

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST**For Archaeological Resources**

(Must be attached to report)

APN: 466-050-019, -20, and -021	Project No: CUP 200001	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? *No.*
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5? *No.*
- Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1)? *N/A.*

Findings of Fact: *No buildings, structures, or objects more than 50 years of age were encountered on the property.*Proposed Mitigation: *None.*Monitoring: *No.***Archaeological Resources**

Would the project:

- Alter or destroy an archaeological site? *Yes.*
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations §15064.5? *No.*
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? *No.*
- Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area? *No.*

Findings of Fact: *A bedrock milling feature with a grinding slick was recorded in the project area and temporarily designated CRM TECH 3604-1, pending the assignment of an official site number. Individually, the site does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, but it is considered a contributor to a California Register-eligible archaeological district, 33-014370, which is composed of more than 100 prehistoric sites and isolates in and around two ridge systems near the project location. The archaeological data potential of this site, however, has been largely exhausted through its recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory. Therefore, the potential impact of the proposed project on CRM TECH 3604-1 would not constitute a "substantial adverse change" in the significance and integrity of 33-014370, pursuant to PRC §21084.1 and §5020.1(q), with the recordation of the site serving as adequate mitigation.*

Proposed Mitigation: *Archaeological monitoring during earth-moving activities.*Monitoring Proposed: *Yes.*Prepared By: Bai "Tom" TangDate: June 25, 2020**County Use Only**

Received by: _____ Date: _____

PD-B# _____ Related Case #: _____

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 466-050-019, -020, AND -021

Winchester Area
Riverside County, California

For Submittal to:

County of Riverside Planning Department
County Administrative Center
4080 Lemon Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

June 25, 2020
(Fieldwork completed on June 12, 2020)
County of Riverside CUP No. 200001
CRM TECH Project No. 3604

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 466-050-019, -020, and -021, Winchester Area, Riverside County, California

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Date: June 25, 2020

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USGS Quadrangle: Winchester, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 4, T6S R2W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 5.8 acres

Keywords: Southwestern Riverside County; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Site 33-014370: prehistoric archaeological district; Site CRM TECH 3604-1 (*temporary designation pending assignment of official site number*): prehistoric bedrock milling feature; no impact on "historical resources" under CEQA; archaeological monitoring recommended due to subsurface sensitivity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between March and June 2020, at the request of Cambridge Homes, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 5.8 acres of vacant rural land near the unincorporated community of Winchester, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, consisting of Assessor's Parcel Nos. 466-050-019, -020, and -021, is located at the southwest corner of Winchester Road (State Route 79) and Newport Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 4, T6S R2W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Winchester, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a self-storage facility with drive-up access and a gasoline station with associated car wash and convenience store. The County of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, historical background research, consultation with Native American representatives, and a systematic field survey. The results of the records search indicate that the project area falls within the overall boundary of a prehistoric archaeological district, which is composed of more than 100 sites and isolates in and around two ridge systems lying to the southwest of Winchester and has been designated 33-014370 in the California Historical Resources Inventory. Because of the important archaeological data that these sites had yielded and held the potential to yield on prehistoric land use patterns, the district was previously determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

During the field survey, a previously unknown bedrock milling feature site with a single slick was discovered and recorded within the project area and was temporarily designated CRM TECH 3604-1, pending the assignment of an official site number in the California Historical Resources Inventory. Individually, this isolated, minor milling feature does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register. On the other hand, as a contributing element of 33-014370, it does appear to meet the statutory definition of a "historical resource." However, the archaeological data potential of the site has been largely exhausted through its recordation into the inventory since it is unlikely to contain any consequential subsurface cultural deposits. Therefore, the potential impact of the proposed project on CRM TECH 3604-1 would not constitute a "substantial adverse change" in the significance and integrity of 33-014370, pursuant to PRC §21084.1 and §5020.1(q), with the recordation of the site serving as adequate mitigation.

Based on the research results summarized above, CRM TECH recommends to the County of Riverside a tentative finding of *No Impact* on "historical resources." In light of ground the presence of CRM TECH 3604-1, ground visibility issues during the field survey, and the demonstrated sensitivity of the vicinity for prehistoric cultural resources, the possibility of encountered buried archaeological deposits in the project area cannot be ruled out. Therefore, CRM TECH further recommends that archaeological monitoring be required during earth-moving activities associated with the project. The monitoring program should be coordinated with the nearby Soboba and Pechanga Bands of Luiseño Indians, who may wish to participate. Under this condition, the proposed project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions on cultural resources.

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INTRODUCTION

Between March and June 2020, at the request of Cambridge Homes, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 5.8 acres of vacant rural land near the unincorporated community of Winchester, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, consisting of Assessor's Parcel Nos. (APN) 466-050-019, -020, and -021, is located at the southwest corner of Winchester Road (State Route 79) and Newport Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 4, T6S R2W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Winchester, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a self-storage facility with drive-up access and a gasoline station with associated car wash and convenience store. The County of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, historical background research, consultation with Native American representatives, and a systematic field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in these research procedures are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

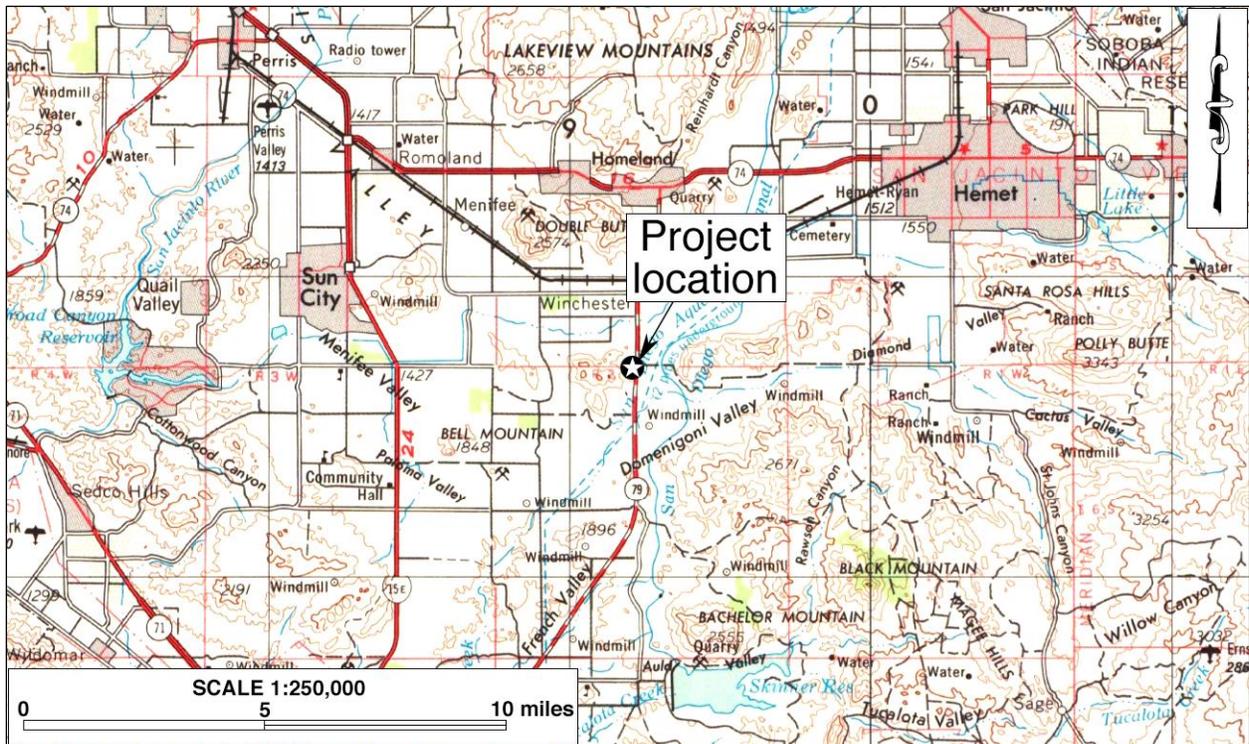


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979a])

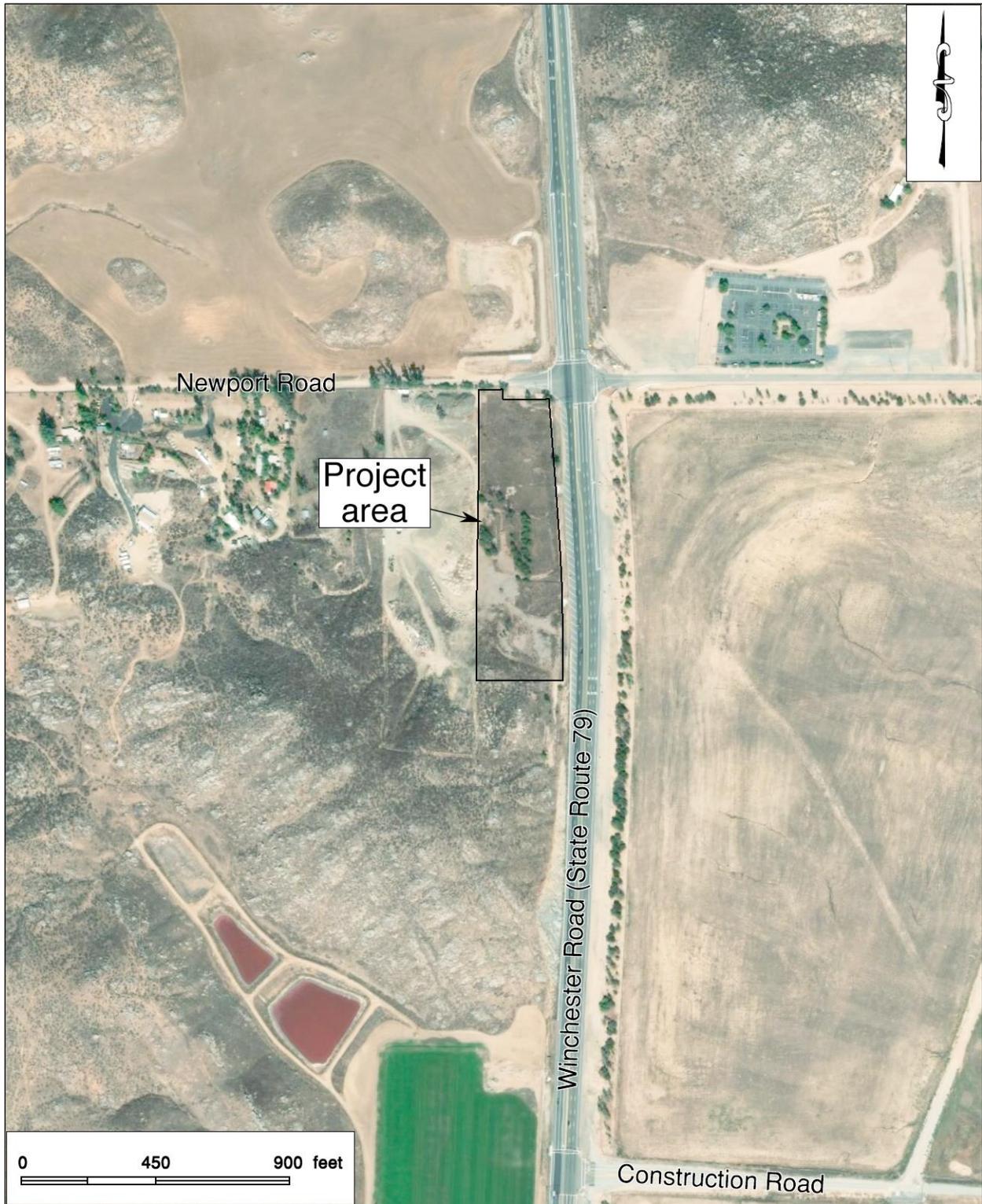


Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located near the base of a series of rocky hills to the south of the small town of Winchester, which extends generally east-west across the San Jacinto Plains and separate the Perris and San Jacinto Valleys on the north from the Menifee, Paloma, and Domenigoni Valleys on the south (Fig. 1). Natural landscapes in the region feature broad valleys divided by groups of rolling hills and rocky knolls, and the environment is characterized by its temperate Mediterranean climate, with seasonal average temperatures ranging between 35 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Rainfall is typically less than 20 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and April.

Situated in what was once Riverside County's agricultural heartland, the project area is surrounded mostly by undeveloped land, with a sparsely populated rural neighborhood to the west (Figs. 3, 4). Diamond Valley Lake, a human-made reservoir, is located roughly one mile to the east. The ground surface in the project area has been disturbed by past development and construction activities along the adjacent public roadways, especially Winchester Road, a local thoroughfare. Dirt roads, concrete foundations from demolished buildings, and remnants of block walls are found over much of the property, and large piles of construction and landscaping debris, mainly concrete fragments, are found in the southern half (Fig. 4). Granitic outcrops dot the landscape in the southwest corner and the central portion.

Elevations in the project area range around 1,520-1,580 feet above mean sea level. Except on a hillside in the southwest corner, the terrain is relatively level, with a gradual incline to the south.



Figure 4. Current condition of the project area, view to the north. (Photograph taken on June 12, 2020)

The surface soils are of medium brown, fine- to coarse-grained sands containing decomposing granite. Dense vegetation covers the northern and much of the southern portion of the property. Landscaping trees such as eucalyptus, pepper, and palm are found in and around the previously developed areas. The rest of the vegetation is generally representative of the coastal sage scrub plant community, including native species such as sagebrush, buckwheat, dove mullein, fiddleneck, and brittlebush as well as naturalized species such as Russian thistle, mustard, chamomile, and ruderal grasses (Fig. 4).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural history of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of western Riverside County has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be broken into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples of this period created spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- **Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.):** Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- **Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact):** Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

The Winchester area has long been a part of the traditional territory of the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside, with the nearby Temecula Valley at its geographical center. According to most schemes, the area belonged to the Late Prehistoric San Luis Rey Complex, which has been equated with the Luiseño (True 1966). The San Luis Rey Complex has been divided into San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II, dating to 1400-1750 and 1750-1850 A.D., respectively, overlapping the Protohistoric and early Historic Periods. The leading anthropological scholarship on Luiseño culture and history includes Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

The name Luiseño derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the Luiseño territory during the Mission Period. Prior to European contact, the Luiseño may have been known as *Puyumkowitchum*, or “Western people.” Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. The Luiseño society was based on autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. Each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of water, always in proximity to subsistence resources.

Luiseño subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape, exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system, including cultivating and gathering wild plants, fishing, and hunting. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission.

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Luiseño helped shape the landscape. The practice of controlled burning of chaparral and oak woodland areas created an open countryside with more accessible foraging material for animals, which in turn led to more successful hunting. It also increased the ease with which plant foods could be gathered and prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. Coppicing, or trimming plants to the ground, resulted in straighter growth for basketry and arrow-making materials. Granitic outcroppings were used for pounding and grinding nuts and seeds, which left their mark in the resulting bedrock milling features, the most common archaeological remains found in the region.

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact. Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of harsh living

conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands, as well as diseases such as smallpox.

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations including Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala. Currently, language and ceremonies are being revitalized, and some groups have taken to using ethnographic terms such as *Puyumkowitchum* to refer to themselves

Historic Context

In California, the so-called “historic period” began in 1769, when an expedition sent by the Spanish authorities in Mexico founded Mission San Diego, the first European outpost in Alta California. For several decades after that, Spanish colonization activities were largely confined to the coastal regions and left little impact on the arid hinterland of the territory. Although the first explorers, including Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza, traveled through the San Jacinto Plains as early as 1772-1774 (Beck and Haase 1974:15), no Europeans were known to have settled in the vicinity until the early 19th century.

During most of the Spanish and Mexican Periods in the history of Alta California, what is now the southwestern portion of Riverside County was nominally a part of the extensive land holdings of Mission San Luis Rey, which was established near present-day Oceanside in 1798. Beginning in 1834, during secularization of the mission system, all mission lands were surrendered to the Mexican authorities in Alta California and were subsequently divided and granted to prominent citizens of the province. In the nearby Temecula and San Jacinto Valleys, a number of large land grants were created in the 1830s-1840s. The Winchester area, however, was not included in any of them, and thus remained public land when Alta California was annexed by the United States in 1848.

The first Euroamerican settlers began arriving in the San Jacinto Plains in the late 1860s, and settled mostly around San Jacinto, the oldest non-Indian community in the area. In the 1880s, during a land boom that swept through much of southern California, other settlements such as Perris, Hemet, and Valle Vista sprang up across the San Jacinto Plains. Closer to the project area, the town of Winchester was founded in 1886 and by 1890 had a population of 200 (Gunther 1984:575-576). In 1893, when the area was transferred from San Diego County to the newly created Riverside County, Winchester briefly competed as a candidate for county seat, but a prolonged drought in the late 1890s soon dealt the burgeoning town a devastating blow. By the early 1900s, it had become almost a ghost town (Whitney 1982:48).

Over the course of the 20th century, Winchester gradually recovered and developed into a small rural town serving the needs of farmers and ranchers in the vicinity. During the most recent decades, like almost all other formerly rural towns in southwestern Riverside County, Winchester has become a part of the “bedroom boom.” Despite these developments, the census-designated place of Winchester, as officially delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau, remains rather sparsely populated, with a total population of 2,534 scattered over 7.7 square miles as of 2010 (USCB 2012:30).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was provided by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside, which is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside. The records search entailed primarily examination of maps and records on file at EIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On March 18, 2020, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. In the meantime, the nearby Soboba and Pechanga Bands of Luiseño Indians were notified of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited to participate. Following NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, on April 30 CRM TECH further contacted a total of seven tribal representatives in the region in writing for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is presented in Appendix 2 and summarized in the sections below.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history, real property assessment records of the County of Riverside, historic maps of the Winchester area, and aerial photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1860-1880 and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1979, which are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs, taken between 1967 and 2018, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On June 12, 2020, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologists Salvadore Boites and Nina Gallardo carried out the field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitors Art Lopez from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and Chris Yearyean from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. The southern half of the project area was surveyed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 10 meters (33 feet) apart.

In the northern half, where thick vegetation growth resulted in poor ground visibility (0-25%), a cursory walk-over was conducted wherever the ground surface was exposed. As a part of the survey efforts, all granitic bedrock outcrops found on the property were inspected carefully for potential milling features or other evidence of human alteration.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

The records search results indicate that the project area was covered, either entirely or partially, by a series of six previous cultural resources studies that were completed between 2008 and 2017 for the widening and realignment of Winchester Road, ranging from initial Phase I surveys to an archaeological monitoring program during construction (Fig. 5). Within the one-mile scope of the records search, EIC records list more than 60 other previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 5). Collectively, these studies covered more than 75% of the land within the scope of the records search and resulted in the recordation of 87 cultural resources, including 74 historical/archaeological sites and 13 isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts), within the one-mile radius.

Most notable among these previously identified cultural resources is 33-014370, a large prehistoric (i.e., Native American) archaeological district that encompasses the entire project area in its overall boundaries. The district is composed of more than 100 sites and isolates in and around two ridge systems lying southwest of the town of Winchester, extending as far as 3.6 miles to the northwest of the project location (Dahdul 2004; AECOM 2012). It contains several long-term habitation sites as well as rock rings, hunting blinds, hearths, rock art, rock shelters, a burial, and a cremation, but the majority of the sites are bedrock milling features. Because of the important archaeological data that these sites had yielded and held the potential to yield on prehistoric land use patterns, the district was previously determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Dahdul 2004:4).

Besides those inside the archaeological district, EIC records identify 11 additional prehistoric cultural resources within the scope of the records search, for a total of 63. None of the individual sites or isolates, however, was found within the current project boundaries. The nearest among them, Site 33-015446, was recorded in 2006 a few meters to the west of the project area, across a dirt road along the property boundary, and consisted of a bedrock milling feature with a single slick.

Also recorded within the one-mile radius were 22 sites and two isolates that originated in the historic period, including the segments of the Winchester Road and Newport Road passing just outside the project boundaries, which have been designated Sites 33-013871 and 33-020724, respectively. The rest of the historic-period resources include many buildings from the 1890s-1950s era, other roads, mining features, irrigation works, and scattered refuse items. Other than the prehistoric archaeological district (33-014370), none of the previously identified sites or isolates will be impacted by the proposed project. Therefore, none of them requires further consideration during this study.

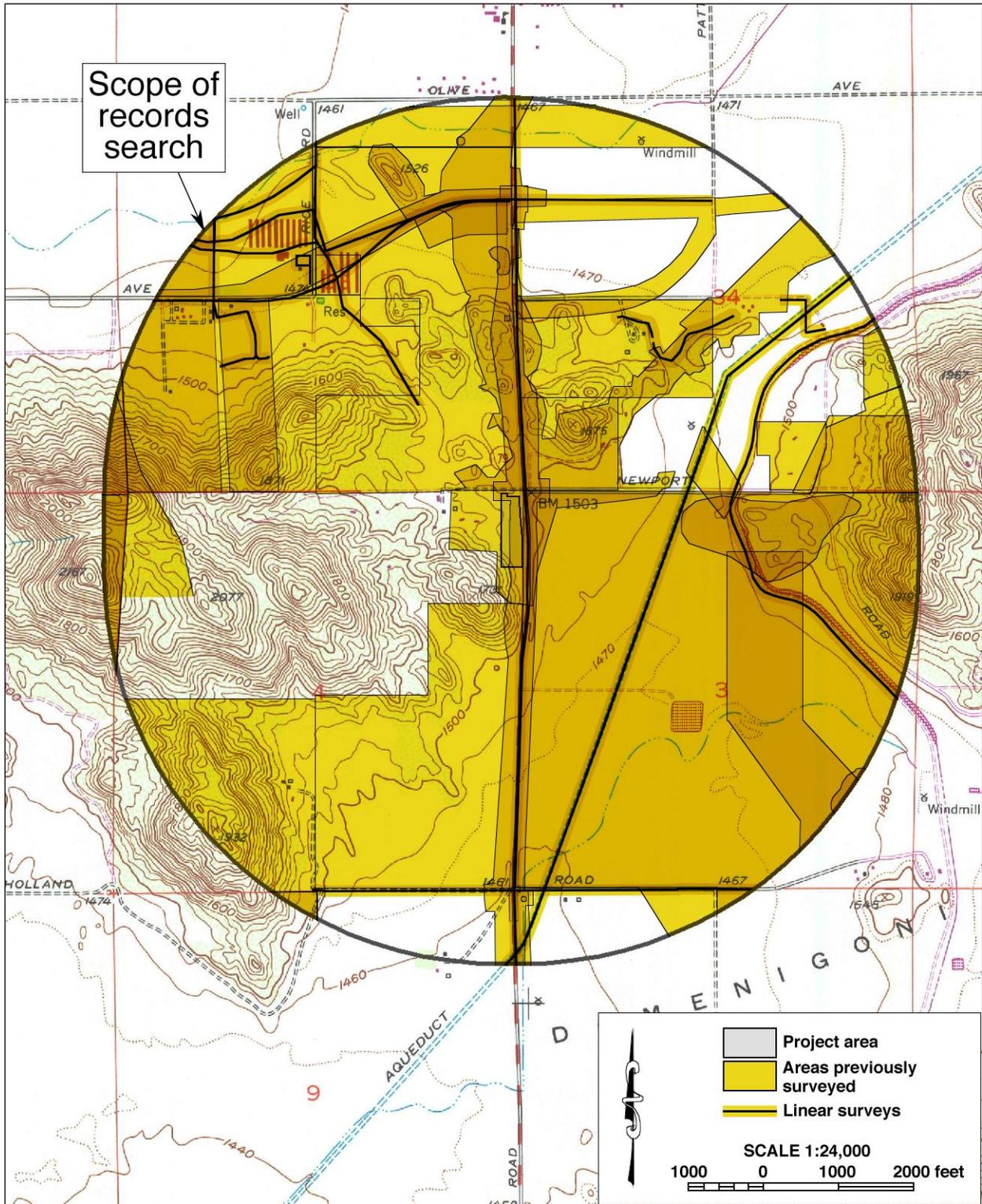


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies within the scope of the records search. Location of historical/ archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, NAHC reports in a letter dated April 30, 2020, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the NAHC's reply, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to the seven Native American groups whose ancestral territories are located in the San Jacinto Plains or the nearby San Jacinto Mountains. For some of the tribes, the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues were contacted in lieu of the tribal political leaders on the referral list, as recommended in the past by the tribal government staff. The seven tribal representatives contacted during this study are listed below:

- BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians;
- Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager, Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Molly Earp-Escobar, Cultural Planning Specialist, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;
- John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Mercedes Estrada, Tribal Administrative Assistant, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

As of this time, only one of the tribal representatives has responded to the inquiry (see App. 2). In a letter dated May 20, 2020, Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band identifies the project area as a part of the tribe's Traditional Use Area and found the location to be culturally sensitive to the tribe. Therefore, the Soboba Band requested to participate in further consultation with Cambridge Homes and the County of Riverside and to monitor future ground-disturbing activities associated with the project. In addition, Mr. Ontiveros stated that an in-house database search identified "multiple areas of potential impacts" and offered to share specific information during future consultation with the County. As mentioned above, monitors from the Soboba Band and the Pechanga Band participated in the archaeological field survey for this study.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. As Figures 6-10 show, no human-made features were known to be present within the project area throughout the 1850s-1950s era. During the historic period, the only human-made features noted in the immediate vicinity were the forerunners of present-day Winchester Road and Newport Road (Figs. 8-10; NETR Online 1967). The presence of these roads dates at least to the late 1890s, and Winchester Road was a paved highway known as Washington Avenue by the late 1930s (Figs. 8, 9). In 2013-2014, the segment of Winchester Road near the project location was significantly widened, and the part of Newport Road adjacent to the project boundary, until then a narrow dirt road, was also widened and paved (Google Earth 2013; 2014). In their current configurations, these roads are essentially modern creations.

In 1967, the entire project area remained undeveloped and retained much of its natural characters (NETR Online 1967). In 1976-1979, the first notable development within project boundaries, represented by two manufactured homes measuring 660 square feet and 792 square feet,

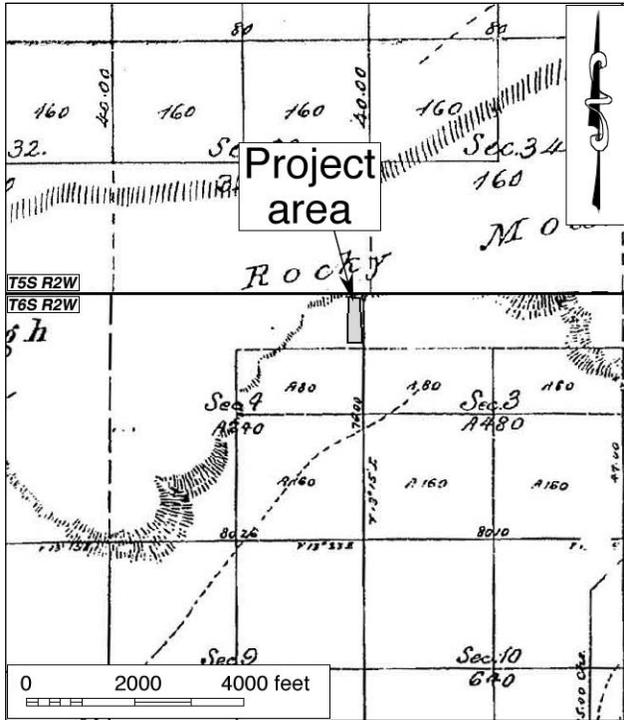


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1865 (Source: GLO 1860; 1865)

respectively, appeared on APNs 466-050-019 and -020, in the northern and middle portions of the project area, the latter accompanied by a substantially larger structure, possibly a barn (NETR Online 1978; County of Riverside n.d.; Zillow n.d.). A 1,440-square-foot manufactured home was later built on APN 466-050-021, in the southern portion of the project area, in 1984 (NETR Online 1996; Zillow.com n.d.).

Further constructions occurred in the project area over the next few decades, but all buildings on APNs 466-050-019 and 466-050-020 were removed between 2007 and 2009, followed by the buildings on APN 466-050-021 in 2011-2012 (NETR Online 1978-2012; Google Earth 1996-2012). Meanwhile, a well on the property was decommissioned in 2011 (County of Riverside n.d.). Since then, the entire project area has remained undeveloped (NETR Online 2012-2016; Google Earth 2012-2018).

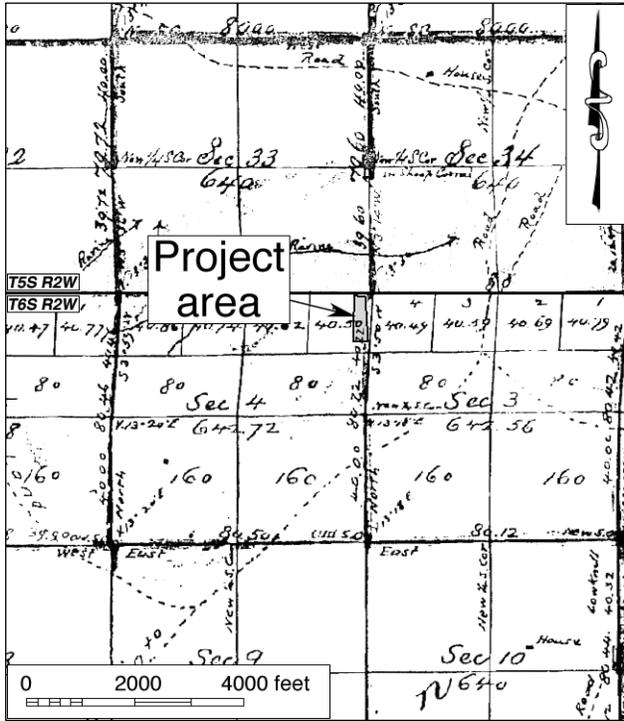


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1880 (Source: GLO 1880a; 1880b)

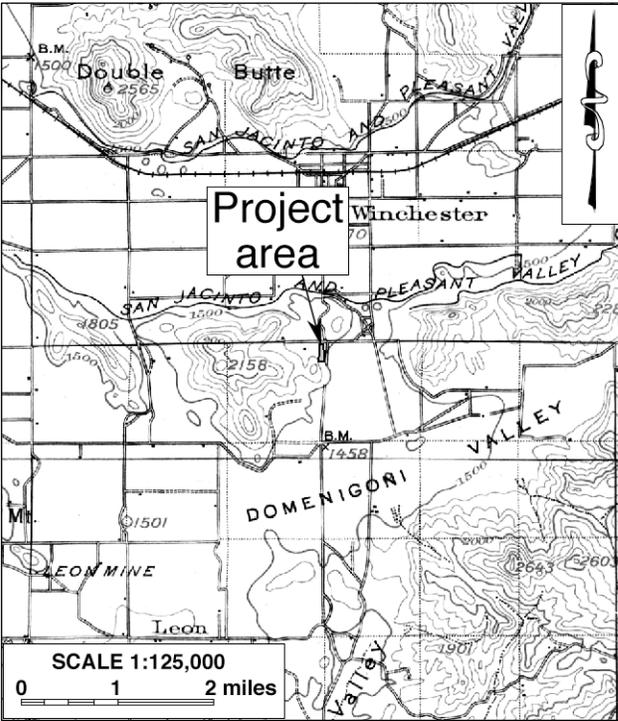


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

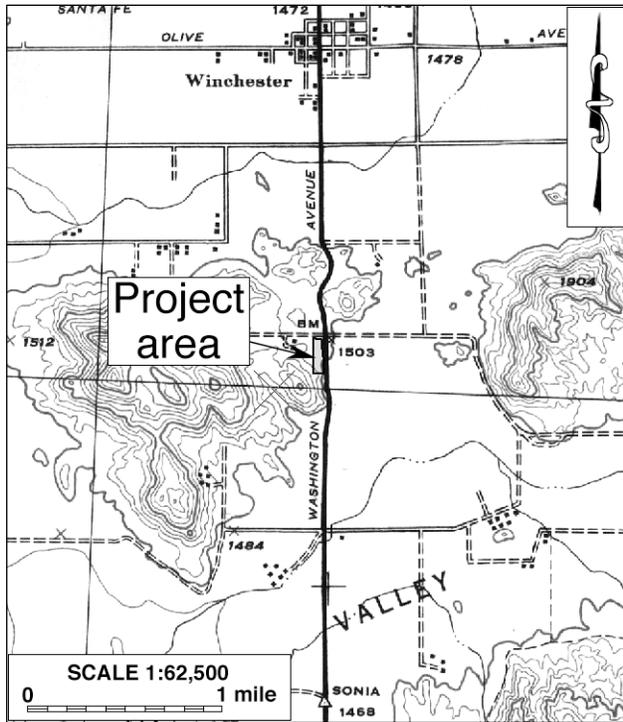


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1939.
(Source: USGS 1942)

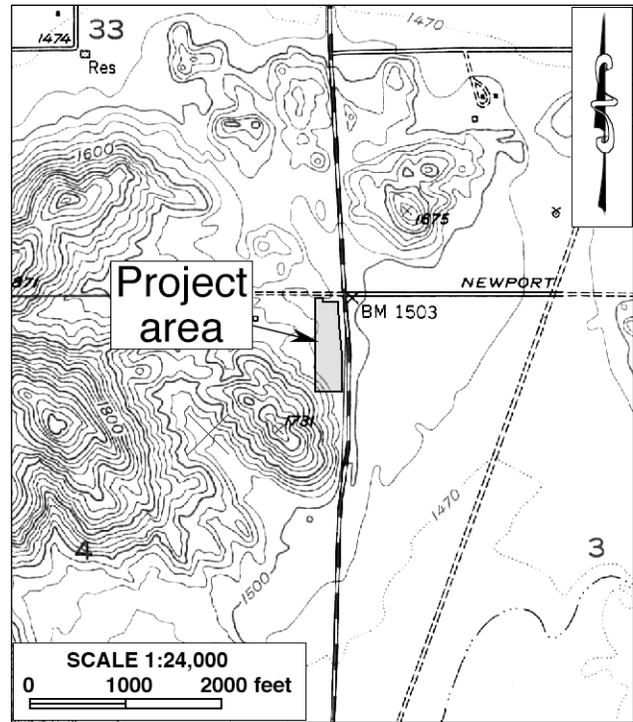


Figure 10. The project area and vicinity in 1951.
(Source: USGS 1953)

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, various structural remains, such as concrete slab foundations, footings, and remnants of block walls, were observed in the project area. All of them are associated with the modern development on the property, and their appearance is consistent to a post-1976 origin, as indicated by historical sources reviewed above. In the southern portion of the project area, a previously unknown prehistoric archaeological site was identified during the survey, recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory, and designated temporarily as Site CRM TECH 3604-1, pending the assignment of an official site number by EIC (Fig. 11; see App. 3).

The site consists of a single bedrock milling feature with a grinding slick on the surface. The granitic boulder, part of a small cluster of outcrops, is exposed from the soil at ground level. Other boulders in the group, lying to the east, are also exposed at ground level. The boulder containing the milling feature measures approximately 120x90 centimeters in size, and the slick measures 20x15 centimeters. The slick is in fair condition despite much exfoliation on the surface of the boulder (see App. 3 for further details).

DISCUSSION

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any



Figure 11. Bedrock milling feature at CRM TECH 3604-1. (Photographs taken on June 12, 2020).

object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

As discussed above, a newly discovered prehistoric archaeological site, CRM TECH 3604-1, is located within the project area. It consists of an isolated bedrock milling feature with a shallow slick, a site type that is virtually ubiquitous in the Winchester area and the entire western Riverside County. They are generally interpreted as food-processing sites resulting from occasional use,

sometimes perhaps a single episode of use, by Native people on resource-gathering excursions, and do not represent the results of long-term habitation. Past studies at similar sites have rarely found any subsurface cultural remains associated with the milling features, and no indication of any artifact deposits or midden soil was observed at this site during the field survey.

Individually, therefore, CRM TECH 3604-1 does not appear to retain sufficient archaeological data potential to be considered eligible for listing in the California Register. Nevertheless, it occurs within the previously established boundaries of 33-014370, an extensive prehistoric archaeological district centered on several long-term habitation sites. The nature and location of CRM TECH 3604-1 contribute materially to the potential of the district to yield important information for the study of prehistoric land use patterns, which is the factor that rendered 33-014370 eligible for the California Register (Dahdul 2004:4). As such, CRM TECH 3604-1 is considered a contributing element of 33-014370, and thereby meets the statutory definition of a “historical resource.”

In further assessing the significance of the site, however, this study concludes that the data potential of CRM TECH 3604-1 has been largely exhausted through its recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory, since it is unlikely to contain any consequential subsurface cultural deposits. Therefore, the potential impact of the proposed project on CRM TECH 3604-1 would not constitute a “substantial adverse change” in the significance and integrity of 33-014370, pursuant to PRC §21084.1 and §5020.1(q), with the recordation of the site serving as adequate mitigation.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary of the research results outlined above, CRM TECH 3604-1, a prehistoric bedrock milling feature site, was identified and recorded within the project area during this study. The site does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources on its own but meets CEQA’s definition of a “historical resource” as a contributor to 33-014370, a California Register-eligible archaeological district. The potential impact of the proposed project on the site, however, would not constitute a “substantial adverse change” in the significance and integrity of the district as a whole.

Based on these considerations, CRM TECH recommends to the County of Riverside a tentative finding of *No Impact* on “historical resources.” In light of ground the presence of CRM TECH 3604-1, ground visibility issues during the field survey, and the demonstrated sensitivity of the vicinity for prehistoric cultural resources, the possibility of encountered buried archaeological deposits in the project area cannot be ruled out. Therefore, CRM TECH further recommends that archaeological monitoring be required during earth-moving activities associated with the project. The monitoring program should be coordinated with the nearby Soboba and Pechanga Bands of Luiseño Indians, who may wish to participate. Under this condition, the proposed project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions on cultural resources.

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AECOM

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Dahdul, Mariam

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2002 Archaeological Survey of the Charter Communications Cable Project, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-102. San Bernardino, California.

Goodman, John D., II, and Meg McDonald

2001 Archaeological Survey of the Southern California Trials Association Event Area, Little Pine Flats, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-106. San Bernardino, California.

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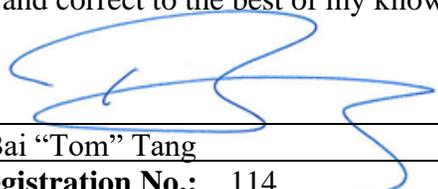
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https://www.zillow.com/homes/30093-Winchester-Rd-Winchester,-CA,-92596_rb/;
https://www.zillow.com/homes/30163-Winchester-Rd-Winchester,-CA,-92596_rb/.

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: June 25, 2020

SIGNED: 
Name: Bai "Tom" Tang
County Registration No.: 114

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern
California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural
Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources
management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California
Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

- 2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.
1993 A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA*

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
- 1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

Memberships

*Register of Professional Archaeologists (#18037).

PROJECT HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Boites, M.A.

Education

- 2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2003- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology etc., Everest College, Anaheim, California.
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* Seven local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this appendix.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916)373-3710
(916)373-5471 (Fax)
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Project: Proposed SWC Winchester Road and Newport Road Project; Assessor's Parcel Numbers 466-050-019, -020, and -021 (CRM TECH No. 3604)

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Winchester, Calif.

Township 6 South **Range** 2 West **SB** BM; **Section(s):** 4

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to develop approximately six acres of vacant land located at the southwest corner of Newport Road and Winchester Road (Highway 79), near the community of Winchester, Riverside County, California.

March 18, 2020

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 25, 2020

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECHVia Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us**Re: Proposed SWC Winchester Road and Newport Road Project, Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
WintunCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Joseph Myers
PomoCOMMISSIONER
**Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie**
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
[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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/25/2020**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

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

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Rroad
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
Luiseno

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed SWC Winchester Road and Newport Road Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/25/2020**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
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Indians**

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Indians**

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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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed SWC Winchester Road and Newport Road Project, Riverside County.

April 30, 2020

Cultural Department
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52701 Highway 371
Anza, CA 92539

RE: Proposed SWC Winchester Road and Newport Road Project
Assessor's Parcel Numbers 466-050-019, -020, and -021
Six Acres near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3604

Dear Mr. Esparza:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails a commercial development on approximately six acres of land located at the southwest corner of Newport Road and Winchester Road (Highway 79), near the community of Winchester, Riverside County, California. The property itself is located within a recorded archaeological district (33-014370) that covers a large area with more than a hundred individually recorded prehistoric sites in it. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Winchester, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the project area in Section 4, T6S R2W, SBBM.

In a letter dated March 25, 2020, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the Sacred Lands File search results were negative but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the County of Riverside.

We would like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or the government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison
CRM TECH

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map

May 20, 2020

Attn: Nina Gallardo, Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324



RE: Proposed SWC Winchester Road and Newport Road Project – southwest corner of Newport Road, and Winchester Road (Highway 79) – APNs 466-050-019, -020, and -021 – near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, CA – CRM Contract #3604

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 County of Riverside, as well as hired consultant (CRM TECH). 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 3

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
RECORD FORMS**

**Sites 33-014370 and CRM TECH 3604-1
(Confidential)**

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 33-014370 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 1 of 2

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Recorded by Salvadore Boites

Date June 12, 2020

Continuation Update

Form Prepared by Bai "Tom" Tang

Date June 24, 2020

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton

Project No: CRM TECH 3604

During an archaeological field survey on vacant land near the southwestern corner of Winchester Road (State Route 79) and Newport Road, on the eastern edge of the district, a single bedrock milling feature with a grinding slick was recorded in a small cluster of outcrops and temporarily designated CRM TECH 3604-1, pending the assignment of an official site number (see record forms for that site for details). Individually, the site does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, but it is considered a contributor to the significance of the archaeological district. The archaeological data potential of the site, however, has been largely exhausted through its recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory, which has essentially mitigated potential impact of future development on the site for statutory compliance considerations.

(Draft; to be finalized and submitted to EIC upon assignment of official site number for CRM TECH 3604-1)

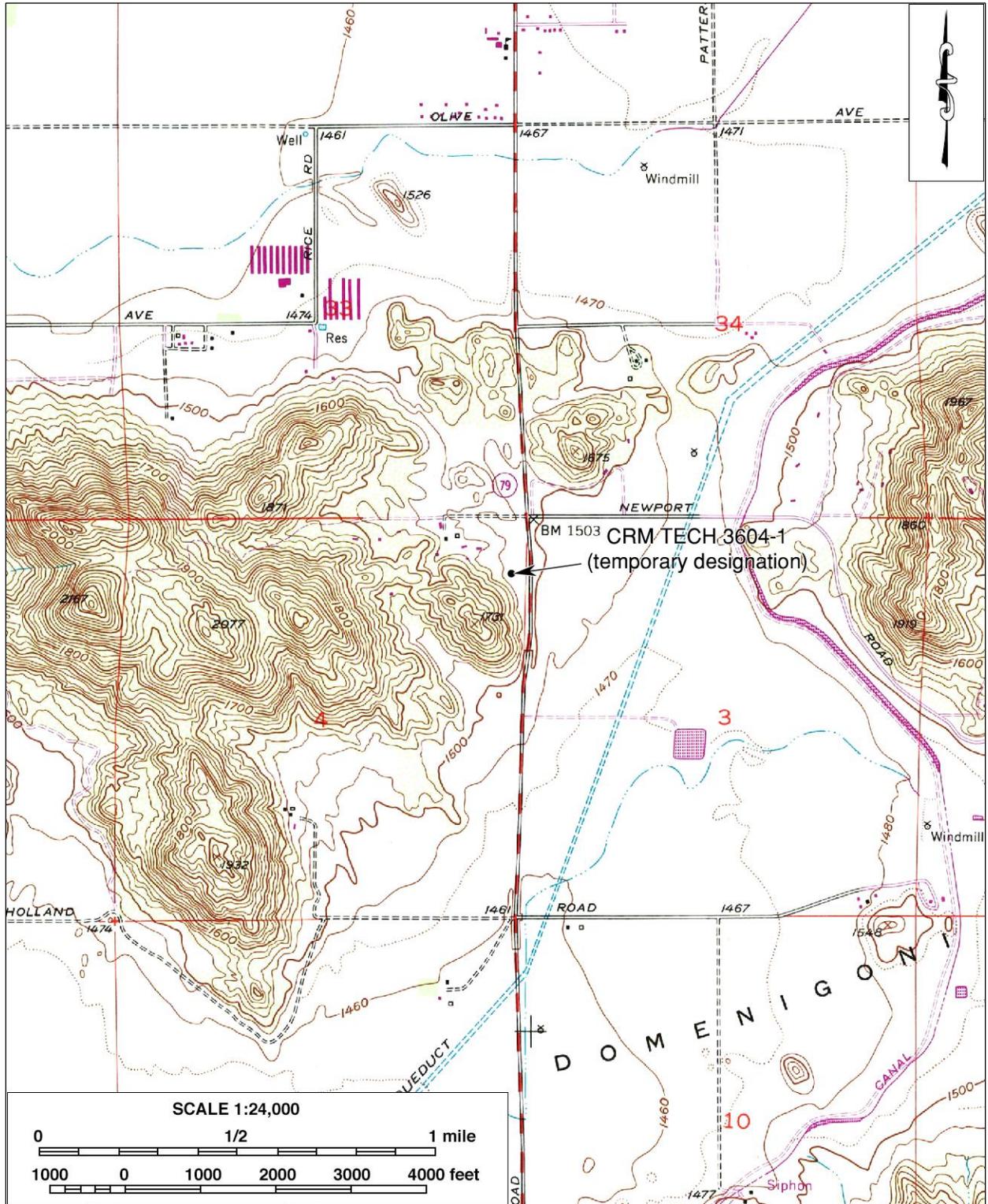
Report Citation:

Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, Terri Jacquemain, and Nina Gallardo
2020 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 466-050-019, -020, and -021, Winchester Area, Riverside County, California

*Map Name: Winchester, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1979



Page 1 of 1

*Resource Name or # : P-33-14370 Update

*Recorded by: AECOM

*Date: 4/5/2012

Continuation Update

P1. Other Identifier: none

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Riverside County

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Winchester Date: 1953 (photorev 1979)

T5S; R2W; E ½ of SE 1.4 of Sec 31; S ½ of Sec 32; Sec 33; SW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 34, SW ¼ of Sec 34
T 6S; R 2W; W ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 3; Sec 4; Sec 5; E ½ of SE ¼ of Sec 6; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 8; N ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 9; NW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 9; S.B.B.M;
T5S; R2W; SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 25; S ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 25; E ½ of Sec 36; S ½ of Sec 31; NW ¼ of Sec 31
T6S; R2W; N ½ of Sec 6; NW ¼ of SE¼ of Sec 6;S.B.B.M

USGS 7.5' Quad: Romoland Date: 1953 (photorev 1976)

d. UTM: 489246 mE/ 3726842 mN (NAD83)

e. Other Locational Data: From northbound Interstate 215, exit on to Newport Road and turn right (east). Drive approximately 3.1 miles to the intersection of Newport Road/Domenigoni Parkway and Leon Road. The intersection of Leon Road and Newport Road/Domenigoni Parkway falls within the mapped boundary for the archaeological district. Individual sites within the district may be accessed by driving additional distances along Leon Road and other surrounding side streets.

*P11. Report Citation: Wilson, Stacie and Jill Gibson. 2012. Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed Southern California Edison Valley South Subtransmission Line Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared by AECOM. Submitted to Southern California Edison.

This resource consists of an unnamed and informally defined archaeological district. It is defined and mapped as several spatially separated prehistoric- and historic-era sites and isolates, for a total of 134 resources, and spans a ridgeline along an east-west axis. A total of 10 resources are mapped as lying either within or partially within the current study area:

- CA-RIV-4008H
- CA-RIV-4012
- CA-RIV-6831/P-33-03460
- CA-RIV-7060/P-33-12439
- CA-RIV-7064/P-33-12443
- CA-RIV-7065/P-33-12444
- CA-RIV-8841/P-33-16974
- P-33-11250
- P-33-11254
- P-33-16975

AECOM revisited these resources in order to relocate them and update their information. For specific information regarding each site, please see individual site forms.

*Recorded By: Scott Kremkau

*Date: 2/22/2011 Continuation Update

Site not relocated

This is an update for the previous site record. The current project only examines the first 15 meters from the edge of the highway, corresponding to the Caltrans right-of-way. Based on existing information, the site is located in or near the right-of-way. However, during the current 2011 study, no trace of the site was found within the right-of-way. Site maps indicate the site continues beyond the right-of-way, but these portions were not investigated as part of the current project.

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary : 33-14370
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 10

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 1190-1

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Riverside

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Winchester and Romoland, Calif. Date 1979

T 5 S; R 3 W; Sec 25 and 26; T 5 S; R 2 W; Sec 31-34; T 6 S; R 2 W; Sec 3-6; S.B. B.M.

Elevation: Ca. 1,440-2,160 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11;

Point A: 486595 mE/ 3728865 mN;

Point B: 487445 mE/ 3727020 mN

Point C: 489015 mE/ 3725570 mN;

Point D: 491255 mE/ 3724920 mN

Point E: 492240 mE/ 3726355 mN;

Point F: 492830 mE/ 3727565 mN

Point G: 491610 mE/ 3728540 mN;

Point H: 490570 mE/ 3727665 mN

Point I: 489000 mE/ 3727895 mN;

Point J: 487490 mE/ 3728325 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad _____ GPS

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The prehistoric archaeological district is located on and near two ridge systems within the Winchester Valley, east of Lindenberger Road and south of Olive Avenue.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) See District Record Form, attached.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP2-Lithic scatters; AP4-Bedrock milling features; AP5-Petroglyph; AP8-Cairns/rock features; AP9-Burial; AP11-Hearths; AP14-Rock shelter; AP15-Habitation debris

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Isolate Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) _____

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown/Various

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Mariam Dahdul, CRM TECH, 4472 Orange Street, Riverside, CA 92501

*P9. Date Recorded: June 14, 2004

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Testing and mitigation program for CEQA-compliance purpose.

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Michael Hogan, Bai "Tom" Tang, Mariam Dahdul, and Harry M. Quinn (2004): Archaeological Testing at Winchester Valley 320, LLC, Tract Nos. 30976 and 30977, APNs 466-340-001 to -015, near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): List of sites found within the district.

RECEIVED IN
SEP 21 2004
EIC

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DISTRICT RECORD

Page 2 of 10

33-14370

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 1190-1

D1. District Name: _____

D2. Common Name: _____

*D3. Detailed Description (Describe overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.):

The proposed prehistoric archaeological district encompasses two ridge systems lying within Sections 25 and 36 of T5S R3W, Sections 31-34 of T5S R2W, and Sections 3-6 of T6S R2W, San Bernardino Base Meridian. Nearly 100 prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded within the two ridge systems in question (see p. 6 for site locations and pp. 7-10 for site descriptions). Bedrock milling boulders containing grindings slicks, mortars, and basin metates are the most abundant feature type identified at these sites. Other features described with less frequency include rock rings, hunting blinds, diversion walls, possible fire hearths, a rock art panel, rock shelters, and a Native American burial as well as a cremation. Chipped stone scatters and groundstone implements are the artifact types found with more frequency at the sites, but a few ceramic sherds, hammerstones, and fire-affected rock are also recorded. Some middens have been encountered among the various bedrock milling features. Based on recorded descriptions provided for many of these sites, it appears that much of this area was used for gathering plant foods, hunting game animals, and processing such food items on the many boulders provided by this physical environment. However, larger site complexes that may represent remnants of somewhat long-term habitation localities have been identified in the western ridge system and along the southwest and southeast foothills of the eastern ridge system.

Of the possible long-term habitation areas located in the western ridge, eight sites, CA-RIV-1164, -6904, -6905, -7124, -6906, -7421, -7076, and -1502, are present along the northeast flank of the ridge. CA-RIV-1164 is in the northwest end of the hill and exhibits a rock shelter where chipped stone pieces and groundstone artifacts were recovered (CRM TECH 2003:14-20). The bedrock milling features at the site contain grinding slicks, mortars, and basin metates. CA-RIV-6904 sits ca. 200 feet east of CA-RIV-1164 and appears to have been used for a variety of activities during prehistoric times. The site contains a possible house ring, five possible hearths, a rock art panel, three hunting blinds, and two possible diversion walls used perhaps for "corralling" game animals (*ibid.*:20-31). Cottonwood Triangular points found at the site suggest a period of occupation dating to the Late Prehistoric Period while the occurrence of a single Elko Eared point pushes the habitation date back to some time between the Late Archaic Period and into the Intermediate Period, ca. 1500 B.C.-A.D. 700 (*ibid.*:62). Such findings may suggest that CA-RIV-6904 had at least two periods of human occupation.

Another 200 feet to the east of CA-RIV-6904 is a multi-element site designated CA-RIV-6905. One of the more distinguishing characteristic of this cultural resource was a large chipped stone scatter found near a cluster of bedrock milling features containing slicks, mortars, and basin metates. A Malaga Cove Leaf point marks a Late Prehistoric occupation for the site, occurring some time between A.D. 500 and 1300 (*ibid.*:66). Further to the southeast and along the same flank of the hill, two large habitation sites, CA-RIV-7124 and -6906, are found. Both sites contain milling boulders with grinding slicks, mortars, and basin metates. Two chipped stone concentrations were identified at CA-RIV-7124 while a smaller concentration of chipped stone pieces, including a Malaga Cove Leaf point, was uncovered at CA-RIV-6906. CA-

Cont. on p. 3

RIV-7421, some distance to the southeast of these sites, contains a large milling complex exhibiting mortars, slicks, and basin metates as well as a chipped stone scatter. At the southeast end of the ridge system are two other sites, CA-RIV-1502 and -7076. CA-RIV-1502 contains slicks and mortars on boulders and a lithic scatter while excavations at CA-RIV-7076, exhibiting bedrock milling slicks only, uncovered a fire hearth feature. Finally, a large site complex, CA-RIV-3995, was recorded near the western flank of this western ridge system. At least five rock rings were found at the site along with milling features containing slicks and mortars as well as chipped stone pieces and groundstone artifacts (Phillips, Becker, and Knell 1990).

Across a small valley and along the southwestern flank of the eastern ridge system, two multi-element sites, CA-RIV-1503 and -4005, have been located (Hogan et al. 2004). CA-RIV-1503 consists primarily of bedrock boulders with slicks, mortars, and basin metates. A midden area situated in the northeast part of the site was excavated and was found to contain over 1,400 chipped stone pieces, numerous animal bone fragments, groundstone implements, and a small quantity of ceramic sherds. Radiocarbon dates for charcoal samples retrieved from this area showed that the midden dated to the Protohistoric Period, some time between the early and mid-18th century. The bedrock milling features at CA-RIV-4005 consist exclusively of slicks. A lithic scatter at the site yielded a Malaga Cove Leaf point, which would place the occupation of the site to the Late Prehistoric Period.

At the southeastern tip of the eastern ridge system, a large complex of milling features containing slicks and mortars were identified along with groundstone fragments, chipped stone scatters, ceramic sherds, and four possible middens (Love et al. 2000). This habitation site, designated CA-RIV-6479/H, sits amidst a number of smaller sites containing milling features, i.e., slicks and basin metates, but no associated artifacts. The remaining sites found along the northern and eastern flanks of the eastern mountain range represent small food processing areas consisting primarily of grinding slicks and very few mortars or basin metates. It should be noted, however, that a Native American burial, Site CA-RIV-5786, was found just south of the Salt Creek drainage and north of this mountain. The human remains were accompanied by a Deep Basin metate and a large white quartz flake tool (Romano and McDougall 1995).

The numerous studies conducted in this region reveal that the western mountain system hosted large habitation sites that appear to have been occupied for longer periods of time and not as temporary resource procurement camps. These site complexes could represent satellite settlements associated with much larger villages or perhaps the sites themselves may represent such villages. When considered as a whole, the cultural resources in the west hills exhibit most of the attributes Oxendine (1983) has delineated for village sites. This area retains evidence of possible shelter construction (rock rings), hunting strategies (hunting blinds and diversion walls), and chipped stone tool manufacturing (extensive lithic scatters). In fact, almost all of the large chipped stone scatters occur here. Radiocarbon dates and diagnostic artifact types suggest that this area was occupied as early as the Late Archaic Period and as late as Protohistoric times. It could very well be that the western mountain range was used throughout prehistory for more long-term habitation while the eastern mountains would have served for resource procurement and limited food processing activities.

Cont. on p. 4

State of California--The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 DISTRICT RECORD Continued

Page 4 of 10

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 1190-1

In light of the data gathered thus far from previous studies in the region, the two ridge systems in question were undoubtedly important to prehistoric inhabitants of the area, and the archaeological record to date clearly shows that the western ridge was developed more intensively than the eastern ridge. Of course, there are hundreds of archaeological sites to the east and south of these two mountain ranges. A direct association between those sites and the sites discussed here cannot be ruled out and should be explored further.

The primary goal for establishing the district is to commence the long and overdue process of synthesizing the archaeological information that has been gathered through years of archaeological investigations in this region of Riverside County. Thus, it is recommended that the two ridge systems in question along with all of the archaeological sites situated within and adjacent to these hills be considered a prehistoric archaeological district. The boundaries of the district have been tentatively delineated along the contours of the mountains but also include a few sites that are situated on the valley floor (see p. 6 for District boundary). It is expected that future work in this area will expand the district boundaries to include those resources to the east and south.

- *D4. **Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.): The boundaries of the district have been tentatively delineated along the contours of the two ridge systems in question but also include a few sites that are situated on the valley floor. The district lies within Sections 25 and 36 of T5S R3W, Sections 31-34 of T5S R2W, and Sections 3-6 of T6S R2W, San Bernardino Base Meridian.
- *D5. **Boundary Justification:** The district boundary was determined by the natural landscape formation and the location of archaeological sites within this natural setting.
- *D6. **Significance:** Theme Prehistoric Settlement Activities
 Area Winchester Valley
 Period of Significance Late Archaic Period-Protohistoric Period
 Applicable Criteria Criterion 4 of California Register of Historical Resources
 (Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

The proposed prehistoric archaeological district is defined as consisting of nearly 100 recorded archaeological sites situated within two ridge systems in the Winchester Valley area. The district provides insight into the relationship between prehistoric aboriginal groups and the natural environment. The sites for the most part consist of bedrock milling features but a few larger complexes contain possible house rings, middens, rock art, rock shelters, large chipped stone scatters, and associated habitation debris. Dates obtained from chronometric readings and diagnostic artifacts suggest that this area was used as early the Late Archaic Period and as recent as Protohistoric times. The larger habitation sites found in the western ridge indicate that this was a much more favorable environment than that provided in the eastern ridge. Perhaps the village sites were concentrated in the west and the resource procurement and food processing areas were centered in the east.

The archaeological literature search of previous studies conducted in this area has yielded important information regarding the proposed prehistoric archaeological district. Future research in this area promises to provide more data that will be essential in understanding prehistoric land use activities in the district and perhaps beyond. Based on these considerations, the proposed prehistoric archaeological district appears to meet Criterion 4 for listing in the California Register, and thus to qualify as a "historical resource."

Cont. on p. 5

DPR 523D (1/95)

*Required Information

*D7. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible):

CRM TECH

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1995 Archaeological Site Record, CA-RIV-5786. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

*D8. Evaluator: Mariam Dahdul Date: June 14, 2004

Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 4472 Orange Street, Riverside, CA 92501

List of Archaeological Sites found within the Proposed Prehistoric Archaeological District				
Trinomial	Primary No.	Last Recorded in	Resource Description	
			Features	Artifacts
CA-RIV-1502	33-001502	2004	14 Bedrock milling features	1 Chipped stone scatter; groundstone implement; faunal remains
CA-RIV-1503	33-001503	2004	46 Bedrock milling features	Midden; chipped stone pieces; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-1164	33-001164	2004	71 Bedrock milling features; 1 rock shelter	2 Chipped stone scatters; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-1165	33-001165	1977	Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-1354	33-001354	1976	2 Bedrock milling features	1 Scraper
CA-RIV-1355	33-001355	1976	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-2211	33-002211	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-2423	33-002423	1982	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-2424	33-002424	1982	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-3437	33-003437	2002	4 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-3987	33-003987	1990	1 Bedrock milling feature	3 Flakes
CA-RIV-3988	33-003988	1990	1 Bedrock milling feature	2 Portable metates
CA-RIV-3994	33-003994	1990	1 Bedrock milling feature	1 Mano
CA-RIV-3995	33-003995	1990	Bedrock milling features; rock rings	Chipped stone scatter; 8 manos; 1 pestle
CA-RIV-4001	33-004001	1990	Rock shelter	
CA-RIV-4005	33-004005	2004	13 Bedrock milling features	Chipped scatter; 2 groundstone implements
CA-RIV-4006	33-004006	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-4007	33-004007	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	1 Pestle
CA-RIV-4009	33-004009	1990		2 Metates; 2 flakes
CA-RIV-4010	33-004010	2004	9 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-4011	33-004011	1990	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-4013	33-004013	2003	3 Bedrock milling features	5 Chipped stone pieces
CA-RIV-4014	33-004014	2003	2 Bedrock milling features	1 Animal bone fragment
CA-RIV-4016	33-004016	2003	2 Bedrock milling features	1 Metate; 4 chipped stone pieces
CA-RIV-4017	33-004017	1990	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-4018	33-004018	2004	3 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-5026	33-005026	1992	6 Bedrock milling features (one contains cupules)	1 Metate
CA-RIV-5461	33-005461	1990	1 Bedrock milling feature	

List of Archaeological Sites found within the Proposed Prehistoric Archaeological District (Cont.)				
Trinomial	Primary No.	Last Recorded in	Resource Description	
			Features	Artifacts
CA-RIV-5462	33-005462	1990	3 Bedrock milling features	1 Mano
CA-RIV-5786	33-006884	1995	1 Native American burial	1 Metate; 1 large flake
CA-RIV-5789	33-007265	1990	6 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-5790	33-007266	1990	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-5791	33-007267	1990	4 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-5792	33-007268	1990	2 Bedrock milling features	1 Biface tool
CA-RIV-5793	33-007269	1990	3 Bedrock milling features	2 Hammerstones
CA-RIV-5794	33-007270	1990	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-5795	33-007271	1990	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-5796	33-007272	1990		Chipped stone scatter; burned rock
CA-RIV-5797	33-007273	2002	33 Bedrock milling features	7 Chipped stone pieces; 2 groundstone items
CA-RIV-5830	33-007837	1996	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-6303	33-008873	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6304	33-008874	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6305	33-008875	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6306	33-008876	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6308	33-008878	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6309	33-008879	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6472	33-009706	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6473	33-009707	1999	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-6474	33-009708	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6475	33-009709	1999	3 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-6476	33-009710	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6477	33-009711	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6479/H	33-009719	1999	50+ Bedrock milling features	Midden; groundstone scatter; burned bone
	33-11254	2001	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6831/H	33-11449	2004	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-6832	33-11450	2002	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6833	33-11451	2002	5 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-6834	33-11452	2002	4 Bedrock milling features	

List of Archaeological Sites found within the Proposed Prehistoric Archaeological District (Cont.)				
Trinomial	Primary No.	Last Recorded in	Resource Description	
			Features	Artifacts
CA-RIV-6835	33-11453	2002	5 Bedrock milling features	3 Chipped stone pieces
CA-RIV-6836	33-11454	2002	6 Bedrock milling features	1 Chipped stone piece
CA-RIV-6904	33-11591	2003	33 Bedrock milling features; 1 possible house ring; 3 hunting blind; 3 possible hearths; 2 possible diversion walls for hunting; rock art panel	2 Chipped stone scatters; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-6905	33-11593	2003	18 Bedrock milling features	Chipped stone scatter; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-6906	33-11595	2003	25 Bedrock milling features	Chipped stone scatter; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-6907	33-11596	2002	26 Bedrock milling features; rock alignment	Chipped stone scatter; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-7054	33-12432	2003	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7055	33-12433	2003	4 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7056	33-12434	2003	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7059	33-12438	2003	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7060	33-12439	2003	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7061	33-12440	2003	3 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7062	33-12441	2003	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7063	33-12442	2003	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7064	33-12443	2003	3 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7065	33-12444	2003	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7066	33-12445	2003	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7067	33-12446	2003	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7069	33-12452	2004	2 Bedrock milling features	1 Metate fragment
CA-RIV-7070	33-12453	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7072	33-12455	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7073	33-12456	2004	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7074	33-12457	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7075	33-12458	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7076	33-12459	2004	13 Bedrock milling features	2 Metates; 1 pestle
CA-RIV-7077	33-12460	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7078	33-12461	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7079	33-12462	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	

List of Archaeological Sites found within the Proposed Prehistoric Archaeological District (Cont.)				
Trinomial	Primary No.	Last Recorded in	Resource Description	
			Features	Artifacts
CA-RIV-7080	33-12463	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7081	33-12464	2004	5 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7108	33-12493	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7124	33-12525	2004	42 Bedrock milling features	2 Chipped stone scatters; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-7125	33-11255	2004	6 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7395	33-13289	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	1 Metate
CA-RIV-7396	33-13290	2004	3 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7397	33-13291	2004	3 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7419	33-13321	2004	3 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7420	33-13322	2004	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7421	33-13323	2004	53 Bedrock milling features	Chipped stone scatter; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-7422	33-13324	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3604-1

P1. Other Identifier: _____
*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Winchester, Calif. Date 1979
T6S; R2W; SE 1/4 NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec 4 ; S.B. B.M.
Elevation: Approximately 1,525 feet above mean sea level
c. Address _____ City Winchester Zip 92396
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 492,119 mE/ 3,727,064 mN
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS (NAD 83)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The site is located on Assessor's Parcel Number 466-050-021, approximately 213 meters south of Newport Road and 58 meters west of Winchester Road (State Route 79).

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): This site consists of a single bedrock milling feature with a grinding slick on the surface. The granitic boulder, part of a small cluster of outcrops, is exposed from the soil at ground level. The feature measures approximately 120x90 centimeters, and the slick measures 20x15 centimeters. The slick is in fair condition despite much exfoliation on the surface of the boulder.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP4: Bedrock milling feature
*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Isolate
 Other

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession#) June 12, 2020

*P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Salvadore Boites, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: June 12, 2020

*P10. Survey Type (describe): Phase I survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, Terri Jacquemain, and Nina Gallardo (2020): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 466-050-019, -020, and -021, Winchester Area, Riverside County, California

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3604-1

- A1. Dimensions:** a. Length 2.1 meters (E-W) b. Width 1.9 meters (N-S)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: GPS
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation
Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain): _____
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: _____
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): _____
- A2. Depth:** None Unknown Method of Determination: _____
- *A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): _____
- *A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) See Item P3a on p. 1.
- *A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) None
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): _____
- *A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): Intermittent creeks approximately one mile to the north and the south
- *A9. Elevation:** Approximately 1,525 feet above mean sea level
- A10. Environmental Setting:** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site lies on relatively level terrain with thick vegetation covering the ground, except a dirt patch to the northwest that leads to a disturbed area containing mounds of spoils. Vegetation around the site consists of fiddleneck, foxtail, and chamomile. The surface soil is composed of brown, fine-grained silty-sand loam mixed with decomposing granite. Several other granite boulders are found to the east, all of them also at ground level.
- A11. Historical Information:**
- *A12. Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known: _____
- A13. Interpretations:** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) Bedrock milling features with shallow slicks are virtually ubiquitous in the Winchester area and the entire western Riverside County. They are generally interpreted as food-processing sites resulting from occasional use, sometimes perhaps a single episode of use, by Native people on resource-gathering excursions, and do not represent the results of long-term habitation. Past studies at similar sites have rarely found any subsurface cultural remains associated with the milling features, and no indication of any artifact deposits or midden soil was observed at this site during the field survey.
- A14. Remarks:** Individually, this site does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. However, it falls within the boundary of a California Register-eligible archaeological district, 33-014370, that is composed of more than 100 prehistoric sites and isolates in and around two ridge systems near the site location, and is considered a contributor to the significance of the district. On the other hand, the archaeological data potential of the site has been largely exhausted through its recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory, which has essentially mitigated potential impact of future development on the site for statutory compliance considerations.
- A15. References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See item P11 on p. 1.
- A16. Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California
- *A17. Form Prepared by:** Salvadore Boites **Date:** June 15, 2020
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

