and D.L. True

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

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

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

William Manley Consulting and Earth Tech

- 1995 Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

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



Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California 2007

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside 2000

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Archaeological Institute of America

Experience

Project Archaeologist
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

March 2009–Present
Poway, California

Project Management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies, field supervision, lithic analysis, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring of cultural resource management reports.

Archaeological Principal Investigator
TRC Solutions

June 2008–February 2009
Irvine, California

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, MRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist
Archaeological Resource Analysts

June 2006–May 2008
Oceanside, California

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

Project Archaeologist
Gallegos & Associates

September 1996–June 2006
Carlsbad, California

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data

recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

**Project Archaeologist
Macko Inc.**

**September 1993–September 1996
Santa Ana, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

**Archaeological Field Technician
Chambers Group Inc.**

**January 1993–September 1993
Irvine, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

**Archaeological Field Technician
John Minch and Associates**

**May 1992–September 1992
San Juan Capistrano, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Reports/Papers

Principal Author

- 2020 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Pacifica Estates Project, Fallbrook, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Jose Islas.
- 2019 A Cultural Resource Assessment for the Glen Circle Project, Poway, California. Prepared for MDD Homes.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Survey for the Highlands at Warner Springs and Off-Site Fire Access Road Project, Warner Springs, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Warner Springs Estates, LLC.
- 2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for the 8801 East Marginal Way Project, City of Tukwila, King County, Washington. Prepared for CenterPoint Properties Trust.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 7980 Park Village Road Emergency Repair Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Orion Construction Corporation.
- 2019 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Harmony Grove Village, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Lennar – San Diego Division.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Price-Cohen Residence Project, 2045 Lowry Place, La Jolla, California 92037. Prepared for Lena Price and Thomas Cohen.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Melrose Drive Widening Project, City of Oceanside, California. Prepared for California West Communities.
- 2019 A Cultural Resources Study for the Majestic Chino Heritage Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.

- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Ocean Breeze Ranch Project, Bonsall, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Ocean Breeze Ranch, LLC.
- 2019 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Arthofer Residence Project, 1890 Viking Way, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Frank and Sharon Arthofer.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Greentree Ranch Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Escondido Country Club Project, SPL-2018-00135-CJA, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the North County Plaza Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Planning Systems, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resources Addendum Report for the Ivey Palms Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Altman Residence Project, 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037. Prepared for Steve and Lisa Altman.
- 2017 Cultural Resources Study for the Escondido Country Club Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.
- 2017 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tract 28859 Project for Section 106 Compliance. Prepared for Menifee 28859, LLC.
- 2016 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2016 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Imperial Beach Bikeway Village Project, 536 13th Street and 535 Florence Street, Imperial Beach, California. Prepared for Bikeway Village, LLC.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California. Prepared for Shea Homes.
- 2015 A Class III Historic Resource Study for the Miramar Clearwell Improvements Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Global Environmental Permitting, Inc.
- 2015 A Class III Historic Resource Study for the College Boulevard Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Bent West, LLC.
- 2015 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Parkside Project for Section 106 Compliance, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar Corporation.
- 2015 A Cultural Resource Assessment for the Zhao Residence Project, Poway, California (275-240-66). Prepared for Pacific Sotheby's International Realty.
- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Utah Trail Project, County of San Bernardino, California (APNs 621-281-22 through 621-281-25). Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Sky Canyon Project (PP25309), Riverside County, California. Prepared for Rocky Snider California Project Management Office.

- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Shoshone Valley Road Project, County of San Bernardino, California (APNs 613-233-01, -02, -03, -04, -27, -28, -29, and -30). Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Nuevo 055 Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside. Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Bourgeois Project, Poway, California. Prepared for Bill Yen & Associates, Inc.
- 2014 A Cultural Resources Survey for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Zephyr Partners.
- 2014 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 723 Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Rogers Tierra Bonita Project, Poway, California. Prepared for John D. Fitch & Associates.
- 2013 A Cultural Resource Assessment Update for the Girard Townhome Project, TR 35477, Riverside County, California. Prepared for G8 Development, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Ridge Park Project, City of Temecula, California. Prepared for Ambient Communities.
- 2013 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the Citrus Heights/Fairway Drive Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for CV Communities.
- 2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Bixby Highgrove Project (TTM 36437), Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the Ramona Ranch Affordable Housing Project for Section 106 Compliance, San Diego County, California. Prepared for AMCAL Multi-Housing, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Yates Road Project (TTM 36437), Riverside County, California. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Warner Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for HP Warner Ranch, LP.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TPM 36585, Riverside County, California. Prepared for GF Real Estate Services.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for TR 31597 and TR 32627, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Standard Pacific Homes.
- 2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sunny Cal Project, City of Beaumont, County of Riverside. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for The Sierra Bella Project for Section 106 Compliance, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Forestar Corona, LLC.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the Moosa Creek Mitigation Bank Project. Prepared for a Creek LLC.

- 2013 Archaeological Survey of the Rohmiller Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application, 2350 Calle De La Garza, La Jolla, California 92037 (APN 346-180-22). Prepared for Architect Mark D. Lyon, Inc.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Oak Creek Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Hope Harbor Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Medhat Rofael.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey of the Liske Residence, La Jolla, California. Prepared for ECEGC Inc.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps Nos. 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch. Prepared for Brookfield Residential.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the 401 West Ash Street Project San Diego, California. Prepared for PierPoint Legacy Holdings, LLC.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Ten on Columbia Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for InDev, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Washington Avenue Project, City of Murrieta, California. Prepared for Coastal Land Solutions.
- 2012 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Wildomar 23 Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar.
- 2012 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the USGS Creepmeter Project. Prepared for Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Office.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the for the Johnston Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Heather Johnston.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Howell Residence Project, Poway, California. Prepared for Cal Howell.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 799 Project. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the Villa Hermosa Project San Diego, California. Prepared for David Chow.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Landmark Engineering.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the El Camino Real Widening Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Planning Systems.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Encore Trust Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Metcalf Development and Consulting.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Andres Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Engineering Design Group.

- 2012 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Diamond Springs Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Benjamin J. Stables III, B 3 Consulting.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the ActivCare at Mission Bay Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for ActivCare Living, Inc.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Water Group 790 Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Orion Construction Corporation.
- 2012 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Mission Brewery Villas Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Eilar Associates, Inc.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Morton Architects Inc.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sunset Cliffs Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for KTA Construction.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682M Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for BRH Garver.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pelberg Residence Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Linda and Art Pelberg.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Rose Creek Bikeway Bridge Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Flatiron West, Inc.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the South Mission Valley Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for HPS Mechanical, Inc.
- 2011 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the La Dama de Oro Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Mohave Gold Mining & Exploration, Inc.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Jacobs Health Care Facility Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Jacobs Health Care, LLC.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the Rowland Auto Dismantling Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for David Rowland.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Dye Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Eric Dye.
- 2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Santa Rosa Academy Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Santa Rosa Academy Charter School c/o Bradley Burke Competitive Edge Development, LLC.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Study for SDI-4606 Locus B for Saint Gabriel's Catholic Church, Poway, California. Prepared for Saint Gabriel's Catholic Church.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Jack Nooren.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 768 Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation.

- 2011 Cultural Resource Test for the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for 11th and B Investment Associates, LLC.
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Study for the Ampudia Lot Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Venture Pacific Commercial Services, Inc.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Hyde Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Paul and Denise Hyde.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Fialko Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Thomas Armstrong Construction, Inc.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682M Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for HTA Engineering & Construction Inc.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Butterfield Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Geotechnical Exploration, Inc.
- 2011 A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Eichen Residence Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Steigerwald-Dougherty, Inc.
- 2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Galway Downs Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Trip Hord.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for Rancho Bella Vista Phase IV (TR 31871), Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar Inland Division.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Salvation Army Vehicle Storage Area Demolition Project. Prepared for The Salvation Army General Counsel.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Kates Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Brad and Shannon Kates.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Kralik Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for John Kralik.
- 2010 An Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Cricket Cell Tower Project (Permit # 3399 06-032), San Diego County, California. Prepared for Ken Hayes.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Study for the 47th Street Warehouse Project City of San Diego, California, Project No. 190957. Prepared for 47th Street Properties.
- 2010 A Cultural Resource Study for the Dickenson Ranch Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Dickenson and Son Property Management and Investments.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Young Family Trust Lot Split Project City of Escondido, California. Prepared for Young Family Trust.
- 2010 An Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Jamul Rural Fire Station Auxiliary Access Road Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for TCB.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Citracado Parkway Extension Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for AECOM.

- 2010 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan No. 256 Amendment No. 2, Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning.
- 2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-16,986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego County, California (TPM 20794). Tuscan Ridge, LLC.
- 2010 Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Talega (64 Area) 12kV Conversion Project Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton San Diego County California. Prepared for Synergy Electric Company, Inc.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Highlands at Warner Springs Project, Warner Springs, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Warner Springs Estates, LLC.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Literature Review for the 11099 North Torrey Pines Road Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Touchstone Investments.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the San Jacinto Poultry Ranch Storage Building Project, San Jacinto, California. Prepared for Moark, LLC.
- 2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for SDI-16986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego, California (TPM 20794). Prepared for Tuscan Ridge, LLC.
- 2010 Cultural Resources Study for the Dos Colinas Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Dos Colinas, LLC.
- 2010 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Greater Alpine Fire Safe Council Horsethief Vegetation Management Project. Prepared for the Greater Alpine Fire Safe Council.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Moses Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Brian Moses.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project City of San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Shabaz Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Negar Shabaz.
- 2009 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Kramer 453 Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for LightSource Renewables LLC.
- 2009 A Cultural Resources Study for the Hronopoulos Residence Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Andreas Hronopoulos.
- 2009 A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the East Point Loma Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Southern California Soil and Testing.
- 2009 A Cultural Resources Study for the McKean SDP Project. San Diego, California.
- 2009 An Archaeological Assessment for the Rivera-Placentia Project, City of Riverside, California. Prepared for Riverside Construction Company.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project. Prepared for the City of San Diego and KTU+A.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Letter Report for the Borrego Substation Feasibility Study, Borrego Springs,

- California. Prepared for RBF Consulting.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Study for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Martin Architects Inc.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Central Feeder Connection Project, San Bernardino, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Clay Street Connection Project, Riverside, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Green Hills Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Atlas Investments, LLC.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the La Sierra Pipeline Project, Riverside, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2009 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the East Point Loma Trunk Sewer Project. Prepared for Southern California Soil & Testing.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Mockingbird Connection Project, Riverside, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Mesquite Lake Treatment Plan Project, Imperial County, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2008 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 28220 Highridge Road Development Project, Rancho Palos Verdes, California. Prepared for REC Development.
- 2008 Wild Goose Expansion 3 Project Butte County, California Colusa County, California. Prepared for Niska Gas Storage LLC.
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Survey for the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Four Railway Bridge Renewal Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for BNSF Railway Company.
- 2008 I-80 Colfax Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County, California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 I-80 Gold Run Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County, California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 Cultural Resource Monitoring at 31431 Camino Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano, California. Prepared for Herman Weissker, Inc.
- 2008 Cultural Resource Inventory for the Snow White Pumice Mine, Hinkley, California. Prepared for U.S. Mining and Minerals Corporation.
- 2007 Nodule Industries of North Coastal San Diego: Change and Stasis in 10,000 Years of Lithic Technology. Masters thesis on file, San Diego State University.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2007 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for APN 104-200-09, Beaumont, California. Prepared for Mary

Chan.

- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2006 Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-8694, and Indexing and Preservation Program Study for CA-SDI-8303 and CA-SDI-8797 Locus C, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for City of Carlsbad.
- 2005 Grand Pacific Resorts Data Recovery and Index Sample Program for CA-SDI-8797, Area A, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts Inc.
- 2004 "Near the Harris Site Quarry" Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-13028, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Boundary Test Report for the Lilac Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Empire Companies.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-12027, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development Inc.
- 2002 Data Recovery Program for the Pacbell Site CA-SDI-5633, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Joseph Wong Design Associates.
- 2001 McCrink Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program Additional Information for Selected Sites, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 The Quail Ridge Project Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the North Sand Sheet Full Buildout Program, Owens Lake, California. Prepared for CH2MHill.
- 1995 Final Report: Archaeological Investigations Conducted for the Abalone Cove Dewatering Wells, City of Rancho Palos Verdes Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Environmental Services.
- 1995 Final Report: A Class III Intensive Survey of a 100-Acre Sand and Gravel Mining Area, Imperial County, California. Prepared for the Lilburn Corporation.
- 1994 Final Report: Data Recovery Excavations at Five Late Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Along the Los Trancos Access Road, Newport Coast Planned Community, Orange County, California. Prepared for the Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.

Contributing Author

- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the 3868-3900 Sepulveda Boulevard Project, City of Culver City, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Sepulveda Suites, Inc.
- 2019 Final Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Commerce Logistics Center Project, 5200 Sheila Street, Commerce, California 90040. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.

- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for the McElwain Project (SPL-2019-00565), Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Murrieta Development II, LLC.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Prepared for Murrieta Development II, LLC.
- 2018 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emerald Acres Project, Winchester, Riverside County. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2018 A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Golden City Project, Tracts 28532-1, -2, -3, -4, and -5 and Tract 34445, City of Murrieta, California. Prepared for North Murrieta Community, LLC.
- 2018 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Citracado Business Park West Project, City of Escondido. Prepared for Pacific Harmony Grove Development.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts, Inc.
- 2015 A Class III Cultural Resource Study for the Habitat for Humanity Project, Perris, California. Habitat for Humanity Inland Valley.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California. Prepared for Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 An Extended Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Belvedere-Webster Project, City of Poway, California (APN 323-010-26-00). Prepared for Webster Realty Group.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Brook Forest Conservation Bank Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Brook Forest, LLC.
- 2014 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Crystal View Lane Project, Poway, California. Prepared for Mark Catrambone.
- 2014 Cultural Resource Assessment for the Muscat Project, Poway, California (TPM 13-002; APN 278-180-44). Prepared for Mr. Ed Muscat.
- 2014 An Extended Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Mulholland Highway Improvement Project, Cities of Calabasas and Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. City of Calabasas Public Works Department.
- 2014 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 9th and Broadway Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for Bridge Housing Corporation.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Cisterra Sempra Tower Project San Diego, California. Prepared for Eilar Associates, Inc.
- 2013 A Section 106 (NHPA) Cultural Resources Study for the Toscana Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Forestar Toscana, LLC.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Gaslamp Hotel Project. Prepared for The Robert Green Company.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Pinnacle International 15th and Island Project. Prepared for Pinnacle International.

- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Horton Plaza Park Improvement Project. Prepared for the City of San Diego.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the T-Mobile West, LLC Telecommunications Candidate SD02867C (Presidio Park). Prepared for Michael Brandman Associates.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Old Police Headquarters Project. Prepared for Terramar Retail Centers.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Knight Residence Project. Prepared for Mr. Dennis Knight.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the 9th and Broadway Project. Prepared for Bridge Housing Corporation.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Blue Sky Project. Prepared for Gray Development.
- 2011 An Archaeological Study for 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Island Architects.
- 2011 A Cultural Resource Evaluation Program for the Otay Hills Quarry Project, San Diego County, California, Log No. 93-19-006J; P04-004; RPO4-001. Prepared for EnviroMINE.
- 2010 A Cultural Resource Evaluation Program for the Batchelder Lot Split Project, San Diego County, California, TPM 21177; KIVA PROJECT 10-0125593; APNs 247-010-10, -13. Prepared for David Batchelder.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Butterfield Trails Ranch Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California, TM 5551, P 08-028, GPA 06-007, REZ 06-010, LOG NO. 06-08-033. Prepared for Wayne B. Hilbig.
- 2008 Lithic Analysis for Thirteen Sites Along the Transwestern Phoenix Expansion Project, Loops A and B. Prepared for Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC.
- 2005 Cultural Resource Survey and Testing for the Star Ranch Property, San Diego, California.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Palomar Point Project: Site CA-SDI-16205, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Lanikai Management Corp.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Canyon View Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Yamamoto Property: Site SDM-W-2046, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Cunningham Consultants, Inc.
- 2004 Historical Resources Report for the Kuta and Mascari Properties, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Centex Homes.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Monitor and Test Report for the Encina Power Plant Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Haley & Aldrich, Inc.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for Site CA-SDI-16788, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Lonestar Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego

- County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Mitigation Program for the Torrey Ranch Site CA-SDI-5325, San Diego, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Johnson Canyon Parcel, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the Shaw Project: Sites CA-SDI-13025 and CA-SDI-13067, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Archaeological Test Program for CA-SDI-14112 Mesa Norte Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Hunsaker & Associates.
- 2001 The Vista-Oceanside Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, Vista, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Wilson Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Oceanside-Escondido Project, County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Kramer Junction Expansion Project Adelanto, California. Prepared for AMEC.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for CA-SDI-12508 San Diego, California (LDR No. 99-1331). Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2000 Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric Sites CASDI-14115 and CA-SDI-14116 for The Mesa Grande Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Solana Mesa Partners, LLC.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Wetmore Property, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Mr. Andy Campbell.
- 2000 The Torrey Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for the Otay Mesa Generating Project. Prepared for the California Energy Commission and Otay Mesa Generating Company, LCC.
- 2000 The Eternal Hills Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, City of Oceanside, California. Prepared for Eternal Hills Memorial Park.
- 2000 The Quail Ridge Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Testing Program for CA-SDI-5652/H and CA-SDI-9474H SR 78/Rancho Del Oro Interchange Project, Oceanside, California. Prepared for Tetrattech Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for a Portion of CA-SDI-8654 (Kuebler Ranch) Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2000 Historical/Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Program for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-48,

- Locus C Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, California. Prepared for Department of the Navy, Southwest Division.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Palomar College Science Building Project, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Parsons Engineering Science Inc.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Village of Ystagua Water Main Break City of San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego Water Department.
- 1999 The Effect of Projectile Point Size on Atlatl Dart Efficiency in Lithic Technology Vol. 24, No 1 p (27-37).
- 1999 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project, San Marcos, California. Prepared for City of San Marcos.
- 1999 5000 Years of Occupation: Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Program for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared or Cotton/Beland/Associates, Inc.
- 1999 Silver Oaks Estates Cultural Resource Enhanced Survey and Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-7202 San Diego, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 1999 Historical Archaeological Test of a portion of CA-SDI-8303 for the Faraday Road Extension Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Literature Review for the North Coast Transportation Study Arterial Streets Alternative San Diego County, California. Prepared for MLF/San Diego Association of Govt.
- 1998 Archaeological Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-9115/SDM-W-122 Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Industrial Developments International.
- 1998 Rainforest Ranch Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Test for Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-14932, CA-SDI-14937, CA-SDI-14938, and CA-SDI-14946 County of San Diego, California. Prepared for the Boys and Girls Club of Inland North County.
- 1998 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project San Marcos, California.
- 1998 Final Report: Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Sterling Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for SPT Holdings LCC.
- 1996 Final Report: Archaeological Survey and Test for the Huber Property Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Gene Huber.
- 1996 Final Report: Results of Phase II Test Excavations and Phase III Data Recovery Excavations at Nine Archaeological Sites Within the Newport Coast Planned Community Phase III Entitlement Area, San Joaquin Hills, Orange County, California. Prepared for Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.
- 1995 Preliminary Report: Phase II Test Results From Nine Prehistoric Archaeological Sites within the Proposed Upper Newport Bay Regional County Park. Prepared for EDAW, Inc.
- 1995 Final Report: A Phase II Test Excavation at CA-ORA-136, Block 800 City of Newport Beach, Orange County California. Prepared for the Irvine Apartment Communities.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Table 4.1-2

Table 4.1-2
Previous Studies Conducted Within One Mile
of the Knox VII Project

Allred, Carla

- 2009 Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, Site Number(s)/Name(s): LA-3411A/EWMD Rancho Drive TCNS# 49589. Earth Touch, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Barker, Leo R. and Ann E. Huston, Editors

- 1990 Death Valley to Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek. Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference, January 23-27, 1986, Death Valley National Monument. Division of National Register Programs National Park Service. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bean, Lowell John, Sylvia Brakke Vane, Matthew C. Hall, Harry Lawton, Richard Logan, Lee Gooding Massey, John Oxendine, Charles Rozaire, and David P. Whistler

- 1979 Cultural Resources and the Devers-Mira 500 kV Transmission Line Route (Valley to Mira Loma Section).” Cultural Systems Research, Incorporated, Menlo Park, CA. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Billat, Lorna

- 2005 New Tower (“NT”) Submission Packet FCC Form 620 (Project Chelsea Project No. CA-5365C). Earth Touch, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bupp, Susan L.

- 1993 Letter Report: Cultural Resources Survey for the Environmental Assessment for the Construction of a Water Pipeline at March Air Force Base, California, Department of Veteran Affairs. Tetra Tech, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Cotterman, Cary D., Evelyn N. Chandler, and Roger D. Mason

- 2005 Cultural Resources Survey of A 1-Acre Parcel in Perris, Riverside County, CA (APN 314-110-030). ECORP Consulting, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Cunningham, Robert and Wendy Blumel

- 2017 Cultural Resources Inventory 0.7-Acre Property in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. ECORP Consulting, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Dalton, Jodi L.

- 2000 Cultural Resource Assessment, Markham Materials Yard Expansion in Western Riverside County. LSA Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Doolittle, Christopher and Susan Hogan-Conrad

- 2007 Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Barnes/Perry Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Earth Tech, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Drover, Christopher

- 1992a Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Test Phase, CFD 88-8, 8.4 MG [Million-Gallon] Water Tank Site; Archaeological Site RIV-1330, Woodcrest, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1992b An Archaeological Assessment of 'A' Street North and South Improvements and Proposed EMWD Pump Station Site, Riverside County Transportation Department, North of Perris, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Fulton, Phil

- 2014 Discovery and Monitoring Plan for the Mid County Parkway. LSA Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

George, Joan and Vanessa Mirro

- 2013 Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring: Knox Logistics Center Project, Riverside County. Applied Earth Works, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Gilbert, Rebecca H.

- 2017 Confidential – Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Expansion of the Riverside National Cemetery Project, Located in Riverside County, California. Environmental Intelligence, LLC. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hammond, S.R.

- 1987 Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Route 215, P.M. 27.4/33.7. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Heller, Rod, Tim Tetherow, and C. White

- 1977 An Overview of the Sundesert Nuclear Project Transmission System Cultural Resource

Investigation. Wirth Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hogan, Michael and Bai Tang

- 2008 Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Program Tentative Parcel Map No. 36034. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, and Josh Smallwood

- 2004 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Specific Plan No. 341/EIR 466, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech, Riverside, CA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, Josh Smallwood, and Dicken Everson

- 2004 Archaeological Testing and Site Evaluations, Specific Plan No. 341/466, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.” CRM Tech, Riverside, CA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hoover, Anna M., Kristie R. Blevins, and Hugh Wagner

- 2005 A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report on the Oleander Property, APNs 295-310-001, -048 & -052, 69.41 acres, County of Riverside, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Jensen, Margaret B.

- 2016 Letter Report: Section 106 Consultation for the Riverside Columbarium 5,000 Niches Project at the Riverside National Cemetery, Riverside, California. National Cemetery Administration. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Jones, Carleton S.

- 1992 The Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseño: 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. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Keller, Jean S.

- 1988 An Archaeological Assessment of Plot Plan 10,873, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

- 1994 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Riverside Grand Prix, 245.57 Acres of Land Near Perris, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information

Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Leonard, Nelson N., III and Donna Belligio

- 1977 An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Road Improvements in the Mead Valley Vicinity, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Love, Bruce, Bai Tom Tang, and Melissa Hernandez

- 2005 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, March ARB Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion and Recycled Water Pipeline, Near March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, CA. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Love, Bruce, Bai Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Mariam Dahdul

- 2002 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Cajalco Sub-Area Sewer Facilities Improvement Project, Near the Cities of Riverside and Perris, Riverside County, CA. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Macko, Michael E.

- 1991 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Oak Park Commerce Center, Parcel Map 25101, ASA #18, With Related Plot Plans 12468 and 12470, Riverside County, California. Macko Archaeological Consulting. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Mason, Roger, Philippe Lapin, and Wayne H. Bonner

- 1998 Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey for a Pacific Bell Telecommunications Facility: CM 126-11 Near Perris, Riverside County, California. Chambers Group, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McDonald, Meg and Barb Giacomini

- 1996 An Intensive Survey of Approximately 2,500 Acres of March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. ASM Affiliates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McGinnis, Patrick

- 2007 Archaeological Survey Report of the I-215/Van Buren Boulevard Interchange Project, Riverside County, California. Tierra Environmental Services. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McKenna, Jeanette A.

- 2006 A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Associated Ready Mix Project Area (2.5 ac.)

in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. McKenna et al. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Moreno, Adrian Sanchez

- 2007 Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company, Pulliam Commercial Building Project on the Tava 12KV Circuit, Riverside County, California (WO#6877-2404, AI# 7-2301). Jones & Stokes Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Nolte, Monica and Mary Maniery

- 2014 Cultural Resource Literature Review and Finding of No Effect for the Riverside National Cemetery Maintenance Yard/Storage Expansion Project NCA Project Number 901CM3038. PAR Environmental Services. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Oxendine, Joan

- 1979a Archaeological Assessment of PM 13082. Riverside County Planning Department. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1979b Archaeological Assessment of PM 14880. Riverside County Planning Department. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1979c Archaeological Assessment of PM 14881. Riverside County Planning Department. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1980 Archaeological Assessment of PM 14882. Riverside County Planning Department. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1983 The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era: A Dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Anthropology, University of California, Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Parr, Robert E.

- 1989a An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-100-001 Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1989b An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-050-006 Located Near Val Verde in

Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1989c An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-040-004, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1989d An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-040-006, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1989e An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-040-020-023, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1989f An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-110-001, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1989g An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-100-002, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Peak and Associates

1990 Part III, Addendum To: Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Peak and Associates and Brian F. Mooney Associates

1990 Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Pollack, Katherine H.

2007 Archaeological Assessment of the Southern Half of Hammock 33kV Overhead DSP Project, March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California. Southern California Edison. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at

Riverside, Riverside, California.

Rogers, Malcom J.

- 1953 Miscellaneous Field Notes – Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Sanders, Jay K.

- 2010 Archaeological Survey for Southern California Edison Poles Replacement Project: Riverside County, California. Chambers Group, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Schultze, Carol A. and John R. Cook

- 1996 A Cultural Resource Survey of Landfill Remediation Area IRP-24Y, Riverside County, California. ASM Affiliates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Smallwood, Josh, Joan George, and Michael Mirro

- 2016 Cultural Resource Assessment of March Inland Airport Parcel D2 Project, Riverside County, California. Applied Earthworks. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Smith, Brian F.

- 2018 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Nandina Business Center Project, Unincorporated Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Smith, Brian F., Tracy A. Stropes, and Jennifer R. Kraft

- 2016 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Nandina Business Center Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai “Tom”

- 2012 Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Analyses: Discount Tire Cross Dock Facility; a Portion of Specific Plan Co. 341-EIR 466. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai “Tom,” Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez

- 2007 Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Taskiran, Ayse

- 1992 Cultural Resources Assessment: Tentative Parcel 26697, Located in the Perris Area of Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tsunoda, Koji

- 2007 Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Service Extension Project on the Pinewood 12kV Circuit in Riverside County, California (WO#6677-1339, AI# 7-1214, JO#6102-0468). Jones & Stokes. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

William Manley Consulting and Earth Tech

- 1995 Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Confidential Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)