L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
REGULATORY SERVICES
BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

December 14, 2020

Judy Bailey-Savage
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Phone: 951-216-8862

Via email: info@mmjconstruction.com

REGARDING: PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR APN 470-070-043 (CUP200014), ±9.20 ACRES AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAGE ROAD AND MINTO WAY NEAR HEMET, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (USGS *HEMET, CA* 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE) (L&L PROJECT MMJC-19-736)

L & L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is pleased to present the attached Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment report for your use. The attached report has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside Cultural Resources Guidelines. A confidential version of this report was simultaneously submitted to the County of Riverside in accordance with our existing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the County.

Please review this report for accuracy of the facts and return any comments to us for incorporation. Thank you for the opportunity to work with you and please feel free to contact us at 909-335-9897, should you have any questions or comments. It has been a pleasure working with you!

Sincerely,
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Leslie Nay Irish
CEO

Celebrating 20+ Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBENC)
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Hemet, CA USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
Township 6 South, Range 1 West, Section 13

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John J. Eddy and William R. Gillean, B.S.

Fieldwork Date(s):
November 10, 2020

Report Date:
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Keywords:
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

L&L Environmental (L&L), at the request of MMJ Construction Inc., completed a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of APN 470-070-043 in St. John's Canyon, near Hemet, Riverside County, California. APN 470-070-043 is listed in the County's parcel report with a total area of 9.06 acres. County GIS files map the parcel as 9.20 acres, and this is the size used in this report to be consistent with the County's GIS data. A civil survey will be conducted to determine actual acreage during the planning stage and make any corrections prior to issuance of a grading permit.

MMJ Construction Inc. proposes construction of a commercial agricultural operation with greenhouses, an access road, warehouses, solar panels, and a picnic/recreation area all surrounded by fencing within a 2.42-acre area in the western portion of the Project area (the "Project"). The Project area is at the southeast corner of Sage Road and Minto Way in Township 6 South, Range 1 West, Section 13 as depicted on the *Hemet, CA* USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map.

This technical study documents efforts to identify historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) §5020.1(j) and complies with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to assess a Project's potential to impact historical resources during Project construction, operation, and/or maintenance. These efforts include a cultural resources records search, background research, coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American tribes and organizations, a geoarchaeological assessment, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project area.

As a result of the investigation, L&L identified seven (7) archaeological resources within the Project area consisting of two (2) prehistoric archaeological sites and five (5) historic isolated artifacts. The five (5) historic isolated artifacts (i.e., three [3] beverage cans [MMJC-3H, 5H, and 6H], one [1] beverage can and one [1] complete brown glass bottle [MMJC-2H], and one [1] clear glass beverage bottle [MMJC-4H]) were identified and are most likely associated with random recreational use of the Project area in the 1960s and 1970s. Isolated artifacts such as these lack historical association and artistic value and do not yield important scientific data and do not qualify as historic resources under CEQA and require no further consideration during this study. The two (2) prehistoric archaeological sites, which consist of a bedrock mill feature exhibiting a shallow basin metate and mortar with associated flaked crystalline quartz scatter (MMJC-1) and a flaked crystalline quartz scatter eroding downslope from a nearby ridge

(MMJC-7) are associated with prehistoric lifeways, land use strategies, and subsistence activities (among other important research themes), and have potential to yield information important to local prehistory. The significance of MMJC-2 and MMJC-7 is undetermined; additional technical studies (e.g., Phase II archaeological testing) and consultation with local Native American tribes may be required to formally evaluate site significance against California Register criteria.

L&L recommends that MMJC-1 and MMJC-7 be avoided in their entirety during Project construction. The resources should be designated as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) and an ESA Action Plan, archaeological monitoring, and a discovery plan should be prepared by a qualified archaeologist that meets the Secretary of Interior Standards prior to the issuance of a grading permit. L&L recommends archaeological monitoring during all ground disturbing activities associated with the Project and preparation of a monitoring report documenting the results of the monitoring program. Furthermore, L&L recommends a site stewardship plan be prepared in consultation with the County of Riverside and consulting tribes allowing for periodic inspection of the archaeological resources and protocols for documenting any future impacts that may occur during, or independent from, operation and maintenance of the Project.

If avoidance is not feasible, L&L recommends additional technical studies (e.g., Phase II testing) and consultation with local Native American tribes to formally evaluate significance of MMJC-1 and MMJC-7 against California Register criteria. This includes preparation of a Phase II testing plan that complies with Riverside County's cultural resource guidelines, in consultation with the County and consulting tribes. A Phase II testing and Evaluation report should be prepared to document results of the study and provide formal significance evaluations for MMJC-1 and MMJC-7. Additional technical studies (e.g., data recovery and archaeological monitoring) may be required should one or both archaeological sites qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources under CEQA.

1.0) INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.1) Introduction

L&L Environmental (L&L), at the request of MMJ Construction Inc., completed a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of APN 470-070-043 in St. John's Canyon, near Hemet, Riverside County, California. APN 470-070-043 is listed in the County's parcel report with a total area of 9.06 acres. County GIS files map the parcel as 9.20 acres, and this is the size used in this report to be consistent with the County's GIS data. A civil survey will be conducted to determine actual acreage during the planning stage and make any corrections prior to issuance of a grading permit.

MMJ Construction Inc. proposes construction of a commercial agricultural operation with greenhouses, an access road, warehouses, solar panels, and a picnic/recreation area all surrounded by fencing within a 2.42-acre area in the western portion of the Project area (the "Project"). The purpose of this technical report is to provide the County of Riverside with information necessary to determine whether the Project would cause an adverse change to historical resources, as defined in PRC §5020.1(j) and therefore result in significant impact to the environment under CEQA. To accomplish this objective, L&L completed a cultural resource records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, coordinated with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals, and completed a systematic survey of the entire Project area.

1.2) Project Location

The proposed Project includes ±9.20 acres of land, APN 470-070-043, and is generally situated in the west-central portion of Riverside County, California, east of State Route 79 and south of State Route 74 near the City of Hemet (Figure 1). Specifically, it lies within Section 13 of Township 6 South, Range 1 West as shown on the USGS *Hemet, CA* 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). It is on the southeast corner of Sage Road and Minto Way in St. John's Canyon in an unincorporated area of Riverside County (Figure 3).

1.3) Project Description

MMJ Construction Inc. proposes construction of a commercial agricultural operation with greenhouses, an access road, warehouses, solar panels, and a picnic/recreation area all surrounded by fencing within a 2.42-acre area in the western portion of the Project area (the

"Project"). The Project is currently in the design phase and is subject to change because of on-going CEQA compliant technical studies, Native American coordination, and feedback from the County of Riverside and other applicable agencies.

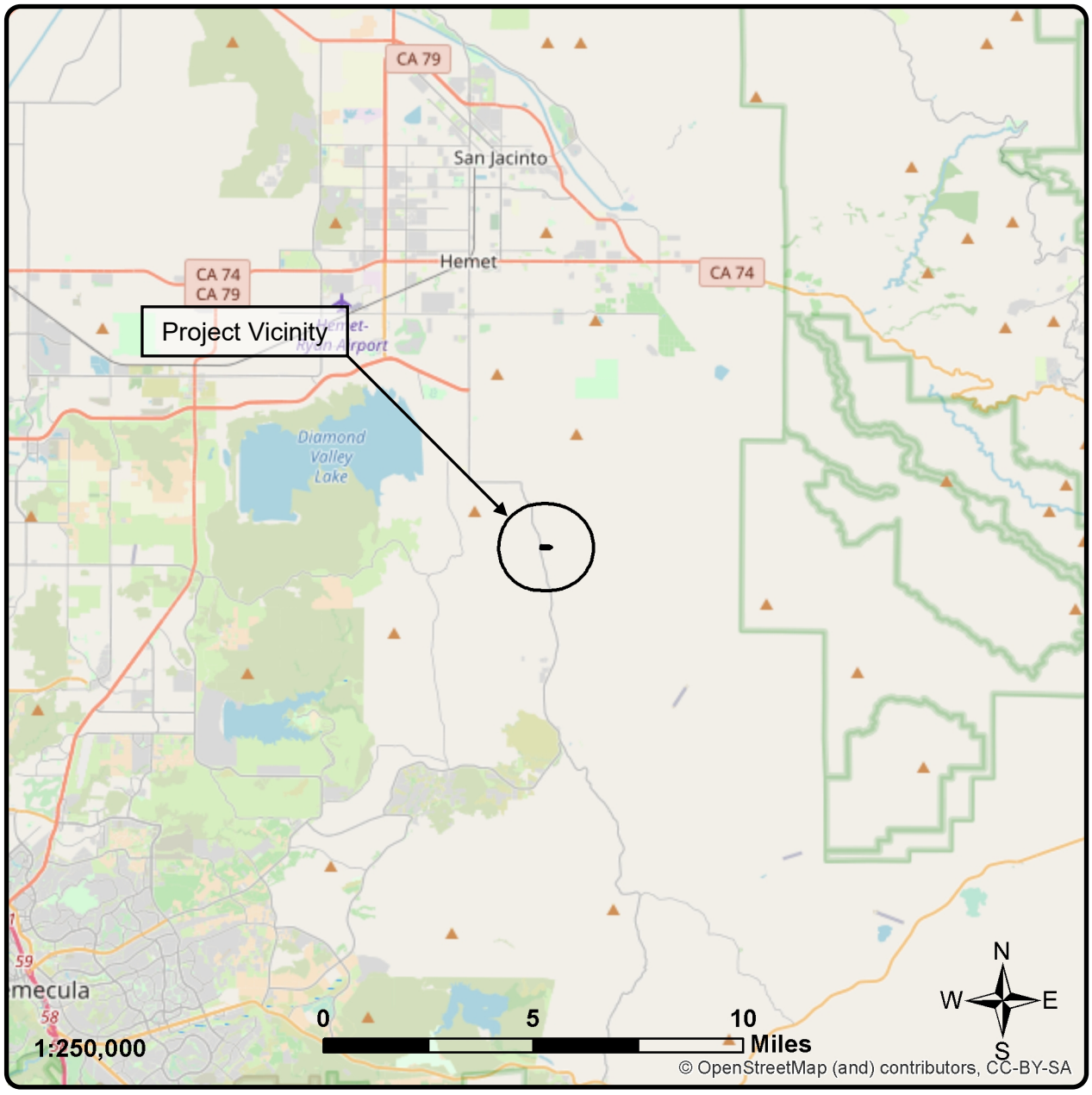

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Figure 1

Project Vicinity Map

Sage Road & Minto Way, St. Johns Canyon
County of Riverside, California

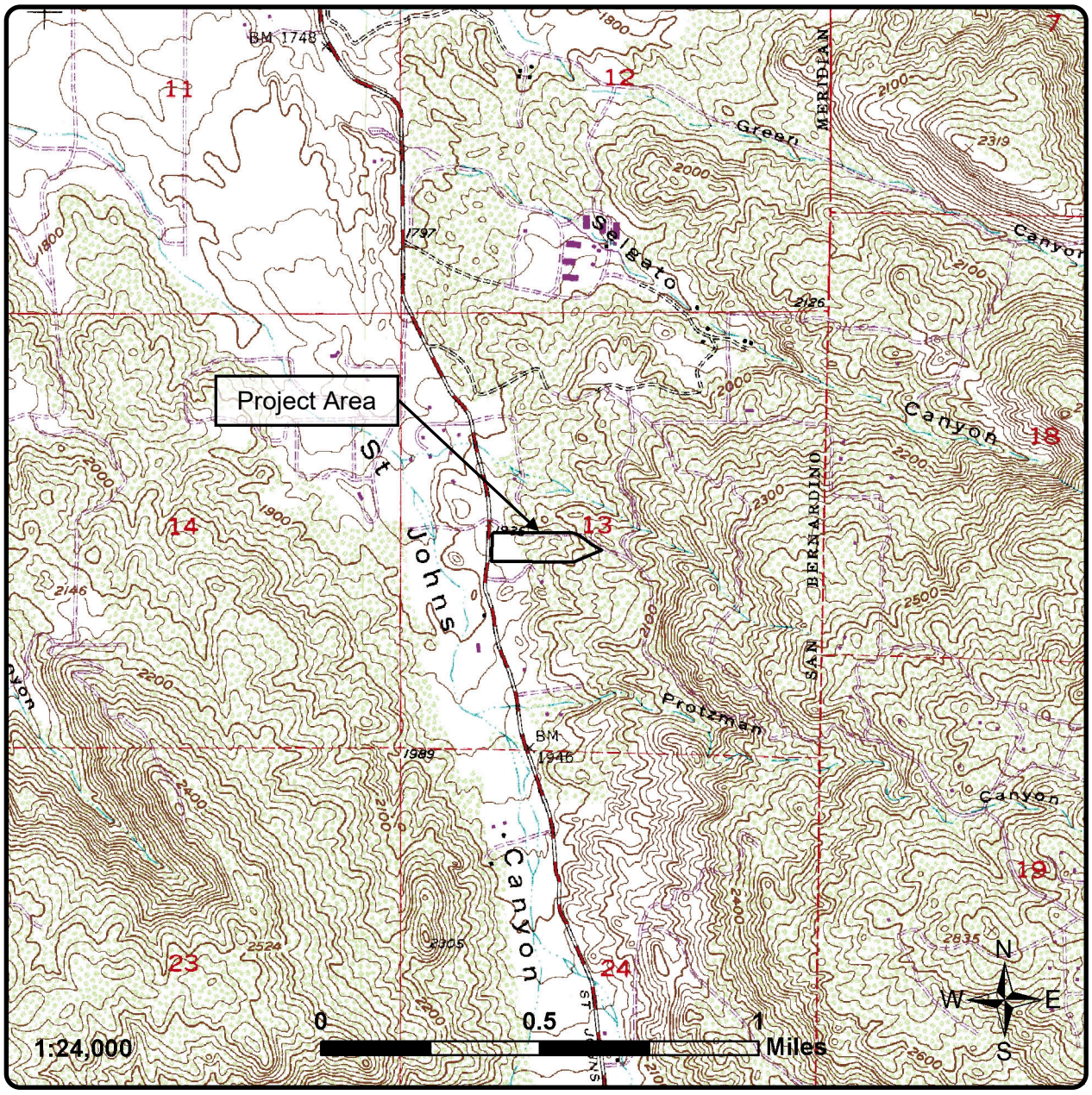

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Figure 2

Project Location Map
(USGS Hemet [1979] quadrangle,
Section 13, Township 6 South, Range 1 West)

Sage Road & Minto Way, St. Johns Canyon
County of Riverside, California

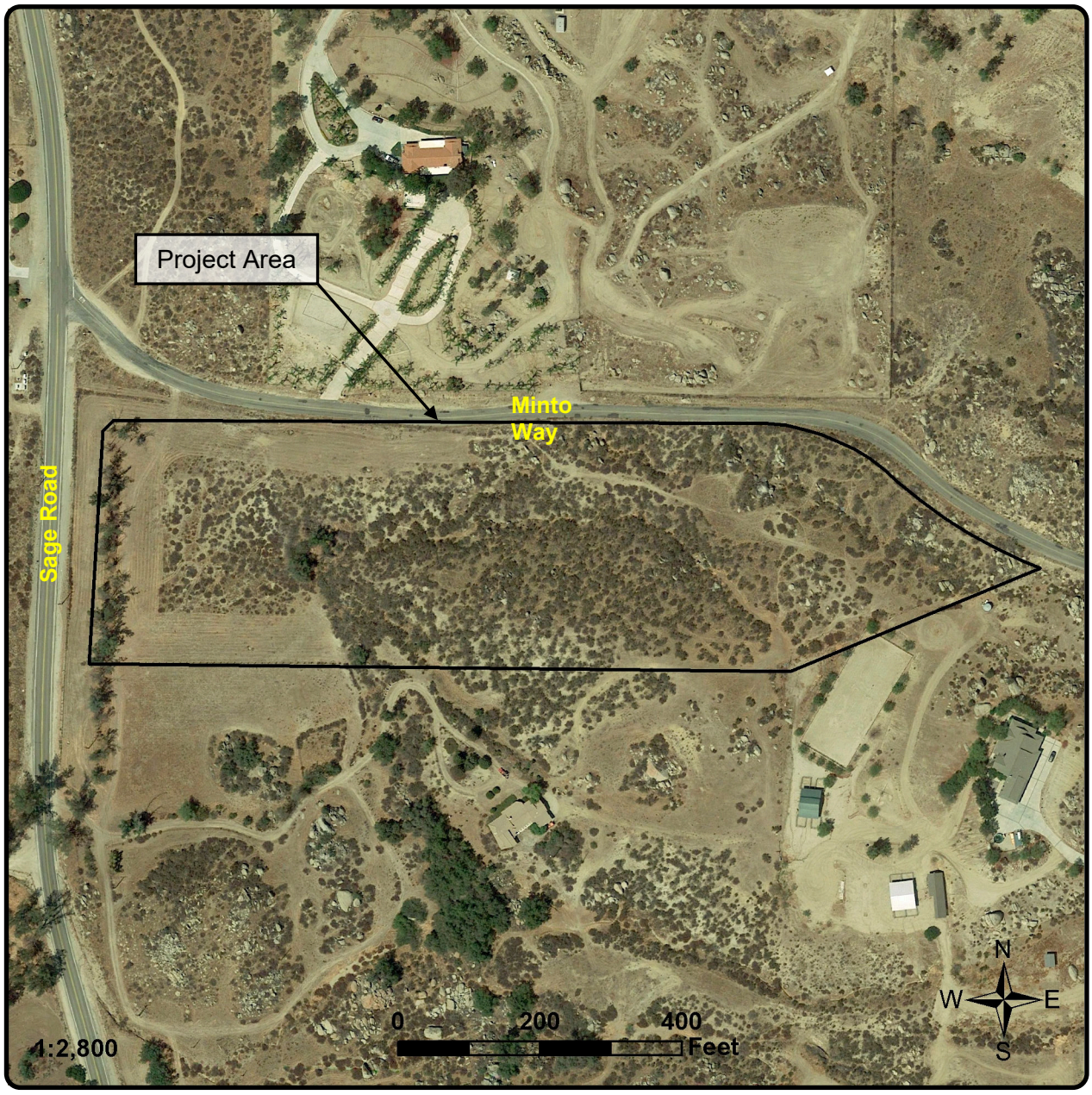

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Figure 3

Aerial Photograph
(Aerial obtained from Google Earth, August 2018)

Sage Road & Minto Way, St. Johns Canyon
County of Riverside, California

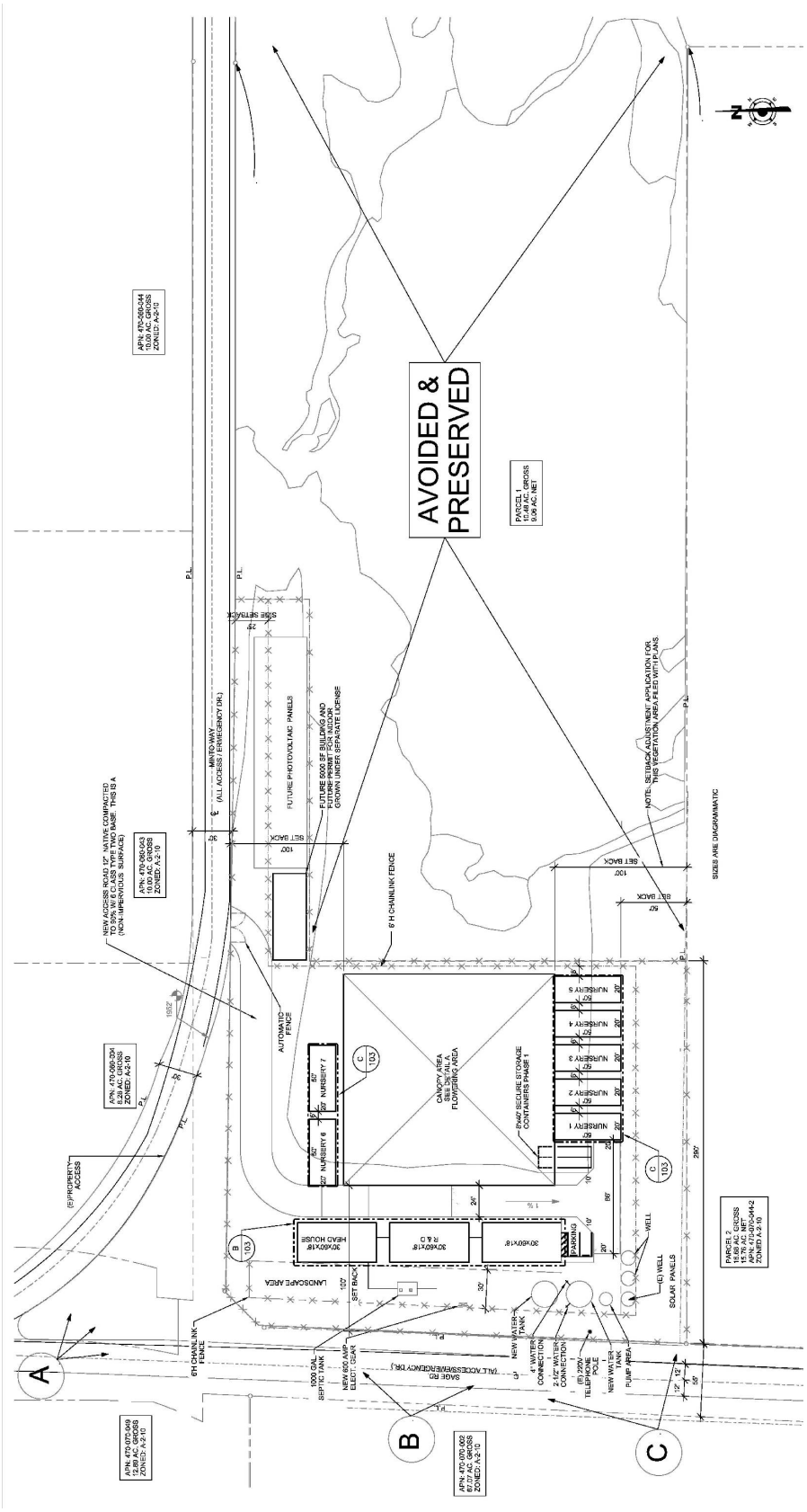

Figure 4. Development Plan

The vertical limits of the Project, as they relate to maximum depth of subsurface excavations and other ground-disturbing activities, will be less than 10 feet within the 2.42-acre area in the western portion of the Project area. Above ground vertical limits of the Project associated with the height of proposed buildings and architectural elements extends to a maximum height of less than 25 feet.

1.4) Cultural Resources Staff

The cultural resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) is currently pending due to the COVID19 shutdown but will be completed by EIC staff. The archaeological pedestrian survey of the Project area was completed by L&L Principal Investigator John Eddy, M.A., RPA and Bill Gillean, B.S., on November 10, 2020. Mr. Eddy authored the report with contributions from Mr. Gillean (i.e., Historic Context) and L&L Biologist Guy Bruyea (Natural Setting). L&L CEO/Principal Leslie Irish provided quality control oversight. Professional qualifications for key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

1.5) Environmental Setting

1.5.1) Existing Land Use and Topography

The Project area is in the foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains, the northernmost mountain range in the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province, which extends 1,500 kilometers from the southern tip of the Baja California Peninsula. More specifically, the Project area is near the City of Hemet in St. John's Canyon, which is southeast of Diamond Valley and Mica Butte and northeast of Sycamore Springs.

The Project area is surrounded by unoccupied open space and sparsely inhabited rural residences. The western, southwestern, and northwestern edges of the parcel are disturbed by periodic weed abatement activities and a row of mature Eucalyptus trees is located along Sage Road. The remainder of the site is mostly undisturbed, except for a few additional cleared grassy areas and roads (see Figure 3). Undisturbed or recovering areas are covered by chaparral and coastal sage scrub (see photos in Appendix D).

Site topography varies from relatively level terrain that slopes to the southeast (in the western portion of the Project area where development is proposed) to steep densely vegetated hills cut by two (2) drainages in the central and eastern portions designated as open space. The Project area increases in elevation from west to east from roughly 1,920 feet to 2,047 feet AMSL.

1.5.2) Soils and Geology

Soils onsite are mapped as Cieneba rocky sandy loam (15-50% slopes, eroded) and Vista coarse sandy loam (8-15% slopes, eroded – see Figure 5). Soils observed matched those mapped. Elevation onsite ranges between 2,047 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the eastern corner and 1,920 AMSL at the southwest corner of the parcel, adjacent to Sage Road.

According to Morton and Matti (2005), the far western portion of the Project area is underlain by young alluvial fan deposits (Qyf) originating from the Holocene to Late Pleistocene (Figure 6). These deposits are unconsolidated and consist predominately of gravel, sand, and silt. Alluvial deposits within the Project area are derived from the Goodhart-St. Johns principal fan and consist almost entirely of granitic (tonalite) debris. The Goodhart-St. Johns fan is incised into dissected older alluvial fan deposits, which may be encountered at depth. The remaining portions of the Project area are underlain by old colluvial deposits (Qoc) dating to the late to middle Pleistocene. These deposits range from rubble to sand and are unconsolidated to slightly indurated.

1.5.3) Vegetation and Wildlife

The Project area is home to several distinct habitats including Chapparal, Coastal Sage Scrub, Coast Live Oak, and Riparian (Figure 7). In addition, areas of disturbed non-native grasses were also noted. A total of 47 plant species were identified during the survey and are listed in Table 1. Many of the native plant species identified in the Project area were important resources to local Native American communities and were gathered for food, medicine, and tool or craft production. These include elderberry, oak, yerba santa, chia, wild rye, buckwheat, honeysuckle, willow, hollyleaf redberry, and daturra.

Chapparal Habitat

Conspicuous perennials observed in mixed chapparal areas include (but were not limited to) chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), hollyleaf redberry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*), valley cholla (*Cylindropuntia californica*), southern honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata*), yellow bush penstemon (*Keckiella antirrhinoides*), and coast figwort (*Scrophularia californica*). Annuals observed in these areas include (but are not limited to) wild cucumber (*Marah macrocarpus*), phacelia (*Phacelia* sp.), chia (*Salvia columbariae*), sapphire woolstar (*Eriastrum sapphirinum*), and fescue (*Festuca* sp.)

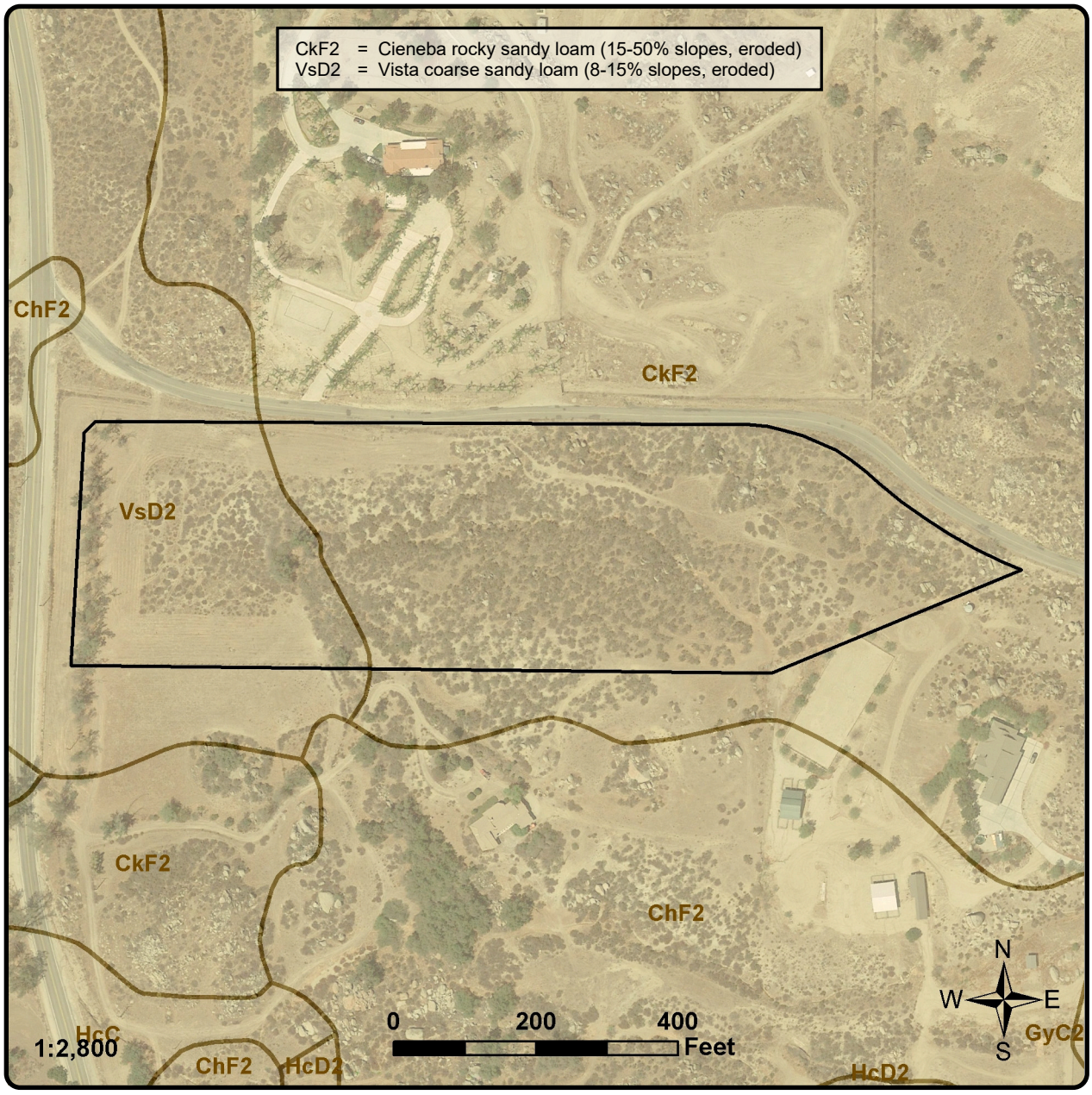

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Figure 5

Soils Map

(Aerial obtained from Google Earth, August 2018, USDA Nat. Res. Cons. Serv. SSURGO Data)

Sage Road & Minto Way, St. Johns Canyon
County of Riverside, California

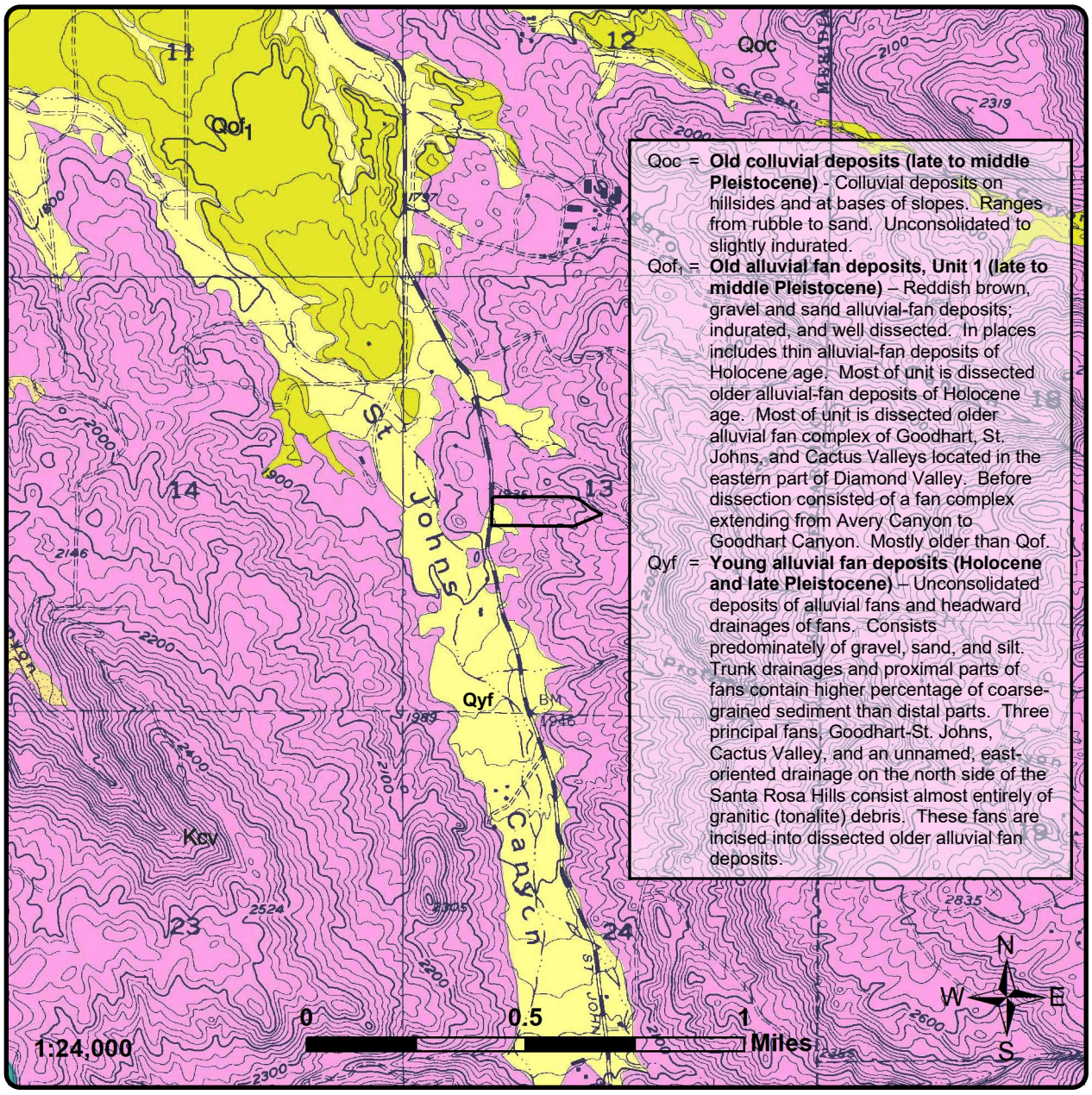

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Figure 6

Geologic Map

(Morton and Matti. 2005. Preliminary geologic map of the Hemet 7.5' quadrangle, Riverside County, California.)

Sage Road & Minto Way, St. Johns Canyon
County of Riverside, California

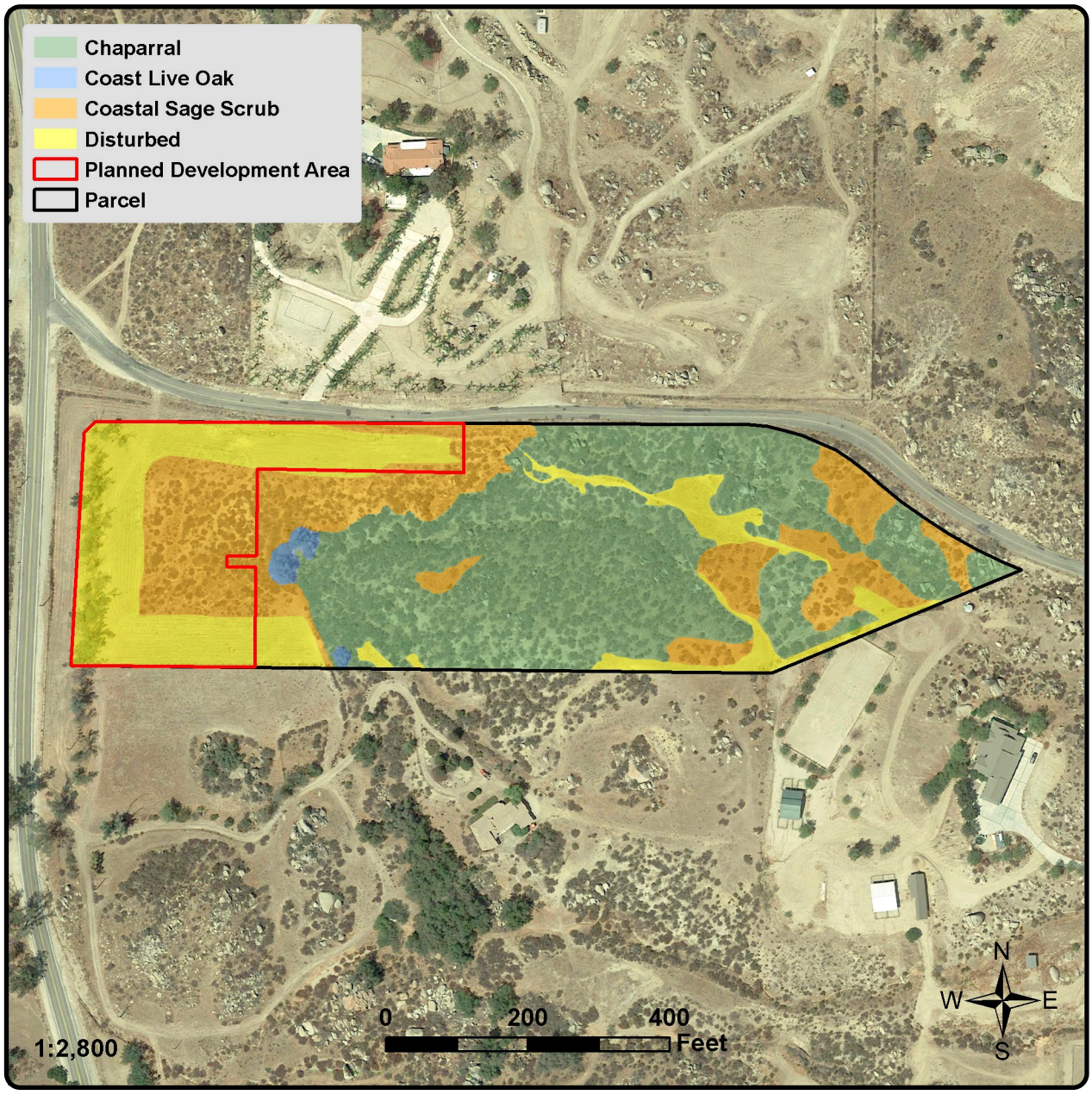

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Figure 7

Habitat Map
(Aerial obtained from Google Earth, August 2018)

Sage Road & Minto Way, St. Johns Canyon
County of Riverside, California

Table 1. List of plant species identified in the Project Area. Asterisk (*) = non-native species.

Scientific Name	Common Name
Amaranthaceae *Amaranthus albus*	**Pigweed Family** Tumble Pigweed*
Anacardiaceae *Toxicodendron diversilobum*	**Sumac Family** Poison Oak
Asteraceae *Centaurea melitensis* *Deinandra fasciculata* *Encelia farinose* *Erigeron canadensis* *Heterotheca grandiflora* *Lactuca serriola* *Stephanomeria* sp.	**Sunflower Family** Tocalote* Slender Tarweed Brittlebush Horseweed Telegraph Weed Prickly-lettuce* Unidentified Wreath Plant
Boraginaceae *Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia*	**Borage Family** Fiddleneck
Brassicaceae *Hirschfeldia incana* *Sisymbrium irio*	**Mustard Family** Short-pod Mustard* London Rocket*
Cactaceae *Cylindropuntia californica*	**Cactus Family** Valley Cholla
Caprifoliaceae *Lonicera subspicata* *Sambucus nigra* ssp. *Caerulea*	**Honeysuckle Family** Southern Honeysuckle Blue Elderberry
Chenopodiaceae *Chenopodium berlandieri* *Salsola tragus*	**Goosefoot Family** Pitseed Goosefoot Russian Thistle*
Cucurbitaceae *Marah macrocarpus*	**Gourd Family** Wild-cucumber
Ericaceae *Arctostaphylos species* (probably *glauca*)	**Heath Family** Unidentified Manzanita
Fabaceae *Acmispon glaber*	**Pea Family** Deerweed
Fagaceae *Quercus agrifolia Quercus berberidifolia*	**Oak Family** Coast Live Oak Scrub Oak
Hydrophyllaceae *Eriodictyon crassifolium* *Phacelia* sp. (*cicutaria*?) *Phacelia ramosissima*	**Waterleaf Family** Yerba Santa Caterpillar Phacelia Branching Phacelia
Lamiaceae *Salvia columbariae*	**Mint Family** Chia
Myrtaceae *Eucalyptus* sp.	**Myrtle Family** Gumtree*
Plantaginaceae *Plantago erecta*	**Plantain Family** Dot-seed Plantain
Poaceae *Avena barbata* *Avena* sp. *Bromus madritensis* ssp. *Rubens* *Bromus diandrus* *Bromus hordeaceus* *Festuca* sp.	**Grass Family** Slender Wild Oat* Wild Oat* Foxtail Chess* Ripgut Brome* Soft Chess* Fescue*

Scientific Name	Common Name
Leymus (*Elymus*) *condensatus* *Melica imperfecta* *Schismus barbatus*	Giant Wild Rye Common Melic Mediterranean Grass
Polemoniaceae *Eriastrum sapphirinum*	**Phlox Family** Sapphire Woolstar
Polygonaceae *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *foliolosum* *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *polifolium* *Eriogonum gracile*	**Buckwheat Family** California Buckwheat (Green) California Buckwheat (Gray) Slender Buckwheat
Rhamnaceae *Rhamnus ilicifolia*	**Buckthorn Family** Hollyleaf Redberry
Rosaceae *Adenostoma fasciculatum*	**Rose Family** Chamise
Salicaceae *Salix laevigata*	**Willow Family** Red Willow
Scrophulariaceae *Keckiella antirrhinoides* *Scrophularia californica*	**Figwort Family** Yellow Bush Penstemon Coast Figwort
Solanaceae *Datura wrightii*	**Nightshade Family** Western Jimsonweed

Coastal Sage Scrub Habitat

Plants observed include California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), slender buckwheat (*Eriogonum gracile*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), slender tarweed (*Deinandra fasciculata*), dot-seed plantain (*Plantago erecta*), wreath plant (*Stephanomaria* sp.), and fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia*). Various non-native grasses have invaded these areas.

Coast Live Oak Habitat

Only three (3) coast live oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*) are present within the Project area. These trees are also associated with 4-5 immature and small red willows (*Salix laevigata*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium*), and giant wild rye (*Leymus condensatus*).

Riparian Habitat

Woody riparian vegetation is present on the property. A small patch that contains a single mature but damaged and decaying willow is present at the terminal end of the combined drainages. Located in this area are two (2) mature oaks and annual herbaceous vegetation that was not included in the riparian total. Riparian habitat is calculated as 0.05 acres and 73 feet in length.

Disturbed Non-Native Grasses

Areas of disturbance are associated primarily with the western, northwestern, and southwestern edge of the parcel where weed abatement occurs. The western edge of the parcel also contains mature Eucalyptus trees along Sage Road. Many weedy non-native plant species have invaded this area, including non-native grasses (*Bromus* spp., *Avena barbata*), mustards (*Hirschfeldia* and *Sisymbrium*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), tumble pigweed (*Amaranthus albus*), tocolate (*Centaurea melitensis*), and prickly-lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*). Other plants observed in more open and disturbed areas of the site include jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*), horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), and telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*).

The Project is home to numerous avian species as well as mammals and reptiles. Some of the birds identified include red tail hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura)*, California quail (*Callipepla californica californica*)*,* California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), common raven (*Corvus corax clarionensis*), as well as finch, mockingbird, sparrow, hummingbird, and flycatcher. Mammalian species identified in the Project area include coyote (*Canis latrans*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). One (1) reptilian species, a side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), was also identified. Other animals that likely inhabit the area but were not identified during the survey include bobcat, opossum, and deer.

1.5.4) Water Resources

An ephemeral drainage with two (2) branches (Drainage 1 and Drainage 1a) crosses through the eastern and central portions of the Project area. Drainage 1 begins at the most northeasterly boundary of the property and roughly follows Minto Way where it merges with Drainage 1a. It ends just below a wetland which confines water flows into a pipe. Thereafter, flows disappear into the sandy substrate. Drainage 1a begins at a graded and disturbed area on the southeasterly boundary of the parcel just downhill from an adjacent ranch and flows west before curving north to connect with Drainage 1 upstream from the wetland. Drainage 1 ranges in width between 1 foot and 8 feet, with cut vertical sidewalls that range in height from 3 inches at trail crossing to as deep as 4 feet within the steeper walled gully. Drainage 1a ranges in width between 1 foot and 12 feet, with cut vertical sidewalls that range in height from 3 inches at trail crossing to as deep as 6 feet within the steeper walled gully. The deepest cuts noted within Drainage 1 and 1a are within loamy soils with annual grass cover and the shallowest cutting occurs near granite rock boulders that range in size from 3 feet to as large as 12 feet in diameter. Drainage 1a has fewer hiking trails, but more apparent disturbance on the upper end

(apparently related to a graded driveway entrance and gate). Vegetation within Drainage 1 and 1a outside of the riparian area consists of annual grasses or chamise chaparral with occasional buckwheat.

2.0) CULTURAL SETTING

2.1) Prehistoric Setting

The following section provides a brief discussion of the prehistoric setting for the Project area that borrows heavily from the general frameworks proffered by Goldberg et al. (2001) for Diamond Valley Reservoir, O'Connell et al. (1974) for Perris Valley Reservoir, Grenda (1997) for Lake Elsinore, and Warren (1984) for the greater southern California desert region. Additional information related to the prehistory of southern California can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources including Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren and Crabtree (1986), Raab and Jones (2004), Jones and Klar (2007), Arnold (2010), and Sutton (2015).

The prehistoric framework proposed by Goldberg et al. (2001) consists of seven (7) distinct periods: Paleoindian; Early, Middle, and Late Archaic; Saratoga Springs; Late Prehistoric; and Protohistoric. A reassessment of the sequence has taken into consideration the antiquity and distribution of late-period projectile point styles in cismontane southern California and neighboring desert regions (e.g., Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched), dynamic changes in regional social networks during the Medieval Warm Interval (e.g., Eddy 2013), and changes in prehistoric settlement activity during the Archaic to Late Prehistoric transition in central western Riverside County (Eddy et al. 2013). The revised cultural sequence replaces Paleoindian, a term first used by Roberts (1940) and popularized by Moratto (1984), with Paleoarchaic after Beck and Jones (1997), Jennings (1957, 1964), Willig (1988), and Davis et al. (2012). Furthermore, it identifies the Saratoga Springs Period, adopted from Warren's (1984) Mojave Desert sequence, as a potential Occupational Hiatus (ca. 1,500 to 1,200 BP) in the inland valleys and proposes an earlier date of 1,200 BP for the Late Prehistoric period. The revised sequence further differentiates the Late Prehistoric Period into Medieval Warm and Post-Medieval Warm Intervals with three (3) distinct phases (Phase I [1,200 to 750 BP]; Phase II [750 to 575 BP]; and Phase III [575 to 410 BP]).

2.1.1) Paleoarchaic Period (~12,000 to 9,500 BP)

The earliest period of human occupation in southern California dates to the late Pleistocene-Holocene transition in coastal and desert settings. This is often referred to as the Paleoindian Period (e.g., Roberts 1940; Moratto 1984) and is commonly applied to the earliest cultures across North America. This period is also referred to as Period I: Hunting (Wallace 1978), Paleocoastal (Braje et al. 2013), San Dieguito (Warren 1968, 1984, Sutton and Gardner 2010),

Lake Mojave (Campbell et al. 1937; Warren and Crabtree 1986), and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Cressman 1940a, 1940b, 1942, 1986; Bedwell 1970, 1973).

Others (e.g., Beck and Jones 1997; Davis et al. 2012) argue the existence of a Paleoarchaic tradition accounts for the stemmed and nonfluted projectile point culture(s) of the Far West and distinguish it from the Paleoindian tradition, which they equate with fluted point cultures, most notably Clovis. Davis et al. (2013:53) identify significant differences in the organization of Paleoarchaic and Paleoindian lithic technologies that challenge the idea of a clear evolution from fluted to nonfluted lithic reduction technologies, as implied within the Clovis first model.

Paleoarchaic sites may be associated with the remains of extinct megafauna. The period is also distinguished by a distinct lithic tool assemblage composed of percussion-flaked scrapers and knives and large, well-made, fluted, leaf-shaped, or stemmed projectile points (e.g., Lake Mojave, Silver Lake) as well as crescentics, heavy core/cobble tools, hammerstones, bifacial cores, choppers, and scraper planes. Both Warren (1980, 1984) and Wallace (1978:27) suggest that the absence of milling tools commonly used to process seeds and other plant materials indicates big game subsistence focus. The early occupants of southern California's deserts were most likely nomadic large-game hunters, while those occupying the coastline and islands were entrenched within a maritime economy that included large mammal, fish, and shellfish.

Pleistocene megafauna perished abruptly between 13,000 and 10,000 BP as the climate warmed and became more arid. Human populations responded to the changing environmental conditions by diversifying their subsistence base to include a variety of faunal and floral resources (Warren 1980, 1984).

2.1.2) Early Archaic Period (9,500 to 7,000 BP)

The Early Archaic Period represents the earliest accepted evidence of human occupation in the vicinity of the Project area. Archaeological remains associated with this period are often associated with and characterized by an abundance of metates and manos and a paucity of projectile points and faunal remains, suggesting a transition in subsistence focus from large game hunting to plant resource procurement. Evidence of this transition, which Wallace (1955) subsumed under "Period II: Food Collecting," was noted along southern California's coastline at approximately 8,500 BP and associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968; Sutton and Gardner 2010), with a slightly earlier date of 9,000 BP proposed for central and northern

California (Fitzgerald and Jones 1999:86). In southern California's inland valleys, the appearance of metates and manos date to as early as 9,400 BP (Horne and McDougall 2008).

The Encinitas Tradition, which Sutton and Gardner (2010) divide into inland and coastal manifestations and four (4) distinct cultural patterns (Topanga and La Jolla along the coast; Pauma and Greven Knoll for inland areas) is characterized by a rather generic and flexible subsistence strategy (e.g., Hale 2001:165) employed by small groups of highly mobile hunter-gatherers with a heavy reliance upon plant resources (Sutton and Gardner 2010:5). Material culture attributes of the Encinitas Tradition, as originally defined by Warren (1968), include abundant metates and manos, crude core and flake tools, shell ornaments, bone tools, and a paucity of projectile points.

Few archaeological sites date to the Early Archaic in Riverside County. The majority of these contain scant evidence of Early Archaic, mostly dated off obsidian hydration rind measurements, suggesting ephemeral site use by small, highly mobile groups. This seems to support the idea that ephemeral use of the inland valleys during the Paleoindian period continued into the Early Archaic. However, at least two (2) sites (CA-RIV-5786 and -6069) contain evidence of semi-sedentary residential occupations where site reuse was anticipated, suggesting a predictable availability of water and other critical resources (Goldberg et al. 2001). These sites are found invariably near large, drought-resistant, inland water sources, and may have been destination points on a scheduled, seasonal round.

2.1.3) Middle Archaic Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP)

Settlement activities intensified in the inland areas of cismontane southern California during the Middle Archaic Period as conditions in the interior deserts deteriorated (Goldberg et al. 2001). Paleoecological and paleohydrological evidence suggests maximum aridity in the desert regions between approximately 7,000 and 5,000 B.P., with amelioration returning at approximately 5,500 B.P. and continuing through 4,000 B.P. (Spaulding 1991, 1995). The Pinto Period (ca. 7,000 to 4,000 or 3,500 B.P), which succeeded the Lake Mojave Period in the Mojave Desert, represents an adaptive response to changing climatic conditions evident in prehistoric subsistence practices, placing higher emphasis on the exploitation of plants and small animals than the preceding period, although hunting of large game animals continued with similar intensity (Warren 1980, 1984).

Sutton and Gardner's (2011) Greven Knoll I complex for the San Bernardino Mountains and inland valleys, while problematic for its lack of consistency, does identify Pinto material traits

among Greven Knoll sites. These traits led Kowta (1969:39) and later Sutton and Gardner (2010:26) to suggest the San Bernardino Mountains and inland valleys were influenced by Pinto groups occupying the Mojave Desert to the north.

Archaeological investigations in Diamond Valley identified at least 19 archaeological components associated with the Middle Archaic Period. Several intensively used residential bases and/or temporary camps containing abundant cultural debris, including temporally diagnostic artifacts (Pinto and Silver Lake projectile points, crescents), at least nine (9) complex lithic scatters likely representing resource extraction and processing sites, and one (1) human burial covered with large rocks and ground stone artifacts, were recorded. In addition, evidence of ephemeral Middle Archaic use is present at several sites in the form of isolated radiocarbon-dated features and/or sparse scatters of obsidian debitage dated by obsidian hydration methods. More intensively used residential components occur along alluvial fan margins, while less intensively used areas are situated on arroyo bottoms or upland benches (Goldberg et al. 2001).

CA-RIV-5045, also known as the Diamond Valley Pinto Site, evinces purely Pinto and Lake Mojave materials in well-stratified, radiometrically defined cultural deposits. In addition to the numerous Pinto-style projectile points recovered, deposits contained abundant and diverse faunal assemblages, an extensive array of flaked stone tools and ground stone implements, and intact cultural features assignable to specific periods of occupation. Radiometric data, feature types, and artifact/ecofact assemblage characteristics indicate that CA-RIV-5045 was occupied most intensively between 6,200 and 5,600 B.P., when it is believed to have functioned as a wintertime residential base (McDougall 2001).

The density of Middle Archaic Period sites in Diamond Valley compared to the previous period suggests land-use and settlement activities intensified (Goldberg et al. 2001). Similar evidence of intensification was observed by Grenda (1997) at the Lake Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798/H) sometime after 4,800 B.P. The distribution and variety of sites (i.e., residential bases, temporary camps, and a variety of ephemeral resource extraction and processing sites) suggest that Middle Archaic inhabitants of the inland valleys likely conformed to a rest-rotation collecting strategy that included warm-season residential movements through a series of resource procurement camps (otherwise known as the seasonal round), followed by longer-term residential settlements during the midwinter ebb (Goldberg and Horne 2001). A key feature of rest-rotation collecting is reliance on stored foods during the interval of winter sedentary occupation. Logistic mobility, or the collection and transport of critical resources to the home

residential base, also played an important role in resource procurement, especially during the winter when stored foods were likely consumed.

2.1.4) Late Archaic Period (4,000 to 1,500 BP)

Analysis of Late Archaic sites in nearby Diamond Valley suggests groups changed to a semisedentary land-use and collection strategy. The profusion of features, especially refuse deposits, in Late Archaic components suggests that seasonal encampments saw longer use and more frequent reuse than during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period, with increasing moisture improving the conditions of southern California after ca. 3,100 B.P. (Horne 2001). Drying and warming after ca. 2,100 B.P. likely exacted a toll on expanding populations, influencing changes in resource procurement strategies, promoting economic diversification and resource intensification, and perhaps resulting in a permanent shift toward greater sedentism (Goldberg 2001).

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of the Late Archaic was similar to the preceding Middle Archaic. New tools were added either as innovations or as "borrowed" cultural items. Influence from the Colorado Desert was apparent in the appearance of Obsidian Butte obsidian at Late Archaic assemblages in Diamond Valley (Robinson 2001a:413). The influence of desert culture that was apparent during the Middle and early part of the Late Archaic period, as evinced by the presence of Pinto and Elko-style dart points, waned toward the end of the Late Archaic, and later, Phase I of the Late Prehistoric Period. For instance, the Rose Spring projectile point style, prevalent in the Mojave Desert north and west of the Mojave River, was not found in association with Late Archaic or Phase I Late Prehistoric Period sites in Diamond Valley (Robinson 2001e). In fact, Rose Spring-style points are rare throughout the inland valleys. Further, the Late Archaic/Late Prehistoric transition was also marked by a decrease in use of Coso Obsidian (Robinson 2001c), suggesting access to Mojave Desert resources was restricted, perhaps resulting from the growth of competing social networks (e.g., the stone bead interdependence network [Eddy 2013]).

2.1.5) Late Archaic/Late Prehistoric Transition (1,500 to 1,200 BP)

Chronometric data from archaeological sites in Diamond Valley include a 450-year gap in the human occupation record. Similar gaps were noted at Perris Reservoir (O'Connell et al. 1974) and Lake Elsinore (Grenda 1997), suggesting a potential occupational hiatus of the inland valleys between the end of the Late Archaic (1,500 B.P.) and advent of the Medieval Warm Interval (1,200 B.P.) A similar occupational hiatus between 1,350 and 1,150 BP is noted in

chronometric data from residential sites in Coachella Valley. The evidence suggests the inland valleys and lower desert witnessed a period of sporadic non-intensive use as these once viable areas were abandoned for other locations with greater availability and predictability of natural resources and water.

Late Archaic populations occupying canyons and desert oases of the northwestern Colorado Desert, as well as the Diamond, San Jacinto, and Moreno valleys, could have migrated into the Peninsular Ranges (e.g., Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains; Wilke 1978) or north into the Transverse Ranges and Mojave Desert. Movement southeast into the lower Colorado River is not likely due to the absence of Patayan I ceramics, produced as early as 1,250 BP in the lower Colorado River area (Schroeder 1952; Waters 1982:281), from Coachella Valley deposits radiocarbon dated as early as 1,100 BP. Patayan ceramics (i.e., evidence of interaction with the lower Colorado River), did not arrive in the Coachella Valley or the Peninsular Ranges until 950 BP (Dahdul et al. 2011:98; May 1978:4; Pallette and Schafer 1994:7; Schaefer 1994a:5).

While inland valley and lower desert areas were apparently vacated, populations were aggregating near predictable and reliable sources of water in other areas of southern California. In the Mojave Desert and southwestern Great Basin, population aggregation coincides with the early part of the Saratoga Springs Period (Wallace and Taylor 1959; Wallace 1977, Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986) associated with Rosegate-series and Eastgate-series projectile point styles, as well as morphologically distinct large triangular projectile points, later classified as Saratoga Springs points (Wallace 1988). These points may represent the advent of the bow and arrow weapons system, which was used alongside the former atlatl weapons system for some time. Others working in the Mojave Desert (e.g., Gardner 2002, 2006; Sutton 1996; Sutton et al. 2007; Sutton and Jackson 1993) refer to this period as Rose Spring and place the start date as far back as 1,800 B.P.

A shift toward sedentism during the Saratoga Springs/Rose Springs Period led to the development of extensive residential occupations established near springs, creeks, and lakeshores (Sutton 1996). In some instances, these occupations were equipped with permanent living structures (Sutton 1990, 1991). Between 1,500 and 1,100 B.P., large village sites with well-developed midden deposits appeared in the Antelope Valley (Sutton 1981), at the Bickel Site north of Antelope Valley (McGuire et al. 1981), Rustler Rockshelter in the Mojave national preserve (Davis 1962; Sutton 2005), and possibly at the Saratoga Springs site in Death Valley (Wallace and Taylor 1959). In the northwestern Colorado Desert, a Late Archaic Period occupation near Seven Palms (CA-RIV-2642; Dahdul et al. 2011) and another below the high shoreline of Lake Cahuilla (CA-RIV-6797; Brock 2002) persisted until approximately 1,350 B.P.,

when the area was apparently abandoned.

Adaptive responses to changing environmental conditions associated with the Medieval Warm Interval and the diversion of the Colorado River back into the Salton Trough led to repopulation and intensive occupation of the northwestern Colorado Desert. Coinciding with this settlement shift in the desert, populations reoccupied the inland valleys around 1,200 B.P.

2.1.6) Late Prehistoric Period (1,200 to 410 BP)

The initial date of the Late Prehistoric Period in southern California is a topic of some debate. It is commonly associated with the appearance of a unique suite of artifacts that include Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched (DSN) projectile points and ceramics dated to approximately 800 BP (Warren 1984:424; Goldberg et al. 2001). Others (Dahdul et al. 2011; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968) push the advent of the Late Prehistoric Period as far back as 1,500 B.P., coeval with the Saratoga Springs/Rose Springs Period in the Mojave Desert. We suggest a more satisfactory date of 1,200 BP, coinciding with the re-intensification of land-use in inland valleys following a potential 300-year occupational hiatus.

The Late Prehistoric Period may be divided into three (3) distinct phases spanning the time before and during the Medieval Warm Interval – Phase I: 1,200 to 750 BP, Phase II: 750 to 550 BP, and Phase III: 550 to 410 BP.

Phase I of the Late Prehistoric Period (1,200 B.P. to 1,050 B.P.) is associated with the reoccupation of the inland valleys and northwestern Colorado Desert prior to the onset of the Medieval Warm Interval and the aggregation of populations near reliable water sources during the climatic interval, a pattern that peaked during Phase II (750 and 550 BP). Phase III follows the end of the Medieval Warm Interval and is characterized by the transition toward fewer more permanent residential sites (see Horne 2001) that continued into and after the arrival of Europeans, which marks the beginning of the Protohistoric Period (i.e., 410 BP).

Characteristic artifacts of the Late Prehistoric Period, in general, include large triangular projectile points, sometimes referred to as Saratoga Springs points or perhaps more appropriately ancestral Cottonwoods, that transition into standard Cottonwood points, higher frequencies of millingstones (e.g., unshaped handstones, mortars, and pestles), incised stones, and shell beads. Brownware ceramics, Lower Colorado Buffware ceramics, and Desert Side-notched points do not typically occur until the Protohistoric. During this time, access to Coso obsidian was restricted to the northern Mojave Desert, possibly associated with the Numic Spread (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Lamb 1958; Sutton 1994) resulting in increased use of

cryptocrystalline silicates to the south and east. In the inland valleys, locally available lithic materials (e.g., quartz, Bedford Canyon metavolcanics) were supplemented by obsidian obtained from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County near the southern end of Salton Sea.

2.1.7) Protohistoric Period (410 to 150 BP)

The Protohistoric Period marks the arrival of the Spanish in Alta California and the impact of European influence on native populations. Although the Spanish did not formally enter the Project area until centuries later, Native Americans in the area were aware of Europeans and even acquired some European goods through trade networks well before European colonization began. Such influences may be found when European and Mexican-made materials are encountered in Protohistoric archaeological deposits. Such discoveries may contribute to analyses of trade networks, political relationships between groups, and shifts in emphasis on subsistence resources.

The Protohistoric Period witnessed an increase in usage of obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source near the southern end of Salton Sea, which was exposed between high stand intervals of Lake Cahuilla sometime between 350 and 300 B.P. and again between 250 to 150 B.P. Furthermore, Desert Side-notched points spread further inland where they are often found in Protohistoric archaeological deposits along with the more common Cottonwood Triangular points. Late in the period, European trade goods (i.e., glass trade beads) were added to the cultural assemblages (Meighan 1954).

Climatic conditions of the Little Ice Age, beginning in Phase III of the Late Prehistoric Period, continued into the Protohistoric Period and supported development of various productive plant communities and ecotones to sustain local populations almost year-round. The use of plant food increased, as did the intensity of the processing effort. Faunal data from this period demonstrates a decrease in faunal diversity, signifying both a reduction in diet breadth and greater dependency on specific animals, namely lagomorphs (McKim 2001).

Lower temperatures during the Little Ice Age coupled with inadequate sources of fuel wood suggest procurement of fuel may have become an increasingly important element of logistical provisioning. Toolstone distribution patterns indicate that local materials, such as Bedford Canyon metavolcanics and quartz vein deposits, were supplemented by desert materials (obsidian and chert), which gained prominence during this period while other relatively closer sources of exotic raw materials from the west (basalt, andesite, rhyolite, metavolcanic rock, and

Piedra de Lumbre "chert") were little used, suggesting that territorial boundaries, at least to the west, had become established.

Hunting efficiency increased through use of bow and arrow and widespread exploitation of hard nuts and berries, as well as the re-intensification of acorn use (indicated by the abundance of mortars and pestles in Diamond Valley assemblages), provided reliable and storable food resources. Village sites dating to the Protohistoric Period in Diamond Valley contained deeper refuse-laden midden deposits, suggesting permanent habitation. Settlement became almost completely sedentary, with many small residential sites within larger village territories that included resource gathering and processing areas. These would have been the villages and rancherias noted by early non-native explorers of the region (True 1966, 1970).

Land-use intensification strategies during the Protohistoric Period mirror changes at the end of the Late Archaic Period, when climatic degradation inducing resource stress on local populations may have triggered a shift from rest-rotation collecting to a semisedentary settlement strategy. If the environment during the Protohistoric Period was just as productive as Phase III of the Late Prehistoric Period, what other factors would account for the development of more intensive land-use strategies during the Protohistoric? It has been suggested that the shift to a fully sedentary settlement strategy during the Protohistoric was not a response to environmental degradation, but rather, resource stress resulting from a population increase that started in Phase III of the Late Prehistoric Period (Goldberg 2001).

Increased population in the inland valleys may have led to competition for food, water, and other natural resources (fuel). Resource stress could not be alleviated through territorial expansion and/or resource niche-width expansion as it was during the Late Archaic and Phase I and II of the Late Prehistoric. Increasing territorial circumscription would require longer occupation of residential bases, reducing logistical movements between seasonal bases. Rather, occupation of permanent villages and increasing population likely led to territoriality over critical resources, precluding opportunities for territorial expansion and/or leading to confrontations and all-out inter-village conflict. An increase in the frequency of projectile points and the strategic placement of residential sites on elevated bedrock surfaces overlooking the floor of Diamond Valley lends some support to this theory (Goldberg et al. 2001). Alternatively, trade and ceremonial gatherings with other groups may have helped maintain social relationships, ensured food resources during stressful times, and sustained populations.

The Hakataya influence in coastal and inland Southern California regions appears to have diminished during the late Protohistoric Period, when extensive trade networks along the

Mojave River and in Antelope Valley apparently broke down and large village sites were abandoned (Warren 1984:427). Warren (1984:428) suggests that disruption in trade networks may have resulted from the movement of the Colorado River basin Chemehuevi populations southward across the trade routes.

2.2) Ethnohistoric Context

The cultural affiliation of the Project area prior to and following Spanish arrival and into the historic period remains a subject of great debate. At least two Takic-speaking groups (i.e., the Cahuilla and Luiseño) identify the area as part of their traditional use areas, as documented in oral histories, ethnohistoric or ethnographic writings, and historical documents. As such, the current study makes no determination of tribal affiliation for the Project area and offers general ethnographic summaries, in alphabetic order, for both the Cahuilla and Luiseño.

2.2.1) The Cahuilla Indians

The Cahuilla Indians are documented in several ethnographic studies as well as mission records and major published sources including Kroeber (1908, 1925), Hooper (1920), Strong (1929), Bean (1972, 1978), Heizer (1978) and Bean et al. (1991). The following discussion of the Cahuilla is summarized from Bean et al. (1991).

The San Gorgonio Pass, Coachella Valley, and Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains were occupied by the Cahuilla people at the time of Spanish arrival in 1769. The Cahuilla were organized into at least 12 differed patrilineal clans, which owned large spans of territory that included multiple ecological zones at high and low elevations. This allowed the Cahuilla people to exploit a wide range of plant and animal resources in different seasons (Bean 1972). Cahuilla groups are often distinguished by the topographic region (i.e., desert, mountain, and pass) in which they established permanent settlements (Bean 1972).

Cahuilla clans operated within a hierarchical politico-religious structure, each with one or more ceremonial units that served as a “symbolic representation of the sociopolitical reality of the group” (Bean et al. 1991:5). These groups were part of a ritual congregation connecting autonomous groups to the broader socio-political, religious, and economic networks.

The Cahuilla were hunter-gatherers for the most part and may have incorporated agriculture into their subsistence foci prior to European contact. Among the animals the Cahuilla hunted were pronghorn sheep, mule deer, rabbits, squirrels, chipmunks, desert tortoise, rats, and mice. The

Cahuilla often organized communal rabbit hunts prior to ceremonial gatherings to provide food for guests and participants. When available, the Cahuilla also hunted fish and birds along the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla.

Cahuilla material culture included an array of utilitarian and ceremonial objects. Cahuilla were well known for their woven baskets. They were also expert potters and used ceramics to craft many different items for storage, cooking, and other uses. Stone and wood implements were integral to daily Cahuilla life. Wooden mortars and pestles were used to process mesquite beans and other seeds and plant materials, as were stone manos and pestles used with stone mortars, metates, and bedrock slicks. Cryptocrystalline and microcrystalline silicates, metavolcanics, and obsidian, among other stone materials, were worked into knives, blades, scrappers, and projectile points to tip wood arrows. Wood was utilized for bow construction, pestles and mortars, arrow shafts, throwing sticks, digging sticks, and flutes. The Cahuilla also utilized various parts of animals (e.g., bone and tendons) and plants (e.g., mescal fiber sandals) in everyday life. Ceremonial objects included shell beads, feathers, gourd rattles, crystals, wands, and various items that made up the ceremonial bundle.

Pass and Mountain Cahuilla villages were in or near the mouth of canyons and valleys in areas that could supply many of their food resources within a 5-mile area (Bean 1972:73-74). Village sites at elevations above 5,000 feet were rare. Such high elevation locations were utilized for hunting and gathering of plant resources.

2.2.2) The Luiseño Indians

The term Luiseño originated as a description of the native peoples associated with Mission San Luis Rey near Oceanside. The Luiseño spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin). Luiseño territory abuts the ethnographic boundaries of Gabrielino, Juaneño, and Cahuilla groups, who spoke languages closely related to the Luiseño and once shared many common cultural traits.

Luiseño territory consisted of approximately 1,500 square miles, extending from Agua Hedionda on the south to Aliso Creek on the northwest, inland to Santiago Peak across the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, southward to the east of Palomar Mountain, and around the southern slope above the Valley of San Jose (Bean and Shipek 1978). Their territory included every ecological zone from the coastline to the mountains. Elders of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians add that the Temecula/Pechanga people had usage/gathering rights to an area

extending from Rawson Canyon on the east, over to Lake Mathews on the northwest, down to Temescal Canyon to Temecula, eastward to Aguanga, then along the crest of the Cahuilla Range back to Rawson Canyon.

The Luiseño were characterized by the occupation of sedentary villages in subsistence territories that permitted them to reach most of their resources within a day's walk. Villages were commonly located along valley bottoms, streams, or coastal strands in areas with abundant resources and defensive locations. During October and November much of the village population moved to temporary camps in the mountains to harvest acorns and hunt game. Inland groups also had fishing and gathering spots on the coast that they visited annually. Primary subsistence resources included deer, rabbit, woodrat, mice and ground squirrels, quail, duck, and other fowl. Trout, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks could be utilized in coastal areas and mountain streams. Plant resources were also important, the acorn being the most utilized. Other important plant resources included grass seeds, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lamb's quarters, and pine nuts. Various greens, cactus pods and fruits, berries, and yucca, as well as mushrooms, bulbs, roots, and tubers were also part of the everyday diet. Tobacco and datura, also known as Jimson weed, toloache, or náqtumuš, were used in sacred rituals.

The Luiseño appear to have maintained a high population density and a more rigid social structure. According to Bean and Shipek (1978), each village was a clan tribelet—a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring groups. There was a hereditary village chief that was responsible for ceremonial, economic, and warfare issues. Also involved in the political makeup of the group was a council of ritual specialists and shamans whose positions were hereditary, often with the successor coming from a specific lineage. The cult *Chingichngish* was very important to the spiritual leaders as well and they were allotted special access to ritual and supernatural power forms.

The Luiseño patterns may have been relatively stable until mission secularization in 1834. During the mission period, the Catholic Mission fathers had a policy to maintain imported European traditional style settlement and economic patterns (Bean and Shipek 1978). Secularization resulted in political imbalance, revolts, and uprisings against the Mexican rancheros.

2.3) Historic Context

In 1819, Mission San Gabriel had established an *asistencia* at San Bernardino. A second outpost was established near Beaumont in 1824 and given the name *San Gorgonio*, with the aim of guarding the well-known, but little used, Cocomaricopa Trail. This trail probably dates back to very ancient times and was an Indian trading route between the Colorado River tribes and the Southern California coast. In 1821, a Cocomaricopa chief arrived at Mission San Gabriel on a trading mission from Tucson. His route took him through San Gorgonio Pass. The outpost also staked a Mission claim to stock raising in the area. The latter outpost was apparently little used for many years and the *Cahuilla* were relatively unaffected by these Spanish incursions, compared to their more coastal brethren.

Rancho San Jacinto Viejo was the most remote rancho associated with Mission San Luis Rey, and the rancho was, like all others during the Mexican and Spanish periods, established for cattle production. Once the Mission system collapsed, the lands were taken through various means into private landholdings. The primary effects on aboriginal tribes during this period was the collapse of traditional economic systems, spiritual belief systems, and outbreaks of alien disease, such as smallpox.

2.3.1) Hemet

Once California was ceded to the United States, American influence and commerce in the Hemet area grew relative to the rate of growth in the Los Angeles Basin. In the 1890s, the town of Hemet was prospering. The Great Hemet Dam was constructed, and numerous buildings were erected including the three (3) story Hotel Mayberry, a warehouse, an opera house, and several businesses and shops. Eventually, the resident farmers of Hemet found agricultural success with alfalfa, fruit orchards, and row crops, such as potatoes, and Hemet became an officially incorporated City within Riverside County on January 17, 1910 (Hemet 2016; L&L 2016).

During the 1920s through the 1940s, Hemet was well known for the annual Ramona Pageant, the 46th Agricultural District Farmer's Fair of Riverside County, and for the Ryan School of Aeronautics. The Ryan School trained about 6,000 fliers for the U. S. Army Air Force between 1940 and 1944 and Hemet Ryan Airport exists today at the site of the original flight school. The character of Hemet then began to shift in the early 1960s with the development of the county's first mobile home subdivision, known as Sierra Dawn. Thereafter, a variety of other mobile home parks and retirement developments were constructed, and Hemet became known as a

retirement community (Hemet 2016; L&L 2016).

Currently, Hemet retains its orientation toward retirement housing and living, but it also attracts younger families who provide services to the senior population and people pursuing an alternative to the more heavily urbanized areas of southern California. The economy focuses on services for the senior community, as well as ancillary services such as financial institutions and health care professions (Hemet 2016; L&L 2016).

2.3.2) Sage

The unincorporated community of Sage is located approximately five (5) miles south of the Project area. Designated a rural area, according to the County of Riverside General Plan (2011), the region has lands conducive to the running of livestock, agricultural pursuits, and bee keeping. Dating to 1893, Sage currently offers ample opportunities for outdoor and recreational activities including hiking and backpacking trails (Wikipedia 2020). Sage lies within the 1.26 million acres (1,966 square miles) of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (2014).

3.0) REGULATORY SETTING AND METHODS

3.1) Regulatory Setting

Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both historical resources and unique archaeological resources. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical resource is a term with a defined statutory meaning (see PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) and (b)). The term embraces any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as some California Historical Landmarks (CHLs) and Points of Historical Interest (CPHIs).

Properties of local significance designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are, therefore, presumed historical resources for purposes of CEQA (PRC, Section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). A lead agency should consider such resources potentially eligible for the CRHR unless the resource was demolished, lost substantial integrity, or if a preponderance of evidence exists demonstrating the resource is not eligible for listing.

Lead agencies also have a responsibility to evaluate potential historical resources not previously designated under a local preservation ordinance or identified in a historical resources inventory against the CRHR criteria prior to determining the project's overall effect on the environment under CEQA (PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064(a)(3)). The following criteria are used to evaluate the significance of potential historical resources for the proposed project. An effect is considered significant if the proposed project impacts the specific qualities that render a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP and/or the CRHR.

3.1.1) State Significance Criteria

Generally, a resource is considered significant under CEQA if it possesses sufficient integrity and demonstrates eligibility under at least one (1) of the following criteria (California Code of

Regulations 15064.5):

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; or

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

As noted above, lead agencies must also consider whether a project will affect unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;

- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or

- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

3.1.2) Local Regulations

The Project area totals ±9.20 acres and is comprised of lands within St. John's Canyon near Hemet in unincorporated Riverside County (Figures 2 and 3). This report was prepared with reference to the Riverside County Planning Department Cultural Resource Review website (Riverside 2016a) and Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work (Riverside 2016b).

Riverside County Guidelines for Cultural Resources Review

The County of Riverside has created a series of guidelines and task lists for regional archaeologists to follow when completing cultural resources assessments that are based upon the parameters of CEQA (Riverside 2016a and 2016b). The County has identified four (4) phases of archaeological assessments and resultant reports:

Phase I: Initial Survey

Phase II: Test or Evaluation

Phase III: Data Recovery

Phase IV: Monitoring and Final Mitigation

According to the County Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Standard Scopes of Work (Riverside 2016b), the Phase I report should consist of initial records, map, or literature searches, an SLS with the NAHC, information scoping with the tribes recommended by the NAHC, systematic field survey, cultural resource recordation, and evaluation (if possible). If cultural resources are detected during the Phase I inspection, these must be recorded on DPR 523 Forms and must be evaluated for significance during the environmental compliance process. If cultural resources are found during Phase I and cannot be evaluated unless additional work is conducted, a Phase II (Test or Evaluation) study could be recommended.

The Phase II study is recommended by the County to gather additional information about detected cultural resources for identification and evaluation purposes in order to complete the environmental review process. If the results of a Phase II test or evaluation fail to find a resource significant or eligible for listing in the CRHR or that is unique, then this Phase II study may constitute sufficient mitigation for a resource.

Phase III studies are recommended if a resource would be destroyed in the future or if significant value can be obtained from the resource. These studies generally occur when a resource has been found significant through the Phase II test and evaluation process and the resource is threatened by impending destruction.

A Phase IV report is required to present any information recovered as a result of mitigation monitoring programs and is intended to ensure compliance with project conditions and to complete the archaeological data available for a specific resource or project area.

When completing these CEQA-level studies, the County has instructed regional archaeologists to adhere to specific rubrics for creating phased reports. The requirements for a Phase I or initial survey archaeological report are found on the County Planning website (Riverside 2016a). The current Phase I report outline mirrors the OHP recommended ARMR report format and includes sections to discuss project area location, current conditions, background history, and findings. There are also sections to present methods, records search results, pedestrian survey results, discussion of resources detected, and recommendations for additional work, where necessary.

The County additionally requires paperwork regarding notifications to the Planning Department

of forthcoming archaeological reports and significance checklists for specific project areas. All phased archaeological reports created for Riverside County review must be signed by a current Riverside County certified archaeologist. For an archaeologist to maintain their registry status, the archaeologist or consulting firm must maintain a current Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the County.

Riverside County Landmarks

To be eligible for consideration as a Riverside County Historic Landmark, a historic resource must be nominated through the following application and approval process.

A. Historical resources that may be considered by nomination include:

- Historical resources found eligible for local, state, or national landmark status during CEQA cultural review.
- Historical resources found as eligible for local, state, or national landmark status during a historic resource survey.
- A historic resource or district already designated under a municipal or county preservation or landmark ordinance. (Riverside County Historic Preservation Districts are established by a different set of criteria under Riverside County Ordinance 578 and are not established under the criteria and procedures contained in this document).
- Nominations for historic resources not already having some level of landmark designation, or found to be eligible for such, will be reviewed under criteria established below in Section IV, Types of Historical Resources and Criteria for Listing.

VI. Types of Historic Resources and Criteria for Listing: The typology and criteria listed below are consistent with those developed by the California Office of Historic Preservation but have been modified for local application at the county level.

A. Types of resources eligible for nomination:

A. Building: A resource, such as a house, barn, church, factory, hotel, or similar structure created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity.

B. Site: A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possessed historical, cultural, or archaeological value. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event. Nor is it required that a building, structure, or object marked the site at the time of its historic significance, occupation, or activity. Examples include trails, landscape features, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, and rock art.

C. Structure: The term "structure" is used to describe a construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples include mines, flumes, roads, bridges, and tunnels.

D. Object: The term "object" is used to describe those constructions that are primarily artistic or commemorative in nature, relatively small in scale, and associated with a specific setting or environment. Objects that are located in museums are not eligible for landmark listing. Examples include fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures, and boundary markers.

E. Historic Districts: A geographic area designated as containing multiple historic resources that collectively have a special character or value – historical, cultural, architectural, archaeological, community, or aesthetic. A district must meet at least one of the criteria discussed below in Section B.

B. Criteria for evaluating the significance of historic resources: To be considered a historic resource eligible for landmark listing, the resource must be at least 45 years of age at the time of nomination. A historic resource must be significant under one or more of the following criteria in order to qualify for listing as a Riverside County Historic Landmark.

1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Riverside County's history and cultural heritage.

2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of Riverside County or its communities.

3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, Riverside County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values.

4) It has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in Riverside County, state of California, or national prehistory or history.

Integrity: Historical resources that have been preserved, rehabilitated, or restored according to the U. S. Secretary of Interior's standards for integrity will be given the highest consideration in the approval process.

Reconstructed buildings will not be considered for landmark status unless they are more than 45 years old and embody traditional building methods and techniques or they exhibit high artistic values in the execution of the reconstruction.

3.2) Methods

The purpose of this technical report is to provide the County of Riverside with information necessary to determine whether the Project would cause an adverse change to a historical resource, as defined in PRC §5020.1(j) and therefore result in a significant impact to the environment under CEQA. To accomplish this objective, L&L completed a historical resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, coordinated with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals, and a conducted a systematic survey of the entire Project area.

This investigation included the following tasks:

- Review of regional history and previous cultural resource sites and studies within the Project area and the vicinity.
- Examination of archival topographic maps and aerial photographs for the Project area and the general vicinity.
- Request of an NAHC SLS for the Project area and contact with Tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC.
- Non-collection Phase I pedestrian survey of the Project area.
- Evaluate the potential for the proposed project to result in significant impacts to cultural resources, including the potential to impact buried cultural resources with no surface expression.
- Develop recommendations associated with impacts to cultural resources following the guidelines as outlined in the Regulatory Setting.

3.2.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

The records search at the EIC has been delayed due to shutdowns related to the COVID19 Pandemic.

3.2.2) Historic Records Review

L&L reviewed pertinent General Land Office (GLO) maps and records on file with the BLM (BLM 2020) and archival topographic maps and aerial photographs of the Project area were also reviewed (NETR 2020). In addition, parcel records and maps available through the County of Riverside Property Information Website were also reviewed.

3.2.3) Native American Coordination

L&L notified the NAHC of the Project and requested a record search of the Sacred Lands File (SLS) on September 25, 2020. The NAHC responded in writing on September 30, 2020 with a list of local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals to contact regarding the Project (Appendix E). L&L contacted the tribes, organizations, and individuals on the NACH list in writing on September 30, 2020 (Appendix E). The letters provided a description of the Project and its location and requested information regarding Native American resources within or near the Project area. As of the date of this report, L&L received five (5) written responses from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, and the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. All correspondence completed to date is presented in Table 2 of this report and is included in Appendix E.

3.2.4) Pedestrian Survey

The primary purpose of a cultural resource pedestrian survey is to assess the condition of previously recorded resources, identify historic resources and/or unique archaeological resources, and to assess the Project's potential to impact historic resources. The Project area was surveyed on November 10, 2020 by L&L Principal Archaeologist John Eddy, M.A., RPA, and archaeologist Bill Gillean utilizing the block-transect method adjusted for topography with north-south trending transects. Transect intervals measured no more than 15 meters and the Project area was surveyed in its entirety (100 percent). Ravines and drainages were surveyed by walking the dry beds and neighboring slopes. During the survey, digital photographs were taken to document current conditions.

In the event cultural resources 50 years of age or older are detected during the survey, efforts would be made to measure, photograph, and map the resources in the field. Resource locational data would be recorded using a GPS device using Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). All data obtained in the field would be recorded onto appropriate DPR 523 Forms.

4.0) RESULTS

4.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

The records search at the EIC has been delayed due to shutdowns related to the COVID19 Pandemic.

4.2) Historic Records Review

Historic documents and plat maps available from the BLM GLO website were reviewed for information about historical land use and development within the Project area and general vicinity (BLM 2020). In addition, archival topographic maps dating between 1901 and 1957 and aerial photographs dating between 1967 and 2016 were also reviewed (USGS 1901,1942, 1953; 1957; NETR 2020).

A review of land patents for Section 13 of Township 6 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian indicate that the northern half of the southwestern quarter, which includes the Project area, was part of a large land grant awarded to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on December 27, 1883 under the auspices of the Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific (14 Stat. 292). By 1867 the area was surveyed by the Department of the Interior's General Land Office, resulting in a topographic map of Section 13, which noted the presence of Live Oaks in the southwestern corner (Figure 8). The area was resurveyed in 1880 and a new map depicting the Road to Rincon, a precursor to Sage Road, running north to south through Section 13 and S. M. St. John's house in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the section west of the road (Figure 9).

By 1901, Sage Road was depicted as an improved road with an unknown road branching off toward the northeast in the general vicinity of the Project area. Several buildings, most likely residences, were mapped in the general area but no development was evident within Project area. St. Johns Canyon was added to the map in 1942 but little development occurred in the general Project area between 1901 and 1957. Sage Road was paved sometime prior to 1967 and Minto Way, which consisted as a dirt road at that time, was already in use. No development is evident within the Project area, but several residences and agricultural fields were visible in the general vicinity. By 1978, vegetation had been removed from the property south of the Project area and a row of Eucalyptus trees were planted. Historic records indicate that no development occurred within the Project area until recently (i.e., the last 35 years).

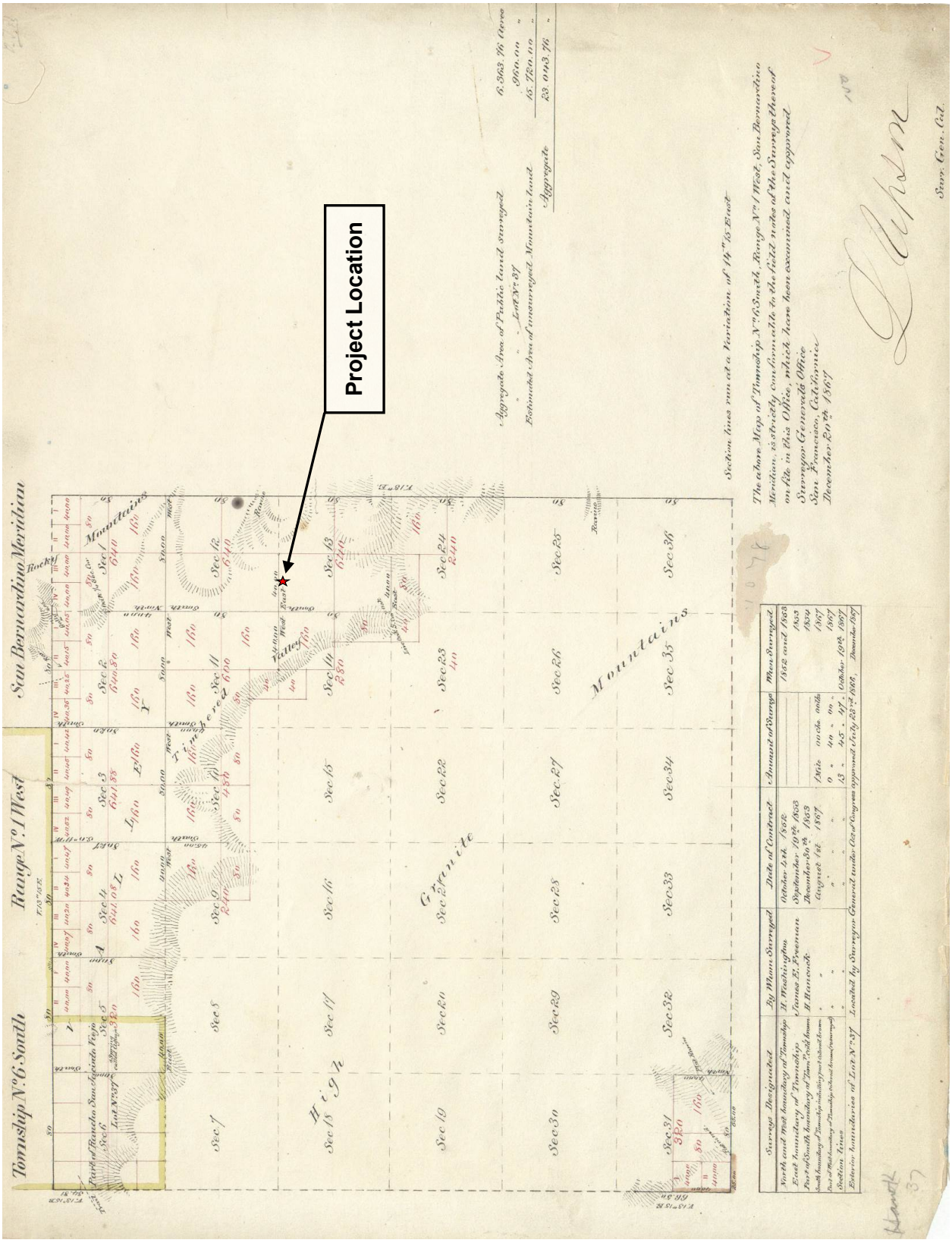

Figure 8. 1867 BLM GLO Map

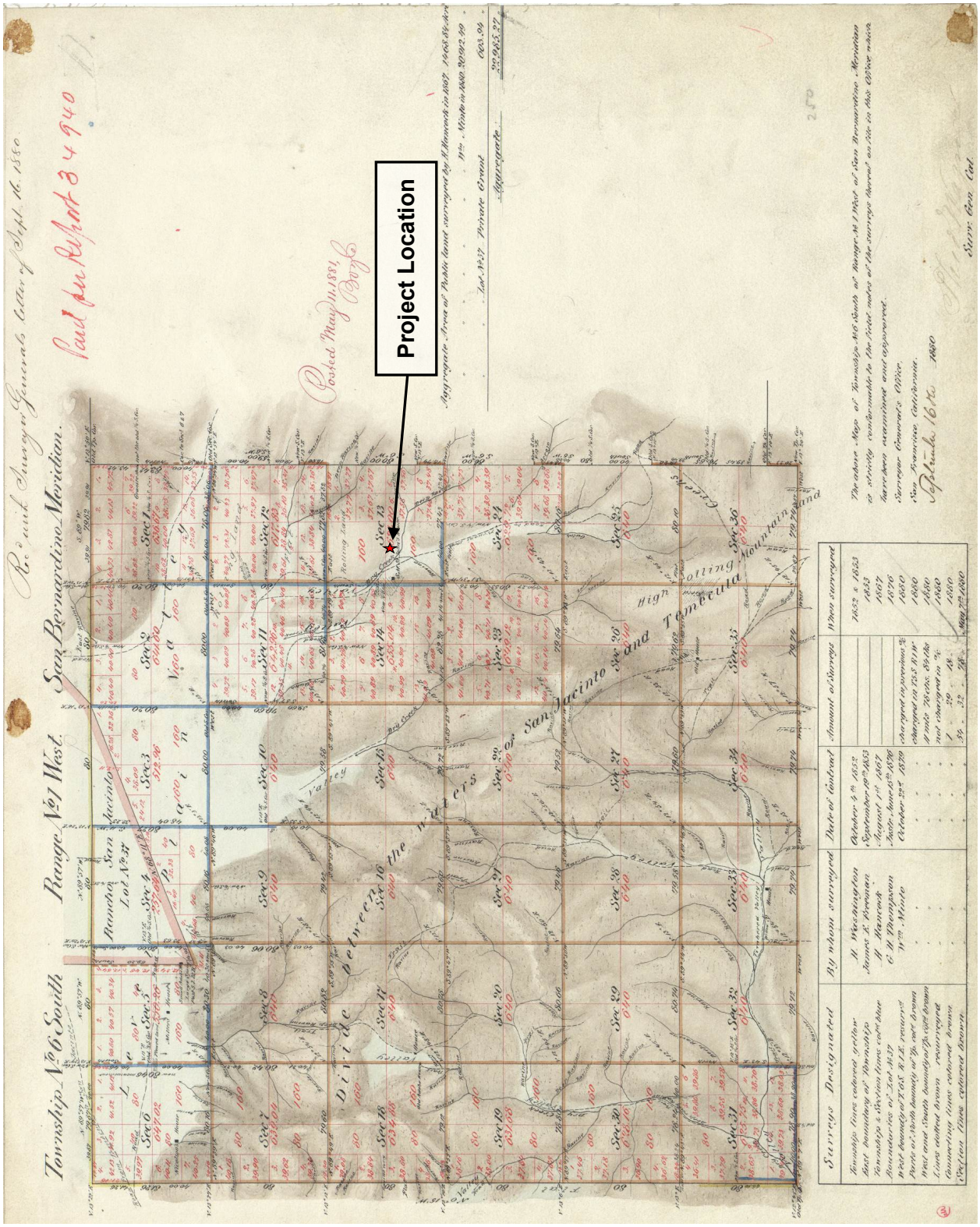

Figure 9. 1880 BLM GLO Map

4.3) Geoarchaeological Assessment

Geologic maps consulted during this study indicate most of the Project area is underlain by Pleistocene-age colluvial deposits (Qoc) that likely predate the arrival of people in the Hemet area; no terminal Pleistocene archaeological sites are known in the area. The earliest known archaeological site in the region lies approximately 16 miles to the northwest in San Jacinto Valley. CA-RIV-6069, radiocarbon dated to cal BP 9,475-8,530, is an early Holocene occupation site found at a depth of greater than 2 meters below ground surface. The site contained flaked, ground, and battered stone artifacts, faunal bones and artifacts, and some of the earliest ceramics identified in southern California (Horne and McDougal 2008).

The far western portion of the Project area is underlain by Holocene age alluvial deposits (Qyf). According to the well record, sandy soil and decomposing granite were encountered to a depth of 24 feet before gray granite(tonalite?) was encountered. Alluvial deposits of this type and age are conducive to the preservation of intact archaeological materials and features. Considering the presence of ephemeral water and vegetation and fauna that were important to Native subsistence economy and lifeways the potential for encountering prehistoric archaeological remains in surface or subsurface context is considered moderate to high.

Although European occupation of the general Project vicinity dates back as far as ca. 1880, little evidence of development in the general Project area was noted during the historic period. Furthermore, there is no indication of historic land use within the boundaries of the Project area. Thus, it is also unlikely that intact, buried historical-archaeological deposits would be discovered during Project construction.

4.4) Native American Coordination

An SLS was requested from the NAHC on September 25, 2020 and a response was received on September 28, 2020 (Appendix E). The NAHC SLS failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate Project area. However, the NAHC noted that the absence of specific site information does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area and that other resources should be consulted to obtain information regarding known and previously recorded sites. Information scoping letters were sent to the 14 tribes and 20 individuals named by the NAHC on September 30, 2020 (Appendix E).

As a result of the information scoping process, five (5) tribes responded by email including the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, and the Rincon Band of

Luiseño Indians. A sample of the scoping letter, response letters, and copies of all additional correspondence are included in Appendix E and a summary of the detail is provided below in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Native American Coordination.

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on September 30, 2020	Patricia Garcia-Plotkin responded in a letter dated October 1, 20202, stating the Project area was not within the boundaries of the tribe's reservation but is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. The Tribe requested cultural resources inventory of the Project area by a qualified archaeologist, copies of the record search including all site records and survey reports, copies of any reports and/or records generated during the current inventory, and the presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities with the authority to halt construction if/when discoveries are made.	Provide ACBCI with a copy of the record search results and FINAL draft of this report.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	Patricia Garcia-Plotkin responded in a letter dated October 1, 20202, stating the Project area was not within the boundaries of the tribe's reservation but is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. The Tribe requested cultural resources inventory of the Project area by a qualified archaeologist, copies of the record search including all site records and survey reports, copies of any reports and/or records generated during the current inventory, and the presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities with the authority to halt construction if/when discoveries are made.	Provide ACBCI with a copy of the record search results and FINAL draft of this report.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, responded in an email dated September 30, 2020, stating the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians had no specific archival information regarding cultural resources in the Project area.	None
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	BobbyRay Esparza responded by email on October 7, 2020, stating that although the Project area is outside the Tribe's reservation boundary it is within the Cahuilla Traditional Use Area. The tribe did not have any knowledge of cultural resources near or within the Project area but believe cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. The tribe requests a Cahuilla Native American monitor be present during all ground-disturbing activities and to be notified of all project updates moving forward.	Request for Cahuilla Native American monitor during earth-moving activities. Provide project updates.

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Denisa Torrez, Cultural Resources Manager	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on September 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Pala Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Mark Macarro, Chairperson	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Jill Mcormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	Jill McCormick responded by email on September 30, 2020, stating the tribe had no comments on the project and deferred comments to more local tribes.	N/A
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman	Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	Jill McCormick responded by email on September 30, 2020, stating the tribe had no comments on the project and deferred comments to more local tribes.	N/A
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	No response received.	Provide Rincon with a copy of the FINAL draft of this report.
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	Cheryl Madrigal responded in a letter dated October 1, 2020, stating that the Project area was within the territory of the Luiseño people and Rincon's specific area of historic interest. The tribe had no knowledge of cultural resources within the Project area but recommended an archaeological records search be completed and included in the cultural resource assessment. The tribe requested a copy of the report.	Provide Rincon with a copy of the FINAL draft of this report.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Scott Cozart, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 30, 2020	No response received.	N/A

4.5) Pedestrian Survey

L&L Principal Archaeologist John Eddy, M.A., RPA, and archaeologist Bill Gillean, B.S., performed the pedestrian survey of the Project area on November 10, 2020. The Project area was surveyed via the block-transect method adjusted for topography with north-south trending transects. Transect intervals measured no more than 15 meters and the ±9.20-acre Project area was surveyed in its entirety (100 percent). Ravines and drainages were surveyed by walking the dry beds and neighboring slopes. Photographs of the Project area are included in Appendix D.

Site topography varied from relatively level terrain with slight southwestern slope, in the western portion of the Project area where development is proposed, to steep densely vegetated hills cut by two (2) narrow ravines in the central and eastern portions designated as open space. The Project area increases in elevation from west to east from roughly 1,920 feet to 2,047 feet AMSL.

Surface visibility varied within the Project area due to presence or absence of vegetation and duff. Overall, surface visibility ranged from poor (10 percent to 25 percent) to fair (25 percent to 50 percent) to good (50 percent to 75 percent percent, see Appendix D: Photographs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12). Visibility was poor along the slopes and ridge lines of hills in the central and eastern portions of the Project area where vegetation was particularly dense. Fair visibility of ground surfaces was observed in the ravines and slopes in the western portion of the Project area previously disked or cleared by heavy machinery. Good surface visibility existed in the far western portion of the Project area near Sage and Minto Road.

During the survey, a galvanized steel well casing with sanitary cover was noted in the

southwestern portion of the Project area near a wooden post and barbed wire fence and dirt road. Well completion record 06S01W13-322656 on file with the California Department of Water Resources indicates that the well was bored in January 1990 to a depth of 399 feet below ground surface. Other modern cultural resources noted within the Project area included a row of Eucalyptus trees, dirt access roads, and wood posts with barbed wire fence lines.

Archaeological resources 45 years or older were also identified during the field survey. These included two (2) prehistoric archaeological sites (MMJC-1 and MMJC-7) and five (5) historic isolated artifacts (MMJC-2H, MMJC-3H, MMJC-4H, MMJC-5H, and MMJC-6H).

4.6) Archaeological Resources in the Project Area

Seven (7) archaeological resources 45 years or older were identified within the Project area during the intensive pedestrian survey. These resources consist of five (5) historic isolated artifacts and two (2) prehistoric archaeological sites. All seven (7) resources are described in detail below. Additional information on the prehistoric archaeological sites is provided in Appendix C).

4.6.1) MMJC-1 (Prehistoric Bedrock Mill and Lithic Scatter)

Prehistoric archaeological site MMJC-1 consists of a bedrock mill (Feature1) with associated lithic scatter and a total surface area of 215 square meters. The bedrock mill is a single, low-lying, granitic bedrock outcrop with two (2) mill elements: a shallow basin metate (BM1) and mortar (M1). The outcrop measures 2m (L) x 0.9m (W) with a maximum height of 23cm above ground surface. The surface of the feature exhibits blade scars from heavy machinery, possibly a dozer or tractor. BM1 measures 12cm (N/S) x 10cm (E/W) with a depth of 1cm and exhibits a high degree of polish with one area of exfoliation. M1 measures 16cm (N/S) x 15cm (E/W) with a depth of 6cm. No evidence of a ground skirt was noted around the mortar, but the area between the mortar and basin metate is ground. A sparse surface scatter of flaked crystalline quartz lies upslope from the bedrock feature. Buried mill elements and/or associated tools may be present near the feature and/or lithic scatter.

MMJC-1 is associated with prehistoric lifeways, land use strategies, and subsistence activities, among other important research themes, and subsequent investigations of the site may yield information important to local prehistory. The significance of MMJC-1 is undetermined; additional technical studies (e.g., Phase II testing) and consultation with local Native American tribes may be required to formally evaluate site significance against California Register criteria.

4.6.2) MMJC-2H (Isolate; Beverage Can and Glass Bottle)

Historic isolated artifact MMJC-2H consists of an aluminum top steel cylinder beverage can with key pull tab opening and a complete crown top brown beverage bottle. The aluminum top of the beverage can is embossed "LIFT RING PULL/PAT PEND/ALUMINIUM". The beverage can is partially crushed with a notched seam and a diameter of 2 1/2 inches. Height could not be determined. The presence of a key or ring tab suggests the beverage can was produced between 1965 and 1975 (Schroeder 2019).

The brown glass beverage bottle was 2 1/4 inches in diameter and embossed "COORS" on the shoulder with an "N in a square box" makers mark on the base indicating manufacture by Ober-Nester Glass Co. (1915-1978). The glass bottle was likely produced around the same time as the beverage can (ca. 1965-1975) and the artifacts are most likely associated with random passive use (e.g., recreational) of the Project area.

MMJC-2H lacks historical association, artistic value, and has no potential to yield important scientific data and is, therefore, not significant and does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA. No further consideration of MMJC-2H is required during Project planning.

4.6.3) MMJC-3H (Isolate; Beverage Can)

Historic isolated artifact MMJC-3H consists of an aluminum top steel cylinder beverage can with key pull tab opening. The aluminum top of the beverage can is embossed "DISPOSE OF PROPERLY/PLEASE DON'T LITTER". The can has a notched side seam, stamped ends, and measures 4 1/2 inches tall with a diameter of 2 5/8 inches. Partial lithography was observed around the body of the can which included "FRESCA/12 FLUID OUNCES/COCA-COLA COMPANY." The presence of a key or ring tab suggests the beverage can was produced between 1965 and 1975 (Schroeder 2019). The artifact is most likely associated with random passive use (e.g., recreational) of the Project area.

Isolated artifacts such as these lack historical association and artistic value and do not yield important scientific data and do not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA and require no further consideration during this study.

MMJC-3H lacks historical association, artistic value, and has no potential to yield important scientific data and is, therefore, not significant and does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA. No further consideration of MMJC-3H is required during Project planning.

4.6.4) MMJC-4H (Isolate; Glass Bottle)

Historic isolated artifact MMJC-4H consists of complete clear glass beverage bottle with screw top finish that is 2 5/8 inches in diameter. A "B in a circle" makers mark on the base indicates manufacture by Brockway Glass Co. (1933-1980). The glass bottle was likely produced around the same time as the beverage can (ca. 1965-1975). The artifact is most likely associated with random passive use (e.g., recreational) of the Project area.

MMJC-4H lacks historical association, artistic value, and has no potential to yield important scientific data and is, therefore, not significant and does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA. No further consideration of MMJC-4H is required during Project planning.

4.6.5) MMJC-5H (Isolate; Beverage Can)

Historic isolated artifact MMJC-5H consists of an all-aluminum beverage can with key pull tab opening. The aluminum top of the beverage can is embossed "PLEASE DON'T LITTER/DISPOSE OF PROPERLY". The can measures 4 3/4 inches tall with a diameter of 2 1/2 inches. Partial lithography was observed around the body of the can which included "FALSTAFF LAGER." The can was likely produced in the 1970s when all-aluminum cans came into popular use. The artifact is most likely associated with random passive use (e.g., recreational) of the Project area.

MMJC-5H lacks historical association, artistic value, and has no potential to yield important scientific data and is, therefore, not significant and does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA. No further consideration of MMJC-5H is required during Project planning.

4.6.6) MMJC-6H (Isolate; Beverage Can)

Historic isolated artifact MMJC-6H consists of an aluminum top steel cylinder beverage can with key pull tab opening. The aluminum top of the beverage can is embossed "PLEASE DON'T LITTER/DISPOSE OF PROPERLY". The can has a notched side seam, stamped ends, and measures 4 3/8 inches tall with a diameter of 2 5/8 inches. Partial lithography was observed around the body of the can which included "SHASTA BEVERAGE." The presence of a key or ring tab suggests the beverage can was produced between 1965 and 1975 (Schroeder 2019). The artifact is most likely associated with random passive use (e.g., recreational) of the Project area.

MMJC-6H lacks historical association, artistic value, and has no potential to yield important

scientific data and is, therefore, not significant and does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA. No further consideration of MMJC-6H is required during Project planning.

4.6.7) MMJC-7 (Prehistoric Lithic Scatter)

Prehistoric archaeological site MMJC-7 consists of a sparse flaked quartz scatter with a total surface area of 30 square meters. Approximately 10 quartz and crystalline quartz flakes were noted eroding downslope from a nearby ridge. Additional artifacts may be buried further upslope.

MMJC-7 is associated with prehistoric lifeways, land use strategies, and technology, among other important research themes, and subsequent investigations of the site may yield information important to local prehistory. The significance of MMJC-7 is undetermined; additional technical studies (e.g., Phase II testing) and consultation with local Native American tribes may be required to formally evaluate site significance against California Register criteria.

5.0) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

L&L performed a Phase I cultural resources assessment to identify, evaluate, and assess Project impacts on historical resources in compliance with CEQA. During this investigation, L&L requested a record search at the EIC (results pending) and completed historic records background research and a geoarchaeological assessment of the subject property, coordinated with the NAHC and local Native American groups regarding sacred lands and other Native American resources, and completed an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area.

As a result of these efforts, two (2) prehistoric archaeological sites that may qualify as historical resources were identified within the Project area. MMJC-1 and MMJC-7 are associated with prehistoric lifeways, land use strategies, and technology, among other important research themes, and subsequent investigations of the sites may yield information important to local prehistory. The significance of MMJC-1 and MMJC-7 is undetermined.

L&L recommends that MMJC-1 and MMJC-7 be avoided in their entirety during Project construction. The resources should be designated as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) and prior to the issuance of a grading permit an ESA Action Plan, archaeological monitoring and discovery plan, and site stewardship plan should be prepared by a qualified archaeologist that meets the Secretary of Interior Standards. The ESA Action Plan would include, at a minimum, a description of each resource and definition of each ESA, the location of ESA fences and the material(s) that will be used, protocols for archaeological monitoring and inadvertent discoveries outside the limits of the ESA, and protocols for documenting and reporting breaches of ESAs during Project construction.

The archaeological monitoring and discovery plan would include, at a minimum, a discussion of key personnel and their specific roles and responsibilities, archaeological monitoring methods, a summary of archaeological resource types that may be encountered, and protocols for identifying, evaluating, treating, and curating archaeological resources encountered during Project construction. The results of the archaeological monitoring program would be documented in an archaeological monitoring report completed in consultation with the County of Riverside and consulting tribes. The site stewardship plan should be developed allowing for periodic inspection of the archaeological resources and protocols for documenting any future impacts that may occur during, or independent from, the operation and maintenance of the Project.

If avoidance is not feasible, L&L recommends additional technical studies (e.g., Phase II testing)

and consultation with local Native American tribes to formally evaluate the significance of MMJC-1 and MMJC-7 against California Register criteria. L&L recommends preparation of a Phase II testing plan by a qualified archaeologist that complies with the County of Riverside's cultural resource guidelines. The plan should be developed in consultation with the County and consulting tribes and should include, at a minimum, a discussion of the archaeological resources, appropriate background contexts (e.g., natural environment and prehistory), a research design, and methods. Following implementation of the Phase II testing plan, a Phase II testing and Evaluation report should be prepared that documents the results of the study and provides formal significance evaluations for MMJC-1 and MMJC-7. Additional technical studies (e.g., data recovery and archaeological monitoring) may be required should one or both archaeological sites qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources under CEQA.

5.1) Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. If human remains are discovered during any phase of construction, including disarticulated or cremated remains, all ground-disturbing activities should cease within 100 feet of the remains and the County Coroner and the Lead Agency should be notified immediately.

California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. The Lead Agency shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the find and consult with the Most Likely Descendant, if any, identified by the NAHC. As necessary and appropriate, the archaeologist may provide professional assistance to the Most Likely Descendant, including excavation and removal of the human remains. The Lead Agency shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation as it deems appropriate, taking account of the provisions of State law, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and PRC Section 5097.98. The project contractor shall implement approved mitigation measure(s), to be verified by the Lead Agency, prior to resuming ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of where the remains were discovered.

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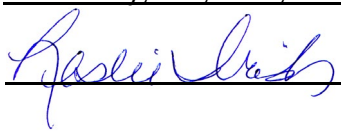
7.0) CERTIFICATION

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

DATE: December 14, 2020 SIGNED: 

PRINTED NAME: John Eddy, MA, RPA, L&L Principal Archaeologist

DATE: December 14, 2020 SIGNED: 

PRINTED NAME: Leslie Nay Irish, CEO, L&L Environmental, Inc.

COUNTY REGISTRATION # 170

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Personnel Qualifications

John Eddy, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator
Archaeologist

John Eddy is the Cultural Resources Program Manager for L&L Environmental, Inc., is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for Principal Investigator.

Mr. Eddy has practiced cultural resource management for more than fifteen years including more than 10 years managing cultural resource projects and staff in the preparation of bids and proposals, contract negotiation and management, project development and design, budgeting, personnel management, as well as tasks related to the execution of archaeological technical studies (e.g., field survey, monitoring, testing and data recovery excavation, technical writing and editing, consultation, etc.) in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, CEQA and other federal, state and local regulations. He has directed and administered professional on-call contracts with state and federal agencies including environmental on-call contracts service contracts with the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) District 8 and District 5 and the Riverside County Transportation Department. As a CALTRANS archaeologist, Mr. Eddy negotiated avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures with multiple agencies and tribes. He is skilled in the development and implantation of National Register evaluations, data recovery plans, mitigation and monitoring plans, treatment plans, historic property preservation documentation reports, site protection plans, site impact reports, cultural landscape assessments, and buried site testing plans and reports.

Mr. Eddy's responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve him in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Mr. Eddy directs the cultural resources program, oversees all cultural and paleontological resource related projects and tasks, and provides QA/QC of cultural resource deliverables

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2020-present – Cultural resources Program Manager/Principal Investigator L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA.
2019 – Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Inc., Colton, CA.
2017-2018 – Lecturer, California State University, San Bernardino, Department of Anthropology.
2013-2017 – Senior Archaeologist, Applied Earthworks, Hemet, CA.
2010-2013 – Associate Archaeologist, Applied Earthworks, Hemet, CA.
2009-2010 – Associate Environmental Planner (Archaeologist), CALTRANS District 8, San Bernardino, CA.
2008-2009 – Environmental Planner (Archaeologist), CALTRANS District 8, San Bernardino, CA.
2007-2008 – Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison, CRM TECH, Colton, CA.
2007 – Archaeologist (GS-09-01), Inyo National Forest, Bishop, CA.
2003-2007 – Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- RPA Certified (990008)
- U.S. Government, ARPA Permit, Responsible Party
- Riverside County Certified Archaeologist
- CALTRANS PQS Principal Investigator (Prehistoric Archaeology)

John J. Eddy, M.A., RPA
Continued

HONORS AND AWARDS

Thesis of the Year Award: *The Early Middle Period Stone Bead Interdependence Network*. California State University, Northridge, Department of Anthropology, 2013.
Begole Archaeological Research Grant for Geochemcial Analysis of Soapstone from San Diego and Los Angeles Counties, 2008.
Phi Kappa Phi Student Scholarship Award, 2007.
Visiting Researcher, National Science Foundation Funded Program for Solid Samples Research in the Archaeological Sciences, IRMES, California State University, Long Beach, 2006-2012.
Book Prize for Academic Excellence, California State University, Northridge, Department of Anthropology, 2005 and 2006.

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology (Public Archaeology), California State University, Northridge, 2013.
B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino, 2003.
B.A., History, California State University, San Bernardino, 2003.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society
Society for American Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2014 – *Landscape Preservation: Advanced Tools for Managing Change*, National Preservation Institute. San Francisco..
2012 –Section 4(f) Compliance for Historic Properties, National Preservation Institute. San Francisco.
2010 – *Riverside County Cultural Sensitivity Training*. Riverside, CA.
2010 – *CALTRANS Environmental Academy*, CALTRANS Environmental Staff Development. Irvine, CA.
2010 – *ESRI ArcGIS II*, Caltrans District 8. San Bernardino, CA.
2009 – *Categorical Exclusions (NEPA) and Categorical Exemptions (CEQA*. CALTRANS Environmental Staff Development Los Angeles, CA.
2008 – *CALTRANS Cultural Resource Procedures and Use of the Programmatic Agreement.* Caltrans Cultural Studies Office (CSO). Sacramento, CA.
2008 – *Advanced GIS Applications*. California State University, Northridge.

PUBLICATIONS

2009 Source Characterization of Santa Cruz Island Schist and Its Role in Stone Bead Exchange Networks. In Proceedings of the 7th Channel Islands Symposium, February 4-7, 2008, Oxnard, California.
2008 The Cahuilla Indians: An Ethnological and Archaeological Literature Review. Coachella Valley Archaeological Society Occasional Papers No. 4.

Leslie Nay Irish
Principal Project Manager
Cal Trans (CT) 022889

Leslie Irish is the qualifying principal for WBE certification with CALTRANS, with both a State and Federal designation as a 100% WBE and Small Business Enterprise. Ms. Irish has multi-disciplinary experience in environmental, engineering, land development and construction management and administration.

Ms. Irish has more than 25 years of experience as a project manager on public and private NEPA / CEQA projects overseeing the areas of biology, archaeology, paleontology, regulatory services and state and federal level permit processing.

Ms. Irish is a certified to perform wetland / jurisdictional delineations and holds a responsible party permit for performing archaeological and paleontological investigations on (BLM) public lands. She has attended the desert tortoise handling class, passed the practicum and the test and was awarded a certificate. She remains an active participant in the oversight of mitigation monitoring and reporting programs, the installation and monitoring of revegetation programs and the development of project impact mitigation plans. Her principal office duties include a review of all environmental documents authored by the firm; oversight of regulatory permits, agency consultation and negotiations; impact mitigation review; and long-term permit compliance. Her field duties are more limited but include delineations / compliance monitoring and reporting (coordination), constraints analysis, plan for corrective measures and resolution of "problem projects".

Ms. Irish's responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve her in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Ms. Irish has a complex understanding of the industry from various perspectives. As a result, she uses her personal understanding of team member positions and responsibilities in her role as the principal management and quality control lead.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation Certification Update, 2015
- ACOE, Advanced Wetlands Delineation and Management, 2001
- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation and Management, 1999, Certificate No. 1257
- U.S. Government, Permit for Archaeology & Paleontology on Federal Lands, Responsible Party
- MOU, County of Riverside, Archaeology, Biology, Paleontology and Wetlands ID/Delineation
- CALTRANS WBE Certification
- Public Utilities Commission, WBE Certified
- WBENC, WBE Certified

EDUCATION

Certificate in Project Management, Initiating and Planning Projects, UC, Irvine, June 20, 2015
Foundations of Business Strategy, Darden School of Business, UVA, Jan 2014
Design Thinking for Business Innovation (audit), Darden School of Business, UVA, Nov 2013
Update, Storm Water Management BMPs, University of California, Riverside Extension, 2005
Certificate, Wetland Delineation & Management, ACOE, 2000 and Advanced Certificate: 2002
Certificate Program, Field Natural Environment, University of California, Riverside, 1993

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

Certificate Program, Light Construction, Developmental Management, University of California, Riverside, 1987
Certificate Program, Construction Technologies, Administrative Management, Riverside City College, 1987
License B-General and C-Specialties (Concrete/Masonry) and General Law sections, 1986
Core Teaching and Administrative Management, Primary (K-3) and Early Childhood, Cal State, San Bernardino, Lifelong Learning Program, 1973-2005
Behavioral Sciences and Anthropology, Chaffey and Valley Jr./Community Colleges, 1973 – 1976

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

L&L Environmental, Inc. - Principal, Project Manager / Principal in Charge: 1993 - present: Site assessments, surveys, jurisdictional delineations, permit processing, agency consultation/negotiation, impact mitigation, project management, coordination, report writing, technical editing, and quality control.
Marketing Consultant - Principal: 1990 - 1993: Engineering / architectural, environmental, and water resource management consultant.
Warmington Homes - Jr. Project Manager: 1989 - 1990: Residential development, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties.
The Buie Corporation - Processor / Coordinator: 1987 - 1990: The Corona Ranch, Master Planned Community.
Psomas & Associates - Processor / Coordinator- 1986 - 1987: Multiple civil engineering and land surveying projects.
Irish Construction Company – Builder Partner: (concurrently with above) 1979 - 1990: General construction, residential building (spec. housing), and concrete and masonry product construction.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Member, Building Industry Association
Member, Southern California Botanists
Member, Archaeological Institute of America
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, California Chamber of Commerce
Member, CalFlora
Member, San Bernardino County Museum Associates
Member, Orange County Natural History Museum Associates
Life Member, Society of Wetland Scientists
1994-97 President, Business Development Association, Inland Empire
1993-94 Executive Vice President, Building Industry Association, Riverside County
2010 Chair of the Old House Interest Group – Redlands Area Historical Society

SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS

Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation Process Overview. Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Group. Temecula, CA. October 2015
ACOE Compensatory Mitigation Workshop – Wilshire Blvd Office, July 16, 2015
May 27, 2015, CWA Rule, Update, San Diego CA, October 20-23, 2015

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

ACOE 2 Day Workshop, Mitigation Rule & Mitigation Checklist, Carlsbad, March 20, 2015
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, update (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG) 2013 Update
Bedrock Food Processing Centers in Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Nexus Geology-Archaeology, Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG), 2008 Certificate Granted
Ecological Islands and Processes (vernal pools, alkali wetlands, etc.), Southern California Botanists, 2004
Low Impact Development, State Water Board Academy, 2004
Inland Empire Transportation Symposium, 2004
Western Riverside County MSHCP Review and Implementation Seminar, 2004
Field Botany and Taxonomy, Riverside City College, 2002
Construction Storm Water Compliance Workshop, BIA, 2002
Identifying Human Bone: Conducted by L&L Environmental, County Coroner and Page Museum, 2002
CEQA/NEPA Issues in Historic Preservation, UCLA, 2000
CEQA and Biological Resources, University of California, Riverside, 2000
CEQA Law Update 2000, UCLA
Land Use Law/Planning Conference, University of California, Riverside
CALNAT “95”, University of California, Riverside
Desert Fauna, University of California, Riverside
Habitat Restoration/Ecology, University of California, Riverside
Geology of Yosemite and Death Valley, University of California, Riverside
San Andreas Fault: San Bernardino to Palmdale, University of California, Riverside
Historic Designations and CEQA Law, UCLA

William R. Gillean, B.S.
Archaeologist

Mr. Gillean has gained more than 10 years of archaeological survey, testing, and excavation experience in Arizona, California, and Nevada. His duties at L&L include archaeological mitigation monitoring, Phase I surveys, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) research, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Search (SLS) requests, Native American information scoping, completion of site records, and assisting senior staff with technical reports. He has experience with a wide range of GPS data collectors, photographic equipment, and software programs. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Anthropology with an emphasis in Cultural Resource Management from Cal Poly, Pomona.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2015-present – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA. Performs field surveys, research, and completes site recordation for projects in southern California. Contributes to technical reports.

2013-present – Archaeologist, First Carbon Solutions. Irvine, CA. Performs archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.

2010-2015 – Archaeologist, Atkins. San Bernardino, CA. Performed field surveys, research, completed site records, contributed to technical reports, assisted with Native American information scoping letters, and coordinated with the NAHC for SLS requests. Performed archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.

2006-2010 – Archaeologist, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, Skyforest, CA. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects throughout the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests in southern California. Completed site records, authored and contributed to technical reports, conducted archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of fire suppression activities in support of the Butler II, Grass Valley, Slide, and Station fires. Made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archeological sites and performed mitigation monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas during project implementation.

2004-2007 – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Corona, CA. Performed field surveys, research, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Inyo Counties, California. Contributed to technical reports and performed archaeological mitigation monitoring.

2003-2004 – Field Technician, Center for Archaeological Research, California State University, Bakersfield. Bakersfield, CA. Provided technical support for the archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of over 40 miles of the Southern California Edison power line corridor located within the San Bernardino National Forest.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2010 – Applied NEPA. USDA Forest Service. San Bernardino, CA.

2008 – The Section 106 Essentials. USDA Forest Service. Sacramento, CA.

EDUCATION

B.S., Anthropology (Cultural Resource Management Emphasis) – 2002, Cal Poly, Pomona, CA

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX B

EIC Records Search Results

EIC Record Search Results Pending

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

Site Records

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings _____ Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 **of** 8 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) MMJC-1
P1. Other Identifier: _____
***P2. Location:** □ **Not for Publication** □ **Unrestricted**
***a. County** Riverside **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet **Date** 1979 **T** 6 S ; **R** 1 W ; NE ¼ **of** SW ¼ **of Sec** 13 ; SB **B. M.**
c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources)
Zone 11S, 505510.63 mE/ 3723193.60 mN (NAD83; Bedrock mill feature)
Zone 11S, 505531.92 mE/ 3723208.82 mN (NAD83; Lithic scatter)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
From Intersection of State Street and Sage Road turn right (south) and continue for 1.6 miles to Minto Way. Park near here and walk approximately 400 feet southeast to the resource.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site consists of a bedrock mill feature with associated lithic scatter covering a total surface area of 215 square meters. The bedrock mill is a single, low-lying, granitic bedrock outcrop with two mill elements: a shallow basin metate (BM1) and mortar (M1). The outcrop measures 2m (L) x 0.9m (W) with a maximum height of 23cm above ground surface. The surface of the feature exhibits blade scars from heavy machinery, possibly a dozer or tractor. BM1 measures 12cm (N/S) x 10cm (E/W) with a depth of 1cm and exhibits a high degree of polish with one area of exfoliation. M1 measures 16cm (N/S) x 15cm (E/W) with a depth of 6cm. No evidence of a ground skirt was noted around mortar but the area between the mortar and basin metate is ground. A sparse surface scatter of flaked crystalline quartz lies upslope from the bedrock feature. Buried mill elements and/or associated tools may be present near the feature and/or lithic scatter.
***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP2. Lithic scatter; AP4. Bedrock milling feature
***P4. Resources Present:** □Building □Structure □Object ■ Site □District □Element of District □Other (Isolates, etc.)

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) (MMJC-1-018) Overview of Feature 1; view toward the east.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
□Historic ■Prehistoric □Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** _____

***P8. Recorded by:** J. Eddy and W. Gillean
L&L Environmental, Inc., 700 E. Redlands Blvd. Suite U-351, Redlands, CA 92373

***P9. Date Recorded:** November 10, 2020

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Eddy, John J. 2020.Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for APN 470-070-043 (CUP200014), +9.20 Acres at the Southeast Corner of Sage Road and Minto Way Near Hemet, Riverside County, California.

***Attachments:** □NONE ■Location Map □Continuation Sheet □Building, Structure, and Object Record
■Archaeological Record □District Record □Linear Feature Record □Milling Station Record □Rock Art Record
□Artifact Record ■Photograph Record ■Other (List): Sketch Map

DPR 523A (9/2013) ***Required information**

State of California - Natural Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **Trinomial**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 8 ***Resource Name or #: MMJC-1**

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** f. (30 meters) northeast-southwest x **b. Width:** f. (8 meters) northwest-southeast
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): The bedrock milling feature is in fair condition but shows evidence of surficial damage possibly caused by heavy machinery. Some elements of the feature may be obscured by soil or vegetation. Site may extend further to the south outside limits of Project area.

A2. Depth: ☐ None ■ Unknown Method of Determination: Potential for buried mill elements and/or tools near feature; buried artifacts possible within/near lithic scatter.

***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.): Feature 1 consists of a low-lying, granitic bedrock outcrop with a shallow basin metate (BM1) and mortar (M1). The outcrop measures 2m (L) x 0.9m (W) with a maximum height of 23cm above ground surface. The surface of the feature exhibits blade scars from heavy machinery, possibly a dozer or tractor. BM1 measures 12cm (N/S) x 10cm (E/W) with a depth of 1cm and exhibits a high degree of polish with one area of exfoliation. M1 measures 16cm (N/S) x 15cm (E/W) with a depth of 6cm. No evidence of a ground skirt was noted around mortar but the area between the mortar and basin metate is ground.

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): A sparse lithic scatter composed of crystalline quartz debitage is located upslope of the bedrock milling feature.

***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.): The surface of Feature 1 exhibits blade scars from heavy machinery, possibly a dozer or tractor. Soils within the site appear were likely impacted by heavy machinery during disking or weed abatement activities to an unknown depth.

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): Several seasonal drainages are adjacent to the site.

***A9. Elevation:** 1,930 feet AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The resource is located within a relatively flat portion of St. John's Canyon that slopes to the southwest. Several seasonal drainages are located nearby. Vegetation in the general site area includes non-native and native grasses, shrubs, and trees including fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia*), valley cholla (*Cylindropuntia californica*), giant wild rye (*Leymus* [*Elymus*] *condensatus*), various species of buckwheat, hollylead redberry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia Quercus berberidifolia*) and scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), and Eucalyptus trees, yerba santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), chia (*Salvia columbariae*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinose*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos sp.*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *Caerulea*), western jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*), and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*).

A11. Historical Information: None.

***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 data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): The site is a bedrock milling feature with associated lithic scatter.

A14. Remarks: Potential buried mill elements and/or tools near feature; buried artifacts possible within/near lithic scatter. Subsurface testing recommended if avoidance is not possible during project construction and/or operation.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): None.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): Original Media/Negatives Kept at: L&L Environmental, Inc.

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Bill Gillean and John Eddy **Date:** December 7, 2020
Affiliation and Address: L&L Environmental, Inc., 721 Nevada Street, Suite U-251, Redlands, CA 92373

DPR 523C (Rev. 1/1995)(Word 2/2015) ***** **Required information**

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary #
Trinomial

MILLING STATION RECORD

Page 3 **of** 8 ***Resource Name or #** (assigned by recorder) MMJC-1

Form Prepared by: W.Gillean **Date:** 12-07-2020

Feature	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation						Bedrock Type and Condition
1	2	**x**	0.90	**x**	0.23	**Height**	Granitic/good
		x		**x**		**Height**	
		x		**x**		**Height**	
		x		**x**		**Height**	
		x		**x**		**Height**	

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
1	1	**CO**	16	15	6	N/A	No skirt around mortar, but a ground area is located between the slick and the mortar.
1	2	**BM/SM**	12	10	1	N/A	The basin/slick exhibits a high degree of polish and one area of exfoliation.

Type Key:		Contents Key:	
CO Conical mortar	PM Possible mortar	S Filled with soil	R Contains rock
OM Oval mortar	MS Milling slick	L Filled with leaves	P Contains pestle
SM Saucer mortar	BM Basin milling feature	U Unexcavated	M Contains mano
Other:		Other:	

NOTE: Attach plan(s) of milling stations.

DPR 523F (Rev. 1/1995)(Word 2/2015)

State of California - The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI #**
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD **Trinomial**

Page 4 of 8 **Project Name:** MMJC-19-736 **Year** 2020
Resource Name or #: MMJC-1

Camera Format: Kodak Propix F253 Lens Size: N/A
Film Type and Speed: DM

Negatives Kept at: N/A Roll Number: MMJC-1-DM

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
11	10	10:50	017	MMJC-1 site overview from the west	90°	N/A
11	10	10:51	018	MMJC-1 site overview of BMF #1	90°	N/A
11	10	10:51	019	MMJC-1 detail of mortar	Oblique	N/A
11	10	10:52	020	MMJC-1 detail of slick/basin	Oblique	N/A
11	10	10:53	021	MMJC-1 detail of mortar and slick/basin	Oblique	N/A

MMJC-017

DPR 523i (9/2013)

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 5 of 8 **Project Name:** MMJC-19-736 **Year** 2020
Resource Name or #: MMJC-1

MMJC-018

MMJC-019

DPR 523i (9/2013)

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 6 of 8 **Project Name:** MMJC-19-736 **Year** 2020
Camera Format: Kodak Propix F253 Lens Size: N/A

MMJC-020

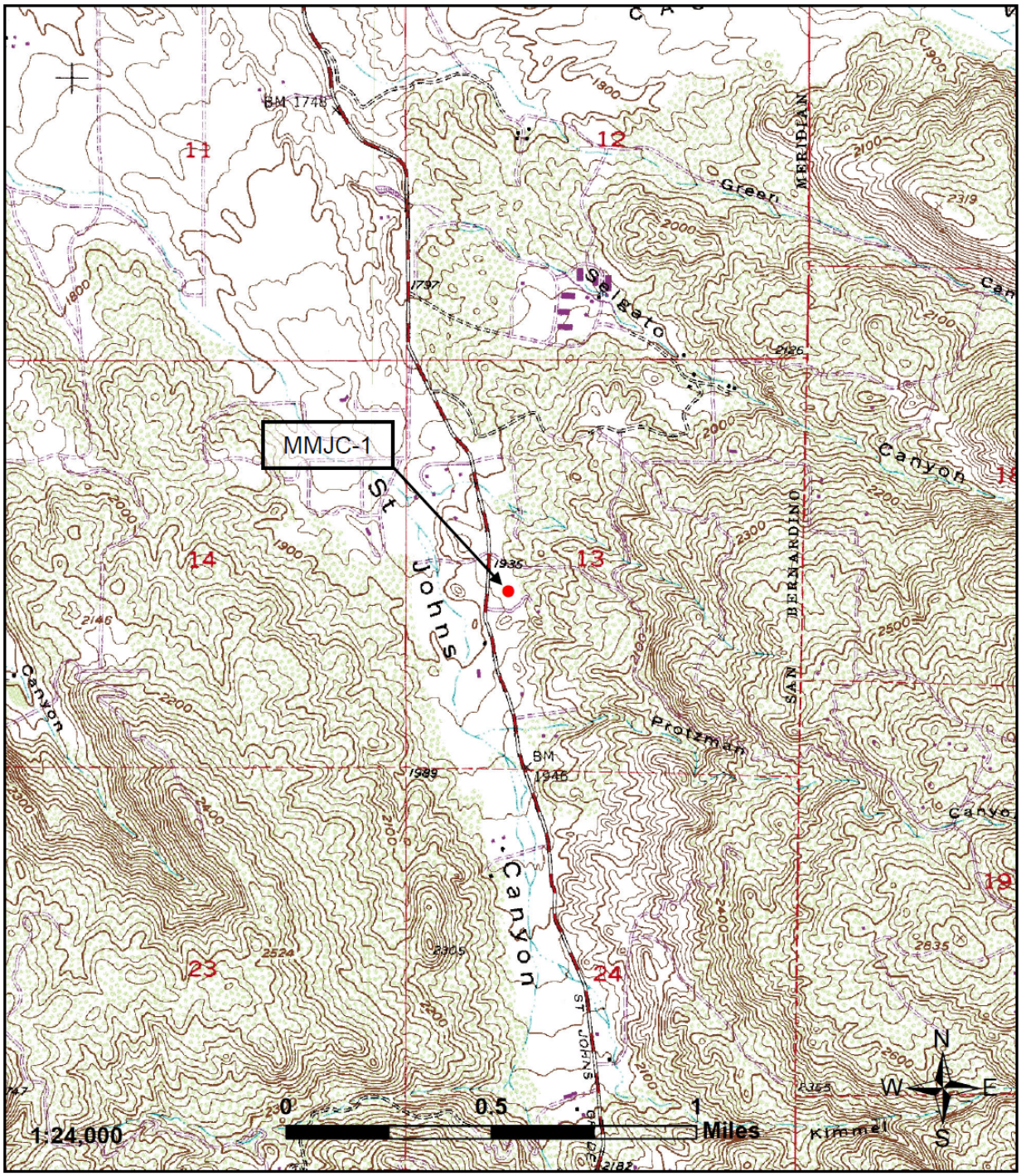
MMJC-021

DPR 523i (9/2013)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 7 **of** 8 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) MMJC-1 (Bedrock Milling Site)
***Map Name:** Hemet, CA USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1979



DPR 523J (9/2013) *** Required information**

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 8 of 8 ***Resource Name or #** (assigned by recorder) MMJC-1

***Drawn By:** John Eddy and Bill Gillean ***Date of map:** 12/11/2020

DPR 523K (9/2013) **NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.**

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings _____ Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 **of** 5 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) MMJC-7

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ■ **Not for Publication** □ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Riverside **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Hemet **Date** 1979 **T** 6 S ; **R** 1 W ; NE ¼ **of** SW ¼ **of Sec** 13 ; SB **B. M.**

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone11S,505521.91mE/3723251.24mN (NAD83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) From the intersection of State Street and Sage Road turn right (south) and continue for 1.6 miles to Minto Way. Park near here and walk approximately 600 feet east-southeast to the resource.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This site consists of a flaked quartz and crystalline quartz scatter with a total surface area of 30 square meters. Approximately 10 flakes of quartz and crystalline were observed. All surface artifacts were eroding downslope from a nearby ridge.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP2. Lithic scatter

***P4. Resources Present:** □Building □Structure □Object ■ Site □District □Element of District □Other (Isolates, etc.)

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Overview of MMJC-7 (pink pin flags in background); view to northeast.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
□Historic ■Prehistoric □Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** _____

***P8. Recorded by:** J. Eddy and W. Gillean
L&L Environmental, Inc., 700 E. Redlands Blvd. Suite U-351, Redlands, CA 92373

***P9. Date Recorded:** November 10, 2020

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Eddy, John J. 2020. Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for APN 470-070-043, +9.06 Acres at the Southeast Corner of Sage Road and Minto Way Near Hemet, Riverside County, California.

***Attachments:** □NONE ■Location Map □Continuation Sheet □Building, Structure, and Object Record
■Archaeological Record □District Record □Linear Feature Record □Milling Station Record □Rock Art Record
□Artifact Record ■Photograph Record ■Other (List): Sketch Map

DPR 523A (9/2013) ***Required information**

State of California - Natural Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **Trinomial**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 5 ***Resource Name or #: MMJC-7**

***A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** f. (9 meters) northeast-southwest x **b. Width:** f. (4 meters) southeast-northwest
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: Artifacts may be buried upslope.
Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ■ Site limits incompletely defined ■ Disturbances ■ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain): Artifacts eroding down slope of a ridge.

A2. Depth: ☐ None ■ Unknown Method of Determination: Artifacts eroding down slope from ridge. Potential for buried archaeological deposits.

***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.): No features were found in association with this site.

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): The site consists of a sparse lithic scatter composed of approximately 10 pieces of quartz and crystalline quartz debitage.

***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.): The site is eroding down the slope of a ridge.

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): Several seasonal drainages are located near the resource.
***A9. Elevation:** 1,940 feet AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The resource is located along a gently sloping ridge near the east margin of St. John's Canyon. Several seasonal drainages are located nearby. Several seasonal drainages are located nearby. Vegetation in the general site area includes non-native and native grasses, shrubs, and trees including fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia*), valley cholla (*Cylindropuntia californica*), giant wild rye (*Leymus* [*Elymus*] *condensatus)*, various species of buckwheat, hollylead redberry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia Quercus berberidifolia*) and scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), and Eucalyptus trees, yerba santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium)*, red willow (*Salix laevigata*), chia (*Salvia columbariae*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinose*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos sp.*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *Caerulea*), western jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*), and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*).

A11. Historical Information: None.

***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 data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): The site consists of a sparse lithic scatter eroding down the slope of a ridge.
A14. Remarks: Subsurface testing recommended if avoidance is not possible during project construction and/or operation.
A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): None.
A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): Original Media/Negatives Kept at: L&L Environmental, Inc.

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Bill Gillean and John Eddy **Date:** December 7, 2020
Affiliation and Address: L&L Environmental, Inc., 721 Nevada Street, Suite U-251, Redlands, CA 92373

DPR 523C (Rev. 1/1995)(Word 2/2015) ***** **Required information**

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 5 **Project Name:** MMJC-19-736 **Year** 2020
Resource Name or #: MMJC-7

Camera Format: Kodak Propix F253 Lens Size: N/A
Film Type and Speed: DM

Negatives Kept at: N/A Roll Number: MMJC-1-DM

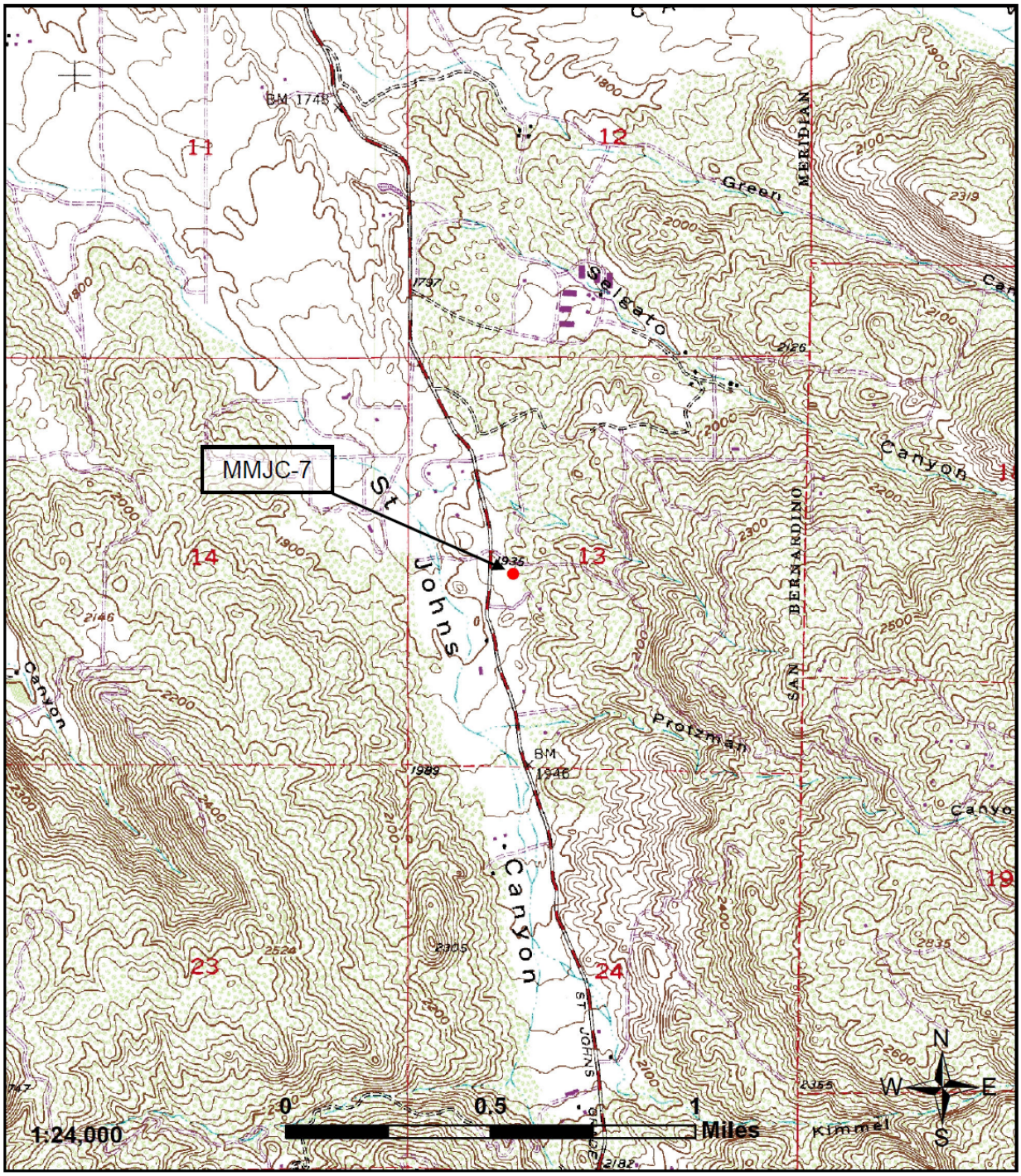
Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
11	10	10:55	023	Overview of Project Area from southwest corner showing MMJC-7	52°	N/A

MMJC-023

DPR 523i (9/2013)

State of California - The Resources Agency **Primary #**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI #**
LOCATION MAP **Trinomial**

Page 4 **of** 5 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) MMJC-7 (lithic scatter)
***Map Name:** Hemet, CA 7.5-Minute USGS Quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1979



DPR 523J (9/2013) ***** Required information**

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 5 **of** 5 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) MMJC-7
***Drawn by:** John Eddy and Bill Gillean ***Date of map:** 12/11/2020

DPR 523K (9/2013) **NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.**

APPENDIX D

Photographs

Photograph 1. MMJC-3H (Oblique).

Photograph 4. MMJC-4H (Oblique)

Photograph 2. MMJC-3H (Oblique).

Photograph 5. MMJC-4H (Oblique)

Photograph 3. MMJC-3H (Oblique).

Photograph 6. MMJC-5H (Oblique)

Photograph 7. MMJC-5H (Oblique)

Photograph 10. MMJC-6H (Oblique)

Photograph 8. Overview of northeastern portion of project area showing dense veg (260 degrees).

Photograph 11. MMJC-6H (Oblique)

Photograph 9. MMJC-6H (Oblique)

Photograph 12. MMJC-2H overview (Oblique)

Photograph 13. MMJC-2H (Oblique)

Photograph 16. Overview of Project area from central western portion (263 degrees)

Photograph 14. MMJC-2H (Oblique)

Photograph 17. MMJC-1 overview (90 degrees))

Photograph 15. MMJC-2H overview (220 degrees)

Photograph 18. MMJC-1 Feature 1 (90 degrees)

Photograph 19. MMJC-1 mortar detail (Oblique)

Photograph 22. Overview of Project area from southwest corner (110 degrees)

Photograph 20. MMJC-1 slick detail (Oblique)

Photograph 23. Overview of Project area from southwest corner (52 degrees)

Photograph 21. MMJC-1 mortar and slick basin detail (Oblique)

Photograph 24. Overview of Project area from southwest corner (4 degrees)

APPENDIX E

Native American Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691-3830
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – FAX
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Sage & Minto Medical Cannabis Farm

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Hemet

Township: 6 South Range: 1 West Section(s): 13

Company/Firm/Agency: L&L Environmental, Inc.

Contact Person: Bill Gillean

Street Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB 351

City: Redlands, CA Zip: 92373

Phone: 909-335-9897

Fax: 909-335-9893

Email: WGillean@LLenviroinc.com

Project Description:

The western 1/4-1/3 of the parcel will be developed into a cannabis growing farm for low cost medical use/sale.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA **Gavin Newsom, *Governor***

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

September 28, 2020

Bill Gillean
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Via Email to: WGillean@LLenviroinc.com

Re: Sage & Minto Medical Cannabis Farm Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Gillean:

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

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/28/2020

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

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

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

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

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

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

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

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

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public 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 Sage & Minto Medical Cannabis Farm Project, Riverside County.

PROJ-2020-005168 09/28/2020 02:35 PM 1 of 3

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/28/2020

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

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

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

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

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public 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 Sage & Minto Medical Cannabis Farm Project, Riverside County.

PROJ-2020-005168 09/28/2020 02:35 PM 2 of 3

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/28/2020

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

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 Sage & Minto Medical Cannabis Farm Project, Riverside County.

PROJ-2020-005168 09/28/2020 02:35 PM 3 of 3

L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
REGULATORY SERVICES
BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

September 30, 2020

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

hhaines@augustinetribe.com
(760)398-4722
(760)369-7161, fax

REGARDING: INFORMATION REQUEST LETTER ASSOCIATED WITH ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT PROJECT – APN 470-070-043 LOCATED ON ±9.2 ACRES IN THE ST. JOHNS CANYON AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (USGS *HEMET, CA* 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE) (L&L PROJECT MMJC-19-736)

Amanda Vance:

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is in the process of completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for a project area totaling ±9.2 acres in the St. Johns Canyon area of Riverside County, California. The proposed project includes the construction of a medical cannabis growing facility within the western 1/3 of the parcel.

Environmental regulations, including CEQA, consider the impacts a project may have on cultural resources. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any cultural resources, L&L has conducted research on the project area, including the request of a Sacred Land Search (SLS) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC does not indicate that any NAHC-recorded Native American cultural resources are located in the project area. However, the NAHC recommends additional coordination with regard to planning and development projects in order to avoid any unanticipated discoveries. To this end, the NAHC has listed you as a contact and has indicated that you may have information about the potential for this project area to contain resources not found in the SLS. This letter is not associated with a formal consultation process, but is an information request that will be included in our cultural resources assessment document.

We have enclosed maps showing the location of the project area. Generally, the project is located in the St. Johns Canyon area (Figure 1), just southeast of the intersection of Sage Road and Minto Way. The site is situated within Section 13 of Township 6 south, Range 1 west, within the USGS *Hemet, CA* 7.5' series quadrangle map (Figure 2). The site is generally bounded as follows: to the west by Sage Road, open space, and sparse rural residences; to the

Celebrating 20+ Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBENC)
Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB #351, Redlands CA 92373
Delivery Address: 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA 92373
Webpage: llenviroinc.com | Phone: 909-335-9897 | FAX: 909-335-9893

east by open space and sparse rural residences; to the north by open space, and sparse rural residences; and to the south by open space, and sparse rural residences (Figure 3).

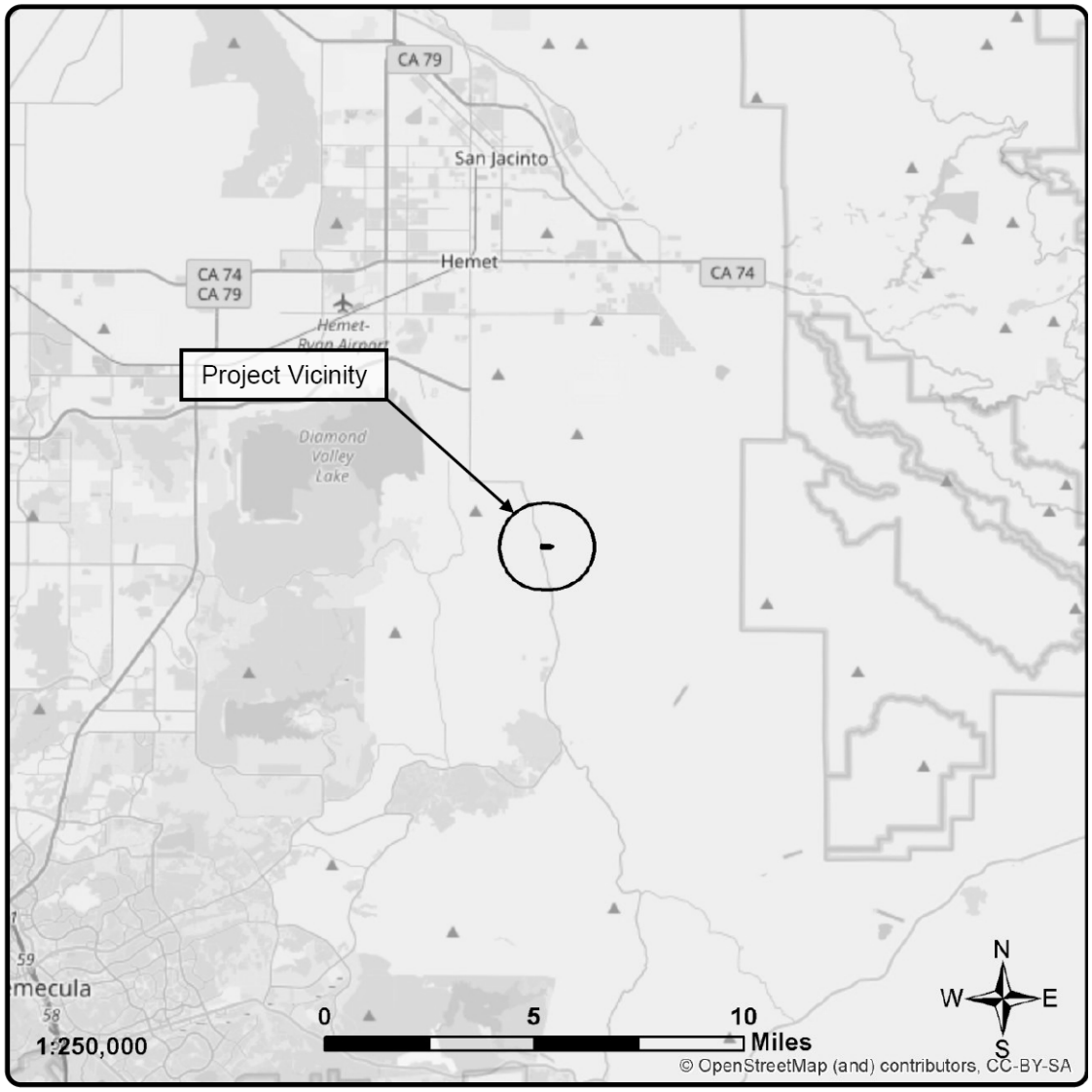
We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at **909.335.9897** or **WGillean@llenviroinc.com** if you have any questions or information or you may address and mail a response to my attention at our office.

Sincerely,
L&L Environmental, Inc.

William R. Gillean, B.S.
Archaeologist

WRG/jje

Encl: Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map
Figure 2: Project Location Map
Figure 3: Aerial Photograph



L&L Environmental, Inc.

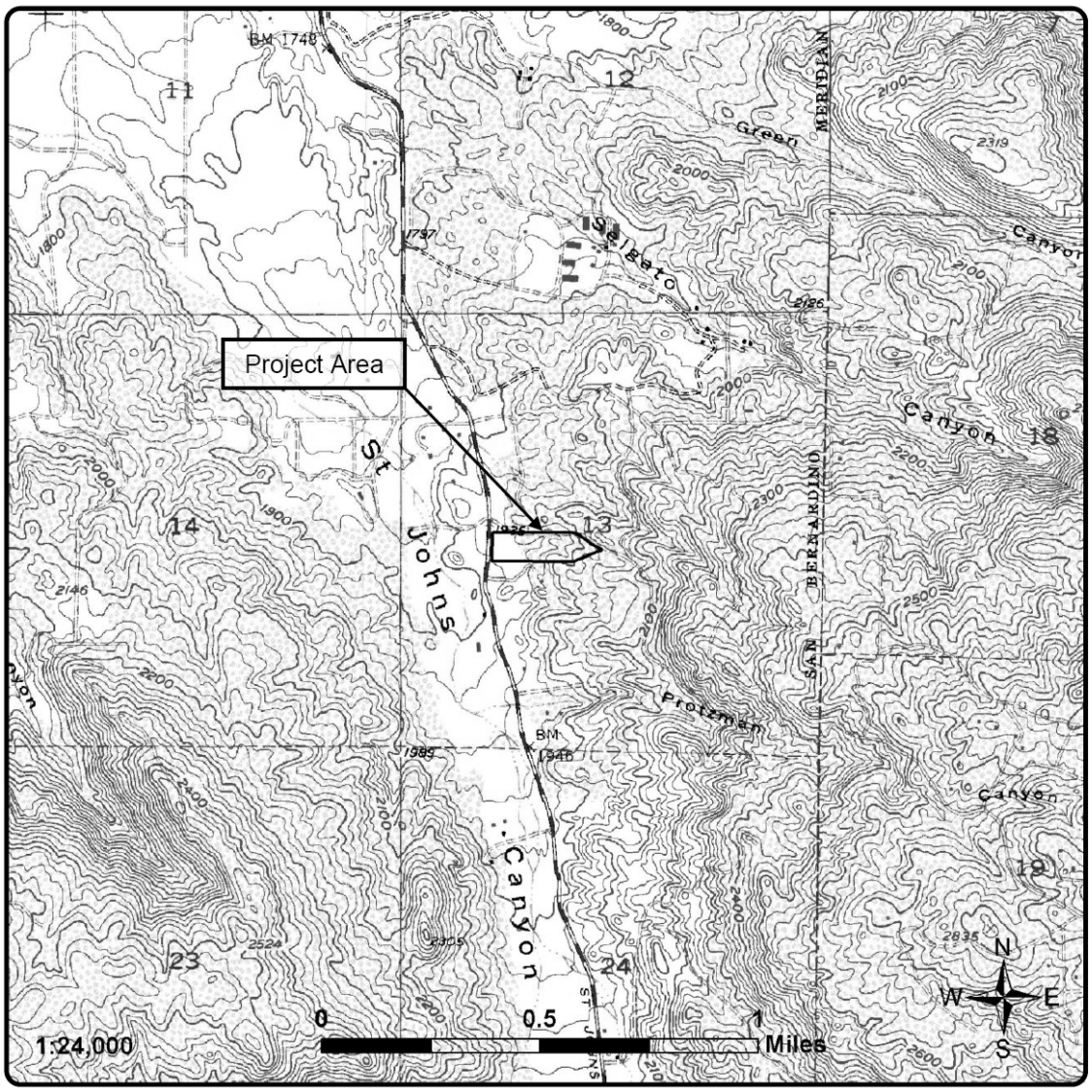
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

MMJC-19-736
September 2020

Figure 1

Project Vicinity Map

Sage Road & Minto Way, St. Johns Canyon
County of Riverside, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

MMJC-19-736
September 2020

Figure 2

Project Location Map
(USGS Hemet [1979] quadrangle,
Section 13, Township 6 South, Range 1 West)

Sage Road & Minto Way, St. Johns Canyon
County of Riverside, California

L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

MMJC-19-736
September 2020

Figure 3

Aerial Photograph
(Aerial obtained from Google Earth, August 2018)

Sage Road & Minto Way, St. Johns Canyon
County of Riverside, California

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

03-006-2020-038

October 01, 2020

[VIA EMAIL TO:wgillean@llenviroinc.com]
L&L Environmental, Inc
Mr. William Gillean
721 Nevada Street, Suite 307
Redlands, California 92373

Re: L&L Project MMJC-19-736, 9.2 Acres in the St. Johns Canyon Area of Riverside County

Dear Mr. William Gillean,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the CUP 2000014 project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

*A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.

*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

*The presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

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

Cordially,

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

Jeff Sonnentag

From: Stapp, Judy <jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, September 30, 2020 1:15 PM
To: Jeff Sonnentag
Subject: Re: Doug Welmas - Information Request Letter for L&L Project MMJC-19-736

Dear Mr. Sonnentag,
The Cabazon Band Mission Indians has no archival information on the above referenced project.
Best regards,
Judy Stapp
Director of Cultural Affairs

Sent from my iPad

On Sep 30, 2020, at 1:08 PM, Jeff Sonnentag <jsonnentag@llenviroinc.com> wrote:

Hello!

Attached as a PDF is an Information Request Letter for APN 470-070-043 located on ±9.2 acres in the St. Johns Canyon area of Riverside County, California (L&L project MMJC-19-736). The text of the letter is also copied and pasted below, but the figures showing location will need to be viewed in the PDF.

Thanks for your help.

(This is being sent for William Gillean and John Eddy.)

Regarding: Information Request Letter Associated with One Cultural Resources Assessment Project – APN 470-070-043 Located on ±9.2 Acres in the St. Johns Canyon Area of Riverside County, California (USGS Hemet, CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle) (L&L Project MMJC-19-736)

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is in the process of completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for a project area totaling ±9.2 acres in the St. Johns Canyon area of Riverside County, California. The proposed project includes the construction of a medical cannabis growing facility within the western 1/3 of the parcel.

Environmental regulations, including CEQA, consider the impacts a project may have on cultural resources. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any cultural resources, L&L has conducted research on the project area, including the request of a Sacred Land Search (SLS) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC does not indicate that any NAHC-recorded Native American cultural resources are located in

1

Jeff Sonnentag

From: BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>
Sent: Wednesday, October 7, 2020 9:37 AM
To: Jeff Sonnentag
Cc: anthony madrigal
Subject: Re: Daniel Salgado - Information Request Letter for L&L Project MMJC-19-736

Good morning,

The Cahuilla Band received your project letter regarding the above project located in Riverside County, Ca. We do not have knowledge of any cultural resources near or within the project area. Although this project is outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary, it is within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. Therefore, we do have an interest in this project. We believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. We request that tribal monitors from Cahuilla be present during all ground disturbing activities and to be notified of all updates with the project moving forward. The Cahuilla Band appreciates your assistance in preserving Tribal Cultural Resources in your project.

Respectfully,

BobbyRay Esparza
Cultural Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Cell: (760)423-2773
Office: (951)763-5549
Fax:(951)763-2808

From: Daniel Salgado <CHAIRMAN@CAHUILLA.NET>
Sent: Monday, October 5, 2020 1:33 PM
To: BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>; Anthony Madrigal Sr <Amadrigalsr@cahuilla.net>
Subject: FW: Daniel Salgado - Information Request Letter for L&L Project MMJC-19-736

From: Jeff Sonnentag <jsonnentag@llenviroinc.com>
Date: Wednesday, September 30, 2020 at 1:07 PM
To: "chairman@cahuilla.net" <CHAIRMAN@CAHUILLA.NET>
Cc: Bill Gillean <wgillean@llenviroinc.com>, John Eddy <jeddy@llenviroinc.com>
Subject: Daniel Salgado - Information Request Letter for L&L Project MMJC-19-736

Hello!

Attached as a PDF is an Information Request Letter for APN 470-070-043 located on ±9.2 acres in the St. Johns Canyon area of Riverside County, California (L&L project MMJC-19-736). The text of the letter is also copied and pasted below, but the figures showing location will need to be viewed in the PDF.

1

Jeff Sonnentag

From: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: Wednesday, September 30, 2020 2:59 PM
To: Jeff Sonnentag
Cc: Bill Gillean
Subject: RE: H. Jill McCormick - Information Request Letter for L&L Project MMJC-19-736

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the project.

From: Jeff Sonnentag [mailto:jsonnentag@llenviroinc.com]
Sent: Wednesday, September 30, 2020 1:12 PM
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Cc: Bill Gillean; John Eddy
Subject: H. Jill McCormick - Information Request Letter for L&L Project MMJC-19-736

Hello!

Attached as a PDF is an Information Request Letter for APN 470-070-043 located on ±9.2 acres in the St. Johns Canyon area of Riverside County, California (L&L project MMJC-19-736). The text of the letter is also copied and pasted below, but the figures showing location will need to be viewed in the PDF.

Thanks for your help.

(This is being sent for William Gillean and John Eddy.)

REGARDING: INFORMATION REQUEST LETTER ASSOCIATED WITH ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT PROJECT – APN 470-070-043 LOCATED ON ±9.2 ACRES IN THE ST. JOHNS CANYON AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (USGS *HEMET, CA* 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE) (L&L PROJECT MMJC-19-736)

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is in the process of completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for a project area totaling ±9.2 acres in the St. Johns Canyon area of Riverside County, California. The proposed project includes the construction of a medical cannabis growing facility within the western 1/3 of the parcel.

Environmental regulations, including CEQA, consider the impacts a project may have on cultural resources. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any cultural resources, L&L has conducted research on the project area, including the request of a Sacred Land Search (SLS) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC does not indicate that any NAHC-recorded Native American cultural resources are located in the project area. However, the NAHC recommends additional coordination with regard to planning and development projects in order to avoid any unanticipated discoveries. To this end, the NAHC has listed you as a contact and has indicated that you may have information about the potential for this project area to contain resources not found in the SLS. This letter is not associated

1

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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

October 1, 2020

Sent via email to: WGillean@llenviroinc.com
L & L Environmental, Inc.
William R. Gillean
700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB#351
Redlands, CA 92373

Re: CUP200014 Vortex Farms; APN 470-070-043

Dear Mr. Gillean,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager

APPENDIX F

Riverside County Forms

Attachment F-6

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

APN:	Project No:	EA Number:	
☒ Potentially Significant Impact	□ Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	□ Less than Significant Impact	□ No Impact

(Check the level of significance that applies)

Historic Resources

Would the project:

a) Alter or destroy a historic site? No
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5? Undetermined
c) Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1)? No

Findings of Fact: Two unevaluated prehistoric archaeological sites (MMJC-1 and MMJC-7) identified within the Project area; avoidance through establishment of an Environmentally Sensitive Area and archaeological monitoring recommended. If avoidance is not feasible Phase II testing and additional consultation with consulting tribes recommended to formally evaluate significance of resources. Additional cultural resource measures (e.g., data recovery, monitoring) may be required.
Proposed Mitigation:
Monitoring:

Archaeological Resources

Would the project:

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

Findings of Fact: Two unevaluated prehistoric archaeological sites (MMJC-1 and MMJC-7) identified within the Project area; avoidance through establishment of an Environmentally Sensitive Area and archaeological monitoring recommended. If avoidance is not feasible Phase II testing and additional consultation with consulting tribes recommended to formally evaluate significance of resources. Additional cultural resource measures (e.g., data recovery, monitoring) may be required.

Proposed Mitigation: Undetermined
Monitoring Proposed: Yes

Prepared By: John J. Eddy, M.A., RPA Date: 12/14/2020

County Use Only

Received By: _____ Date: _____

PD-A#_____ Related Case#_____

NOTIFICATION TO COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE OF CONSULTANT TO PREPARE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

Notification to the County of Riverside is hereby made by MMJ Construction, Inc., project sponsor, that they have entered into a contract with L&L Environmental, Inc. for the preparation of an archaeological report to be submitted to the County of Riverside in satisfaction of a request made by the County for additional environmental information prior to completion of an environmental assessment for the property and development proposal, in any, described below:

Assessor's Parcel Number(s) (APN): 470-070-043

Development Proposal Case Number(s): CUP200014

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

For Archaeological Reports (Standardized – Mark those that apply):

__X__ (x) Phase 1 _____ (x) Phase 2 _____ (x) Phase 3 _____ (x) Phase 4

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

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

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

PROJECT SPONSOR AND CONSULTANT are to execute the following:

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

Project Sponsor: MMJ Construction, Inc. 12/13/2020
Date

Consultant:  12/14/2020
Date

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