

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

APN: 942-030-008	Project No: BGR 1800141, BMP 1800135		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:

- a) Alter or destroy a historic site? *No.*
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5? *No.*
- c) Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State 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:

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

Findings of Fact: *No archaeological sites were recorded within the project area.*

Proposed Mitigation: *None.*

Monitoring Proposed: *No.*

Prepared By:  Bai "Tom" Tang Date: April 17, 2019

County Use Only

Received by: _____ Date: _____

PD-B# _____ Related Case #: _____

PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

AUSTIN VINEYARD

**35598 Glenoaks Road, Rancho California
Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

Riverside County Planning Department
County Administrative Center
4080 Lemon Street
Riverside, CA 92502

Prepared for:

Austin Vineyard
28544 Old Town Front Street, Suite 301
Temecula, CA 92590

Prepared by:

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

April 17, 2019

Riverside County File No. BGR 1800141/BMP 1800135
Assessor's Parcel No. 942-030-008
CRM TECH Contract No. 3460

Title: Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Austin Vineyard,
35598 Glenoaks Road, Rancho California, Riverside County, California

Author(s): Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator
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Date: April 17, 2019

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County Administrative Center
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USGS Quadrangle: Bachelor Mountain, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle; Rancho Pauba land grant,
T7S R2W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 10 acres

Keywords: Temecula-Pauba Valley, southwestern Riverside County; no “historical
resources” under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In March and April 2019, at the request of Austin Vineyard, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 10 acres of agricultural land in the unincorporated Rancho California area of Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 927-640-008, is located at 35598 Glenoaks Road, approximately 500 feet to the southeast of the Rancho California Road intersection. It constitutes a portion of the Rancho Pauba land grant in Township 7 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a single-family residence and paved driveways on the property, which is also partially occupied by a small vineyard. 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, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Throughout the course of the study, no "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the County of Riverside a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
INTRODUCTION	1
SETTING.....	5
Current Natural Setting	5
Cultural Setting	6
Prehistoric Context.....	6
Ethnohistoric Context	6
Historic Context.....	7
RESEARCH METHODS	8
Records Search.....	8
Historical Background Research.....	8
Field Survey	8
RESULTS AND FINDINGS.....	9
Records Search.....	9
Historical Background Research.....	11
Field Survey	12
DISCUSSION.....	12
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	13
CERTIFICATION	14
REFERENCES	15
APPENDIX 1: Personnel Qualifications	17
APPENDIX 2: Previous Studies near the Project Area	21
APPENDIX 3: Recorded Cultural Resources near the Project Area (Confidential)	29

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project vicinity.....	1
Figure 2. Project location.....	2
Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.	3
Figure 4. Proposed grading plan for the porejct area.....	4
Figure 5. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area.....	5
Figure 6. Previous cultural resources studies.....	10
Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1880.....	11
Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1891-1901.....	11
Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1939.....	12
Figure 10. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953.....	12

INTRODUCTION

In March and April 2019, at the request of Austin Vineyard, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 10 acres of agricultural land in the unincorporated Rancho California area of Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 927-640-008, is located at 35598 Glenoaks Road, approximately 500 feet to the southeast of the Rancho California Road intersection. It constitutes a portion of the Rancho Pauba land grant in Township 7 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a single-family residence and paved driveways on the property, which is also partially occupied by a small vineyard (Fig. 4). 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, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

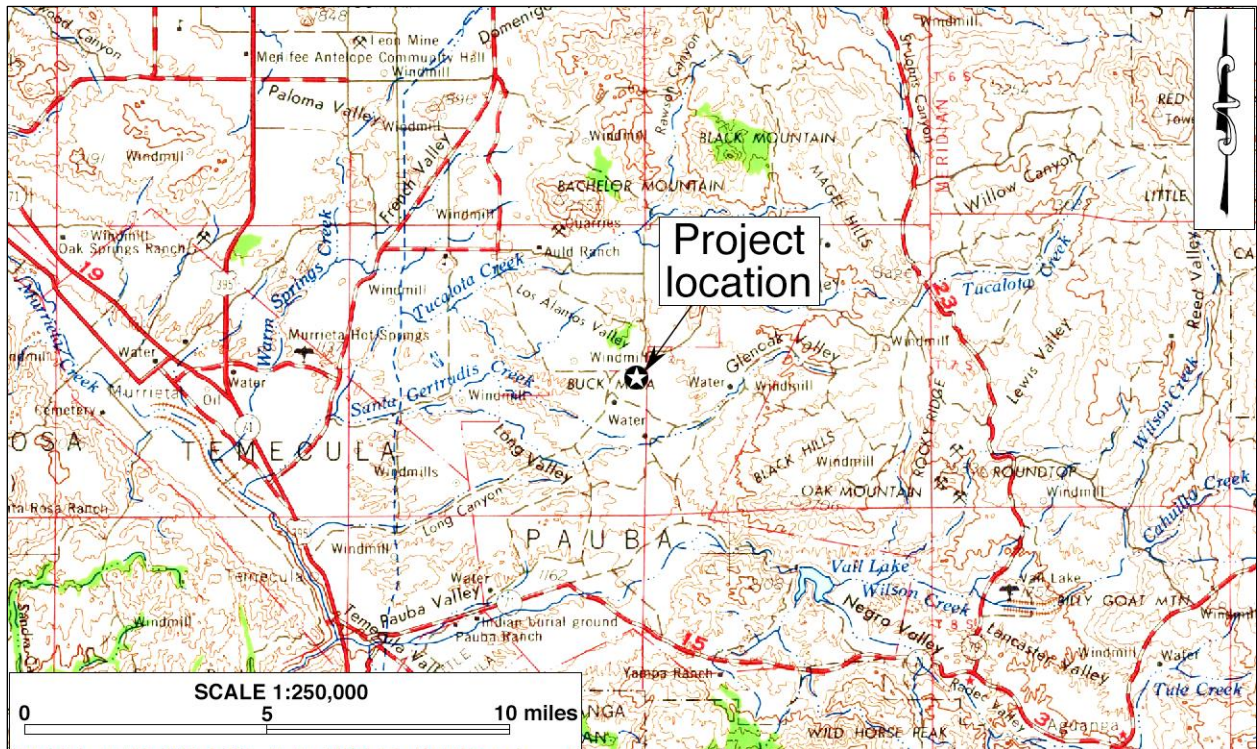


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 30'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979])

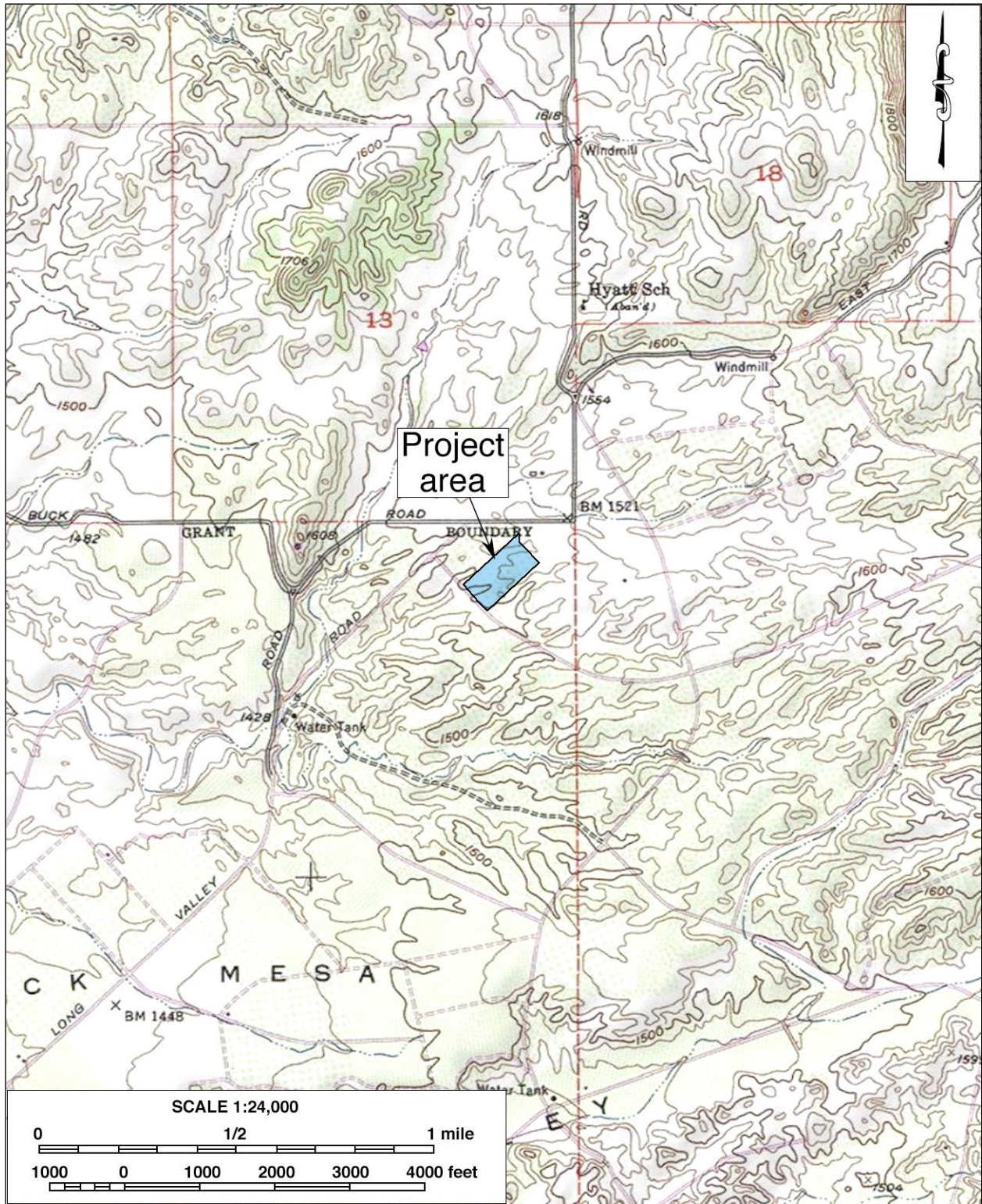


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Bachelor Mountain, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1978])



Figure 3. Aerial image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is situated among the rolling hills overlooking the eastern end of Pauba Valley, one of the many offshoots of the larger Temecula Valley to the west. The topography in the area is dominated by the hills and wide, flat terraces. The climate in the Temecula Valley region is relatively temperate, with the average high temperatures in summer reaching into the 90s (Fahrenheit) and the average lows in winter hovering around the 40s. The annual precipitation averages approximately 11.4 inches, most of which occurs between November and March. Because of the favorable climate and hilly terrain, the Rancho California “wine country” is best known today for grape cultivation and winemaking.

The project area consists of approximately 10 acres of agricultural land in a rural setting dominated by large residential properties, boutique wineries, and vineyards (Figs. 3, 5). The terrain across the project area is relatively level, and the elevations range approximately between 1,510 feet and 1,545 feet above mean sea level. The surface soil consists of light brown, medium- to coarse-grained sand with decomposing granite. A small vineyard is currently located in the southeastern portion of the property, and the rest of the acreage was mostly occupied by a citrus grove until recently. The agricultural operations in the past and the removal of the trees has left the ground surface extensively disturbed. Other than the grapevines, a few scattered small grasses and weeds comprise the only vegetation remaining in the project area (Fig. 5).



Figure 5. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on April 2, 2019; view to the southwest)

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 prehistory 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 western Riverside County prehistory can be broken into three primary periods:

- Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.): Native peoples of this period created fluted 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 Rancho California is part of the traditional homeland of the Luiseño Indians, a Tatic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside. The name of the group derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the traditional Luiseño territory during the mission period. 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. In modern anthropological literature, the leading sources on Luiseño culture and history are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

Anthropologists have divided the Luiseño into several autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978:551), 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, where chiefs of the village inherited their rank and each village owned its own land. Villages were usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of freshwater, always near subsistence resources.

Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. The Luiseño people were primarily hunters and gatherers. 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, atlatls or spear throwers, 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 (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

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 (*ibid.*:558). Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of diseases such as small pox and harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands. After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of the 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.

Historic Context

In 1797, the Temecula Valley received its first European visitors when Father Juan Norberto de Santiago and his military escorts traveled through the area in search of a new mission site. With the founding of Mission San Luis Rey later that year, the Temecula Valley became a part of the new mission's vast land holdings. During the next 20 years, it grew into Mission San Luis Rey's principal grain producer, and a granary, a chapel, and a residence for the *majordomo* were established at the Luiseño village of *Temeeeku*, located near the confluence of Temecula and Murrieta Creeks (Hudson 1989:8, 19).

In 1834, the Temecula Valley, under the name of Rancho Temecula, was officially awarded to Mission San Luis Rey. Just a year later, the rancho was surrendered to the Mexican government during secularization of the mission system. Like other mission ranchos throughout Alta California, it was subsequently divided into several large land grants and awarded to private owners. The project area lies on the northern edge of the Rancho Pauba land grant, which was awarded to Vicente Moraga and Luis Arenas in 1844 but acquired by Jean-Luis Vignes in 1848. As elsewhere in Alta

California, cattle raising was the most prevalent economic activity on this and other nearby ranchos. After the American annexation of Alta California, the U.S. government confirmed the land grant and patented it to Vignes in 1859.

In the 20th century, much of Rancho Pauba became part of the vast Vail Ranch, on which cattle raising continued to thrive until 1964 (Gunther 1984:415). In that year, the ranch was sold to Kaiser Industries, Inc., among others, and renamed Rancho California as part of an extensive land development scheme (*ibid.*). Since then, the Temecula Valley, centered on the Cities of Temecula and Murrieta, has experienced rapid growth in residential and commercial development, and has increasingly taken on the characteristics of a high-tech boomtown. On the eastern periphery of the valley, however, the unincorporated Rancho California area has retained some of the rural characteristics of the region and, along with a reputation for winemaking, developed a distinctive landscape dominated by vineyards and estate homes on expansive lots.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On March 27, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). Located at the University of California, Riverside, the EIC is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the 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.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1860-1880, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1979, and aerial photographs taken in 1967-2018. The historic maps 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 are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On April 2, 2019, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitor Beth Cordova of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. The surveyed was completed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel southeast-northwest transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the entire

project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was excellent (90-100%) due to the lack of vegetation growth except the dormant grapevines.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

EIC records indicate that the project area was included in an archaeological survey completed in 1992 (#3573 in Fig. 6; see App 2), but that no cultural resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Since it is now 27 years old, the 1992 study is considered to be outdated for statutory compliance purposes today. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, EIC records show at least 40 other past studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 6; see App. 2). In all, roughly half of the land within the one-mile radius has been surveyed, resulting in the identification of 19 historical/archaeological sites and seven isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—within the records search scope, as listed below in Table 1.

As Table 1 shows, 15 of the known sites and all of the isolates were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin. These prehistoric cultural resources were found mostly among granitic boulder

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search (See App. 3 for locations)		
Site No.	Recorded by/Date	Description
33-000867	Lipp and Giansanti 1978	Bedrock milling features with scattered lithic, ceramic, and faunal artifacts
33-002160	Lipp and Giansanti 1978	Bedrock milling features with lithic scatter
33-002161	Lipp and Giansanti 1978	Bedrock milling feature with six mortars
33-002162	Lipp and Giansanti 1978	Bedrock milling features with lithic scatter
33-002163	Lipp and Giansanti 1978	Hyatt School, circa 1900
33-004133	Drover and Pinto 1990	Bedrock milling features
33-004134	Drover and Pinto 1990	Bedrock milling feature with mortar
33-004135	Drover and Pinto 1990	Bedrock milling feature with mortars and grinding slicks
33-004136	Drover and Pinto 1990	Bedrock milling feature with grinding slicks and basalt flakes
33-004137	Drover and Pinto 1990	Rock cairn
33-004633	Swanson and Hopf 1989	Building remains, circa 1900
33-005148	McDougal et al. 1993	Bedrock milling features with sparse lithic scatter
33-014407	White 2005	Lithic scatter with flakes, cores, groundstone artifacts, and fire-affected rock
33-014702	White 2005	Isolate: metate fragment
33-014704	White 2005	Isolate: quartz mano
33-014705	White 2005	Isolate: quartz mano
33-014706	White 2005	Isolate: granitic mano fragment
33-015904	Ballester and Melzer 2007	Groundstone artifacts (biface mano and mano fragments)
33-017029	Dallas and Mello 2007	Mining site (tailings and metal cans)
33-017156	Crull 2008	Midden and surface scatter of quartz, basalt, and quartzite flakes
33-017157	Crull 2008	Habitation site with bedrock milling features
33-017392	Maxxon 2008	Isolate: unifacial granitic mano
33-017410	Loren-Webb 2007	Hammerstone fragment, manos, and metate fragments
33-024834	Morales and Ballester 2016	Isolate: uniface mano
33-024835	Morales and Ballester 2016	Isolated: mano fragment
33-028183	Roy et al. 2018	Bedrock milling feature with slick

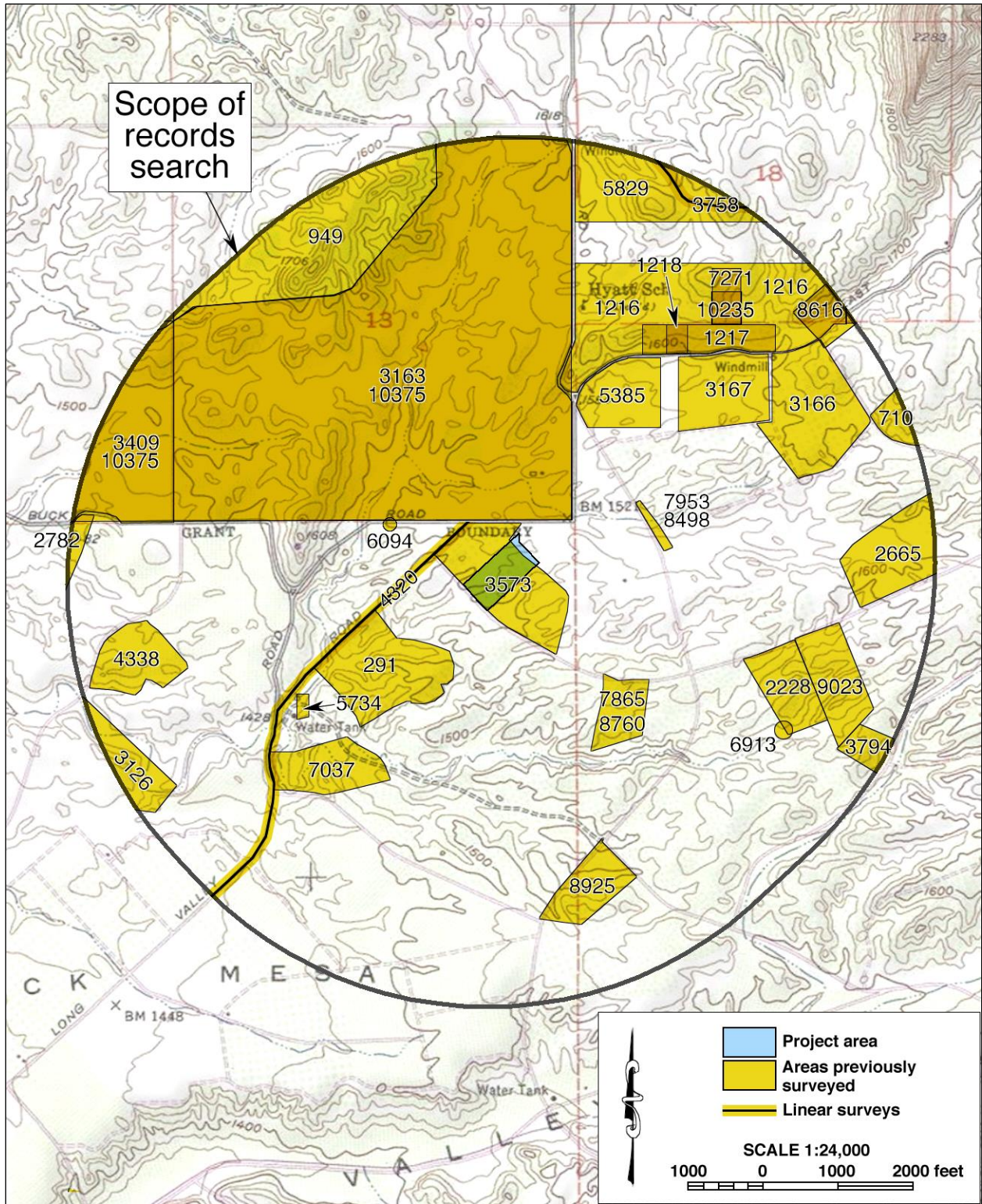


Figure 6. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. (See App. 3 for locations of known cultural resources)

outcrops in the rolling hills around the project location and consisted of bedrock milling features, habitation remains, and scattered artifacts, mainly groundstone and flaked-stone. Nearest among them to the project area was Site 33-004136, representing four bedrock milling slicks on a boulder outcrop located about a half-mile to the northwest. The other four sites dated to the historic period and included the circa 1900 Hyatt School, a rock feature, a mining site, and the remains of a homestead. All of these sites and isolates were located at least a half-mile from the project area, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 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 7-10 illustrate, no evidence of any settlement or development activities was observed in or near the project area between the 1850s and the 1950s. During that period, the only man-made features known to be present nearby were various roads, including the forerunners of today’s Buck Road and Rancho California Road. By 1967 Glenoaks Road was in place as an unpaved dirt road, and the entire project area had been freshly planted into a citrus grove (NETR Online 1967).

Sometime between 1978 and 1994, Glenoaks Road became a paved road (NETR Online 1978; 1994). Within the project boundaries, the citrus grove remained for some 50 years until the trees were finally removed between October 2016 and February 2018 (NETR Online 1978-2012; Google Earth 1996-2018). The grapevines now present in the southeastern portion of the project area were evidently planted in the most recent months, after August 2018 (Google Earth 2018). No other

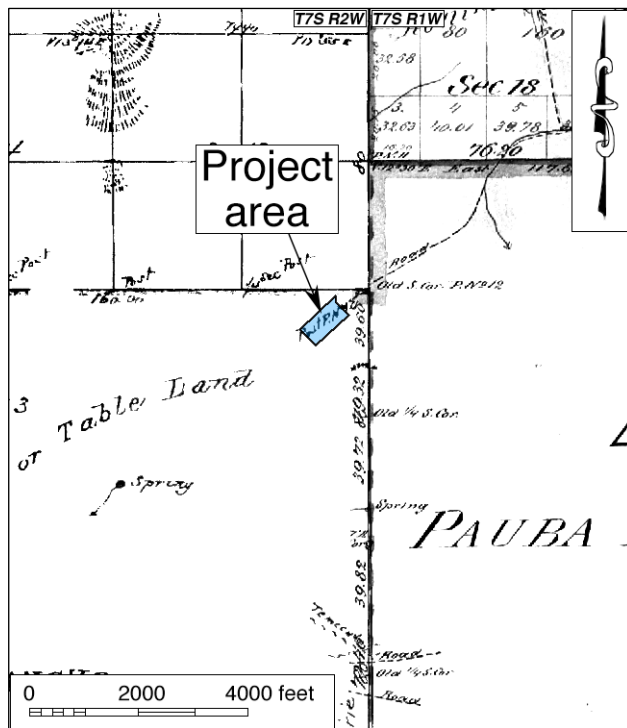


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1880. (Source: GLO 1860; 1880)

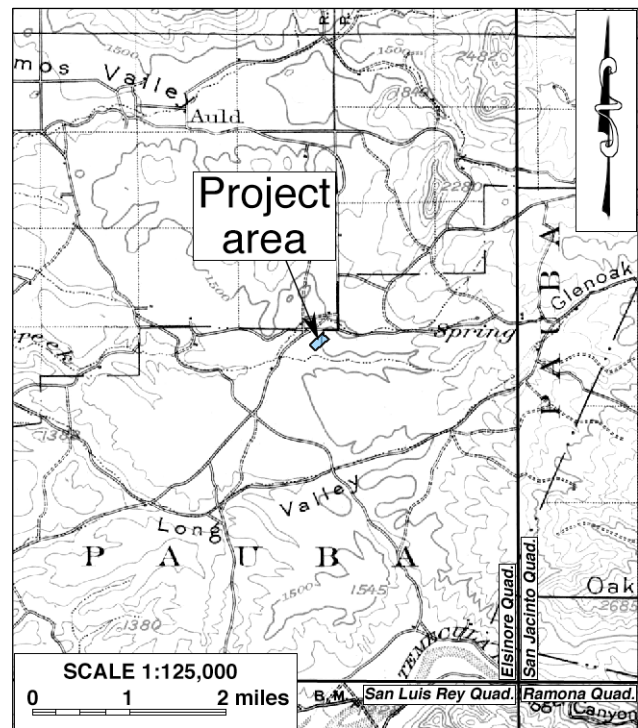


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1891-1901. (Source: USGS 1901a-d)

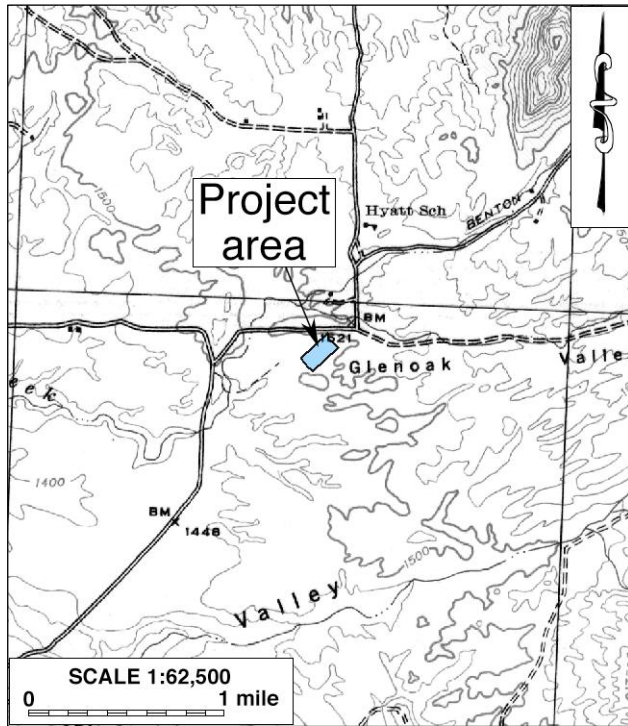


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942)

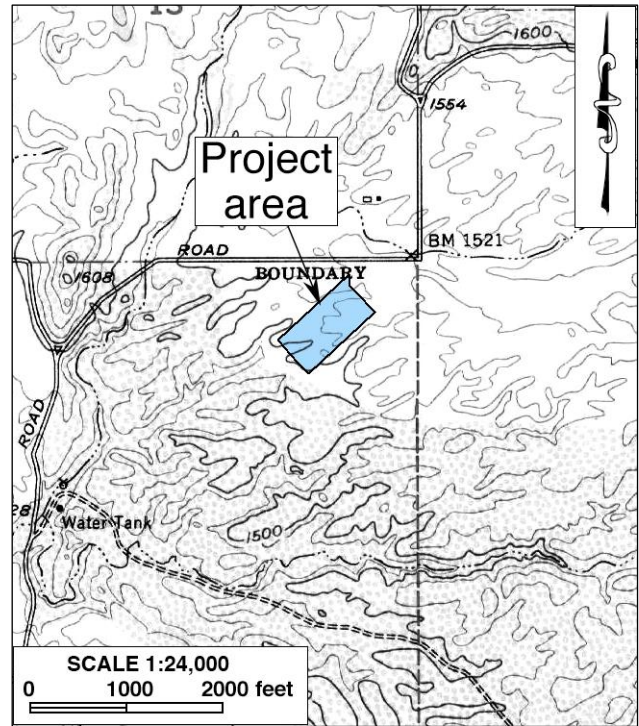


Figure 10. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1953. (Source: USGS 1953)

development has occurred on the property, and no buildings or structures are known to have existed within the project boundaries (Figs. 7-10; NETR Online 1967-2012; Google Earth 2011-2018).

FIELD SURVEY

The intensive-level field survey produced completely negative results for potential “historical resources,” and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts dating to the prehistoric or historic period were encountered within or adjacent to the project boundaries. No bedrock outcrops were observed on the property, nor were there any other potential indicators of past human activities.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the County of Riverside in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any 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 for the evaluation 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))

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area, and none was found during the present survey. In addition, other than a citrus grove that has been removed in recent years, no notable cultural features were known to be present within the project boundaries throughout the historic period. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present study concludes that no “historical resources” exist within the project area.

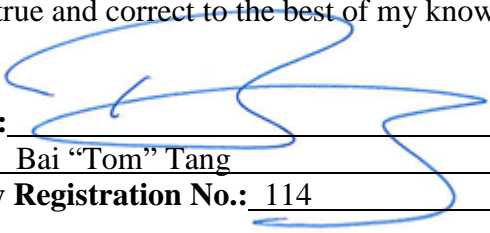
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As stated above, this study has concluded that no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, are present in the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of Riverside:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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: April 17, 2019

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

REFERENCES

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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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 2008 Archaeological Investigation at Baldy Mesa-Cajon Divide for the Baldy Mesa Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Trails Project San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-53-091. San Bernardino, California
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 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.
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 1901b Map: Ramona, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1900-1901.
 1901c Map: San Jacinto, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.
 1901d Map: San Luis Rey, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1891-1898.
 1942 Map: Murrieta, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.
 1953 Map: Bachelor Mtn., Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951, field-checked in 1953.
 1978 Map: Bachelor Mtn., Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1973, photoinspected in 1978.
 1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
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**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 HISTORIAN/REPORT WRITER
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.
- 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/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S.

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

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 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.
- 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.

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.

Honors and Awards

- 2000-2002 Dean’s Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

APPENDIX 2

PREVIOUS STUDIES NEAR THE PROJECT AREA

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00291	NADB-R - 1080346; Voided - MF-0263	1978	James Baldwin	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map No. 12212, Near Temecula, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00710	NADB-R - 1080761; Voided - MF-0633	1979	Roger J. Desautels	Archaeological Survey Report on Tentative Parcel Map 14527, A 10 Parcel Located in the Rancho Pauba Portion of Rancho California in the County of Riverside, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Santa Ana, CA	
RI-00949	NADB-R - 1081000; Voided - MF-0862	1981	Alan Davis	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 2 of Parcel Map No. 12506, Skinner Reservoir Area of Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-01216	NADB-R - 1081373; Voided - MF-1205	1978	Renee Giansanti and Donald Lipp	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 12316, Near Lake Skinner, Riverside County, California	LGS & Associates, Riverside, CA	33-000803, 33-000867, 33-002160, 33-002161, 33-002162, 33-002163
RI-01217	NADB-R - 1084532; Submitter - UCRARU #1227; Voided - MF-1205	1993	M.C. Hall	Letter Report: Tentative Parcel 27825	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000867
RI-01218	NADB-R - 1085067; Other - SRS Project No. 1047; Voided - MF-1205	1996	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment of Parcel #1, PM 27819, Riverside County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Temecula, CA	
RI-01775	NADB-R - 1082122; Voided - MF-1918	1984	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	EVALUATION OF THE TWO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES LOCATED ON TP 19659, TUCALOTA HILLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-002782, 33-002783
RI-01776	NADB-R - 1082124; Voided - MF-1919	1984	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL 19021, SAN JACINTO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-002770, 33-002771, 33-002772, 33-002773
RI-02228	NADB-R - 1082662; Voided - MF-2418	1988	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TP23069, LOCATED IN THE BUCK MESA AREA OF WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02665	NADB-R - 1083134; Voided - MF-2867	1989	FREEMAN, T.A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF 45 ACRES ALONG GLENOAKS ROAD IN RANCHO CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA TTM 24310.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, LTD.	
RI-02782	NADB-R - 1083393; Voided - MF-2987	1990	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 25416 RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	
RI-03126	NADB-R - 1083679; Voided - MF-3346	1990	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 24454	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-03163	NADB-R - 1083721; Voided - MF-3381	1990	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CALLOWAY--BELL VINEYARDS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	33-004133, 33-004134, 33-004135, 33-004136, 33-004137
RI-03166	NADB-R - 1083724; Voided - MF-3384	1991	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 26659, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-03167	NADB-R - 1083725; Voided - MF-3385	1991	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 25752, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-03409	NADB-R - 1084058; Voided - MF-3655	1990	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 25891, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	33-004677, 33-004678, 33-004679
RI-03573	NADB-R - 1084286; Voided - MF-3844	1992	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 27134, 42 ACRES OF LAND NEAR TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	
RI-03785	NADB-R - 1084630; Voided - MF-4129	1994	ROMANO, MELINDA and SUSAN GOLDBERG	Final Report: Metropolitan Water District Domenigoni Valley Reservoir Project; CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT NUMBER 8, LAKE SKINNER EQUESTRIAN TRAIL	INFOTEC RESEARCH INC.	33-000509, 33-003644, 33-005145, 33-005146, 33-005147, 33-005148, 33-005149, 33-005150, 33-005167, 33-005168, 33-005298, 33-005299
RI-03794	NADB-R - 1084640; Voided - MF-4137	1991	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PARCEL MAP 23735, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	
RI-04320	NADB-R - 1085589; Submitter - A9-0595; Voided - MF-4803	2000	LOVE, BRUCE	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT, RANCHO CALIFORNIA ROAD.	CRM TECH	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04338	NADB-R - 1085634; Voided - MF-4834	1999	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF INN AT THE VINES, 22 ACRES OF LAND NEAR TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	33-001073, 33-001363, 33-001556, 33-004677
RI-05385	NADB-R - 1086748	2005	KELLER, JEAN	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APN 924-370-005, +/- 22.98 ACRES OF LAND NEAR TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	JEAN KELLER	
RI-05734	NADB-R - 1087097	2003	MASON, RODGER D.	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND FIELD SURVEY REPORT FOR A VERIZON TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: BUCK MESA ROAD, IN THE CITY OF TEMECULA RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-05829	NADB-R - 1087192	2001	APPLIED EARTHWORKS, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE SOUTHWESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY MULTI-SPECIES RESERVE	APPLIED EARTHWORKS, INC.	33-000509, 33-000555, 33-000804, 33-000862, 33-001162, 33-001805, 33-001824, 33-002107, 33-002770, 33-002772, 33-002773, 33-003068, 33-003136, 33-003644, 33-003646, 33-003647, 33-004296, 33-004297, 33-004298, 33-004626, 33-004630, 33-004631, 33-004633, 33-004634, 33-004635, 33-004763, 33-004794, 33-004828, 33-004871, 33-004886, 33-004930, 33-005021, 33-005023, 33-005024, 33-005025, 33-005027, 33-005031, 33-005033, 33-005081, 33-005082, 33-005086, 33-005089, 33-005090, 33-005145, 33-005146, 33-005147, 33-005148, 33-005149, 33-005150, 33-005167, 33-005168, 33-005169, 33-005198, 33-005199, 33-005200, 33-005201, 33-005202, 33-005203, 33-005204, 33-005205, 33-005206, 33-005207, 33-005208, 33-005209, 33-005210, 33-005215, 33-005216, 33-005217, 33-005218, 33-005219, 33-005220, 33-005222, 33-005223, 33-005224, 33-005225, 33-005226, 33-005227, 33-005245, 33-005272, 33-005273, 33-005274, 33-005275, 33-005276, 33-005277, 33-005278, 33-005279, 33-005280, 33-005281, 33-005283, 33-005286, 33-005291, 33-005292, 33-005293, 33-005294, 33-005295, 33-005296, 33-005297, 33-005298, 33-005299, 33-005300, 33-005301, 33-006007, 33-006019, 33-006020, 33-006021, 33-006022, 33-006023, 33-006024, 33-006025, 33-006026, 33-006027, 33-006028, 33-006029, 33-006030, 33-006031, 33-006032, 33-006033, 33-006034, 33-006035, 33-006036, 33-006037, 33-006038, 33-006039, 33-006040, 33-006041, 33-006042, 33-006044, 33-006045, 33-006046, 33-006047, 33-006048, 33-006049, 33-006050, 33-006051, 33-006052, 33-006053, 33-006054, 33-006055,

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						33-006056, 33-006057, 33-006058, 33-006059, 33-006060, 33-006061, 33-006062, 33-006063, 33-006064, 33-006065, 33-006066, 33-006067, 33-006068, 33-006069, 33-006070, 33-006071, 33-006072, 33-006073, 33-006074, 33-006075, 33-006076, 33-006077, 33-006078, 33-006079, 33-006080, 33-006081, 33-006082, 33-006083, 33-006084, 33-006085, 33-006086, 33-006087, 33-006088, 33-006089, 33-006090, 33-007245, 33-007845, 33-007931, 33-007932, 33-007933, 33-007934, 33-007935, 33-007936, 33-007937, 33-007938, 33-007939, 33-007940, 33-007941, 33-007942, 33-007943, 33-007944, 33-007945, 33-007946, 33-007947, 33-007948, 33-007949, 33-007950, 33-007951, 33-007952, 33-007953, 33-007954, 33-007955, 33-007956, 33-007957, 33-007958, 33-007959, 33-007960, 33-007961, 33-007962, 33-007963, 33-007964, 33-007965, 33-007966, 33-007967, 33-007968, 33-007969, 33-007970, 33-007971, 33-007972, 33-007973, 33-007974, 33-007975, 33-007976, 33-007977, 33-007978, 33-007979, 33-007980, 33-007981, 33-007982, 33-007983, 33-007984, 33-007985, 33-007986, 33-007987, 33-007988, 33-007989, 33-007990, 33-007991, 33-007992, 33-007993, 33-007994, 33-007995, 33-007996, 33-007997, 33-007998, 33-007999, 33-008000, 33-008001, 33-008002, 33-008003, 33-008004, 33-008005, 33-008006, 33-008007, 33-008008, 33-008009, 33-008010, 33-008011, 33-008012, 33-008013, 33-008014, 33-008015, 33-008016, 33-008017

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06094	NADB-R - 1087457	2005	AISLIN-KAY, MARNIE	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE LSNCA6158A (VALLEY RD. & BUCK RD.), 37805 RANCHO CALIFORNIA ROAD, TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-06913	Other - 06569.06	2006	Stacy C. Jordan and Joshua D. Patterson	Archaeological Survey Report for the Souther California Edison Company Re-Locate U/G Facilities, Service Center Relocation, OH Feed to Office Trailer & Rule 15 Line Exit Riverside County, California.	Mooney, Jones & Stokes	
RI-07037	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2054	2007	CRM TECH	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Tesoro Winery Project Rancho California Area Riverside County, California	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	33-015904
RI-07271		2007	Robert S. White and Laura S. White	A Cultural Resources Assessment of A 4.8 Acre Parcel as Shown on TPM 35035 Located at 36493 Summitville Street, Near Temecula, Riverside County.	Archaeological Associates	
RI-07865	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2245A	2008	Bodmer, Clarence, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Shaker	Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Assessor's Parcel No. 942-050-004, Plot Plan No. 2337, Oak Meadows, 36101 Glen Oaks Road, Rancho California, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-07913	Submitter - CRM Tech Contract No. 2252A	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Tentative Parcel Map No. 34892, Assessor's Parcel No. 924-370-013, Rancho California Area, Riverside County California	CRM Tech	33-000867
RI-07953	Other - County of Riverside Development Proposal Case Number CUP03606	2009	Patrick Maxon	Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory: Temecula Public Cemetery (APN 924-360-002), County of Roverside, California	BonTerra Consulting	33-017392
RI-08005		2008	Jean A. Keller	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 34828	Cultural Resources Consultant, Encinitas, CA	

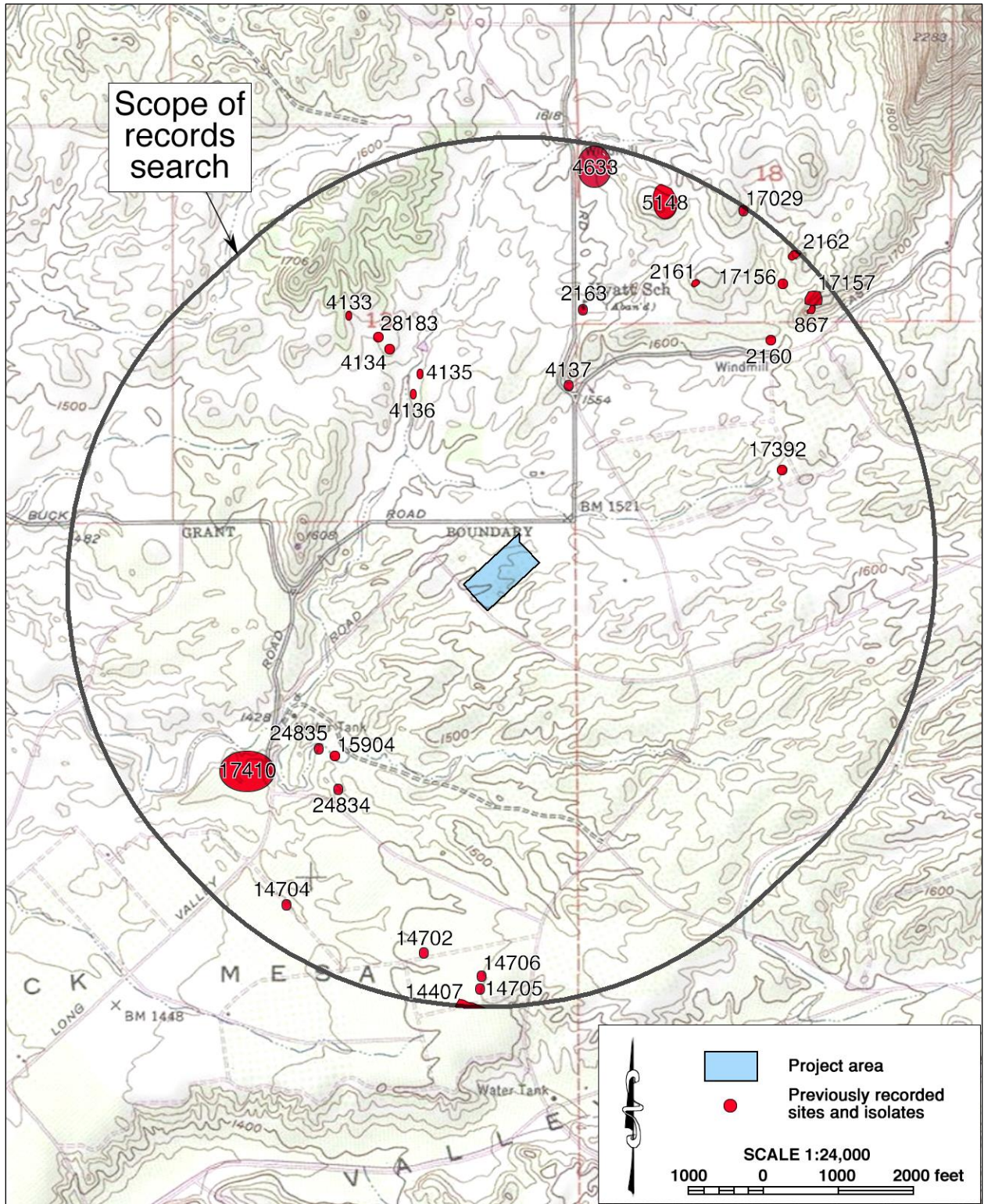
Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-08498	Other - APN 924-360-002; Other - County of Riverside Development Proposal Case Number CUP03606	2008	Patrick Maxon	Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory: Temecula Public Cemetery (APN 924-360-002), County of Riverside, California	BonTerra Consulting	33-017392
RI-08616	Other - ToTPa TO'ATWI	2010	Nancy Anastasia Wiley, Amy Tupa, Andrew Garrison, and Matthew Wetherbee	Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA- RIV-2160 PM No. 35164	SRS, Inc.	33-002160
RI-08760	Other - Contract No. 2522A	2012	Michael Hogan	Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-moving Activites Plot Plan #23346, BGR 100229	CRM TECH	
RI-08923	Submitter - Contract No. 2631	2013	Bai "Tom" Tang	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program, Parking lot Construction at Chapin Family Vineyards, Plot Plan No. 24279: APNs 915-690-001 and -002, Rancho California Area, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-08925	Submitter - Cpntract No. 2672	2013	Bai "Tom" Tang	Archaeological Monitoring Program, Plot Plan No. 25060; Assessor's Parcel No. 941-230- 001, Rancho California Area, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-09023		2013	Jean A. Keller	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PLOT PLAN 25374, APN 941-140-001	Cultural Resources Consultant	
RI-09831	Other - Development Department Case Number PDA04990; Other - Development Department Case Number PP26064	2016	Wendy Blumel, Ryan Tubbs, and Roger Mason	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 23.66-Acre Temecula Winery Project Near Temecula, Riverside County, California	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	
RI-10235	Other - BGR150207; Other - CRM TECH CONTRACT NO. 3007A	2016	MICHAEL HOGAN	LETTER REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM FOR THE PROJECT AT 36496 INDIAN KNOLL ROAD; APN 915-690-025	CRM TECH	
RI-10375		2018	Mary Robbins-Wade and Nicole Falvey	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Twelve Oaks Winery & Resort Project, Riverside County, California	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.	

APPENDIX 3

**RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES
NEAR THE PROJECT AREA**

(Confidential)



Locations of previously recorded sites and isolates within the scope of the records search