



**Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the
DeMarco Project,
Riverside County, California**

U.S.G.S. *Steele Peak*, CA quadrangle
Township 4 South, Range 4 West, Section 10

Assessor's Parcel Number 318-130-012
County of Riverside Project Number PAR200006

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) was retained by Birdseye Planning Group (BPG) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the Deemarco Project (project) located at 21705 Cajalco Road in the community of Mead Valley in unincorporated Riverside County, California. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside's cultural resources requirements.

The project proposes to develop a commercial center consisting of a gas station (with diesel), carwash, retail with restaurant, convenience store and drive-thru restaurant on a 3.2-acre site.

The background research, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within or adjacent to the project site. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians stated the project site was sensitive for Native American resources and recommended archaeological and Native American monitoring. Based on the disturbed nature of the project site, absence of recorded archaeological sites with subsurface deposits in the vicinity, and negative findings of the pedestrian survey, Anza considers the project site to possess a low potential for buried archaeological resources. Anza recommends a finding of *no impact to historical resources* under CEQA for the Deemarco Project. No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, the following standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt, and a County of Riverside-approved archaeologist must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) was retained by Birdseye Planning Group (BPG) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the Deemarco Project (project) located at 21705 Cajalco Road in the community of Mead Valley in unincorporated Riverside County, California (Figures 1-3). The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside's cultural resources requirements. This cultural resources study includes a cultural resources records search, Native American scoping, pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this report generally following the *Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR): Recommended Content and Format* guidelines (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990) and the County of Riverside Planning Department's *Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work*.

The project proposes to develop a commercial center consisting of a gas station (with diesel), carwash, retail with restaurant, convenience store and drive-thru restaurant on a 3.2-acre site located at the southwest corner of Cajalco Road and Carroll Street in the County of Riverside (Figure 4). The project site comprises Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 318-130-012 and is depicted on the 2018 U.S.G.S. *Steele Peak, CA* 1:24,000 quadrangle map (Figure 2). The project was assigned number PAR200006 by the County of Riverside.

1.1 PERSONNEL

Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt requested the cultural resources records search, conducted the Sacred Lands File search, Native American scoping, and survey, and was the primary author of this report. Anza Principal Investigator Katherine Collins, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), coauthored this report and served as principal investigator for the study. Ms. Collins meets the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service 1997) and is approved by the County of Riverside as a cultural resources consultant.

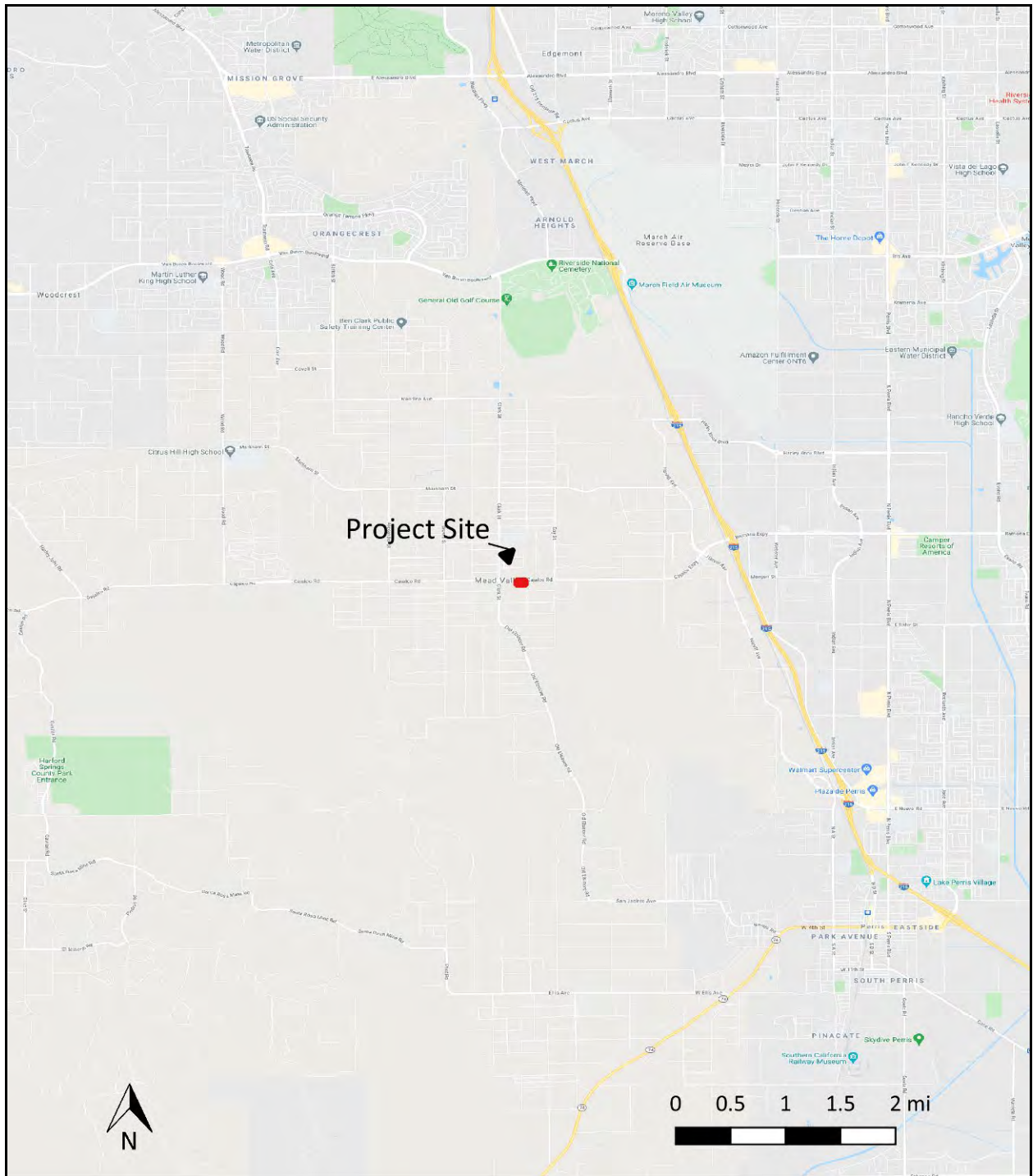
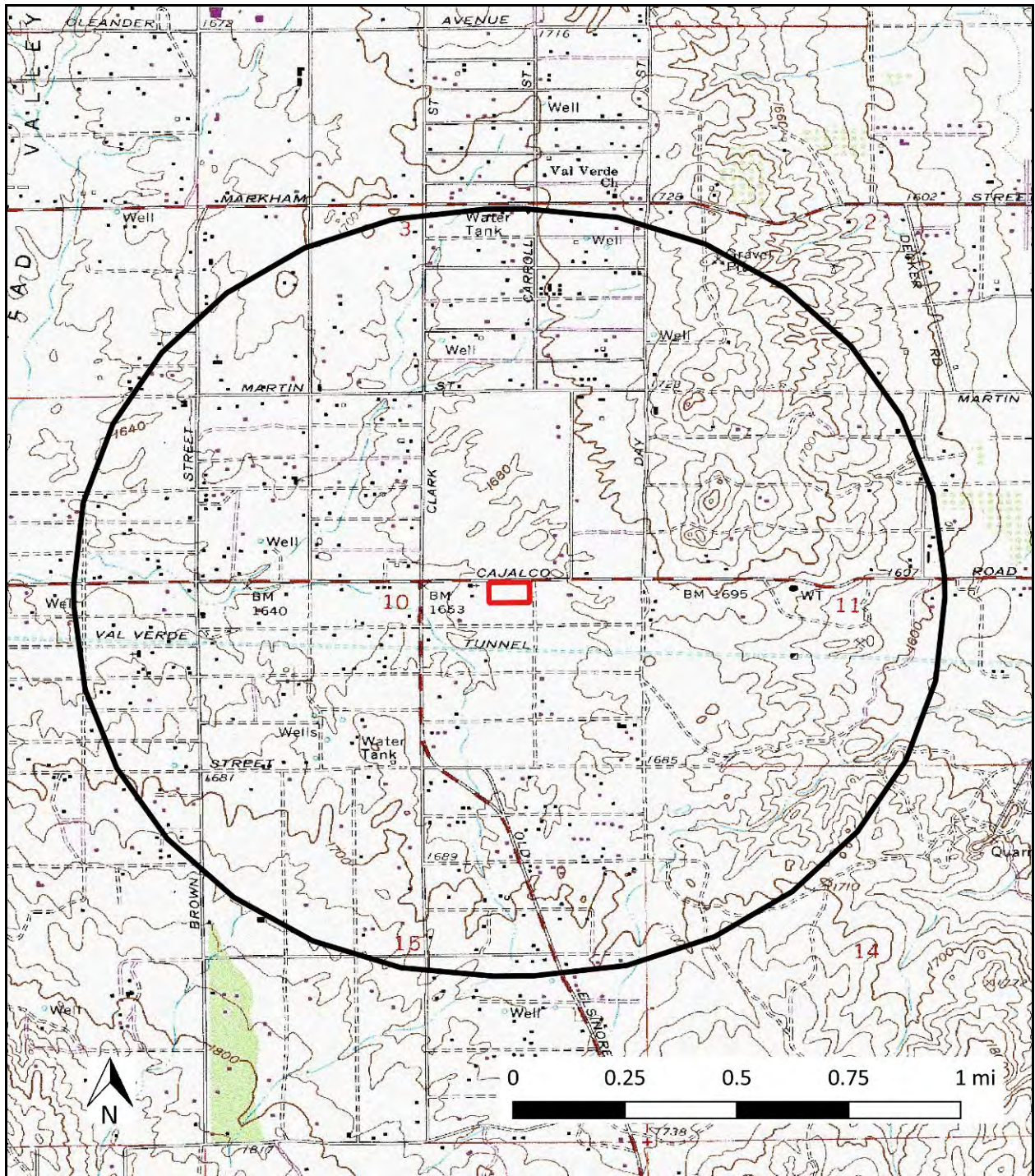


Figure 1. Project Vicinity



2018 Steele Peak, CA

Figure 2. Project Location



Figure 3. Aerial View of Project Site

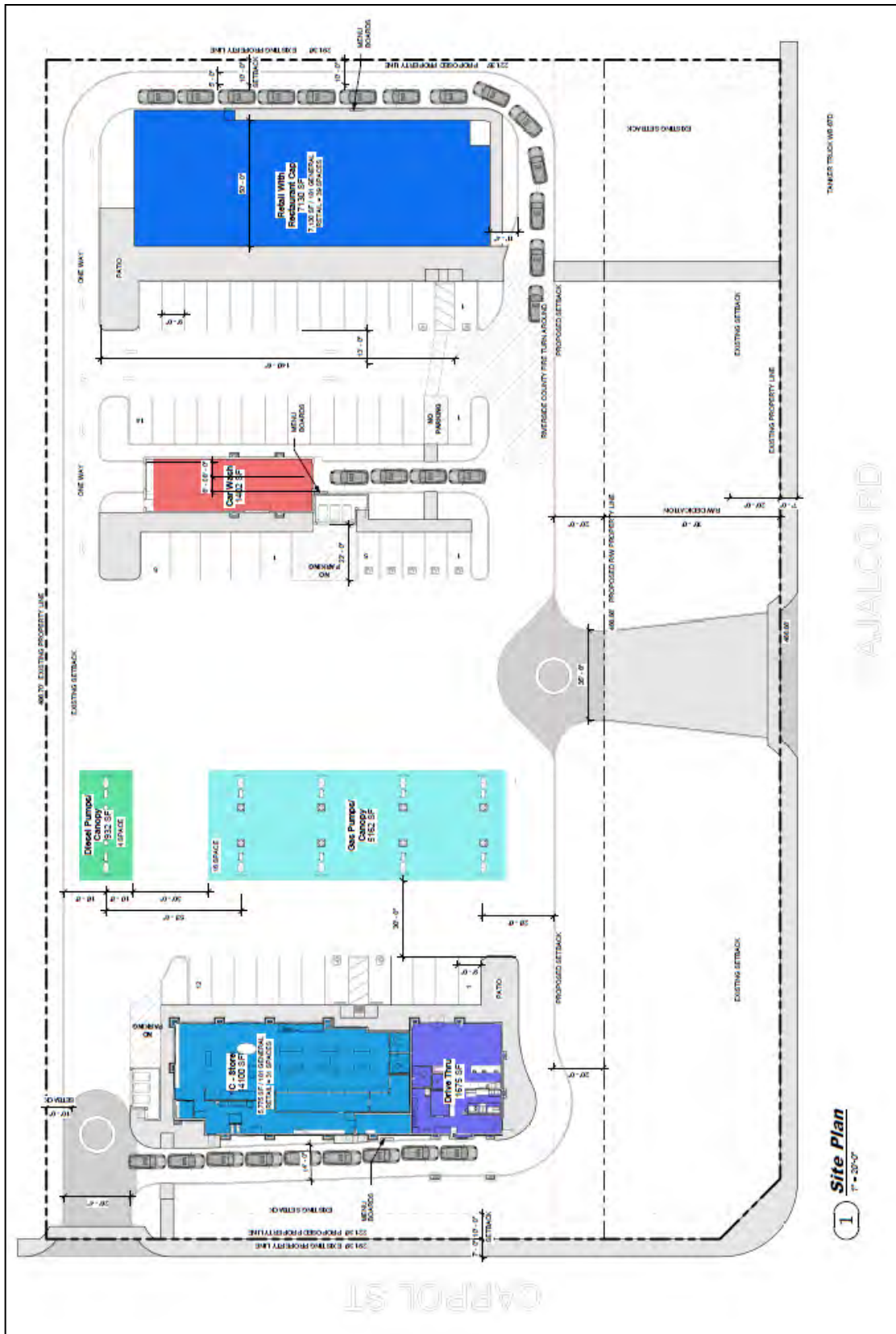


Figure 4. Site Plan

2. SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project site is in the Mead Valley area, which is within the greater Perris Valley, with the Gavilan Hills to the west and the Lakeview Mountains to the east. The project site is located an elevation of approximately 510 meters (1675) feet above mean sea level (Figure 2). The project site is approximately 1.6 kilometers (one mile) east of the approximate start of Cajalco Creek. The project site is generally flat with no natural geographic features (Figures 2 and 3). The Perris region has a Mediterranean climate with long hot dry summers and moderate winters. The region averages approximately 10 inches of rain annually with average July high temperatures of 97 degrees Fahrenheit and average January low temperatures 35 degrees Fahrenheit (City of Perris n.d.a).

The project site is underlain by Mesozoic granitic rocks including tonalite and diorite (Rogers 1965). Specifically, the project site is within the Perris Erosion Surface.

The east half of the project site possesses a mixture of disturbed grasses, tumbleweeds, and palm trees. The west half is bare. Native flora in the vicinity of the project site is primarily coastal sage scrub. Characteristic species of coastal sage scrub include California sagebrush, California buckwheat, laurel sumac, California encelia, and several species of sage (County of Riverside 2003). Historically, fauna in the region included coyotes, rabbits, rodents, raptors, vultures, reptiles, and insects.

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

The project site is within western Riverside County, considered part of the southern California coastal region. For nearly a century, archaeologists have developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 2004). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 2004:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

2.2.1 Early Man Horizon (CA. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson and Colten 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 2004; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom-style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 2004). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the

Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

2.2.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources was consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time, and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies were adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone. In addition, ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 B.C. (Moratto 2004:149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968:64-65; Eberhart 1961:367). Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland at Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 2004:149). Discoidals and cogged stones have been found together at some Orange County sites, such as CA-ORA-83/86/144 (Van Bueren et al. 1989:772) and Los Cerritos Ranch (Dixon 1975).

2.2.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3,000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

2.2.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon, the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small, finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. The largest steatite quarry in California was located on Santa Catalina Island, and steatite was traded throughout southern California (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:135). More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites, and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90).

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The project site is situated within a region traditionally occupied by the Cahuilla, though close to the boundary with the Juaneño and Luiseño (Bean 1978, Kroeber 1976). The Cahuilla, like their neighbors to west, the Luiseño and Juaneño, and the Cupeño to the south, are speakers of a Cupan language. Cupan languages are part of the Takic linguistic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. It has been postulated that the Cahuilla migrated to southern California approximately 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, most likely from the southern Sierra Nevada mountain ranges of east-central California with other Takic speaking social groups (Moratto 2004:559).

Cahuilla social organization was hierarchical and contained three primary levels (Bean 1978:580). The highest level was the cultural nationality, encompassing everyone speaking a common language. The next level included the two patrimoieties of the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and the Coyotes (*'istam*). Every clan of the Cahuilla were in one of these moieties. The lowest level consisted of the numerous political-ritual-corporate units called sibs, or a patrilineal clan (Bean 1978:580).

Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or on alluvial fans near a source of accessible water. Each lineage group maintained their own houses (*kish*) and granaries, and constructed ramadas for work and cooking. Sweat houses and song houses (for non-religious music) were also often present. Each community also had a separate house for the lineage or clan leader (Bean 1978).

The Cahuilla hunted a variety of game, including mountain sheep, cottontail, jackrabbit, mice, and wood rats, as well as predators such as mountain lion, coyote, wolf, bobcat, and fox. Various birds were also consumed, including quail, duck, and dove, plus various types of reptiles, amphibians, and insects. A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Cahuilla to gather and collect food resources. For the hunt, these included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, slings and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds, and nets for fishing. Rabbits and hares were commonly brought down by the throwing stick; however, when communal hunts were organized for these animals, the Cahuilla often used clubs and large nets.

Foodstuffs were processed using a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks, hammerstones and anvils,

and many others. Food was consumed from a number of woven and carved wood vessels and pottery vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed mesquite beans were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms to keep it from vermin. Pottery vessels were made by the Cahuilla, and also traded from the Yuman-speaking groups across the Colorado River and to the south.

The Cahuilla had adopted limited agricultural practices by the time Euro-Americans traveled into their territory. Bean (1978:578) has suggested that their “proto-agricultural techniques and a marginal agriculture” consisting of beans, squash and corn may have been adopted from the Colorado River groups to the east. Certainly, by the time of the first Romero Expedition in 1823-24, they were observed growing corn, pumpkins, and beans in small gardens localized around springs in the Thermal area of the Coachella Valley (Bean and Mason 1962:104). The introduction of European plants such as barley and other grain crops suggest an interaction with the missions or local Mexican rancheros. Despite the increasing use and diversity of crops, no evidence indicates that this small-scale agriculture was anything more than a supplement to Cahuilla subsistence, and it apparently did not alter social organization.

By 1819, several Spanish mission outposts, known as *assistencias*, were established near Cahuilla territory at San Bernardino and San Jacinto. Cahuilla interaction with Europeans at this time was not as intense as it was for native groups living along the coast. This was likely due to the local topography and lack of water, which made the area less attractive to colonists. By the 1820s, however, European interaction increased as mission ranchos were established in the region and local Cahuilla were employed to work on them.

The continued influx of immigrants into the region introduced the Cahuilla to European diseases. The single worst recorded event was a smallpox epidemic in 1862-63. By 1891, only 1,160 Cahuilla remained within what was left of their territory, down from an aboriginal population of 6,000–10,000 (Bean 1978:583-584). By 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla descent, most of who resided on reservations.

Between 1875 and 1891, the United States established ten reservations for the Cahuilla within their traditional territory. These reservations include Agua Caliente, Augustine, Cabazon, Cahuilla, Los Coyotes, Morongo, Ramona, Santa Rosa, Soboba, and Torres-Martinez (Bean 1978:585). Four of the reservations are shared with other groups, including the Chemehuevi, Cupeño, Luiseño, and Serrano. The Soboba Reservation, occupied by people of both Cahuilla and Luiseño descent, is closest to the project site.

2.4 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The historic period for the state of California generally begins with the establishment of the first Spanish mission and presidio in San Diego in 1769 and can be broken into the Spanish period (ca. 1769-1822), Mexican period (1822-1848), and American period (1848-present).

The **Spanish period** saw the establishment of a permanent European presence in California in the form of 21 missions located along the coast between San Diego and Sonoma, four military presidios located in San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco and Santa Barbara, and three pueblos (towns) that later became the cities of Los Angeles, San Jose and Santa Cruz (Robinson 1948). The Spanish period ended in 1822 when news of Mexico’s independence from Spain in 1821 finally reached California.

The **Mexican period** of California history saw the seizure of lands once held by the missions through the Mexican Secularization Act of 1833 and the redistribution of those lands to individuals in the form of land grants known as “ranchos” (Robinson 1948). During this period the Mexican government in

California issued about 700 land grants to Mexican citizens and foreign immigrants (Shumway 2007). There were 16 ranchos granted in Riverside County during the Mexican period. The outbreak of war between the United States and Mexico and the subsequent signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican period and signaled the beginning of the American period of California history.

The early **American period** is marked by the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848, resulting in a gold rush that saw a massive influx of settlers from other parts of the United States and around the world, greatly impacting California's native population. In 1869 the transcontinental railroad was completed, linking California with the rest of the United States. The gold rush and the establishment of the railroad played major roles in the development of California into a national and worldwide leader in agricultural and industrial production. These early developments also resulted in making California one of the most racially and ethnically diverse states in the Union.

2.4.1 Local History

In 1772 Pedro Fages, Spanish Military Commander of California, led the first Europeans into the Riverside County region (Pourade 1971). Juan Bautista de Anza followed with settlers headed for the Presidio of San Francisco in 1774. During the Mexican period, numerous ranchos were granted throughout California. The project site was not within a land grant; however, the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero (originally 7,628 acres) was approximately 5.2 kilometers (km; 3.2 miles) east of the project site and the Rancho El Sobrante de San Jacinto (originally 38,140 acres) approximately 2.7 km (1.7 miles) west (Shumway 2007).

In the mid-1800s the Southern Emigrant Trail ran through western Riverside County in an alignment today's Interstate 15 generally follows. After the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, thousands more settlers and immigrants began to migrate to southern California at the urgings of land speculators and developers. The City of Riverside was founded in 1870 and Riverside County was formed in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties (Lech 2004).

The project site is located on Cajalco Road, approximately midway between Lake Perris to the east and Lake Mathews to the west. Lake Perris, approximately 8.9 km (5.5 miles) to the east, is an artificial lake completed in 1973 as the southern terminus of the California State Water Project. Lake Mathews, originally named Cajalco Reservoir and 8.9 km (5.5 miles) west of the project site, was constructed by Metropolitan Water District of Southern California from 1933 to 1939 and received its first Colorado River water in 1940. The Colorado River Aqueduct is aligned east to west approximately 0.19 km (0.12 mile) south of the project site.

The project site is in unincorporated Riverside County but is approximately 5 km (3 miles) northwest of the City of Perris, the nearest incorporated city. A brief history of the City of Perris is provided below because its story is relevant to the surrounding area.

The townsite of Pinacate was established where the California Southern Railroad created a stop in 1882, approximately 1.5 miles from the present site of Perris (Hudson 2001:28). The town was moved in January 1886 and renamed Perris after Fred T. Perris of San Bernardino, the rail line's chief engineer (Hudson 2001; Dumke 1970:128). Perris had been platted by George A. Doyle in 1885 and 1886. The Perris area's chief product was wool, and the rail line provided greater access to markets (Dumke 1970). The Perris Valley relied on Bear Valley for its water supply and when Bear Valley failed in the 1890s, so many of its residents moved to Riverside that some referred to the area as the "valley on wheels (Dumke 1970:238)."

The City of Perris was officially incorporated on May 26, 1911 (City of Perris n.d.b). The area was primarily dry farmed until the Eastern Municipal Water District was formed in the 1950s, bring a reliable water supply to the region. Lake Perris was constructed in the late 1960s and early 1970s, providing recreation in addition to water supply stability for the region’s residents. Since then, the area has had increasing residential development, often providing housing to families who commute to jobs throughout southern California.

3. RESEARCH DESIGN

This report is intended to assess the presence or absence of cultural resources within the project site and to make recommendations regarding the potential of the proposed project to significantly impact cultural resources.

3.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources, including prehistoric or historic archaeological resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the CRHR, a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]). Section 15064.5(a)(3) also states that a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR.

California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) took effect July 1, 2015, and expanded CEQA by establishing a formal consultation process for California tribes within the CEQA process. The bill specifies that any project that may affect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource would require a lead agency to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditional and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” According to the legislative intent for AB 52, “tribes may have knowledge about land and cultural resources that should be included in the environmental analysis for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources.” Section 21074 of AB 52 also defined a new category of resource under CEQA called “tribal cultural resources.” Tribal cultural resources are defined as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and is either listed on, or eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, or a local historic register, or if the lead agency chooses to treat the resource as a tribal cultural resource. See also PRC 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

3.2 RESEARCH GOALS

The goals of this study are to assess whether cultural resources are located within the project site, if any identified resources within the project site are potentially significant, and to recommend mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to identified resources. To satisfy these goals, Anza conducted background research which included the following:

- Thorough review of cultural resource records maintained at the Eastern Information Center.
- Search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File and contact with appropriate tribal groups and individuals.
- Review of historic maps and aerial photographs of the project area.

Based on the results of the background research the following assumptions were made regarding the potential to encounter cultural resources within the project site:

- a) The probability of encountering unidentified prehistoric cultural resources is moderate, based on the numerous bedrock milling sites in the vicinity. However, the majority of these sites are located in the hills southeast of the project site. The nearest recorded prehistoric resource is approximately 0.15 mile away.
- b) The probability of encountering unidentified historic period resources is low because historic maps and aerial photographs revealed no historic period use of the project site.

4. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM

On August 24, 2020, Anza requested a search of cultural resource records housed at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at University of California, Riverside. The EIC conducted the search on January 22, 2021, to identify all previous cultural resources work and previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project site (Appendix B). The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The EIC records search identified 24 cultural resources studies that were conducted within a one-mile radius of the project site, none of which regarded the current project site (Table 1). Three of the studies (RI-08909, RI-10092, and RI-10583) regarded a proposed faux water tower cellular communications project located adjacent to the southeast of the project site. None of the three studies identified resources near the current project site.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Site

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
RI-00250	N. Nelson Leonard, III and Donna Belligio	1977	An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Road Improvements in the Mead Valley Vicinity, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-00310	Donna Belligio and Rene Giansanti	1978	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 11095, North of Cajalco Road, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-01093	Stephen Bouscaren	1981	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 16378, Val Area of Western Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-01166	Roger Desautels	1991	Archaeological Survey Report on the Proposed Cajalco Expressway in the Lake Mathews-Mead Valley Area of the County of Riverside	Outside
RI-02853	White, Robert S.	1990	An Archaeological Assessment of an 11.86 Acre Parcel located immediately Northwest of the Intersection of Clark Street and Rider Street in the Perris Area of Riverside County, California	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
RI-03264	White, Robert S.	1991	An Archaeological Assessment of a 2.53 Acre Parcel as shown on TRM 26112 located adjacent to Haines Street in Mead Valley, Riverside County	Outside
RI-03299	Torres, John	1991	Cultural Resources Assessment Tentative Parcel 26874, Mead Valley Area of Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-03388	Brewer, Christina	1991	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 26734, County of Riverside, California	Outside
RI-03878	McLean, Deborah	1994	Negative Archaeological/Historic Property Survey Report: Cajalco Road Improvements, Route S10626	Outside
RI-04404	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	2000	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-IV	Outside
RI-04519	White, Robert S. and Laurie S. White	2001	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Mead Valley Fire Station Site, 2.09 Acres (APN 318-180-060) Located at the Northeast Corner of Clark and Pinewood Streets, Mead Valley, Riverside County	Outside
RI-04540	Dalton, Jodi L.	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment, Markham Materials Yard Expansion in Western Riverside County	Outside
RI-04779	Schmidt, James J.	2004	Letter Report: Riverside County Line Extension Projects	Outside
RI-05492	Jackson, Adrianna L.	2000	Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility RV54XC460D (Pair of Bunns Site), Perris, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-05493	Jackson, Adrianna L.	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint PCS Facility RV54XC460D (Pair of Bunns Site), Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-07268	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)	Outside
RI-07572	Michael Dice	2006	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Tentative Tract Map 33869, 49.95 Acres Near Rider and Day Streets, County of Riverside, California With a Paleontological Records Review	Outside
RI-08171	Jennifer M. Sanka and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2008	Cultural Resources Assessment Public Safety Enterprise Communication Project Riverside, Orange, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, FM 04174400010	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
RI-08475	Christopher Doolittle and Susan Hogan-Conrad	2007	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Underground Installation Project for 19655 Camino Del Sol City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-08827	Heather Puckett	2012	Letter Report: Request for Comments Regarding Proposed Range Blossom Site, 21381 Cajalco Road, Perris CA, TCNS#81444	Outside
RI-08909	Scott Billat	2012	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/ Name(s): LA4020B/TMO Colo IE 04373A, TCNS# 81486	Adjacent to southwest of project site
RI-10092	Don Lewis	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment Prepared for: Colleen Dooley Cingular Wireless SB 170 01 Clark Street	Adjacent to southwest of project site
RI-10099	Don Lewis	2002	Phase I Archaeological Field Survey for Cingular Wireless Site SB-170-01 (THE Clark Street Site), Located at 21650 Elmwood St., Perris, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-10583	Marnie Aislin-Kay	2005	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SB-170-01 (RS-046-01) Clark Street, 21650 Elmwood Street, Perris, Riverside County, California	Adjacent to southwest of project site

Source: EIC, January 2021

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The EIC records search identified 66 cultural resources previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the project site (Table 2). None of these resources is within or adjacent to the project site. Fifty-nine (59) of the resources within one mile are prehistoric archaeological sites or isolates, two are historic built environment resources, three are historic archaeological sites, and two are multicomponent sites with both prehistoric and historic aspects. Of the sites with prehistoric components, 55 possess bedrock milling features associated with grinding grains, other plant material, and sometimes faunal remains. The majority of these bedrock milling features are located in the hills approximately 0.75- to one-mile southeast of the project site, in what appears to be an archaeological district that is not formally recorded as such.

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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-001263	CA-RIV-001263	Prehistoric single bedrock milling slick. Destroyed by road construction 1977	Destroyed; presumed not eligible	1977 (Belligio); 1980 (S. Bouscaren)	Approximately 0.6-mile northeast
P-33-001336	CA-RIV-001336	Prehistoric single bedrock milling slick	Insufficient information	1980 (S. Bouscaren)	Approximately 0.65-mile northeast
P-33-004251	CA-RIV-004251	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature with two slicks	Insufficient information	1991 (Robert S. White, Archaeological Associates)	Approximately 0.9-mile northwest
P-33-004301	CA-RIV-004301	Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter	Insufficient information	1991 (J. Torres, Archaeological Research Unit, U C Riverside)	Approximately 0.6-mile southeast
P-33-007619		1942 Mediterranean/Spanish Revival single family residence	Status Code 5: Properties Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government (1982)	1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	Approximately 0.6-mile northwest
P-33-011265	CA-RIV-006726H	Colorado River Aqueduct – Old Aqueduct Road	Presumed NRHP eligible	2000 (Goodman, J, and J. Neves, SWCA, Inc.); 2001 (Dice, Michael, L& L Environmental, Inc.); 2003 (Boggs, Brian, Gini Austerman, and Lashawn Lee, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2005 (Stacie Wilson, Andrea Craft, and Michael Wise, Mooney Jones & Stokes); 2005 (Beedle, Peggy, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2008 (DeGiovine, M., T. Martin, S. Wilson, and K. Chimel, ICF Jones & Stokes); 2009 (DeGiovine, M., T. Martin, S. Wilson, and K. Chimel, ICF Jones & Stokes); 2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI); 2016 (Shannon Loftus, ACE Environmental, LLC.)	Approximately 0.15-mile south at closest point

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-016044		Prehistoric isolated lithic flake	Presumed not eligible	2005 (Ewers, Dan, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Approximately 1-mile east
P-33-016069	CA-RIV-008303	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2001 (Wallack, Nicole, Shannon Younger, Phil Fulton, Maria Aron, and Chris Roberts, LSA Associates, Inc.); 2005 (Wallack, Nicole, Shannon Younger, Phil Fulton, Maria Aron, and Chris Roberts, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Approximately 0.35-mile northeast
P-33-016088	CA-RIV-008322	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2005 (Strudwick, Ivan, and Joe Baumann, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Approximately 0.15-mile southeast
P-33-016097	CA-RIV-008331	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2005 (Ewers, Daniel, Phil Fulton, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Approximately 0.9-mile southeast
P-33-016098	CA-RIV-008332	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2005 (Fulton, Phil, Dan Ewers, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Approximately 0.85-mile east
P-33-016099	CA-RIV-008333	Prehistoric single bedrock milling slick	Insufficient information	2005 (Fulton, Phil, Dan Ewers, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Approximately 0.8-mile east
P-33-016100	CA-RIV-008334	Multicomponent site with prehistoric single bedrock milling slick and historic ca.1950 refuse scatter	Insufficient information	2005 (Fulton, Phil, Dan Ewers, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Approximately 0.75-mile southeast
P-33-016109	CA-RIV-008343	Historic building foundations post-1945	Insufficient information	2005 (Fulton, Phil, Dan Ewers, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Approximately 0.65-mile east
P-33-016110	CA-RIV-008344	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2005 (Fulton, Phil, Dan Ewers, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Approximately 0.65-mile east
P-33-016111	CA-RIV-008345	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2005 (Fulton, Phil, Dan Ewers, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Approximately 0.7-mile east
P-33-016112	CA-RIV-008346	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2005 (Fulton, Phil, Dan Ewers and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Approximately 0.6-mile west
P-33-016381		Prehistoric isolated metate	Presumed not eligible	2006 (Bouscaren, C, and J. Farrugia, Applied Earthworks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.95-mile southeast

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-016487	CA-RIV-008635	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, and R. Lichtenstein, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016488	CA-RIV-008636	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., R. Lichtenstein, C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.95-mile southeast
P-33-016489	CA-RIV-008637	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature with lithic artifact scatter	Insufficient information	2007 (Bouscaren, C., J. Farrugia, R. Nixon, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.9-mile southeast
P-33-016490	CA-RIV-008638	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, and B. Lichtenstein, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.95-mile southeast
P-33-016491	CA-RIV-008639	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., J. Farrugia, R. Nixon, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016492	CA-RIV-008640	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., R. Lichtenstein, J. Farrugia, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.9-mile southeast
P-33-016493	CA-RIV-008641	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature with lithic artifact scatter	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., K. McLean, and J. Farrugia, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016494	CA-RIV-008642	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature with single lithic flake	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., K. McLean, and J. Farrugia, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.95-mile southeast
P-33-016495	CA-RIV-008643	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature with single lithic flake	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., B. Sheets, C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016498	CA-RIV-008646	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., B. Sheets, D. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016499	CA-RIV-008647	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., J. Farrugia, C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016501	CA-RIV-008649	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016502	CA-RIV-008650	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with single lithic flake	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.95-mile southeast
P-33-016503	CA-RIV-008651	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., B. Sheets, C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-016507	CA-RIV-008655	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with single lithic flake	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., J. Farrugia, C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016508	CA-RIV-008656	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., J. Farrugia, C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016510	CA-RIV-008658	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., B. Sheets, C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.9-mile southeast
P-33-016511	CA-RIV-008659	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with single mano	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., B. Sheets, C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.9-mile southeast
P-33-016512	CA-RIV-008660	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., B. Sheets, C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.85-mile southeast
P-33-016513	CA-RIV-008661	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., J. Farrugia, C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.9-mile southeast
P-33-016514	CA-RIV-008662	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., J. Farrugia, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.9-mile southeast
P-33-016515	CA-RIV-008663	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., J. Farrugia, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.95-mile southeast
P-33-016516	CA-RIV-008664	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.85-mile southeast
P-33-016517	CA-RIV-008665	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.85-mile southeast
P-33-016518	CA-RIV-008666	Historic cistern remnants	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.9-mile southeast
P-33-016519	CA-RIV-008667	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., J. Farrugia, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016520	CA-RIV-008668	Multicomponent site with prehistoric bedrock milling features and historic refuse scatter	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., J. Farrugia, K. McLean, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016521	CA-RIV-008669	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016522	CA-RIV-008670	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with complex lithic scatter	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., J. Farrugia, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-016523	CA-RIV-008671	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016524	CA-RIV-008672	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature with lithic scatter	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.95-mile southeast
P-33-016525	CA-RIV-008673	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Bouscaren, C. Powell, J. Farrugia, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.95-mile southeast
P-33-016526	CA-RIV-008674	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., J. Farrugia, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016533	CA-RIV-008680	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	Insufficient information	2006 (Bouscaren, C., J. Farrugia, R. Lichtenstein, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016534	CA-RIV-008681	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with lithic scatter	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.95-mile southeast
P-33-016536	CA-RIV-008683	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile east-southeast
P-33-016537	CA-RIV-008684	Multicomponent site with prehistoric bedrock milling features and historic refuse scatter	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016538	CA-RIV-008685	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature with lithic scatter	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016539	CA-RIV-008686	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, B. Sheets, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016540	CA-RIV-008687	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature with lithic scatter	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, B. Sheets, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016541	CA-RIV-008688	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2006 (Linder, M., C. Powell, B. Sheets, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016677	CA-RIV-008732	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with lithic scatter	Insufficient information	2006 (M. Linder, B. Sheets, and C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Approximately 0.95-mile southeast
P-33-016791		Prehistoric bedrock milling features	Insufficient information	2005 (Dice, Michael, Sarah Williams, and Steve Diaz, Michael Brandman Associates)	Approximately 0.65-mile southeast

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-016812		Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2007 (Wilson, Britt W., Morongo Band of Mission Indians)	Approximately 0.8-mile southeast
P-33-016813		Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2007 (Wilson, Britt W., Morongo Band of Mission Indians)	Approximately one-mile southeast
P-33-016814		Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2007 (Wilson, Britt W., Morongo Band of Mission Indians)	Approximately 0.8-mile southeast
P-33-018102	CA-RIV-009300	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Insufficient information	2010 (Jean A. Keller, PhD, Cultural Resources Consultant, Encinitas, CA)	Approximately 0.2-mile southwest
P-33-026856		Prehistoric isolated metate fragment	Presumed not eligible	2016 (Stephen Byrne, ICF)	Approximately 0.85-mile east

Source: EIC, January 2021

4.2 HISTORIC MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Historic period USGS maps were reviewed online and Government Land Office (GLO) Plat maps for the project area were acquired from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The 1857, 1867, 1883, and 1984 GLO maps shows no roads, structures, or other features within or near the project site. The USGS 1901 *Riverside, CA* (1:62,000) and 1901 *Elsinore, CA* (1:125,000) maps show a road running north-south on the east edge of the project site, but no activity on, or adjacent to, the project site. An east-west road is depicted south of the project site but is presumably Cajalco Road actually located on the north (USGS 2020). The 1947 *Santa Ana, CA* (1:250,000) depicts Cajalco Road to the north of the project site and the Colorado River Aqueduct running east-west to the south of the project site. The USGS 1953 *Steele Peak, CA* (1:24,000) quadrangle depicts the intersection of Cajalco Road and Carroll Street. No structures are depicted on or near the project site and the Colorado River Aqueduct is depicted well south of the project site. The 1969 edition of the 1967 *Steele Peak, CA* (1:24,000) quadrangle depicts two buildings on the parcel adjacent to the west of the project site. None of the maps reviewed by Anza depict structures within the project site.

Historic aerial photographs reviewed online (historicaerials.com) showed no buildings or structures within the project site until 1992. The two buildings to the west were depicted from 1966 (earliest aerial photograph available) to present.

A review of the GLO Land Status Record for the project site revealed that the southeast quarter of Section 10, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (which includes the current project site) was first patented to the heirs of Gustavus A. Sprecher on June 8, 1903, as a Timber Culture Patent.

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Anza requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission on September 3, 2020. The NAHC sent a response on September 9, 2020, stating that a search of the SLF was completed with negative results (i.e., sacred lands or resources important to Native Americans are not recorded within the vicinity of the project site; Appendix C). The NAHC provided a list of 24 Native American contacts that may have knowledge regarding Native American cultural resources within or near

the project site and recommended that Anza contact them. Anza mailed letters to the NAHC-listed contacts on September 10, 2020, describing the project and asking if they had knowledge regarding cultural resources of Native American origin within or near the project site.

The Quechan Indian Tribe responded via email on September 15, 2020, stating that the tribe does not wish to comment and defers to more local tribes (Appendix C).

The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians responded via email on September 16, 2020, stating “There is no presence of Native American resources that may be impacted by the Deemarco Project in Mead Valley, CA (Appendix C).”

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) responded via email on September 17, 2020, stating that the project is within the tribe’s traditional use area and requesting copies of the cultural resources technical report, records search, and maps. ACBCI provided no information regarding the sensitivity of the project site for Native American cultural resources (Appendix C).

The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded via email including attached letter on September 29, 2020, stating that the project is within Luiseño territory and of historic interest to the Rincon Band. The Band stated they do not have specific information regarding cultural resources but recommended an archaeological records search be conducted and requested copies of resource information and reports (Appendix C).

The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians responded in a letter dated October 20, 2020, stating that the band is unaware of any resources that may be impacted by the project but requesting notification if any resources are discovered during development (Appendix C).

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba) responded via email with attached letter on October 22, 2020, stating that the project is “within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba.” Soboba requested consultation with the lead agency, that information be provided as the project progresses, to remain a consulting entity, to have a Soboba Native American monitor present for ground disturbance, and that the project follow Soboba’s procedures for the treatment of Native American resources (Appendix C).

All Native American scoping correspondence are presented in Appendix C. No additional responses have been received as of January 27, 2021.

5. FIELDWORK

5.1 SURVEY METHODS

Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on December 21, 2020. Mr. Hunt surveyed the project site using transects spaced 10 meters apart and generally oriented east-west within each fenced half of the project site.

Mr. Hunt examined all exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools and tool-manufacture debris, ground stone tools, ceramic sherds, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell, bone), soil discoloration that could indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramic sherds, cut bone). Bedrock outcrops were inspected carefully for evidence of Native American milling activities. Ground disturbances such as burrows and disturbed piles of dirt were visually inspected. Photographs documenting the project site and survey are maintained in electronic storage online.

5.2 RESULTS

The project site is generally flat and divided by a fence into an eastern two-thirds and a western one-third (Photographs 1-4). The eastern portion is the former location of Al's Garden Art, which sold fountains and concrete statuary for gardens. The eastern portion has disturbed grasses and weeds, at least nine palm trees, some concrete areas with built-in fountain remnants, a concrete pergola with Greco-Roman columns, and broken fountains and statuary scattered about (Photographs 1 and 2). Ground visibility is poor to fair (20-40 percent), with significantly better visibility along the northern edge of the eastern portion of the site (Photograph 1). Some boulders, approximately 3-4 feet in diameter, are scattered throughout the eastern portion of the project site. Most appear to have been landscaping features that were cut and/or moved around, as evidenced by sharp corners in some places. None of the boulders exhibited evidence of bedrock milling activities. The ground surface is more disturbed along the southern edge of the eastern portion of the project site, with what appear to be spoil piles from past earthmoving activities covered by disturbed grasses (see left portion of Photograph 2).

The western third of the project site is bare, very flat, and has excellent ground visibility (greater than 90 percent) (Photographs 3 and 4). Some disturbed grasses and tumbleweed are present along the southern edge (Photograph 4). There are electrical utility service stubs in the middle of the western portion, suggesting a temporary building or trailer may have been present in the past. Modern trash, including remnants of plastic children's toys were observed within the southern portion of the western third of the project site.

There is evidence of geotechnical test excavations throughout the entire project site. The survey was negative for archaeological, historic built, and tribal cultural resources (i.e., no cultural resources were identified within the project site).



Photograph 1. Northern part of project site from near northeast corner, facing west.



Photograph 2. View of project site from southeast corner, facing northwest.



Photograph 3. View from northwest corner of project site, facing southeast.



Photograph 4. View of project site from southwest corner, facing east.

6. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within or adjacent to the project site. Soboba stated the project site was sensitive for Native American resources and recommended archaeological and Native American monitoring. Based on the disturbed nature of the project site, absence of recorded sites with subsurface deposits in the vicinity, and negative findings of the pedestrian survey, Anza considers the project site to possess a low potential for buried archaeological resources. Anza recommends a finding of *no impact to historical resources* under CEQA for the Deemarco Project. No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, the following standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities.

6.1 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and a County of Riverside-approved archaeologist must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

6.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

7. CERTIFICATION

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

Date: 1/27/2021 Signed: *Katherine Collins*

Printed Name: Katherine Collins

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**Appendix A:
Notification to County of Riverside of Consultant
to Prepare Archaeological Report**

NOTIFICATION TO COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE OF CONSULTANT TO PREPARE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

Notification to the County of Riverside is hereby made that Marwan Alabassi, project sponsor, has entered into a contract with Anza Resource Consultants for the preparation of an archaeological report to be submitted to the County of Riverside in satisfaction of a request made by the County for additional environmental information prior to completion of an environmental assessment for the property and development proposal, if any, described below:

Assessor's Parcel Number(s) (APN) : 318-130-012

Development Proposal Case Number(s): _____

In accordance with the notice of additional environmental information provided by the County, the scope of work for the report will be as follows:

Archaeological Reports (Standardized - Check those that apply):

Phase 1 Phase 2 Phase 3

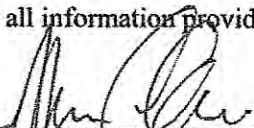

Both the Consultant and the project sponsor acknowledge that the consultant may not submit reports to the County for use in completing initial environmental assessments or EIR's for development proposals unless the consultant has been previously qualified by the County to submit such reports and unless the consultant has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the County governing the preparation and handling of such reports. The project sponsor hereby acknowledges that they have been furnished a copy of the MOU, have read it, and understand the responsibilities of both the county and the consultant as set forth therein.

Project sponsor acknowledges that the report for which notification is hereby made is the:

1st, 2nd or _____ (specify number) archaeological report for which contractual arrangements have been made under the direction of the project sponsor for the property described above.

PROJECT SPONSOR AND CONSULTANT are to execute the following:

I hereby affirm that all information provided above, is, to the best of my knowledge, true, correct, and complete.

Project sponsor:  Dated: 9/10/20
Consultant:  Dated: 9/10/20

A Riverside County Planning Department "Date Received" stamp hereon shall acknowledge receipt of this Notice by the County.

**Appendix B:
Records Search Summary**

The Eastern Information Center did not include a summary letter or maps with the records search results. Data provided include PDFs of all resource records within the search radius, an Excel spreadsheet of the resources, PDF copy of the report that included the project APE, and a spreadsheet of all reports within the search radius. The confidential records search results will be provided for agency review upon request.

**Appendix C:
Native American Scoping**

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 9, 2020

Kevin Hunt
Anza Resource ConsultantsVia Email to: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, 21705 Cajalco Road Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
9/9/2020**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Campo Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

**La Posta Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

**La Posta Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal
Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 21705 Cajalco Road Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
9/9/2020**

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantrib
e.com

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Cupeno
Rd. Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 21705 Cajalco Road Project, Riverside County.



September 10, 2020

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Grubbe:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Deemarco Project located at 21705 Cajalco Road on the southwest corner of Cajalco Road and Carroll Street in unincorporated Riverside County (project; see attached figure). The project proposes to develop a commercial center consisting of a gas station (with diesel), carwash, retail with restaurant, convenience store and drive-thru restaurant on a 3.2-acre site. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside is the lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search was **negative** but the NAHC recommended we contact you directly for comment.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map

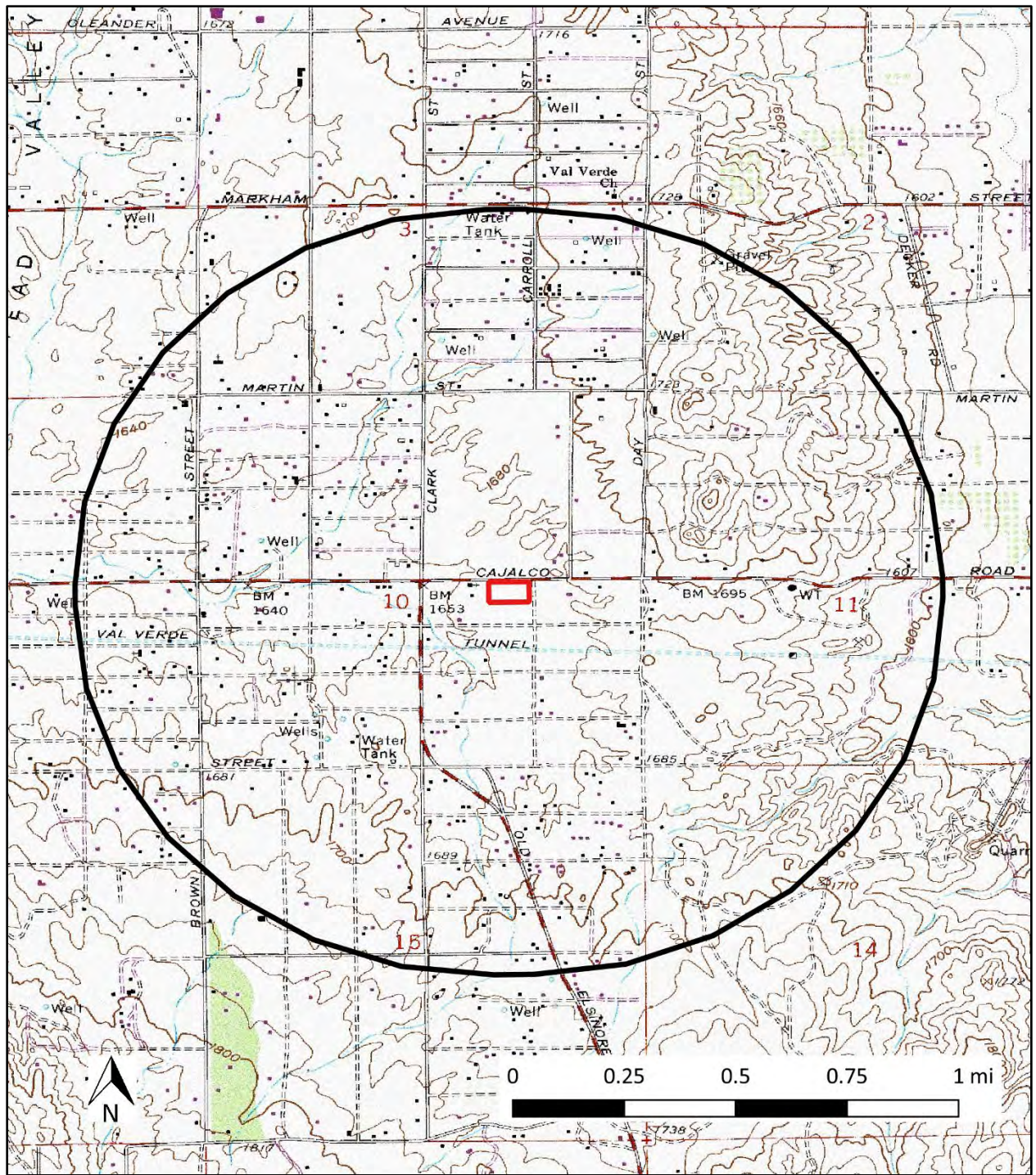


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Director Garcia-Plotkin:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Deemarco Project located at 21705 Cajalco Road on the southwest corner of Cajalco Road and Carroll Street in unincorporated Riverside County (project; see attached figure). The project proposes to develop a commercial center consisting of a gas station (with diesel), carwash, retail with restaurant, convenience store and drive-thru restaurant on a 3.2-acre site. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside is the lead agency.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map

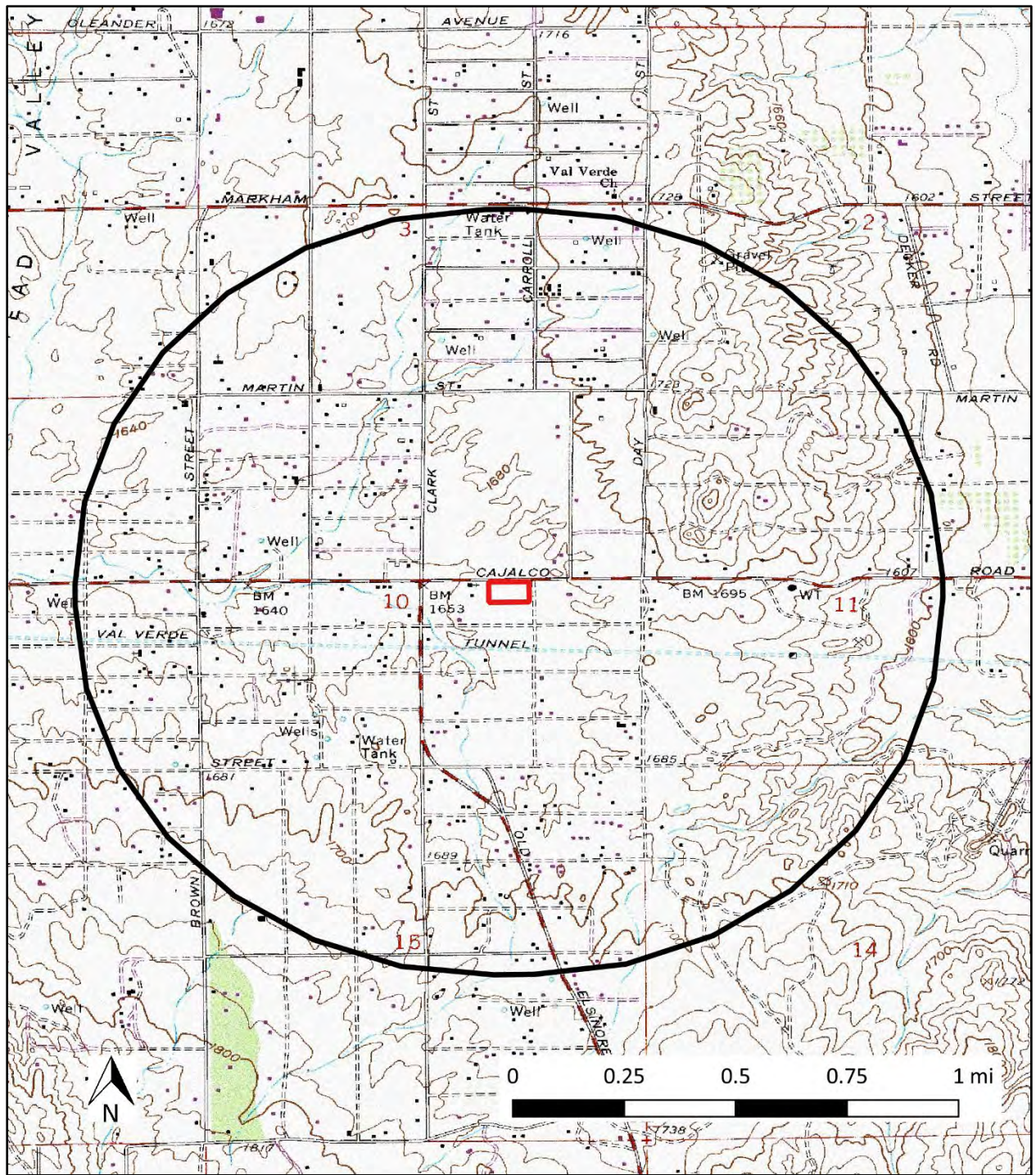


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Vance:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Deemarco Project located at 21705 Cajalco Road on the southwest corner of Cajalco Road and Carroll Street in unincorporated Riverside County (project; see attached figure). The project proposes to develop a commercial center consisting of a gas station (with diesel), carwash, retail with restaurant, convenience store and drive-thru restaurant on a 3.2-acre site. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside is the lead agency.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map

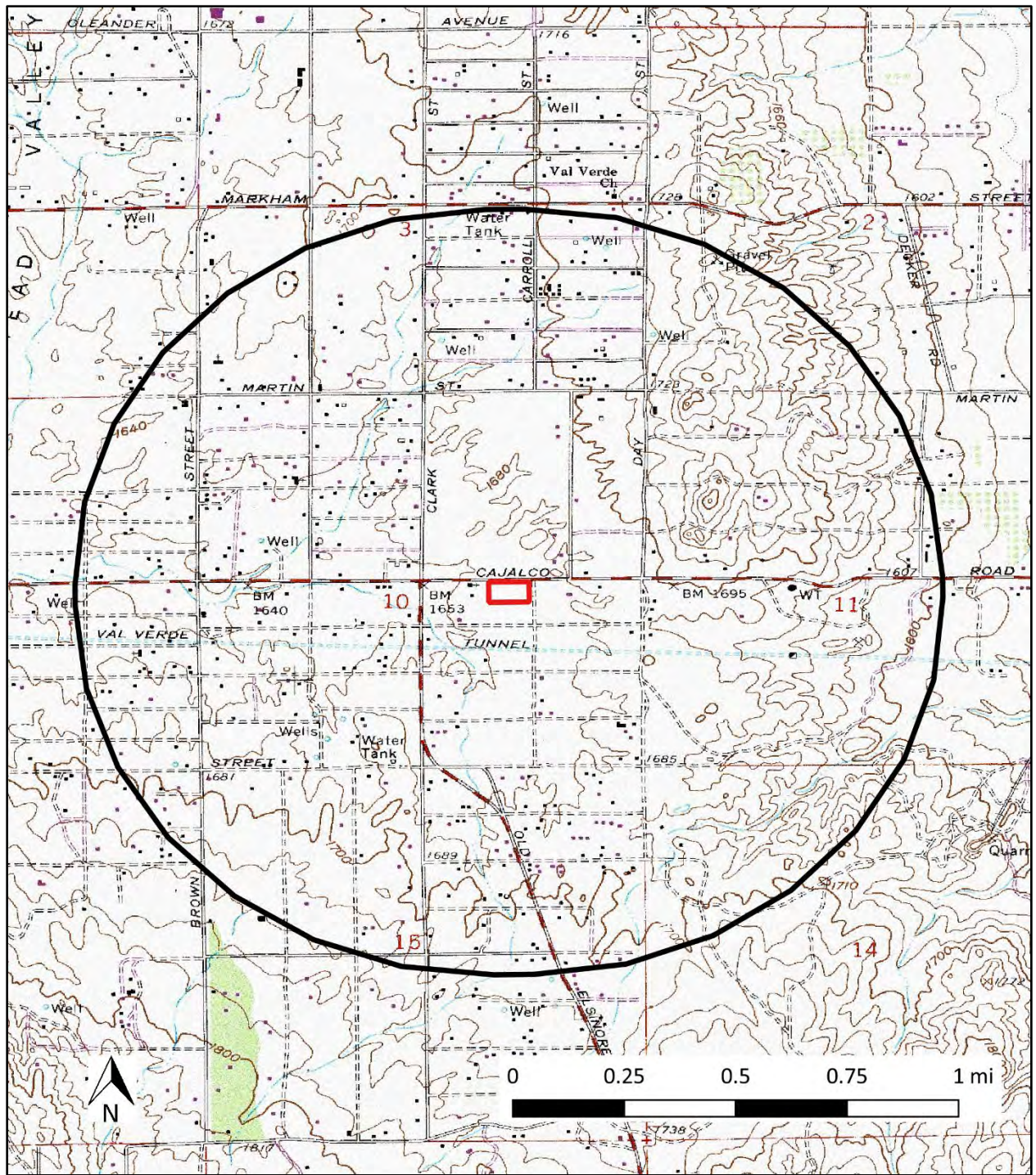


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Welmas:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Deemarco Project located at 21705 Cajalco Road on the southwest corner of Cajalco Road and Carroll Street in unincorporated Riverside County (project; see attached figure). The project proposes to develop a commercial center consisting of a gas station (with diesel), carwash, retail with restaurant, convenience store and drive-thru restaurant on a 3.2-acre site. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside is the lead agency.

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Sincerely,

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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map

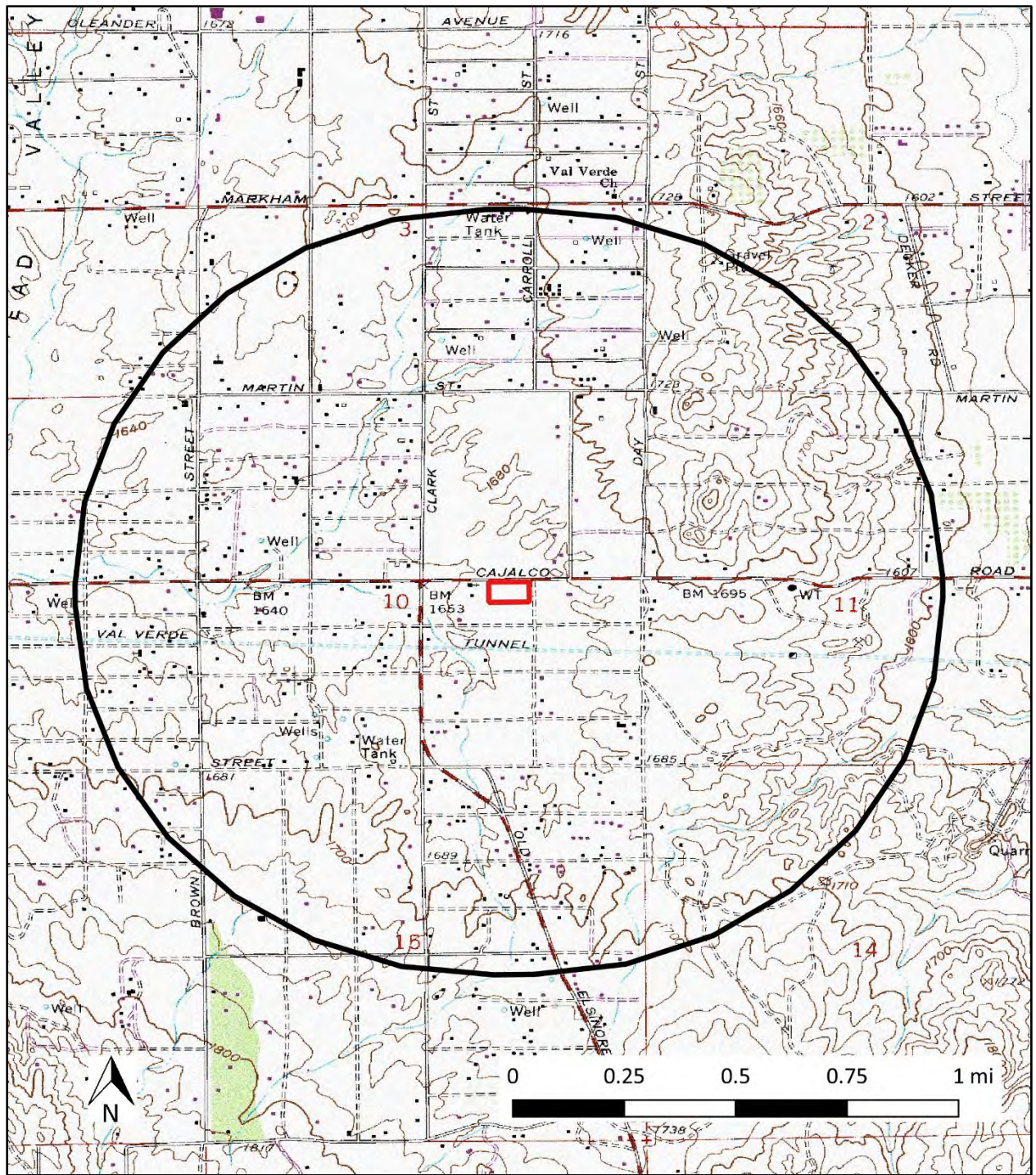


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA, 92539

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Salgado:

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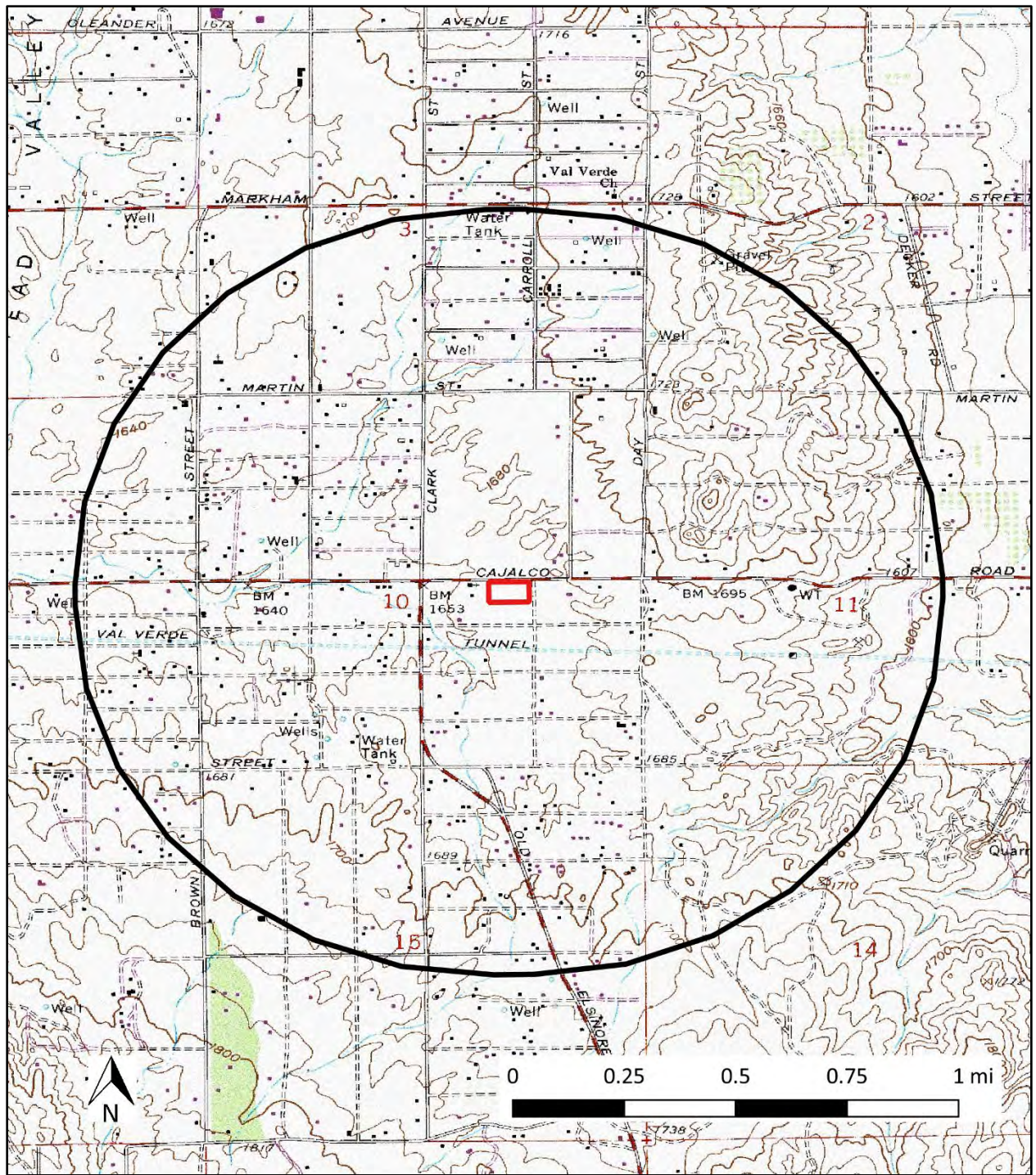


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Chapparosa:

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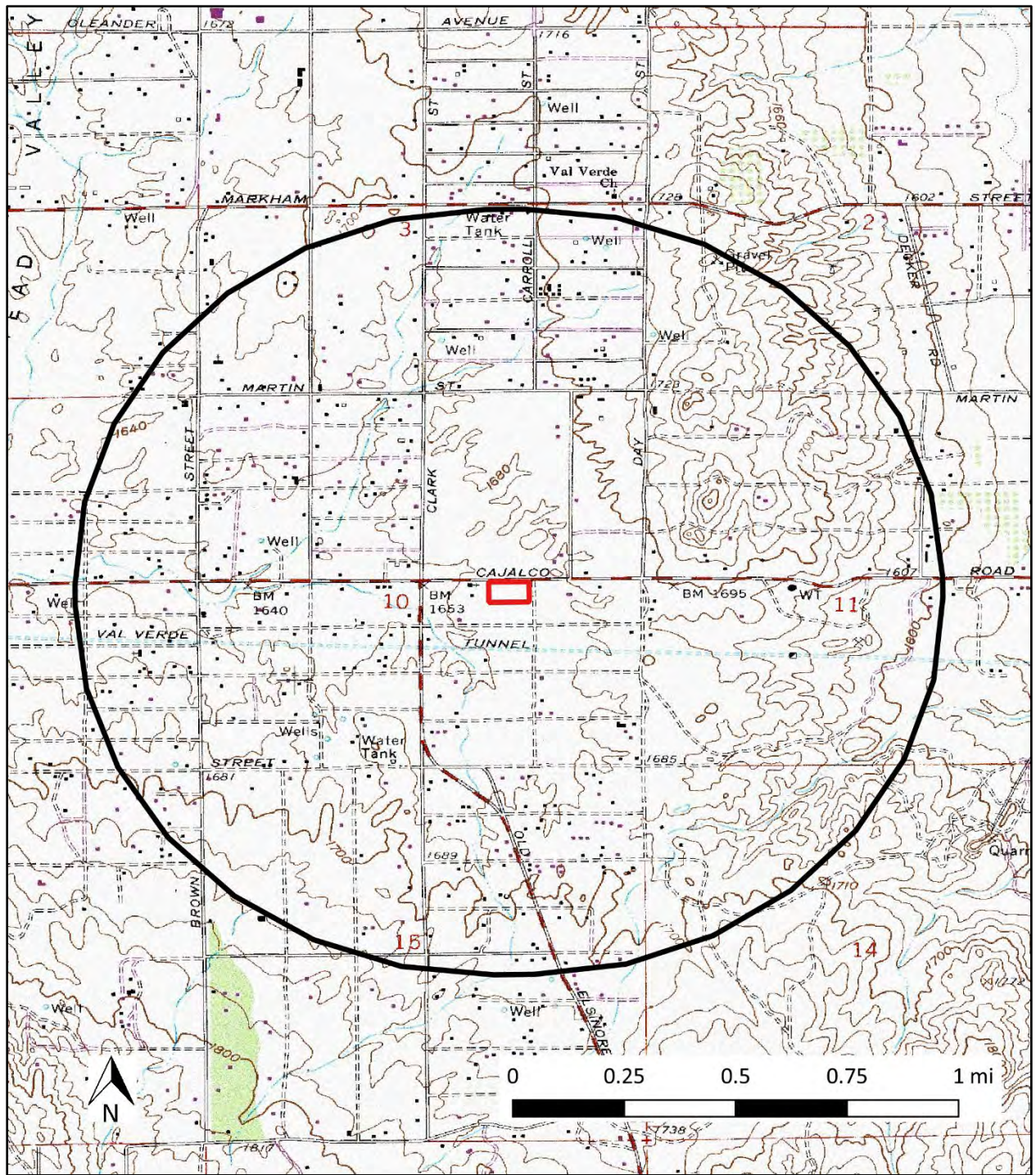


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Morongó Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Martin:

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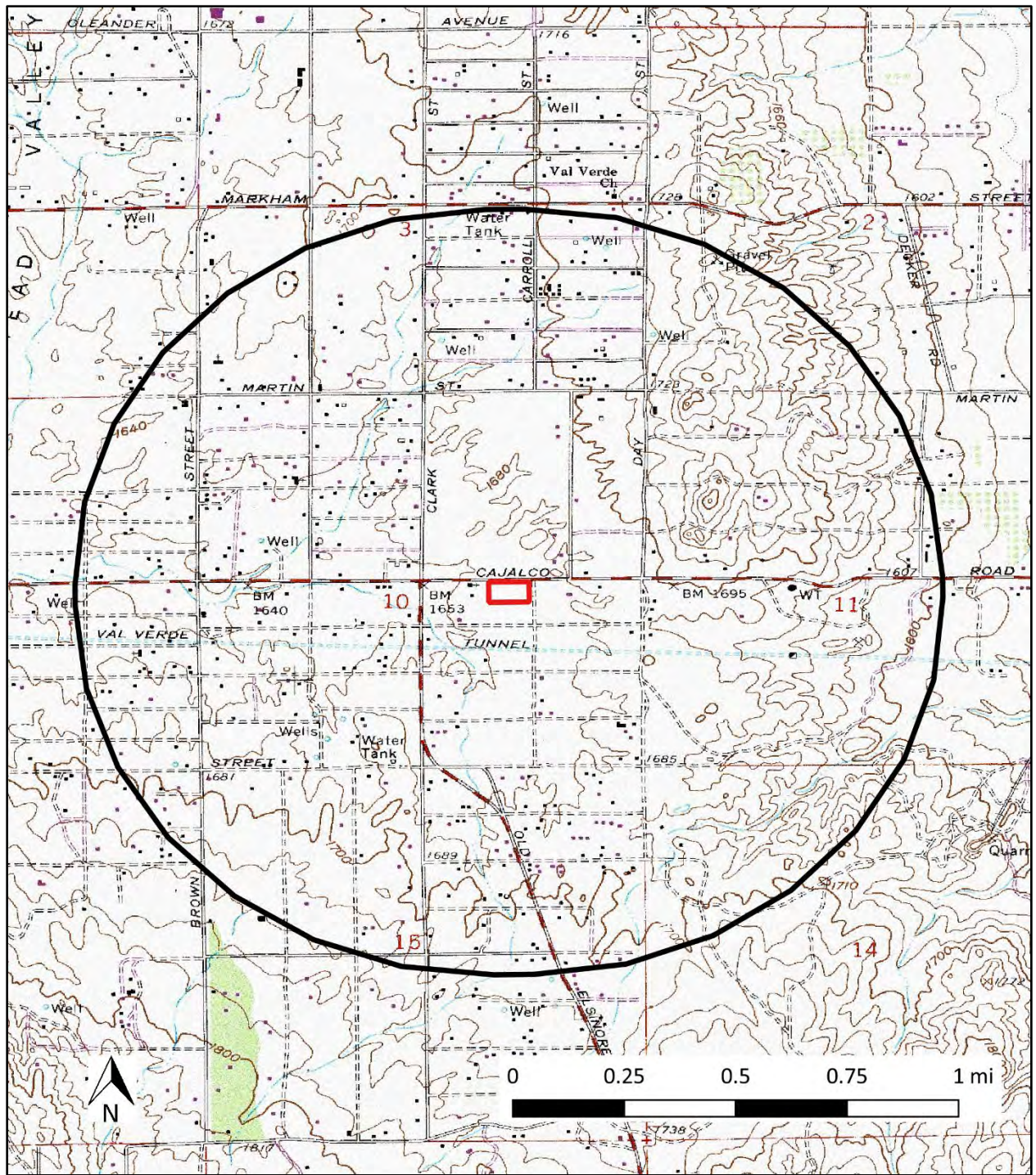


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Officer McCormick:

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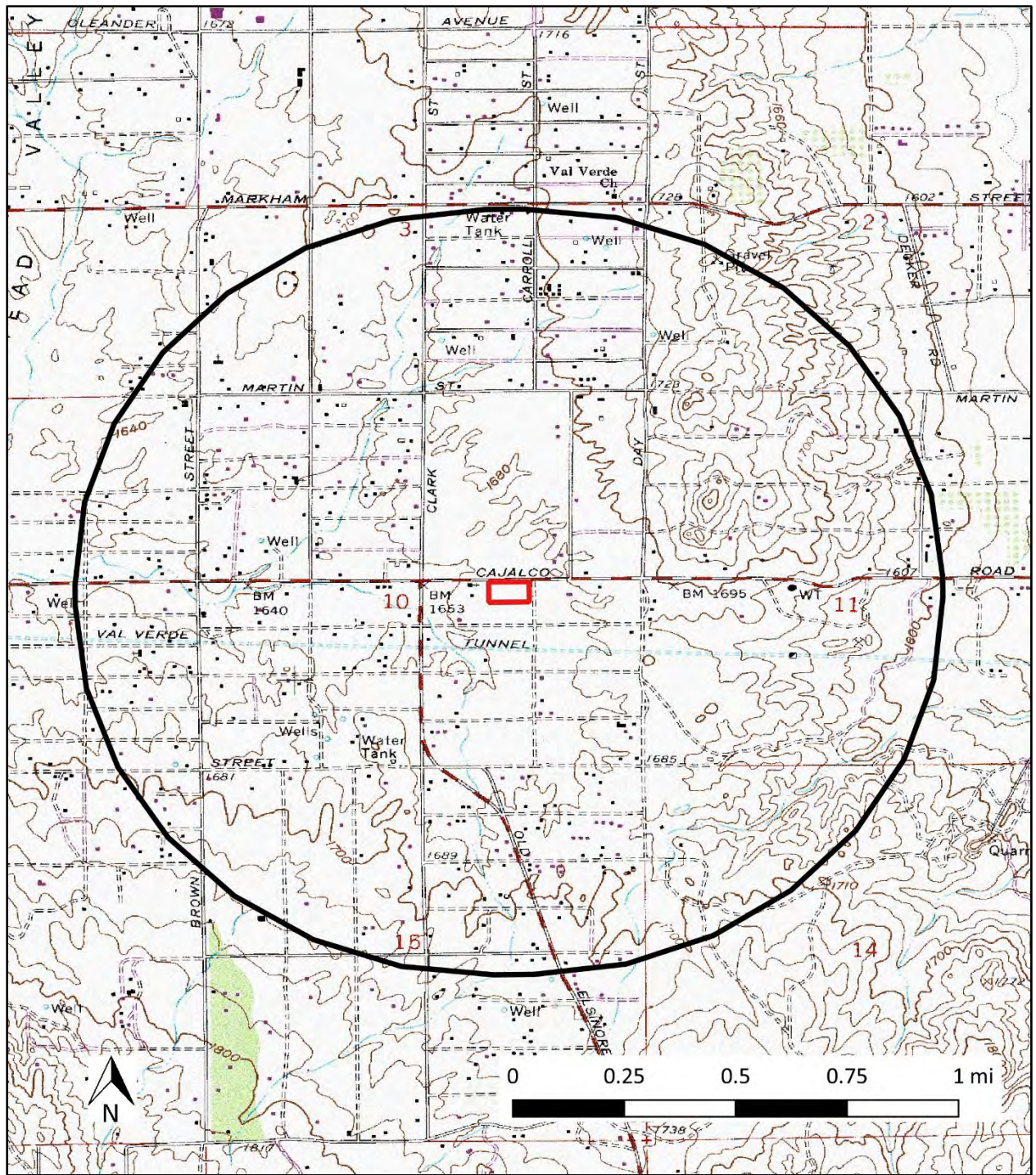


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Mazzetti:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Deemarco Project located at 21705 Cajalco Road on the southwest corner of Cajalco Road and Carroll Street in unincorporated Riverside County (project; figure). The project proposes to develop a commercial center consisting of a gas station (with diesel), carwash, retail with restaurant, convenience store and drive-thru restaurant on a 3.2-acre site. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside is the lead agency.

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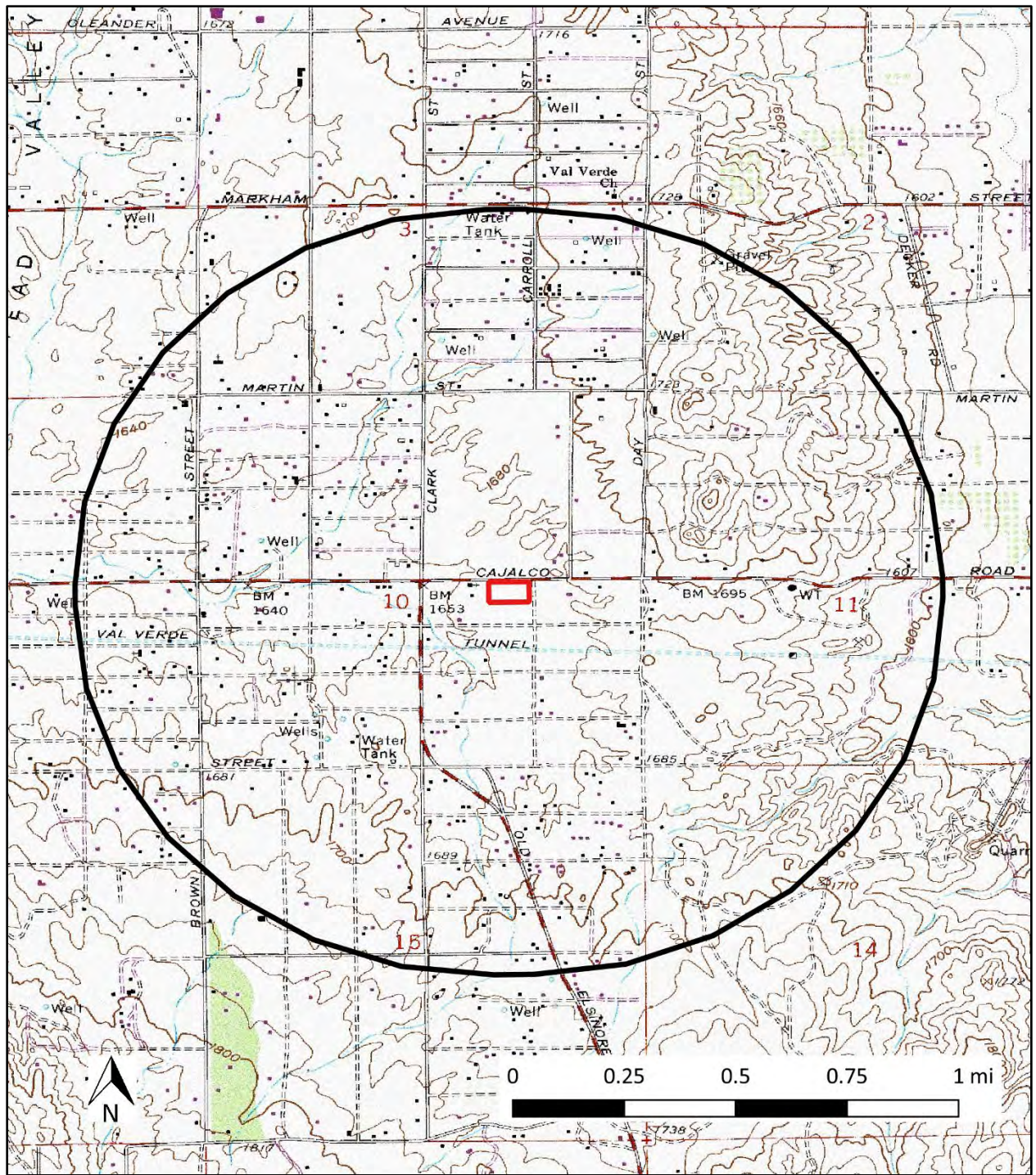


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Macarro:

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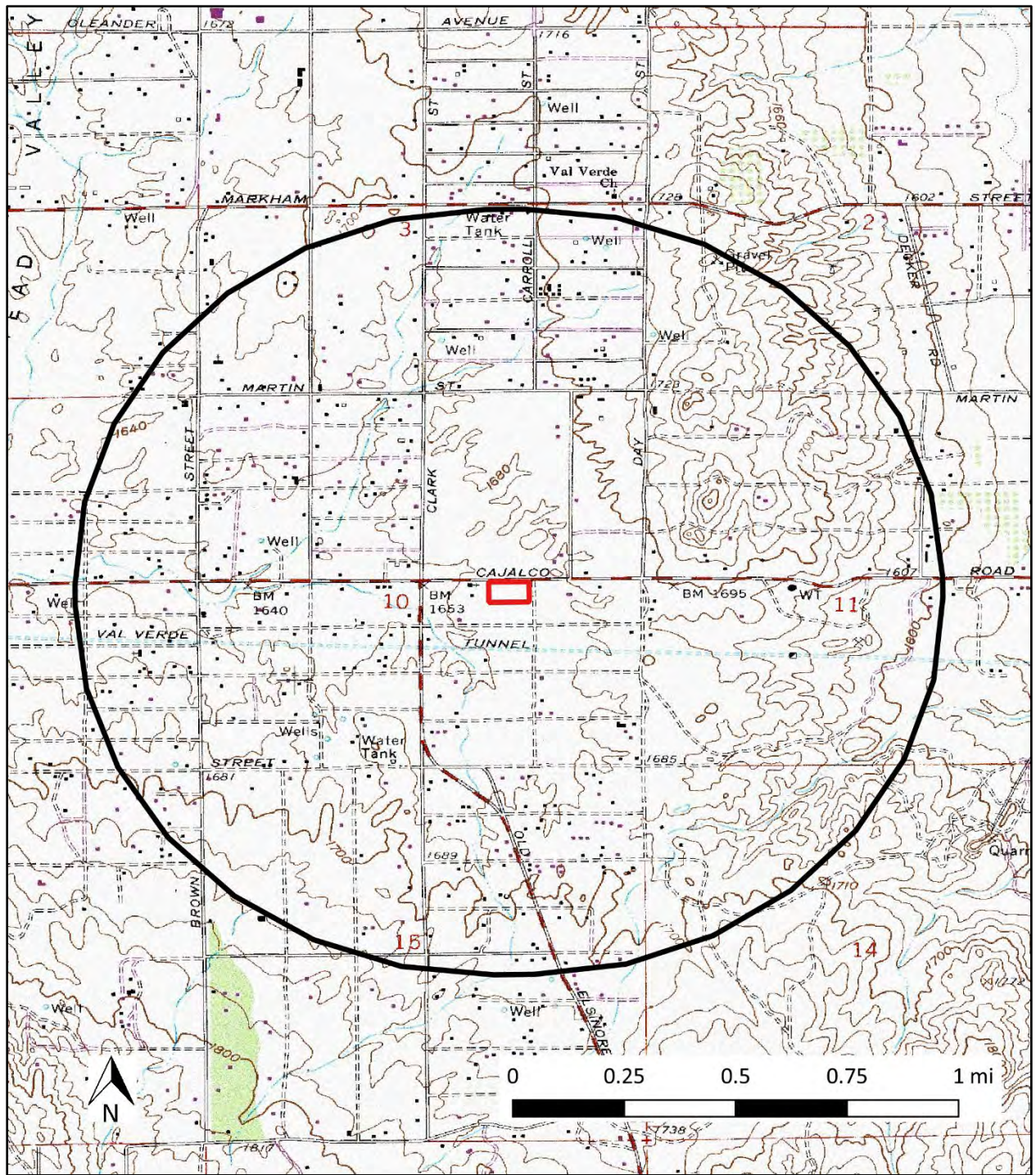


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear THPO Gaughen:

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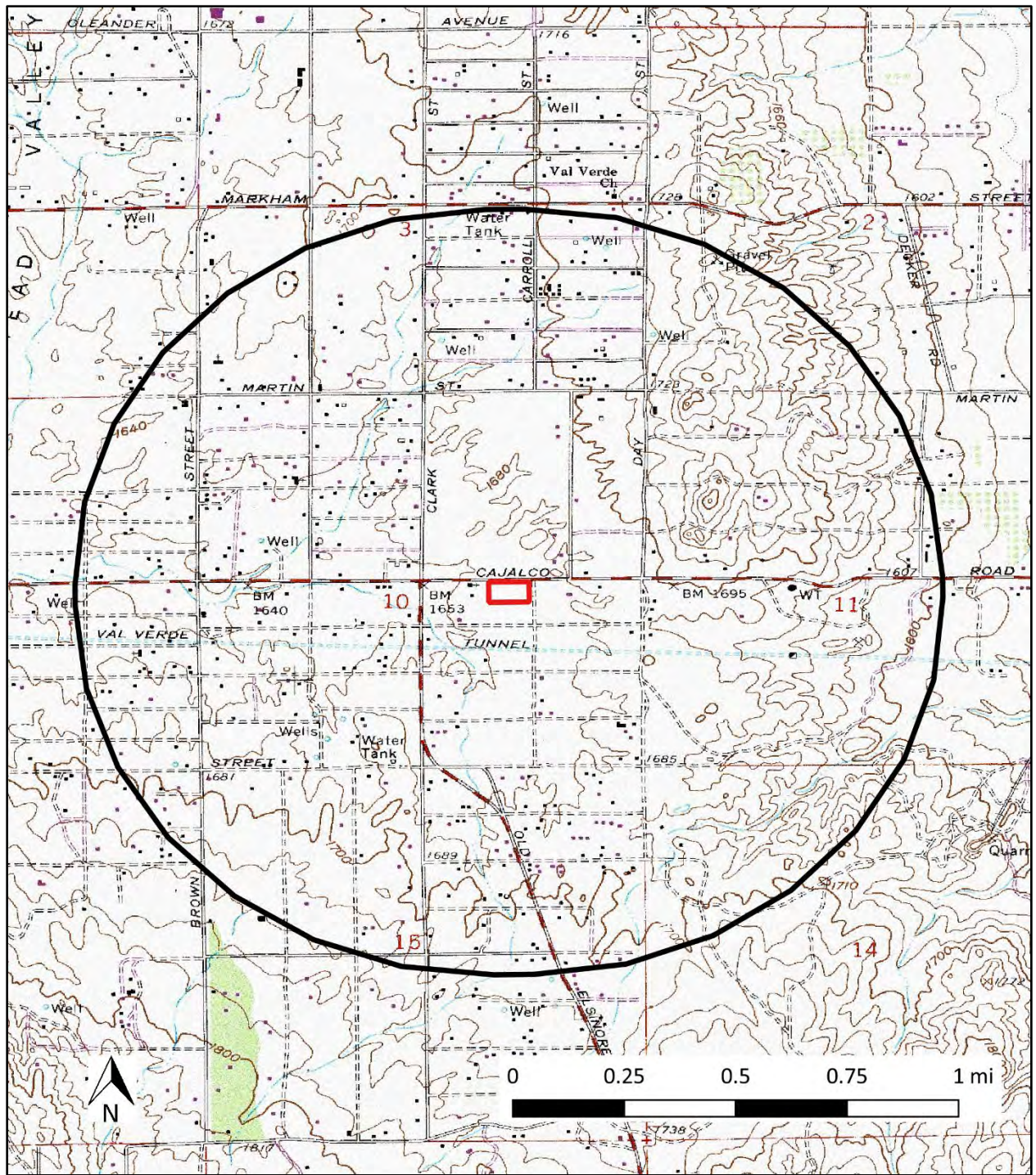


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Hamilton:

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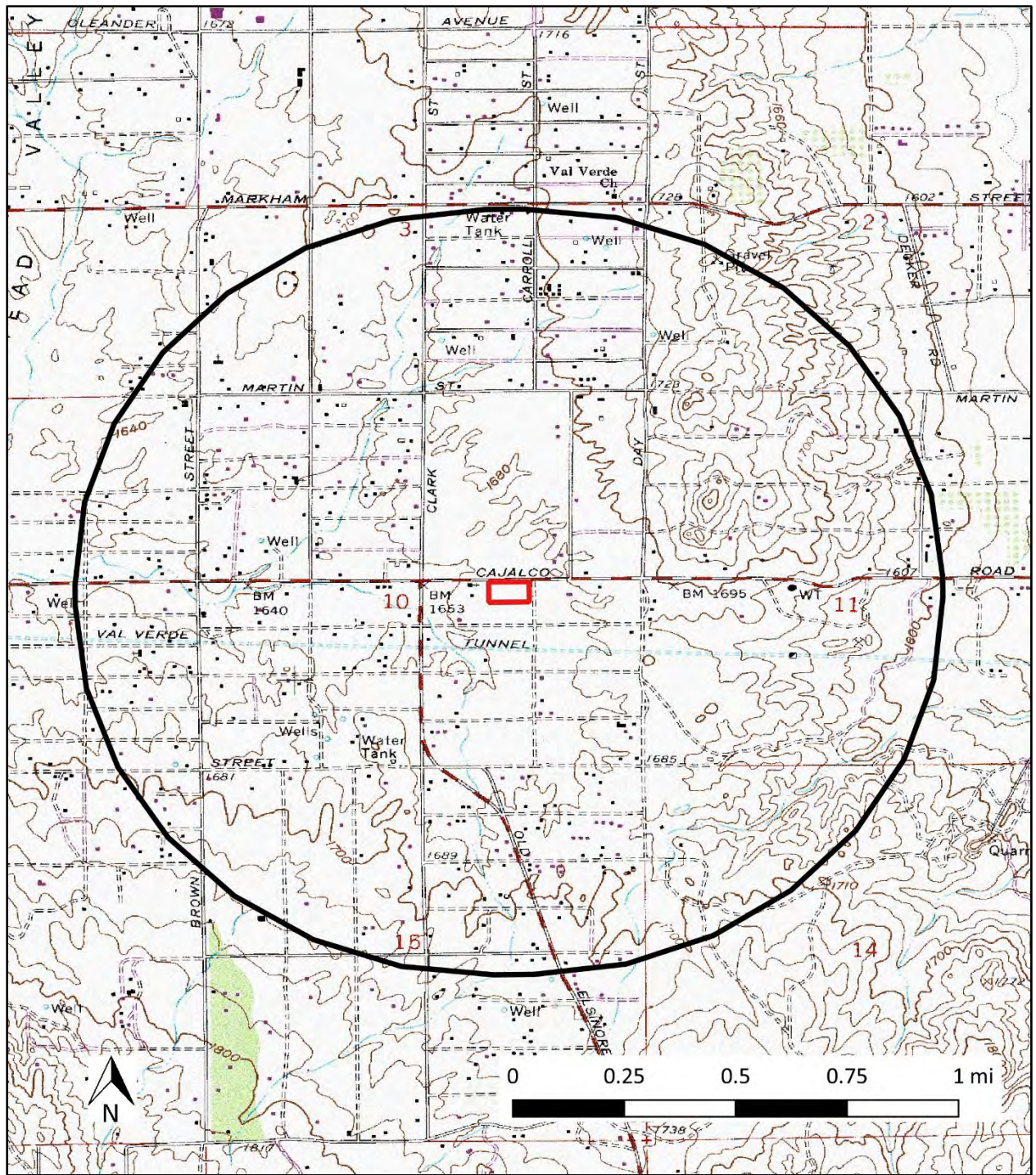


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Santos:

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Oceanside, CA 92054

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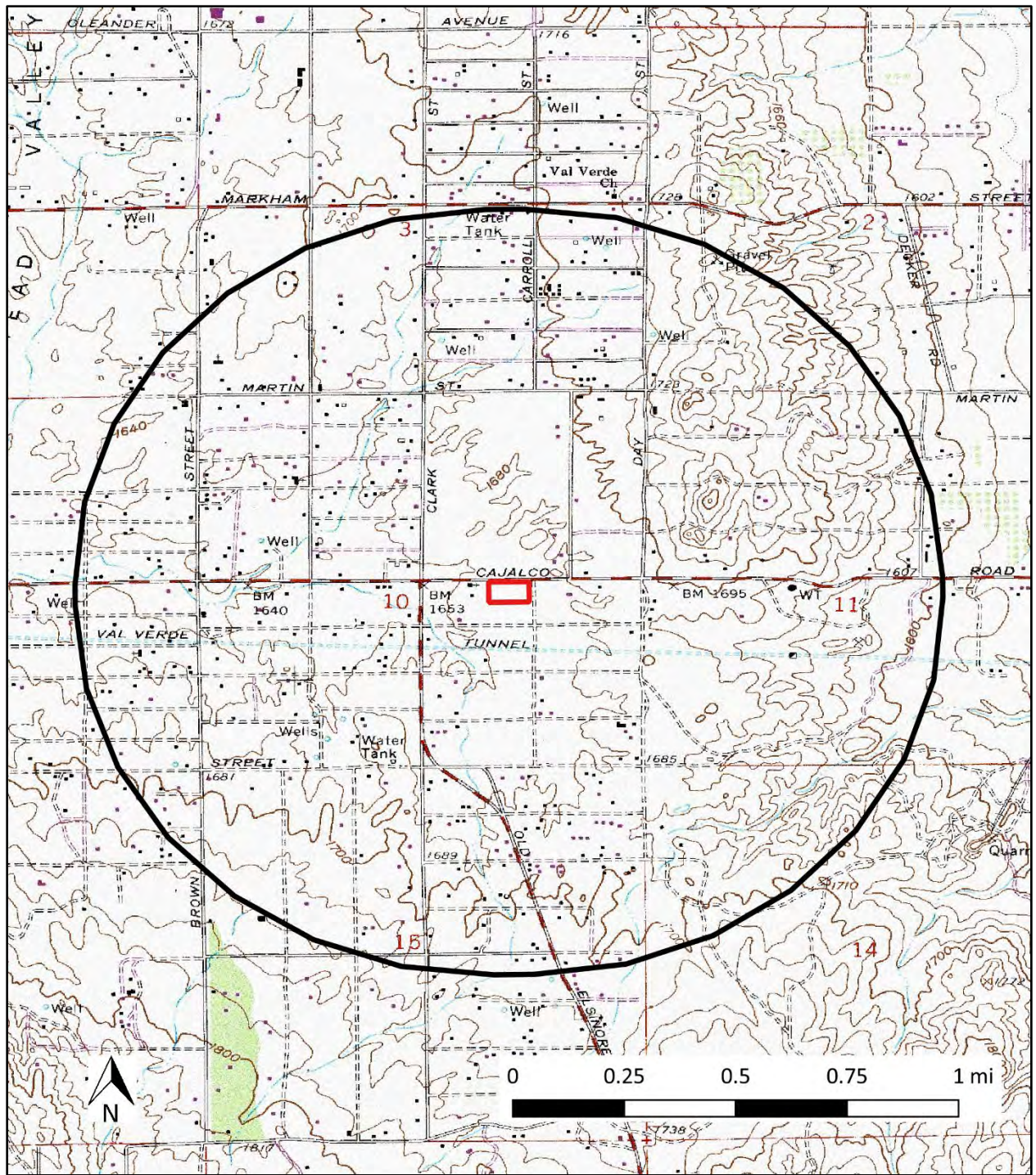


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Linton:

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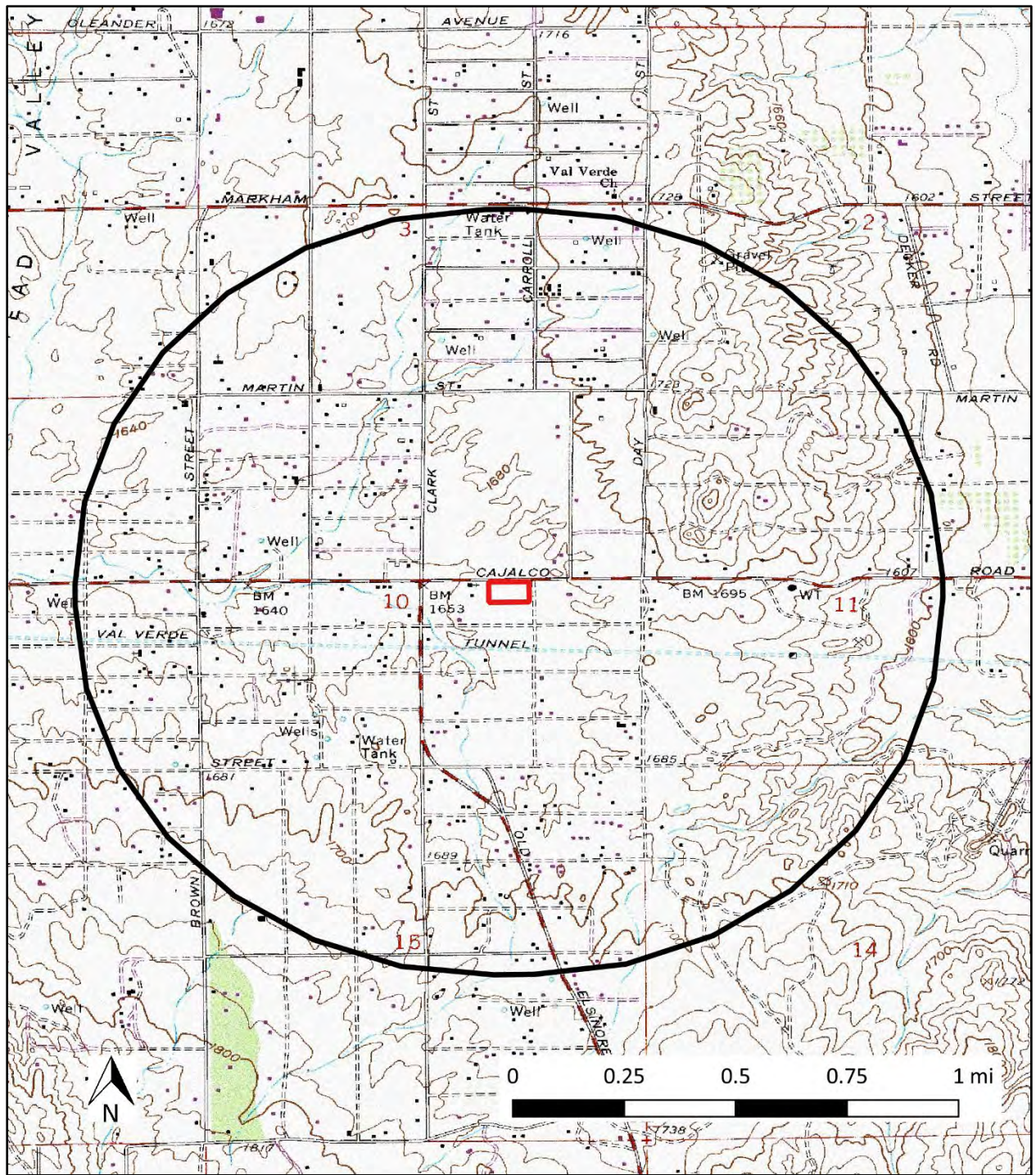


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Cozart:

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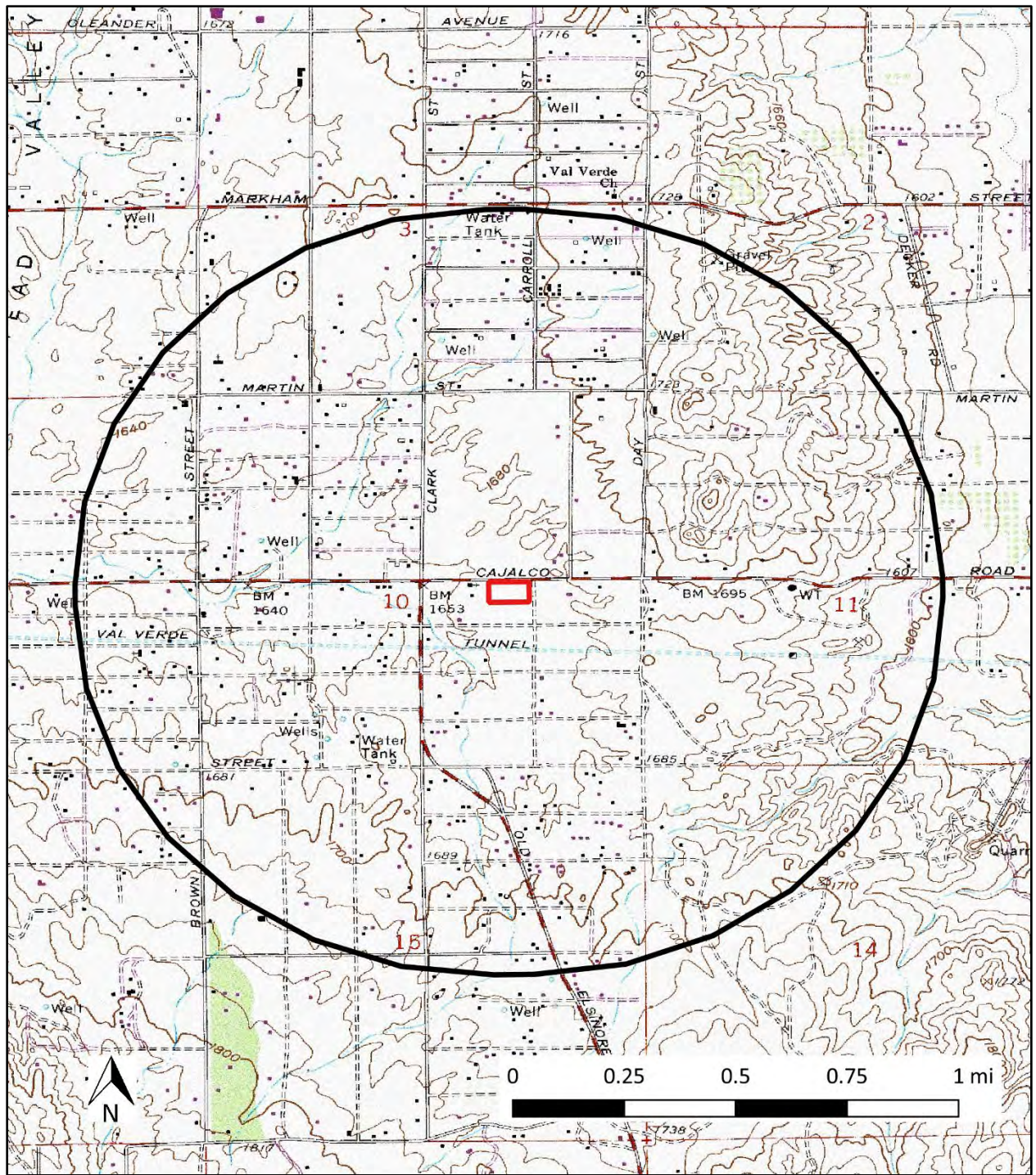


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear THPO Madrigal:

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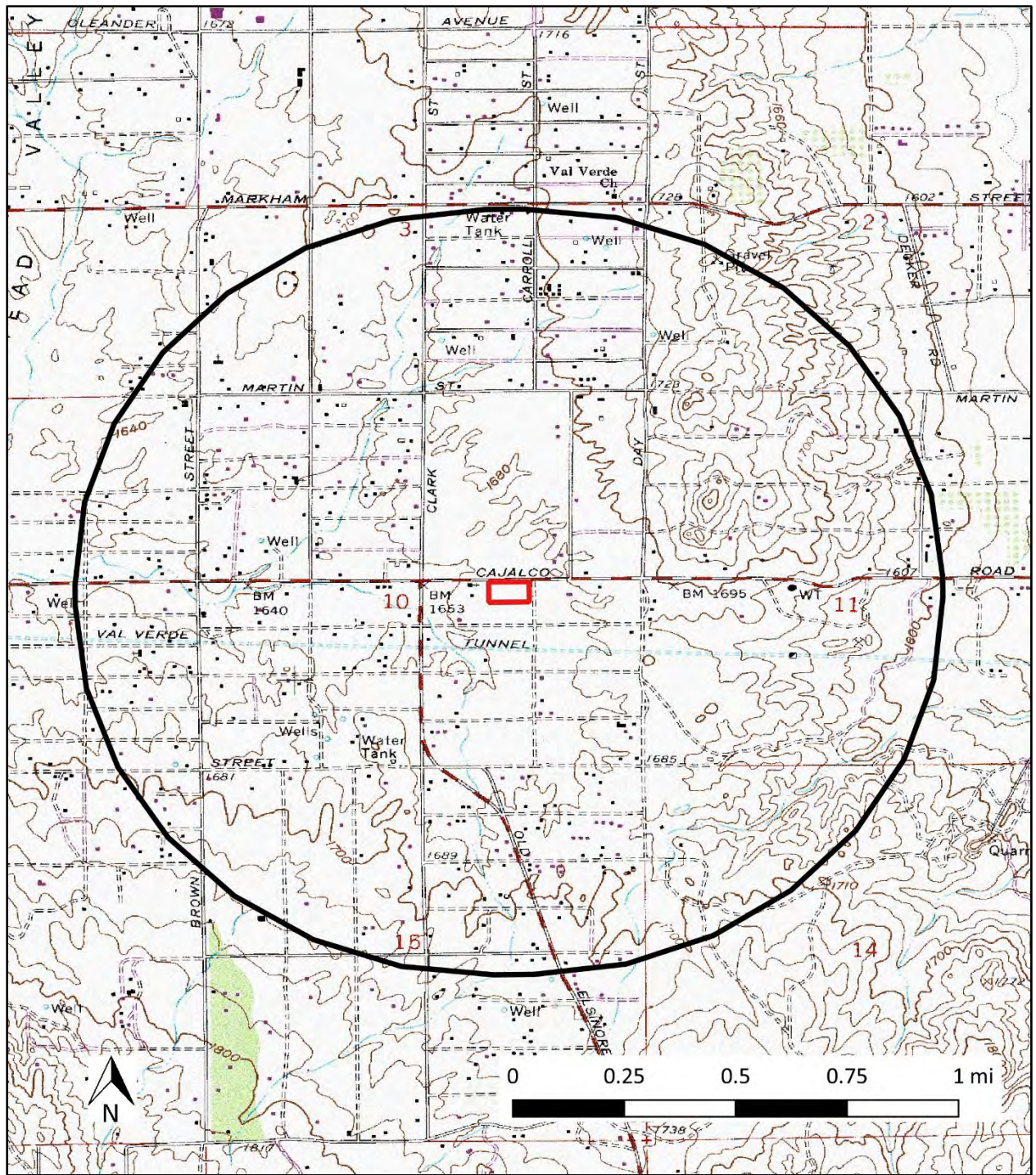


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chair Redner:

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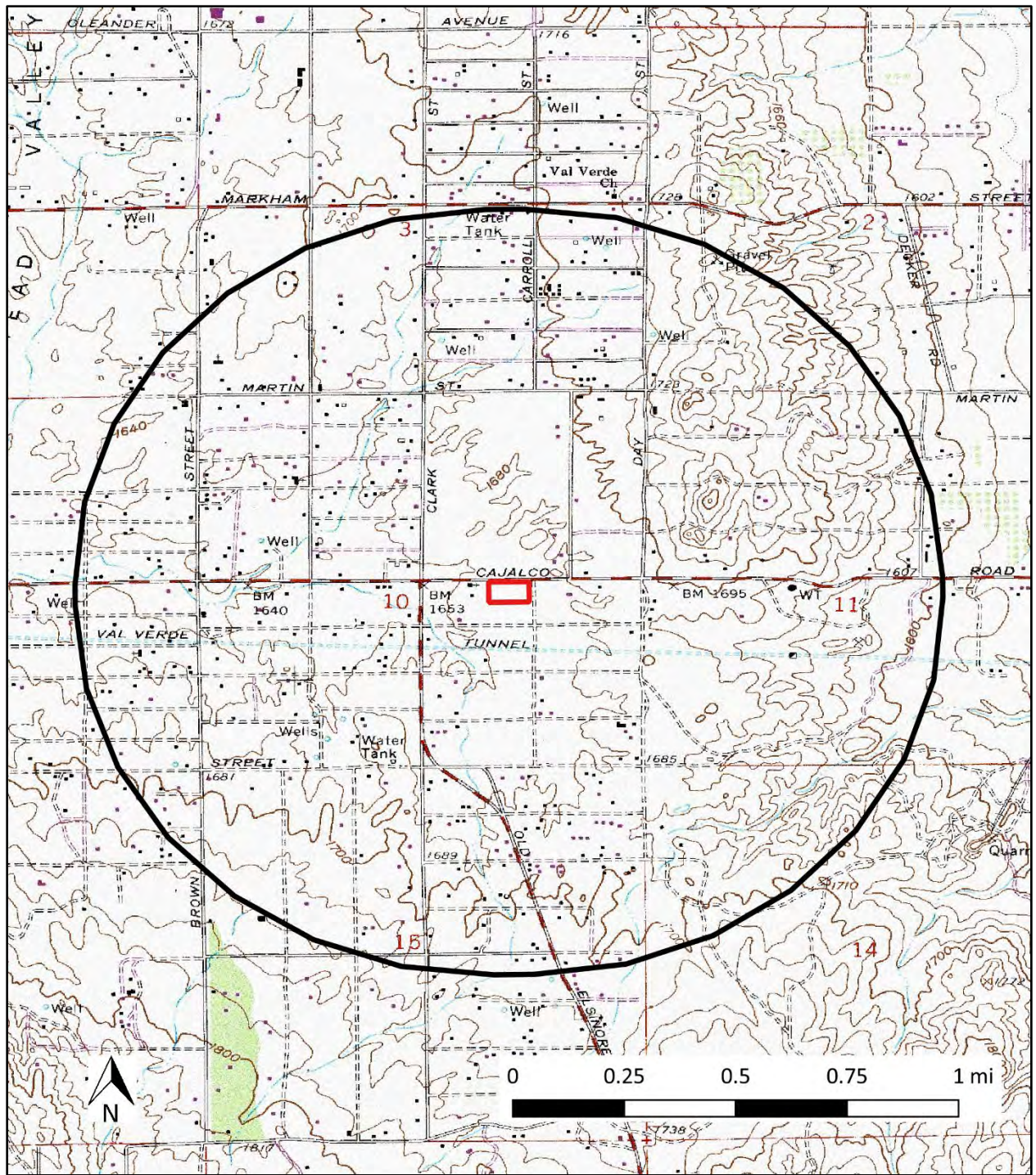


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA, 91906

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Goff:

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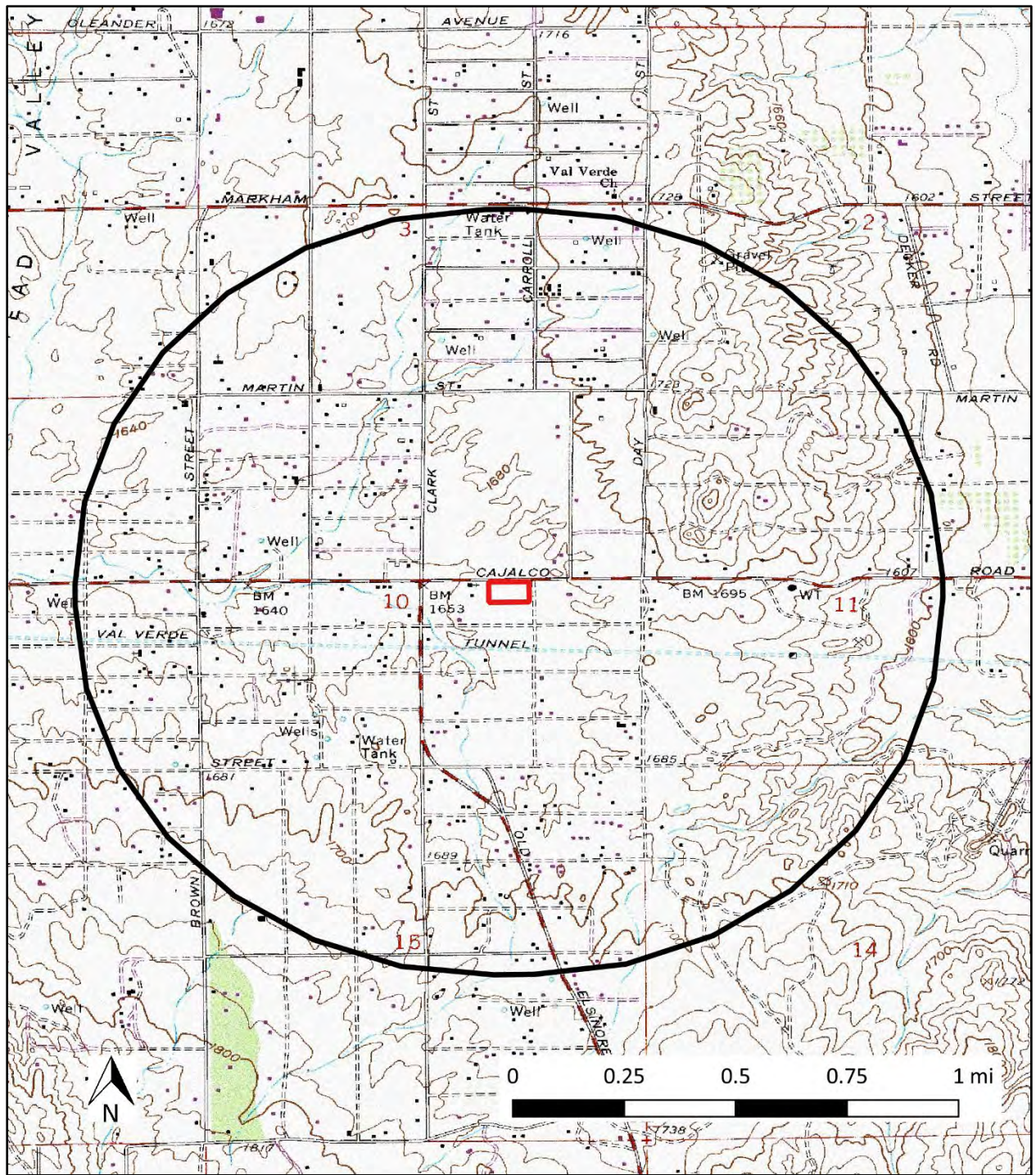


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Pinto:

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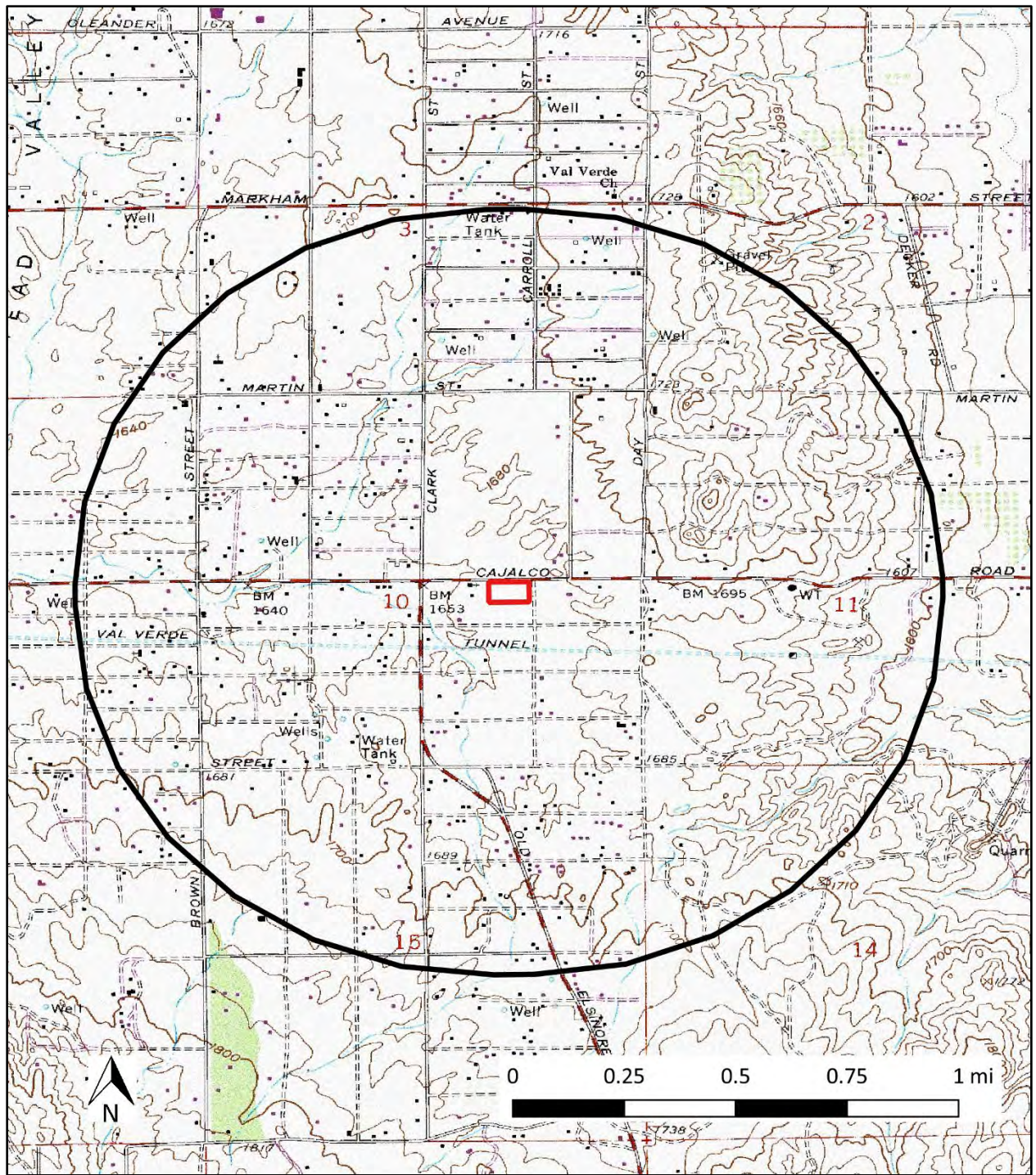


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USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Vice Chairperson Garcia:

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Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map

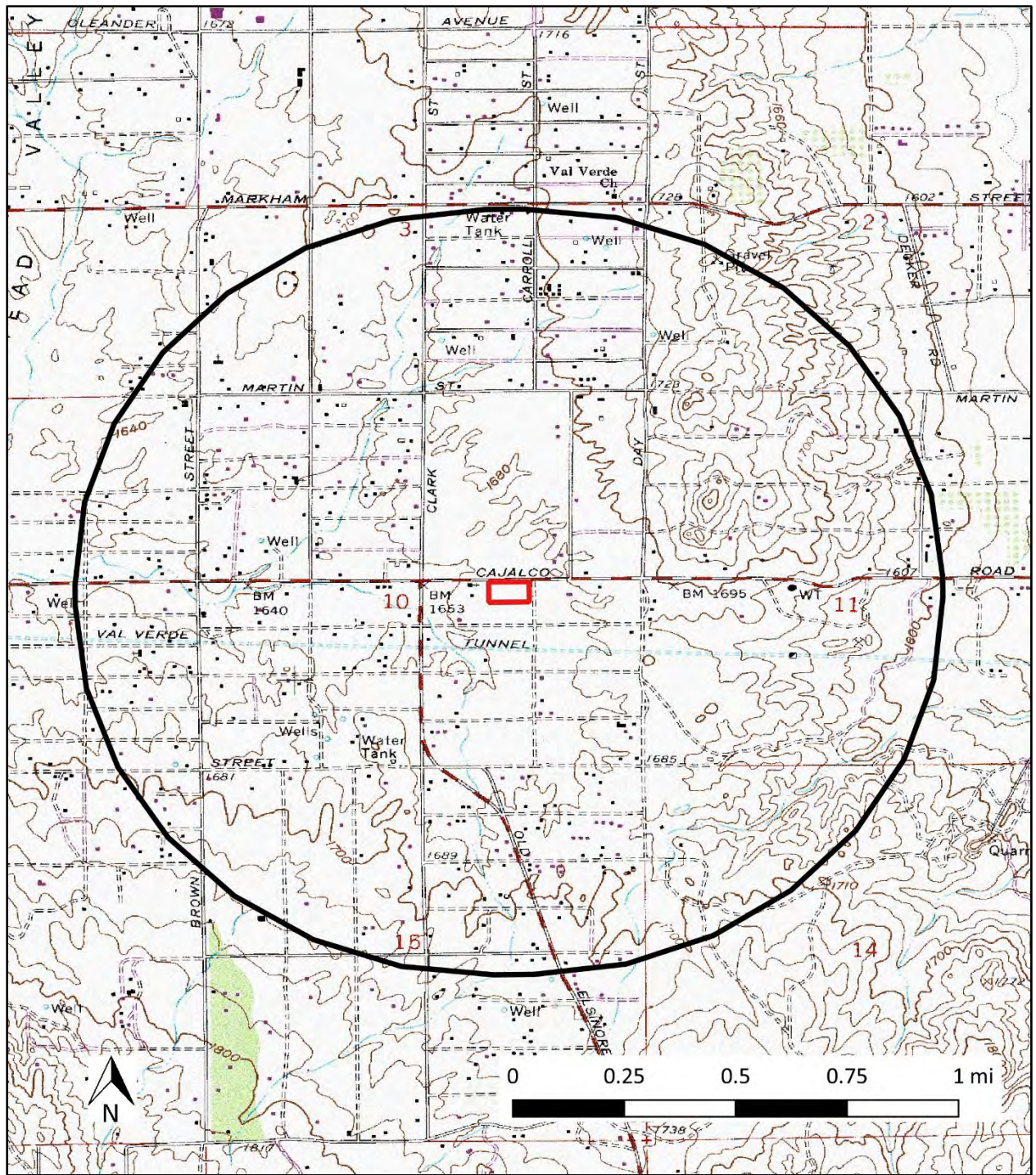


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Parada:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Deemarco Project located at 21705 Cajalco Road on the southwest corner of Cajalco Road and Carroll Street in unincorporated Riverside County (project; figure). The project proposes to develop a commercial center consisting of a gas station (with diesel), carwash, retail with restaurant, convenience store and drive-thru restaurant on a 3.2-acre site. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside is the lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search was **negative** but the NAHC recommended we contact you directly for comment.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map

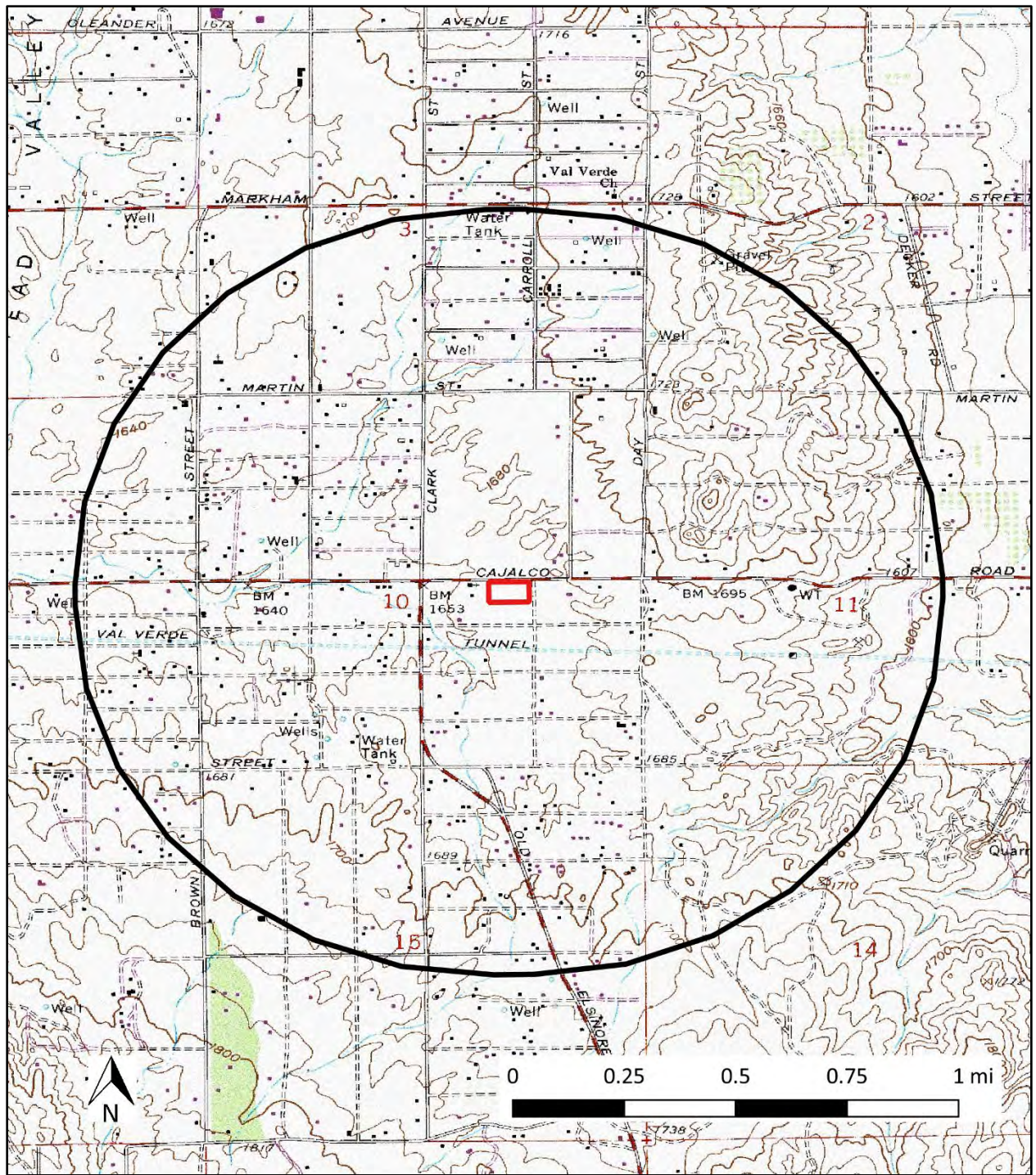


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Administrator Miller:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Deemarco Project located at 21705 Cajalco Road on the southwest corner of Cajalco Road and Carroll Street in unincorporated Riverside County (project; figure). The project proposes to develop a commercial center consisting of a gas station (with diesel), carwash, retail with restaurant, convenience store and drive-thru restaurant on a 3.2-acre site. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside is the lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search was **negative** but the NAHC recommended we contact you directly for comment.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

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Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map

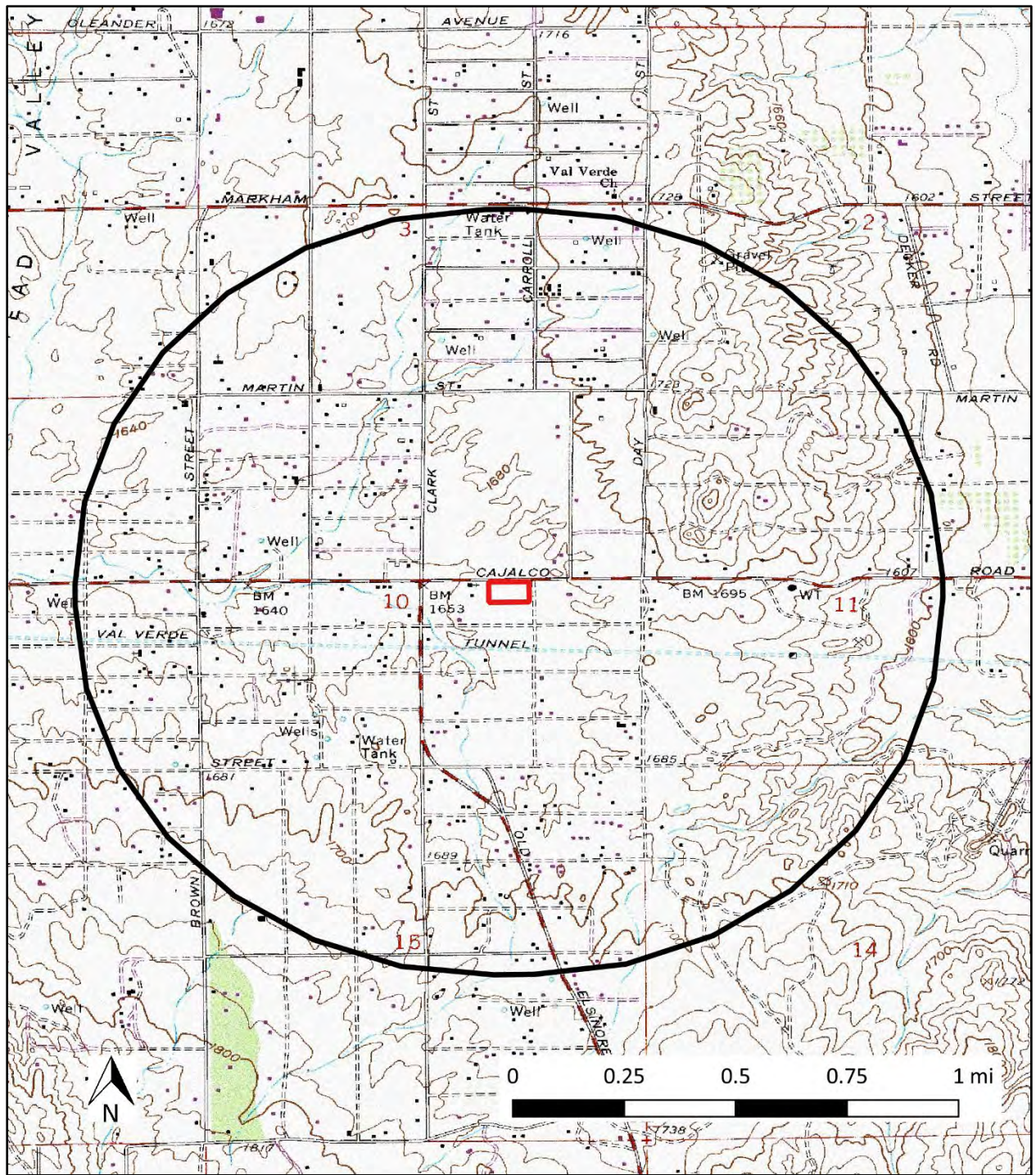


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Martinez:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Deemarco Project located at 21705 Cajalco Road on the southwest corner of Cajalco Road and Carroll Street in unincorporated Riverside County (project; figure). The project proposes to develop a commercial center consisting of a gas station (with diesel), carwash, retail with restaurant, convenience store and drive-thru restaurant on a 3.2-acre site. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside is the lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search was **negative** but the NAHC recommended we contact you directly for comment.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt", is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map

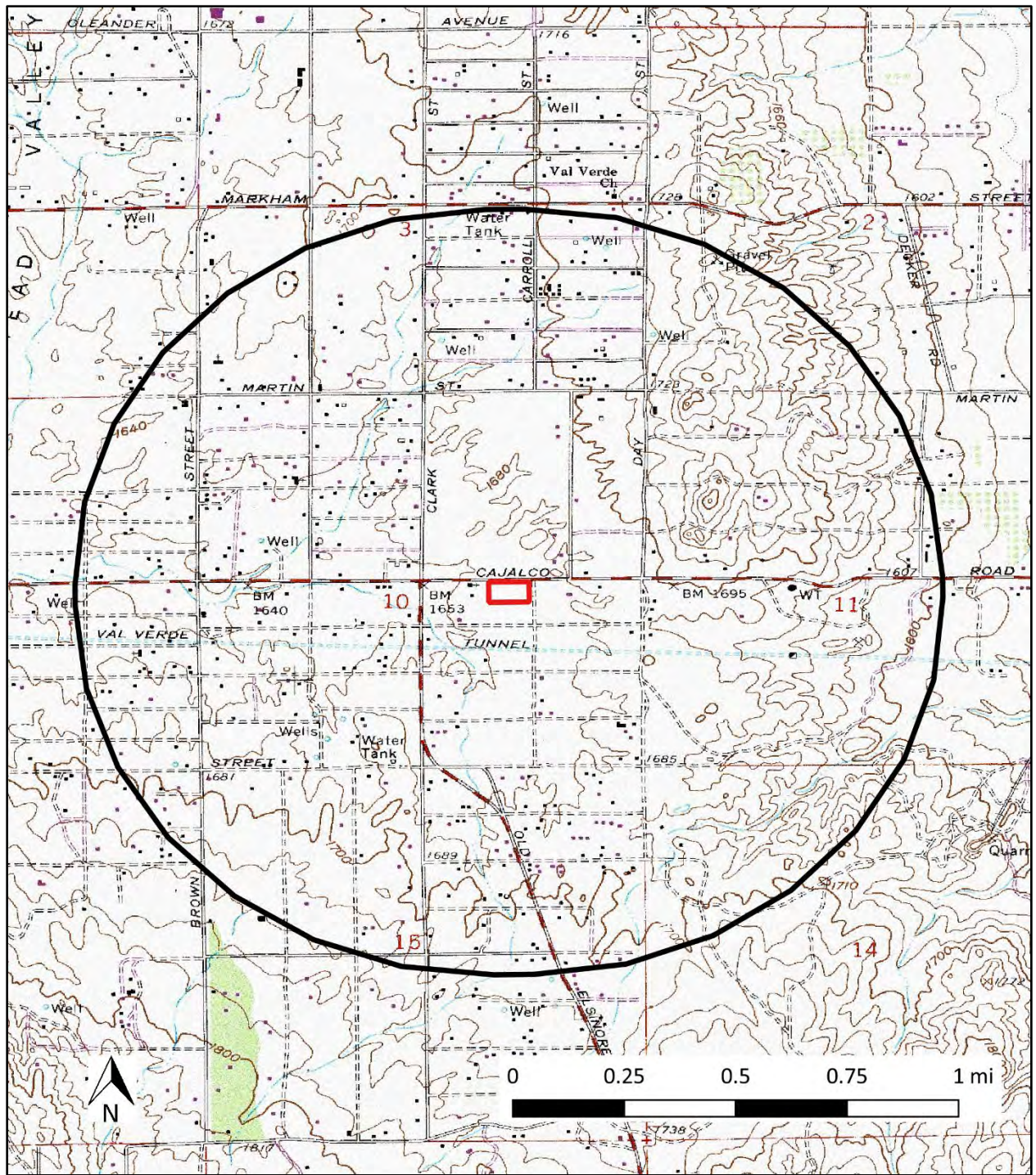


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle



September 10, 2020

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Thomas Tortez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Tortez:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Deemarco Project located at 21705 Cajalco Road on the southwest corner of Cajalco Road and Carroll Street in unincorporated Riverside County (project; figure). The project proposes to develop a commercial center consisting of a gas station (with diesel), carwash, retail with restaurant, convenience store and drive-thru restaurant on a 3.2-acre site. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside is the lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search was **negative** but the NAHC recommended we contact you directly for comment.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt", is written over a light blue rectangular background.

Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map

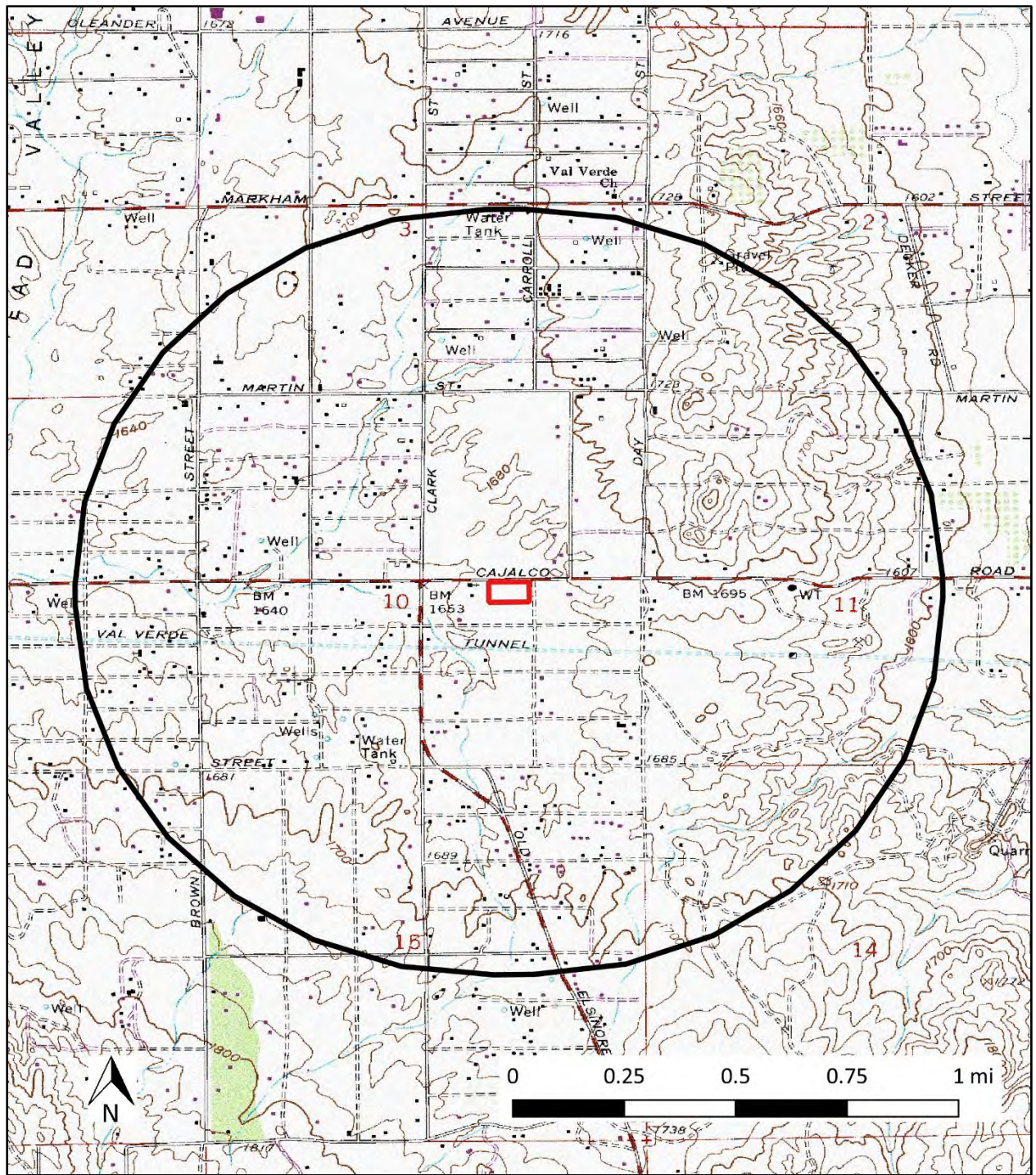


Figure 1. Project Site with One-mile Radius

USGS Steele Peak, CA quadrangle

Deermarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, CA

Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>

Tue 9/15/2020 12:00 PM

To: Kevin Hunt <kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com>

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribe(s) and support their decisions on the project.

Thank you,
H. Jill McCormick, M.A.

Quechan Indian Tribe
Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366-1899
Office: 760-572-2423
Cell: 928-261-0254
E-mail: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com



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Response from the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians regarding your proposed Deemarco Project in Mead Valley, CA

Markwardt, Nancy <nmarkwardt@cabazonindians-nsn.gov>

Wed 9/16/2020 1:27 PM

To: Kevin Hunt <kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com>

Greetings!

Thank you for reaching out directly to the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians. There is no presence of Native American resources that may be impacted by the Deemarco Project in Mead Valley, CA.

Good luck with your future project.

Nancy Markwardt
Recording Administrator/Office Manager
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, Ca 92203
Office: (760) 342-2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880



CONFIDENTIALITY Notice

This message contains information which may be confidential and privileged. Unless you are the intended addressee (or authorized to receive for the intended addressee), you may not use, copy or disclose to anyone the message or any information contained in the message. If you have received the message in error, please advise the sender at Cabazon Band of Mission Indians or reply to nmarkwardt@cabazonindians-nsn.gov and delete the message. Thank you and have a nice day.

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-006-2020-028

September 17, 2020

[VIA EMAIL TO:kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com]

Mr. Kevin Hunt
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018
Oceanside, California 92054

Re: Deemarco Project

Dear Mr. Kevin Hunt,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Deemarco project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- *A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6907. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Pattie Garcia-Plotkin
Director
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



September 29, 2020

Sent via email to: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

Anza Resource Consultants
Kevin Hunt
603 Seagaze Drive #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Re: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Hunt,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Band”), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon’s specific area of Historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon’s history, culture and identity. We do not have knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635 or via electronic mail at cmadrigan@rincon-nsn.gov. We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager



AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236

Telephone: (760) 398-4722

Fax (760) 369-7161

Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance

Tribal Vice-Chairperson: William Vance

Tribal Secretary: Victoria Martin

Date: October 20, 2020

USDA APHIS

Anza Resource Consultants

603 Seagaze DR, #1018

Oceanside, CA 92054

RE: Deemarco Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear: Kevin Hunt, Principal

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project, and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources has resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however in the event you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Victoria Martin".

Victoria Martin, Tribal Secretary
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

October 22, 2020

Attn: Kevin Hunt, Principal
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Dr., #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054



RE: Demarco Project – 21705 Cajalco Road on the southwest corner of Cajalco Road and Carroll Street – Mead Valley, Riverside County, CA

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.
2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken, and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search. Specifics to be discussed in consultation with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JOE", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should waive any and all claims to ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed (30) days from the initial recovery of the items.

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.



Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and the lead agency for said project, as well as hired consultant (Anza Resource Consultants). No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

**Appendix D:
Level of Significance Checklist**

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

APN: 318-130-012	Project No: PAR200006	EA Number:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Potentially Significant Impact	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Impact

(Check the level of significance that applies)

Historic Resources

Would the project:

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

Findings of Fact: There are no historical resources within or adjacent to the project site.

Proposed Mitigation: None.

Monitoring: N/A

Archaeological Resources

Would the project:

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

Findings of Fact: No archaeological resources were identified within or adjacent to the project site during the records search, Native American scoping, or survey.

Proposed Mitigation: None.

Monitoring Proposed: None.

Prepared By:  Date: 1/27/2021

County Use Only

Received By: _____ Date: _____

PD-A# _____ Related Case# _____