

# **A PHASE I AND II CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE DECKER PARCELS I PROJECT**

**PLANNING CASE NO. 36950  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**APNs 314-040-001, -002, -003, and -008**

**Project Site Location: Section 2, Township 4 South,  
Range 4 West of the *Steele Peak* USGS Quadrangle Topographic Map**

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***June 24, 2015***

***Fieldwork Performed: September 4, 2014 and April 10 through 13, 2015  
Key Words: Approximately 37.08 acres; positive survey; one prehistoric milling site (RIV-8401) and one multicomponent site (RIV-8402); no CEQA-significant resources identified.***

## **Archaeological Report Summary Information**

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**Assessor's Parcel Numbers:** APNs 314-040-001, -002, -003, and -008

**Lead Agency Identifier:** Planning Case No. 36950

**USGS Quadrangle:** Section 2, Township 4 South, Range 4 West of the *Steele Peak* USGS topographic quadrangle map

**Study Area:** Approximately 37.08 acres

**Key Words:** Archaeological survey and testing program; positive; one prehistoric milling site (RIV-8401) and one multicomponent site (RIV-8402); County of Riverside; project area is approximately 37.08 acres; *Steele Peak* USGS Quadrangle; significance testing; no significant resources identified; milling features recorded; historic trash scatter.

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## **1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT**

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey and significance testing program conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the Decker Parcels I Project. The survey and testing program included approximately 37.08 acres located in an area referred to as Mead Valley, generally southwest of March Air Force Base, within an unincorporated area of western Riverside County, California. The project is a planned industrial building site proposed by Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. located southeast of the intersection of Decker Road and Oleander Avenue. Specifically, this project may be found in Section 2 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map, Township 4 South, Range 4 West. It is situated west of Interstate 215, and south of Oleander Avenue. The cultural resources survey covered the entire 37.08-acre property. This study by BFSA was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the environmental guidelines of the County of Riverside to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project.

The property is generally vacant with the exception of a single residence and outbuildings. The parcel has been used in the past for agriculture and grazing. Past use of the property has resulted in a very barren appearance, with very few plants growing and trees that are limited to the drainage area on the west side of the property. The integrity of the property has been affected by modern or historic uses, but disturbance is generally superficial and associated with repeated disking. BFSA conducted the assessment to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project area in compliance with CEQA and following County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft). During the survey, two previously recorded prehistoric bedrock milling sites (RIV-8401 and RIV-8402) were relocated. In addition, a small historic trash scatter was noted within the boundaries of RIV-8402. A significance testing program completed at both cultural resources has resulted in the determination that the prehistoric milling sites do not have any associated subsurface deposits and the only artifacts recovered originated from the historic trash scatter located between the milling features at RIV-8402. With the recordation of all milling features, collection of historic surface artifacts, and subsurface tests, the research potential of both sites has been exhausted and the sites are evaluated as not unique and not CEQA-significant.

### **1.1 Purpose of Investigation**

The purpose of this investigation was to complete a records search of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property, survey the project acreage, identify any archaeological resources within the project, and test and evaluate any cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed development. This study was completed for the property owner prior to the submittal of a project application to the County of Riverside; however, all efforts completed follow the County's archaeological protocols and report requirements. The project

development map (see Figure 2.0–3) shows the configuration of the industrial building proposed on this parcel.

## **1.2 Major Findings**

The records searches for the project identified two previously recorded cultural resources (RIV-8401 and RIV-8402) on the project. Both of these sites are located on the west side of the property where the topography changes from the flat lands on the eastern three-quarters to hills and drainages where bedrock exposures are present. As a result of the cultural resources assessment, these sites were relocated. Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site update forms have been prepared for sites RIV-8401 and RIV-8402. The updated site record forms were submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR) (Appendix B). A site significance testing program was undertaken to evaluate RIV-8401 and RIV-8402 under CEQA criteria for significance.

Site RIV-8401 was recorded in 2007 as three milling slicks on a single granite bedrock outcrop. The three previously recorded milling slicks were relocated and three additional milling features were identified during the current testing program. The previously recorded bedrock milling feature was labeled as BMF A, while the three additional milling features were designated as BMFs B through D. In addition to the three slicks on BMF A, the mapping of the site recorded that BMF B contained one slick, BMF C contained one slick, and BMF D contained two slicks. A total of eight shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated around the milling features to a depth of 30 centimeters. All eight STPs were negative for cultural materials. No surface artifacts were observed. Because Site RIV-8401 did not produce any evidence of subsurface cultural deposits, it was evaluated as not unique and not significant under CEQA criteria due to a lack of both a subsurface deposit and the ability to provide any further research potential.

Site RIV-8402 was recorded in 2007 as three milling features on three separate bedrock exposures. All three milling feature locations and associated slicks were relocated and two additional milling features and one historic trash scatter were identified during the current study. The three previously recorded milling features were designated as BMFs A through C, while the two newly recorded features were designated as BMFs D and E. A total of 11 STPs were placed around the milling features, as well as within the area of the historic trash scatter. The only positive STP (STP 6) was located in the area of the trash scatter; however, it only produced historic artifacts from the zero- to 10-centimeter level. Artifacts recovered from STP 6 included broken window glass, metal fragments, a glass vessel fragment, and stoneware and earthenware ceramic fragments. The recovery of artifacts from STP 6 is attributed to the trash scatter located on the surface. All STPs were excavated to 30 centimeters in depth with no recovery in the 10- to 20- and 20- to 30-centimeter levels. STP 7 was placed 10 meters south of STP 6 in order to determine the extent of the historic trash scatter. No cultural material was recovered from STP 7. The trash scatter itself appears to be an area of single episodic dumping. The scatter measures



five meters north/south and 10 meters east/west. The artifacts within the scatter appear as if they have been spread out over time due to farming and other recent disturbances. Artifacts observed within the scatter included a license plate, an enamelware basin, aqua glass, white hotelware, brown bottle fragments, and hole-in-top cans. Samples of diagnostic artifacts were collected (Surface Collection [SC] 1). Modern trash was observed among the historic artifacts; however, none was collected. Based upon the shovel test data, the historic trash scatter is not associated with a subsurface deposit, and appears to be entirely superficial in nature. Because the study of Site RIV-8402 did not produce any intact subsurface deposits, it was evaluated as not significant under CEQA criteria due to a lack of any further research potential.

### **1.3 Recommendation Summary**

The Decker Parcels I Project will result in direct impacts to recorded cultural resources RIV-8401 and RIV-8402. These sites have been evaluated as not unique and not CEQA-significant and site-specific mitigation measures are not required. However, the milling features are considered sensitive to the Native American tribal groups in this area, and an attempt will be made to relocate any of these milling features that can reasonably be moved during the grading process. Boulders that are too large to be moved will not be included in the relocation effort and no unreasonable procedures will be part of the relocation effort by the project applicant.

Because of the presence of cultural resources that document the prehistoric and historic use of this property, the potential exists that other cultural resources may be buried or masked on the property and these unidentified resources may be exposed during grading. In order to identify any cultural resources uncovered by the development of this parcel, all earthwork (grading or trenching) within the first three feet of the current surface of the ground shall be monitored by an archaeologist and a Native American representative.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the EIC at UCR. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSa in Poway, California.

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

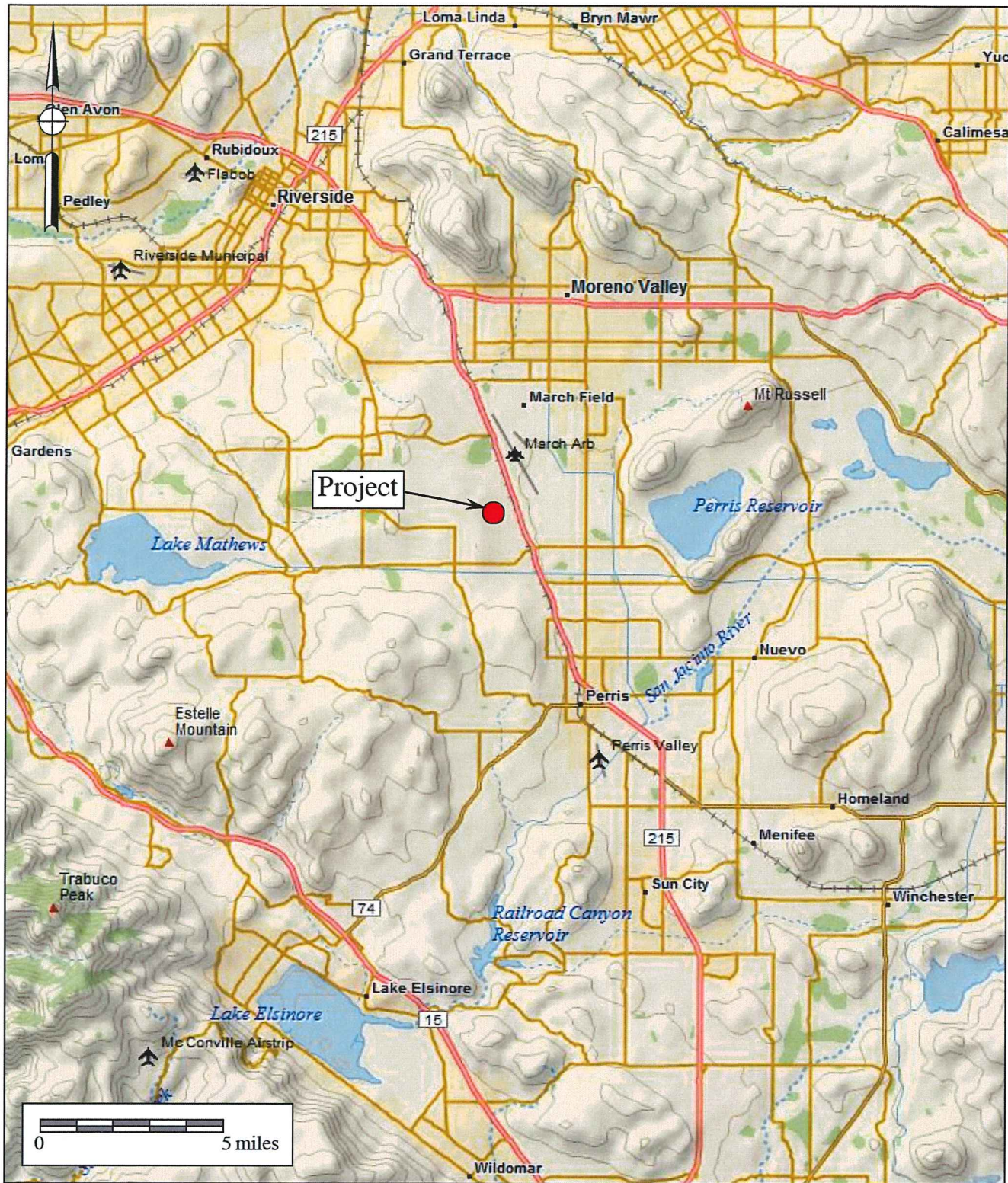
BFSA was retained by Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. to conduct a cultural resource survey of the proposed Decker Parcels I Project in Mead Valley near March Air Force Base. The archaeological survey was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft) with regards to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. At the time of the cultural resources study, the project had not been formally submitted to the County of Riverside for a development application review; however, all aspects of the cultural resources study were conducted in compliance with County of Riverside report guidelines and CEQA review criteria. The project is located in an area of moderate cultural resource sensitivity, as is suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in the western Riverside County area are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The Decker Parcels I Project is planned as an industrial building site. The project is a 37.08-acre property located near March Air Force Base in western Riverside County, California. The project is identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 314-040-001, -002, -003, and -008. The project is situated southeast of the intersection of Oleander Avenue and Decker Road, just west of Interstate 215. The project is located in Section 2 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map, Township 4 South, Range 4 West (Figures 2.0-1 and 2.0-2). The project, as proposed by the applicant, will consist of a distribution warehouse and associated parking (Figure 2.0-3).

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the cultural resources study for the project and conducted the pedestrian survey and testing program with assistance from field archaeologists Jason Collins, Clarence Hoff, Mary Lenich, and James Shrieve. The technical report was prepared by Brian Smith, Jennifer Kraft, and Mary Lenich. Jennifer Kraft and Eric Rodriguez created the report graphics and Elena Buckley conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

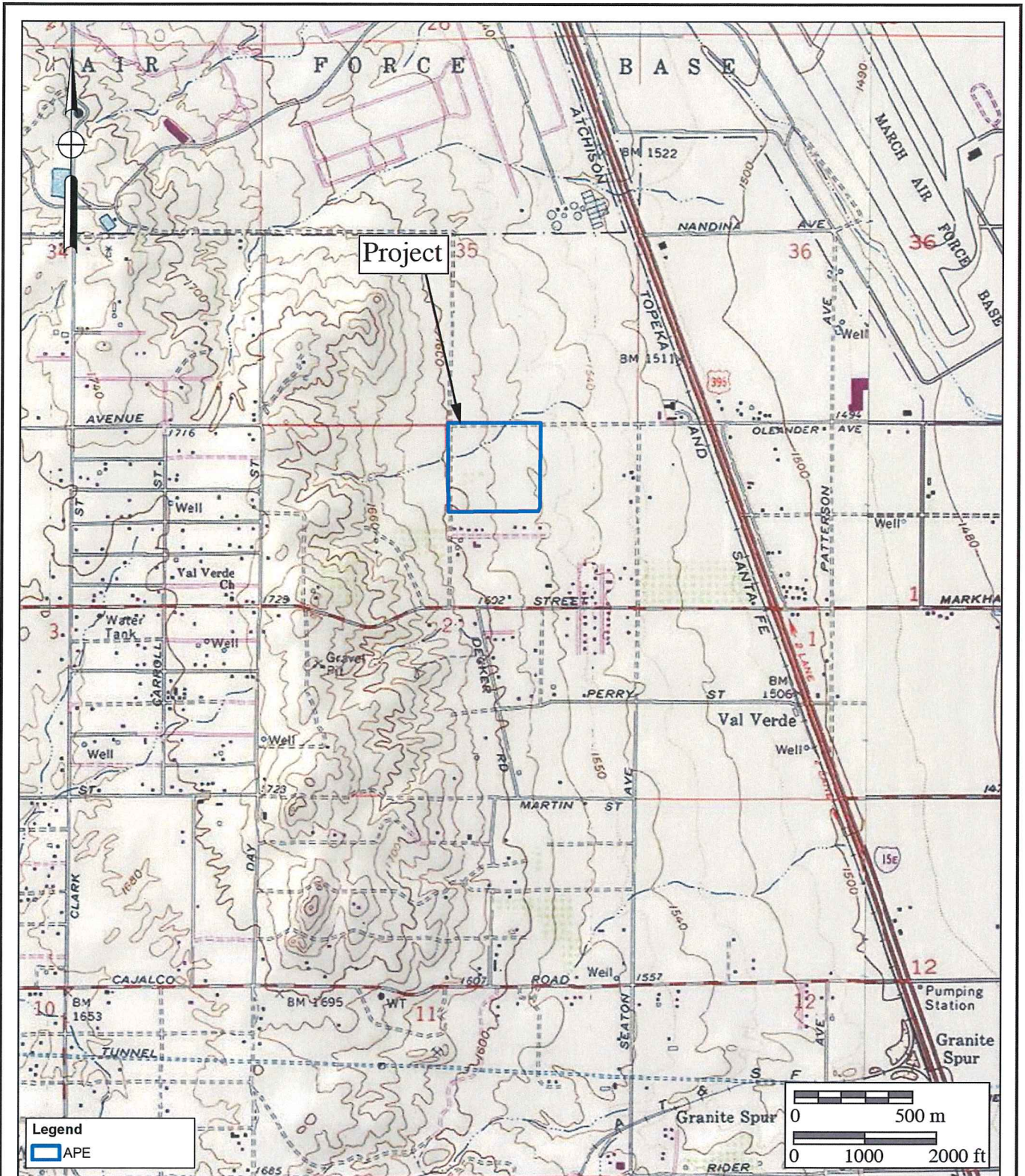
### **2.1 Previous Work**

The records search for the property from the EIC at UCR reported that 75 cultural resource sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project, two of which (RIV-8401 and RIV-8402) have been recorded within the project boundaries. A discussion of the complete records search is provided in Section 4.1 of this report. Site RIV-8401 was first studied in 2007, and is characterized as a bedrock milling feature with three slicks located on the western edge of the property. Site RIV-8402 was also previously studied in 2007, and is characterized as a widespread series of three milling features. The Decker Parcels I property has not been previously surveyed and the recording of RIV-8401 and RIV-8402 was part of an environmental survey of adjoining parcels.



**Figure 2.0-1**  
**General Location Map**  
 The Decker Parcels I Project  
 DeLorme (1:250,000)





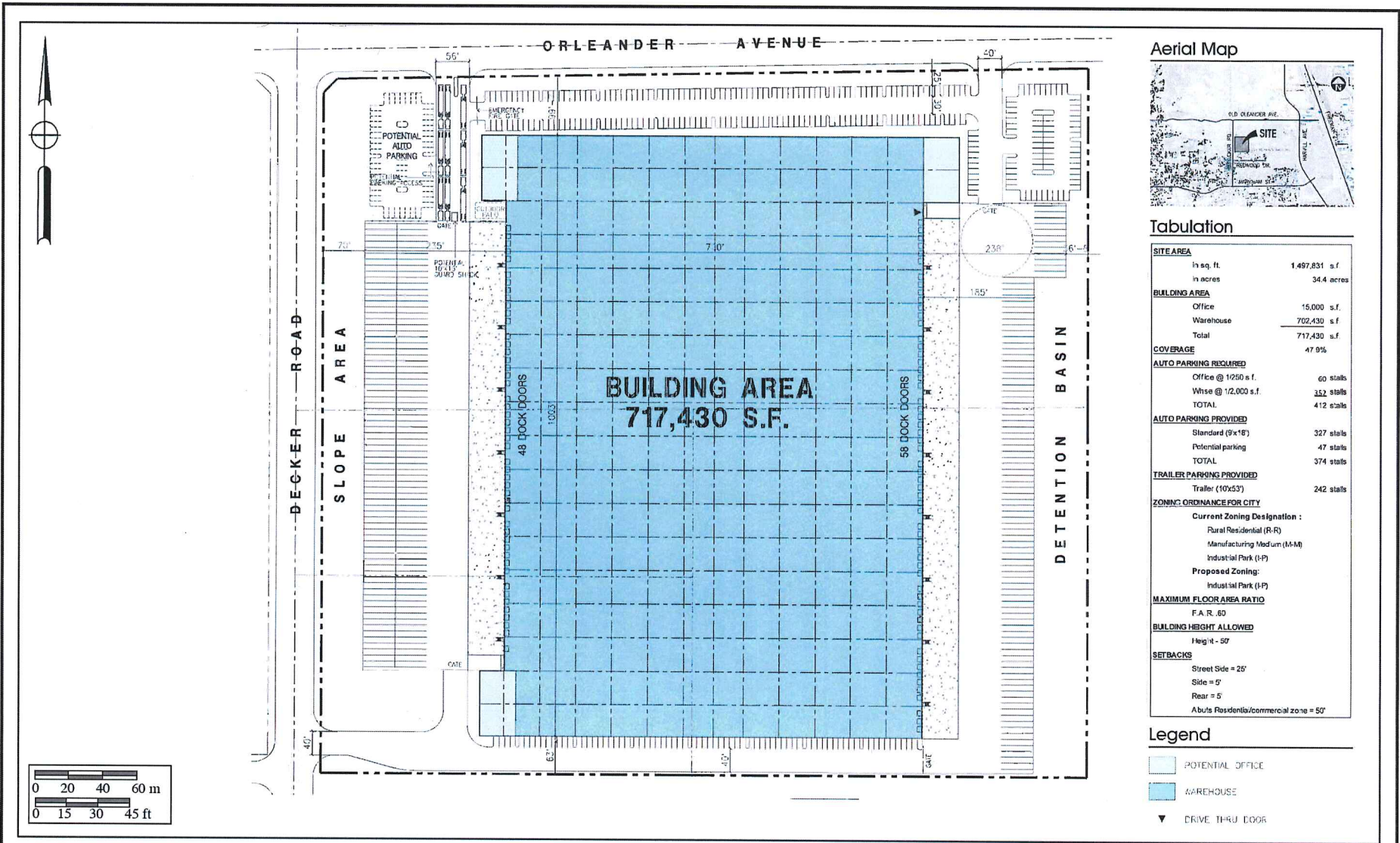
**Figure 2.0-2**

**Project Location Map**

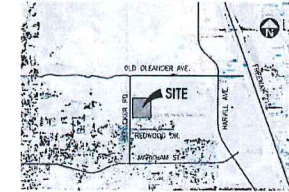
The Decker Parcels I Project

USGS *Steele Peak* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)





**Aerial Map**



**Tabulation**

<b>SITE AREA</b>	
in sq. ft.	1,497,831 s.f.
in acres	34.4 acres
<b>BUILDING AREA</b>	
Office	15,000 s.f.
Warehouse	702,430 s.f.
<b>Total</b>	<b>717,430 s.f.</b>
<b>COVERAGE</b>	
	47.9%
<b>AUTO PARKING REQUIRED</b>	
Office @ 1/250 s.f.	60 stalls
Whse @ 1/2,000 s.f.	352 stalls
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>412 stalls</b>
<b>AUTO PARKING PROVIDED</b>	
Standard (9x18')	327 stalls
Potential parking	47 stalls
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>374 stalls</b>
<b>TRAILER PARKING PROVIDED</b>	
Trailer (10x53')	242 stalls
<b>ZONING ORDINANCE FOR CITY</b>	
<b>Current Zoning Designation :</b>	
Rural Residential (R-R)	
Manufacturing Medium (M-M)	
Industrial Park (I-P)	
<b>Proposed Zoning:</b>	
Industrial Park (I-P)	
<b>MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA RATIO</b>	
F.A.R. 60	
<b>BUILDING HEIGHT ALLOWED</b>	
Height - 50'	
<b>SETBACKS</b>	
Street Side = 25'	
Side = 5'	
Rear = 5'	
Abuts Residential/commercial zone = 50'	

**Legend**

- POTENTIAL OFFICE
- WAREHOUSE
- DRIVE THRU DOOR

**Figure 2.0-3**

**Site Plan**

The Decker Parcels I Project



## 2.2 Project Setting

The subject property is located in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is located upon gentle slopes that lie east of the Santa Ana Mountain. The project area is relatively flat, with the property's lowest point located at its northeast corner and its highest point located at its southwest corner, where a residence is currently located. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 1,558 to 1,607 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Geomorphically, the project site is located on the gentle eastern slope of the unnamed foothills that descend to the alluvial Perris Valley below to the east. Geologically, the major part of the project area is underlain by Cretaceous granitic rocks (biotite-hornblende tonalite) of the Val Verde pluton (Morton 2001), surface outcrops of which are particularly evident in the southeastern quarter of the site (based upon Google Earth imagery). The very eastern margin of the property is overlain by a thin, but eastward thickening, section of Quaternary very old alluvial fan sediments derived from the granitic foothills to the west (Morton 2001). Over 90 percent of the project area has been disturbed by previous periodic plowing and disking, the construction of the residence and driveways, and a dispersal of gravel in the northeast section of the property. Highly weathered and deteriorating bedrock outcrops are scattered throughout the parcel.

Vegetation within the project area is characterized as including non-native grasses and minimal shrubs and some trees along the drainage in the southwest corner of the property. Mammals within the region include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and quail (*Dipodomys*); birds include hawks and eagles (Falconidae), owls (Tytonidae), (*Callipepla californica*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), heron (*Ardeidae*), crow (*Corvus*), finch (*Fringillidae*), and sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). Currently, with the exception of the residence and associated outbuildings, the property is vacant and appears to be used as grazing land.

## 2.3 Cultural Setting

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean groups are the three general cultural periods represented in western Riverside County. Since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region, the following discussion of the cultural history of western Riverside County references the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT), San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, Sayles Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex. The Late Prehistoric component in the area of western Riverside County was represented by the Luiseño with influences from the Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Serrano Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this

discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the culture chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), the early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), the middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and the late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP). The use of a geological framework in describing Riverside County prehistory is advantageous over other frameworks as it allows comparisons to be made with other geographic regions, relies on absolute dating methods, and can be used to examine climatic and/or environmental change. Additionally, for sites where cultural affiliation or complex cannot be determined, a geological framework is useful. Table 2.3–1 provides a summary of the regional chronologies in relationship to the geological framework.

### *2.3.1 Late Pleistocene / Paleo Indian Period (11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)*

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

In North America, the Paleo Indian Period began at approximately 11,500 YBP with what is known as the Clovis Culture. Large, fluted points particularly characterize the Clovis Culture in addition to knives, scrapers, choppers, perforators, and casual flake tools that dominate later Pleistocene sites (Fagan 1991; Moratto 1984). Clovis peoples are typically thought of as big game hunters due to the association of fluted points with extinct megafauna such as mammoths, which have been found at kill sites throughout the Plains and Rocky Mountains. Additionally, during the late Pleistocene, plants did not appear to be as important in subsistence due to the lack of ground stone tools and other artifacts typically associated with plant gathering. Clovis sites have not been identified in the project area, although in southern California isolated, Clovis-like fluted points have been found in a variety of settings including passes in the Cuyamaca and Tehachapi mountains, valleys in the Mojave Desert and Owens Valley, and shorelines of Little Lake, Searles Lake, Panamint Lake, and ancient Lake Mojave (Davis 1973; Glennan 1971). The recovery of isolated, fluted points would suggest that at the end of the Pleistocene, small groups of people sharing Clovis-like traits were present in southern California. The recovery of fluted points in a variety of settings would suggest that Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores.

**Table 2.3-1**  
 Summary of Prehistoric Culture Chronologies  
 for Southern California\*

			Coastal San Diego County		Interior San Diego County		Syntheses		
Year YBP	Geologic Era	Years A.D./B.C.	Rogers 1939, 1945	Moriarty 1966	Northern		Southern		Gallegos 2002 Reddy 2000
					Meighan 1954	True 1958, 1966, 1970	Warren 1968		
Present	Late Holocene	1950	Yuman III Culture		Luißeño	Diegueño	Yuman	Shoshonean	Late Prehistoric/Kumeyaay or Late Period (A.D. 1300 to Present) Other Names: Diegueño/Yuman Cuyamaca Complex San Luis Rey I, II
		1500	Yuman II Culture		San Luis Rey I San Luis Rey II	Cuyamaca Complex			
1,000		1000	Yuman I Culture		↗ Shoshonean Intrusion			Encinitas Tradition	Archaic or Early Period  Other Names: Pauma Complex Encinitas Tradition La Jolla Complex
2,000		A.D. 500 0 500 B.C.			Transition or Hiatus?				
3,000		1000	La Jolla II Culture	La Jolla III	Milling Stone Substratum (La Jolla/Pauma Complexes)		Encinitas Tradition	San Dieguito	
4,000		1500							
5,000	Middle Holocene	2000	La Jolla I Culture	La Jolla II					
6,000		2500							
7,000		3000	San Dieguito Culture	La Jolla I	San Dieguito	San Dieguito Tradition	Paleo Indian		
8,000		3500							
9,000	Early Holocene	4000							
10,000			4500						
	Pleistocene	5000							
			5500						
		6000							
		6500							
		7000							
		7500							
		8000							
		8500							
		9000							

\*Adapted from Moratto (1984) and Gallegos (2002)



Rather than being big-game hunters, these people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and large and small mammals (Colten and Erlandson 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

The lack of sites with late Pleistocene and/or early Holocene subsurface assemblages hinders our understanding of the Paleo Indian Period in the greater region (True and Bouey 1990).

### 2.3.2 Early and Middle Holocene / Archaic Period (circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

The Archaic Period of prehistory begins with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The paleoenvironmental record for the inland valleys where the project is located is poorly understood, as most of the paleoenvironmental reconstructions have been along the coast and further east in the desert. It would be a mistake to assume that the changes in the inland valleys were exactly the same as those that occurred along the coast or further east in the desert, as hydrologic changes differed in duration and intensity in various areas (Grenda 1997). Nonetheless, the transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). This general warming trend caused sea levels to rise, lakes to evaporate, and drainage patterns to change. In turn, these changes impacted flora, fauna, and the humans that relied on them for subsistence.

In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene is marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and sea levels. The coastal shoreline at 8,000 YBP, depending on the particular area of the coast, was near the 20-meter isobath, or one to four kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983). In Arizona and southern California, the juniper woodlands below approximately 5,300 feet AMSL persisted into the early Holocene, but above approximately 6,000 feet AMSL, conifer forests gave way to modern vegetation types (Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). Several researchers have documented the recession of the once abundant coniferous forests during the early Holocene (Axelrod 1967; Heusser 1978).

Rising sea levels during the early Holocene created rocky shorelines and bays along the coast by flooding valley floors and eroding the coastline (Curry 1965; Inman 1983). Shorelines were primarily rocky with small littoral cells, as sediments were deposited at bay edges that rarely discharged into the ocean (Reddy 2000). These bays eventually evolved into lagoons and estuaries, providing a rich habitat for mollusks and fish. In particular, *Argopecten* and *Chione* seem to dominate the mollusks gathered by prehistoric people during this time (Gallegos 1992). The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene (4,000 to 3,500 YBP).

At the beginning of the late Holocene, sea levels stabilized, rocky shores declined, lagoons filled with sediment, and sandy beaches became established (Gallegos 1985; Inman 1983; Masters 1994; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Many former lagoons became

saltwater marshes surrounded by coastal sage scrub by the late Holocene (Gallegos 2002). The sedimentation of the lagoons is significant in that it had profound effects on the types of resources available to prehistoric peoples. Habitat was lost for certain mollusks, namely *Chione* and *Argopecten*, but habitat was gained for other mollusks, particularly *Donax* (Gallegos 1985; Reddy 2000). The larger mollusks, *Chione* and *Argopecten*, are found in lagoons and estuaries, but the smaller mollusk, *Donax*, prefers gentle, sloping beaches. Several researchers have documented the shift in use from *Chione* and *Argopecten* during the end of the late Holocene by prehistoric occupants (Laylander and Saunders 1993, 2005). In northern San Diego County, *Donax* has been found in significant quantities in Late Prehistoric deposits along the coast and inland, whereas in earlier deposits, *Donax* is rare or nonexistent (Cardenas and Robbins-Wade 1985; Corum 1991; Hector 1983; Quintero 1987). The decline in larger shellfish, loss of drinking water, and a reduction in the availability of Torrey Pine nuts resulted in a major depopulation of the coast as people shifted inland to reliable freshwater sources and intensified their exploitation of terrestrial small game and plants, including acorns (originally proposed by Rogers 1929; Gallegos 2002).

The Archaic Period in southern California is associated with a number of different cultures, complexes, traditions, or horizons including Western Pluvial Lakes, San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, Pauma, and Sayles. The following is a summary of the Archaic Period, beginning with an examination of the WPLT and the San Dieguito Complex, followed by a discussion of the La Jolla/Encinitas/Milling Stone Horizon, the Pauma Complex, and the Sayles Complex. Many of these cultures have overlapping and similar characteristics.

### **Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT)**

The WPLT has been described as a culture with a distinctive lithic assemblage that seemed to be adapted to wetland or riparian environments (Moratto 1984). The WPLT extends from northeastern California to the Mojave Desert and the San Diego coastal area (Bedwell 1970) and includes cultures labeled San Dieguito and Lake Mojave. Bedwell (1970:232) suggested that the WPLT dated to the period between 11,000 and 8,000 YBP. Some scholars suggest that the WPLT developed in situ from the antecedent Paleo Indian or Fluted-Point Tradition, while others suggest that interior desert groups migrated to coastal areas to avoid Altithermal conditions (Grenda 1997:18). Typically, WPLT sites are positioned around pluvial lakes in the Great Basin and California, and surface WPLT assemblages have been found on fossil lakeshores in the Colorado Desert, the Mojave Desert, Death Valley, the San Joaquin Valley, the western Great Basin, and in the North Coast Ranges (Moratto 1984:103). Other WPLT sites occur along the courses of old streams and rivers and include the San Dieguito-type site, or the Harris Site (described in detail below).

### **San Dieguito**

The San Dieguito Complex is probably the least understood cultural manifestation in the

region because of a lack of concise radiocarbon dates on stratigraphically intact, undisturbed San Dieguito deposits or sites. Most San Dieguito sites, or sites with San Dieguito-like artifacts, are surface assemblages, and those with subsurface deposits have usually been disturbed by faunalurbation or modern agricultural activities. Some scholars view the San Dieguito as the earliest cultural complex in southern California prehistory (Warren and True 1961; Warren 1967), whereas other researchers suggest that the San Dieguito Complex represents an inland hunting component of a generalized Holocene hunting and gathering culture, grouping it in with the La Jolla and Pauma complexes (Kaldenberg 1982; Norwood and Walker 1980; Gallegos 1991). Still further, other researchers (Bull 1987; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b) propose that the phases of the San Dieguito (I, II, and III) represent different stages of lithic tool procurement and production, and that the presence of hunting-type tools represents use of inland terrestrial resources (Berryman and Berryman 1988; Gallegos 1987).

Malcolm Rogers was the first to refer to the earliest artifact assemblages as belonging to the San Dieguito Complex. Beginning in the 1920s, Rogers conducted investigations of archaeological sites located along the southern California and Baja California coast and surveyed the San Dieguito Plateau and the Colorado Desert (Rogers 1966). In 1920, Rogers stated that he “discovered the San Dieguito Industry at what is now known as the C.W. Harris Site” (Rogers 1939:70; Warren 1966). The Harris Site (SDM-W-198/SDI-149) became known as a San Dieguito-type site through investigations by Rogers (1939) and later by Warren and True (1961). Interestingly, however, Rogers never published his research at the site. His research at the Harris Site and his conclusions on the San Dieguito Complex would later be compiled and edited by Claude Warren, H.M. Wormington, E.L. Davis, and Clark Brott in 1966.

Rogers (1929, 1939) did, however, author the results of his archaeological investigations concerning the surface examination of San Dieguito sites in San Bernardino, Inyo, and San Diego counties, including several San Dieguito sites in eastern Riverside County located along the Colorado River. Generally, most San Dieguito sites lack midden and are often eroded, although the Harris Site is a notable exception, as discussed below (Rogers 1929). Artifacts designated by Rogers (1929 and 1939) as diagnostic indicators of the San Dieguito Complex are tools typically associated with hunting, tool manufacture, and animal procurement and processing. These artifacts include Teshoa flakes, beveled flakes, notched cobbles, cores, hammerstones, cleavers, choppers, pulping planes, scraper planes, leaf-, lanceolate-, and triangular-shaped bifaces and knives, amulets or crescents, a variety of scrapers (ovoid, keeled, domed, flake, side, and end), spokeshaves, reamers (drills and gravers), and borers (Rogers 1939). These tools were often made from fine-grained metavolcanic material (FGM). These early lithic industries were at first labeled Malpais, Scraper-Makers, and Playa; however, these terms were eventually subsumed under the broader San Dieguito Complex (Rogers 1939), which would be later divided into San Dieguito I, II, and III.

In 1920, Rogers discovered the Harris Site (SDM-W-198/SDI-149 and SDI-316) located on a low terrace of the San Dieguito River. The Harris Site is best characterized as a series of

loci with different subsurface components, which is now referred to as the Harris Site Complex (Carrico et al. 1991). Subsequent investigations of the Harris Site by Rogers (1939) and Warren and True (1961) provided the first stratigraphic evidence to place the San Dieguito Complex as the earliest cultural complex in San Diego County. The San Dieguito component of the Harris Site is a deeply buried deposit below the La Jolla and Yuman artifact assemblages (approximately seven feet below the modern surface).

Rogers (1939, 1958) originally believed that the San Dieguito culture lasted approximately 2,000 to 3,000 years, from 2000 to 1000 B.C., through A.D. 800. Rogers based this assumption on the observation that the artifacts were found associated with a cultural complex earlier than the Yuman or Shoshonean complexes, given that the San Dieguito artifacts displayed patina, desert varnish, and sandblasting, whereas the Yuman assemblages, besides containing additional artifacts like pottery, did not show patina, desert varnish, or sandblasting (Rogers 1966). Furthermore, Rogers (1939, 1958), citing Antevs' 1938 climatic study, stated that San Dieguito-like artifacts found around the shorelines of extinct desert lakes offered evidence that these sites were inhabited during a cooler/moister climatic period that occurred around 2000 B.C. (4,000 YBP). According to Warren (1966:18), before the death of Rogers and after dates of La Jolla coastal sites yielded evidence of occupation at 6,000 YBP, Rogers decided that the San Dieguito Complex was much older than 2000 B.C.

In 1959, Claude Warren and D.L. True directed a University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) archaeological survey team in excavations at the Harris Site (SDI-149 and SDI-316), specifically in what Rogers referred to as the multicomponent Locus I. Investigations by Warren and True (1961) led to an update of the cultural sequence of San Diego prehistory, making the San Dieguito Complex the earliest culture in the region. Warren and True (1961) characterized San Dieguito sites as settlements located on mesas and ridges, small in size, lacking midden, and often heavily eroded.

Warren and True (1961), and then later, Warren (1967), identified San Dieguito artifact assemblages as including leaf- and lanceolate-shaped knives, knife blanks (bifaces), projectile points (occasional stemmed), a variety of scrapers (ovoid side, keeled side, and end, rectangular side, rectangular end, triangular end, domed, and flake), crescent amulets (eccentric Type 5 crescents; Fenenga 1984) or eccentric crescents, engraving tools (gravers), choppers (crude), hammerstones (pebble), core hammers, and cores. Pottery is absent and ground stone is extremely rare, if present at all, in San Dieguito sites (Warren and True 1961). Lithic tool assemblages of the San Dieguito Complex include percussion-flaked and pressure-flaked tools made of locally available felsitic materials (SPV volcanics) and to a lesser extent, other local fine-grained volcanics and imported stone. Warren and True (1961) concluded that the San Dieguito Complex represents an early population, relatively small in number, whose primary subsistence was hunting.

Warren and True (1961) submitted two samples for radiocarbon analysis. The first was conducted on shell (*Chione californiensis*) collected by Rogers in 1938 from the San Dieguito III

component identified in Stratum M. The sample (LJ-136) resulted in a radiocarbon date of 4,720 ± 160 YBP (calibrated to 2770 B.C. ± 160). The second sample submitted was carbonized wood and seeds collected from what was called a La Jolla feature (Feature 5—possible hearth or roasting pit). This sample (LJ-202) yielded a date of 6,300 ± 200 YBP (calibrated to 4350 B.C. ± 240). The first date of 4,720 ± 160 YBP from Rogers' San Dieguito III component was dismissed by Warren and True (1961) because the sample had been collected 21 years before it was assayed. Moreover, the La Jolla component of the Harris Site yielded an older radiocarbon date, with a series of radiocarbon dates (7,370 ± 100 YBP, 7,300 ± 200 YBP, and 5,460 ± 100 YBP) from coastal La Jolla sites that yielded even older dates (Hubbs et al. 1960; Moriarty et al. 1959). They reasoned that since the La Jolla Feature 5 was separated by the San Dieguito III component by 32 inches of consolidated and partially cemented river silt, as well as the fact that the San Dieguito component was positioned in deposits below the La Jolla component, the San Dieguito had to pre-date the La Jolla. They reasoned that since the La Jolla component on the coast had been given an initial date of approximately 7,500 YBP (5500 to 6000 B.C.), the San Dieguito had to date to at least 8,000 YBP (6000 B.C.). Additional charcoal and carbonaceous earth samples collected from within the San Dieguito component during further excavations in 1965 by Warren (1967) yielded calibrated radiocarbon dates of 6540 B.C. ± 400 (A-724 and A-725) and 7080 B.C. ± 350 (A-722A). These dates led Warren (1967) to suggest an age of over 8,000 YBP for the San Dieguito Complex and, given San Dieguito-type artifacts found further east around the lakeshores of Pleistocene lakes, a date “probably in the neighborhood of 10,000 YBP” was assigned for the earliest complexes (in reference to San Dieguito I).

Artifacts considered diagnostic of the San Dieguito Complex are similar to artifact assemblages located further east in the Great Basin and American Southwest. San Dieguito artifacts are also similar to artifact assemblages found around presumed late Pleistocene shorelines of Lake Mojave (Campbell et al. 1937), Tonopah Lake (Campbell 1949), Panamint Basin (Davis et al. 1969), and Owens Lake (Antevs 1938; Campbell 1949). Furthermore, San Dieguito tool assemblages resemble those of the Western Lithic Co-Tradition (Davis et al. 1969) and the WPLT (Bedwell 1970; Moratto 1984). Excavations conducted at Danger Cave in Utah (Jennings 1957), Ventana Cave in Arizona (Haurly 1950), and Newberry Cave in the Mojave Desert (Smith et al. 1957) provide additional stratigraphic evidence in support of an early date for San Dieguito. The results of these studies, together with investigations of the Harris Site by Warren and True (1961), suggest that the earliest phase of the San Dieguito Complex dates to 10,000 YBP (Warren 1967), and given the lack of Clovis sites, has led to the conclusion that San Dieguito artifact assemblages represent the earliest cultural complex in southern California prehistory. The San Dieguito Complex has since become synonymous with the Paleo Indian Period, and for many current researchers remains a viable Paleo Indian cultural complex (Reddy 2000).

The basis for the identification of the San Dieguito Complex has been through lithic artifact morphology (as described by Rogers [1939], Warren [1966], and Davis et al. [1969]) and

the recognition of local FGM used in tool manufacture. However, given the lack of organic material at these sites, very few absolute dates have been confirmed. Thus, many archaeologists continue to debate whether the San Dieguito Complex continued to occupy southern California or was replaced by the Milling Stone Horizon circa 8,000 YBP (SDCAS 1987). There are only a few sites in Riverside County that have been labeled as San Dieguito or that are early Holocene in age (Grenda 1997:289). Several sites positioned around the edge of Lake Elsinore show occupation beginning around 8,500 YBP (Grenda 1997:279). The lithic assemblages (which include crescents, Lake Mojave points, and large bifaces) from these early Holocene sites more closely resemble coastal San Dieguito assemblages than those from the Great Basin. Additionally, most subsistence appears to have been based upon rabbits and seeds, although a variety of terrestrial and riparian plants and animals were utilized. The presence of shell beads and the similarity of lithics between coastal southern California sites and the Lake Elsinore sites suggest that coastal resources were also exploited (Grenda 1997:279). The paucity of early Holocene archaeological sites in Riverside County may relate to a variety of factors, including the rareness of pluvial lakes and major rivers, dearth of archaeological investigations, and failure to recognize sites with early Holocene components due to soil formation and other factors.

There have been several sites in San Diego County that have been reported as being early Holocene (circa 9,000 to 7,000 YBP) in age and/or that contain San Dieguito components. These include the Agua Hedionda (UCLJ-M-15 and SDI-10,695, W-131; Koerper et al. 1986), Rancho Park North (SDM-W-49; Kaldenberg 1982), Batiquitos Lagoon (Gallegos 1992), San Dieguito Lagoon/River Valley (Norwood 1980; Norwood and Walker 1980; Smith 1986, 1987; Warren 1967), San Elijo Lagoon (Gallegos 1992), Peñasquitos Lagoon (Smith and Moriarty 1985), La Jolla/University of California at San Diego (UCSD) (Moriarty et al. 1959; Shumway et al. 1961), and Tijuana Lagoon/Otay Mesa (Bingham 1978; Breschini et al. 1990) sites. Recently, however, there have been sites that have been reported as having a San Dieguito component or San Dieguito-like artifacts, but date to the middle and late Holocene. An investigation of the San Dieguito Scraper Hill Site (SDI-8330/W-240) by Raven-Jennings and Smith (1999a) provides support for Rogers' (1939) original age estimation of the San Dieguito dating between 4,000 and 2,800 YBP. Similar assemblages have also been found in the Otay region of southern San Diego County in contexts younger than 5,000 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985; Gallegos and Kyle 1990). Clearly, more research is needed regarding the temporal placement and definition of the San Dieguito Complex.

### **Encinitas Tradition / Milling Stone Horizon / La Jolla Complex**

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968), Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955), and La Jolla Complex (Shumway et al. 1961) are all part of a similar prehistoric cultural complex that appears around 8,000 YBP along the southern California coast. A focus on coastal resources, which resulted in deeply stratified shell middens located primarily around bays and lagoons, appeared along the southern California coast at the end of the early Holocene. Some of the

oldest sites of this expression are located at Newport Bay, Topanga Canyon, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on some of the Channel Islands. Generally, the La Jolla Complex refers to coastal Archaic sites in San Diego County, whereas the Milling Stone Horizon and Encinitas Tradition refer to coastal Archaic sites in Orange and Los Angeles counties. In the following discussion, it should be noted that these three cultural traditions are considered basically inseparable in terms of assemblage characteristics.

The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites, shell middens, basin metates, manos, cobble-based tools, discoidals, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While scrapers are the most recognized tool type, coastal Archaic sites also contain large quantities of utilized flakes, which were likely used to pry open marine mollusks, and large numbers of manos and metates. Assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused on mollusk collection and nearshore fishing, suggesting an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). The presence of Coso obsidian at La Jolla sites is another attribute of the Archaic Period in San Diego and Orange counties (Koerper et al. 1986; Ericson et al. 1989; McDonald 1992). The Coso obsidian source is located several hundred miles northeast of San Diego County and quarried obsidian was likely obtained through trade with groups situated further north. Shellfish was the dietary staple, although nuts and grasses were also important parts of the diet. The La Jolla Complex is considered distinct and different from the previous San Dieguito Complex due to the fact that it was more focused on gathering activities that emphasized the collection of shellfish, plants, and fish, than on hunting activities focused on killing large terrestrial game.

The earliest sites from this period are found mostly in northern San Diego County and represent the same sites as those reported for the San Dieguito Complex, including Harris (Rogers 1966; Warren 1967), Rancho Park North (Kaldenberg 1982), Agua Hedionda (Koerper et al. 1986), Batiqitos Lagoon (Gallegos 1992), La Jolla/UCSD (Moriarty et al. 1959; Shumway et al. 1961; Gallegos et al. 1989), Tijuana Lagoon/Otay Mesa (Gallegos 1992), and Ballast Point/San Diego Bay (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Most lagoon sites exhibit continuous occupation from 9,000 to 3,500 YBP (Gallegos 1992), and in northern San Diego County, coastal lagoons supported large populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from many sites adjacent to these lagoons (Carrico et al. 1991). The collection of shellfish and seeds, fishing, and hunting terrestrial game and marine animals has been documented through the archaeological investigation of coastal lagoon sites. The distribution of radiocarbon dates suggests that coastal adaptations supported a sustainable population density during the middle Holocene between 7,500 and 3,500 YBP (Masters and Gallegos 1997). Archaeological investigations of Ballast Point (Gallegos and Kyle 1988) indicate that a larger portion of the human diet was filled with marine rather than terrestrial resources. Evidence from dietary analyses and the study of fishing tools (gorges, composite fishhooks, and the implied use of boats) suggests an intensification of the San Diego maritime subsistence pattern in the middle

Holocene—one that more resembles the Santa Barbara Channel maritime tradition (Masters and Gallegos 1997).

In Orange County, the majority of Milling Stone Horizon populations were located in the vicinity of Newport Bay beginning at approximately 8,000 YBP. Occupation of Newport Bay continued until approximately 3,350 YBP when the number of habitation sites suddenly diminished (Koerper et al. 2001). This date coincides with transitions noted farther south in San Diego County. In addition, the marine terraces of the Newport coast were no longer occupied after approximately 4,000 YBP (Mason et al. 1997); however, new evidence shows that the Newport area was reoccupied by approximately 3,400 YBP (Koerper et al. 2001). Bolsa Chica Bay was continuously occupied, with no apparent abandonment at this time (Koerper et al. 2001). An increase in the use of mortars and pestles, coupled with a decrease in the use of manos and metates, has been documented at sites in Orange County that date to the end of the Archaic Period (Koerper 1979). The single-piece, circular shell fishhook appeared at this time, corresponding with a decrease in the use of fish gorges at the end of the Archaic Period (Koerper et al. 1988). Ceremonial items are frequently recovered from Orange County Encinitas Tradition sites; the most notable are cogged stones, granite spheres, large ceremonial blades, discoidals, and quartz crystals. Long-distance trade between coastal Orange County and the Great Basin, Gulf of California, and as far northeast as Oregon, is evident by the middle of the Milling Stone Horizon (Macko et al. 2005).

In northern San Diego County between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP, the lagoons filled with sediment, the most important resources (particularly mollusks and fish) were lost, and many of the coastal sites were abandoned. The paucity of archaeological sites dating from 3,000 to 1,300 YBP in northern San Diego County supports this abandonment scenario at the end of the Archaic Period (Gallegos 1992). However, more recent investigations at coastal lagoon and inland sites indicate that populations aggregated at specific localities along the coast and further inland. For instance, a late Archaic site (2,700 YBP) in Oceanside (SDI-15,889) shows a continuation of Milling Stone site characteristics, including burial of the dead and a large quantity of ground stone tools such as manos, metates, and hammerstones used to sharpen ground stone surfaces (Tuma 2002). At Site SDI-15,889, there was less focus on marine mollusks and a greater variety of terrestrial, marine, and freshwater resources, suggesting that a wide variety of environments were being exploited at the end of the Archaic Period. Trade was not an important feature of life at Site SDI-15,889 as local resources were almost always used, suggesting that populations were relatively isolated (Tuma 2002). In another example, the Ballast Point site in southern San Diego County along San Diego Bay shows continuous occupation throughout the period between 6,600 and 1,300 YBP (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). San Diego Bay, being larger and influenced by tidal flushing, did not fill with sediment, as did northern San Diego lagoons and estuaries (Masters 1988). Furthermore, Byrd and Reddy (2002) demonstrate the presence of late Holocene residential sites (shell middens) along San Diego Bay, Mission Bay, Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, and the Sorrento Valley. Additional data from the inland Scripps Poway Parkway Site



(SDI-4608) reveals an increased intensity in the use of inland terrestrial resources, notably deer and rabbits, by the end of the Archaic Period (Smith and Raven-Jennings 1999b). These changes are viewed as settlement shifts from coastal sites to inland valley centers.

### **Pauma Complex**

Diminishing marine resources, as previously discussed, may have prompted a shift in subsistence and settlement strategies to a more terrestrial focus. Populations shifted inland to river valleys and exploitation of terrestrial animals and plants intensified (Rogers 1929). Inland La Jolla sites have been reported in transverse valleys and sheltered canyons, and have been termed the “Pauma Complex” in northern San Diego County (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). Pauma Complex sites, as proposed by True and others, represented inland manifestations of the coastal La Jolla occupation and were considered distinct from earlier coastal sites given their lack of subsurface deposits, marine shell, and bone. By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), a lack of mollusks, and greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points and quarry-based tools), as well as seeming to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a broader range of utilized resources than sites from the earlier San Dieguito period. True (1958) initially suggested that inland Pauma Complex sites were similar to San Dieguito sites based upon the presence of crescentics, bifaces, and projectile points. A dependence on terrestrial resources, as suggested for the Pauma Complex, is seen by some investigators as representing a Campbell-like subsistence focus based upon the hunting of large and small mammals and the collection of hard seeds and roots (True 1958; Gallegos 1985). Subtle modifications in the artifact assemblage are interpreted as a response to changing environmental conditions, which required an increasingly diversified economy focused on terrestrial resources.

### **Sayles Complex**

The Sayles Complex is another inland pattern dating to the late Archaic Period that is based upon the investigations of a site in the Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County (Kowta 1969). The Sayles assemblage was notable for its high proportion of projectile points, fairly abundant unifacial tools (scrapers) of various sorts, fairly abundant manos and mutates (but a lack of mortars and pestles), and the presence of cogged stones. In particular, Kowta (1969) argued that scraper planes occurred during periods of optimal agave and yucca growth, and that decreasing use of scraper planes was correlated with periods of acorn and mollusk abundance, as is noted by increased frequencies of mortars and shell.

### **Summary of the Archaic Period**

In summary, archaeological research indicates that southern California was occupied between 9,000 and 1,300 YBP by population(s) that utilized a wide range of both marine and terrestrial resources. Overlapping radiocarbon dates and artifact types between sites identified as

Western Pluvial Lakes, San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, Sayles, and/or Pauma suggest a generalized hunting and gathering pattern that was employed for over 8,000 years. Rather than separate and distinct cultural complexes, these complexes likely represent differences in site types and uses of marine and terrestrial resources. The nomenclature using San Dieguito, La Jolla, Pauma, Sayles, Encinitas, and Milling Stone for an 8,000-year period of prehistory should be redefined to recognize a wider variety of site types such as shell dumps, coastal lagoon sites, inland hunting camps, and quarry sites (Gallegos 1992). The large amount of marine shell and fish, along with some mammal bone, as found in early and middle Holocene sites next to coastal lagoons, changes as one moves inland. An increase in flakes, tools, and bone is seen at these sites along with a decrease in shell (Gallegos 1992; Smith 1986). This transition in sites and artifact assemblages likely reflects the same people moving along drainages between the coast and mountains, exploiting both marine (fish and mollusks) and terrestrial (small and large game, plants, and lithic materials) resources. Future analysis of inland sites will eventually provide a more complete assessment of the subsistence and settlement strategies employed by inhabitants of Riverside County during the Archaic Period and likely the dismissal in use of terms such as San Dieguito and Pauma as defining separate cultural complexes.

### *2.3.3 Late Holocene / Late Prehistoric / San Luis Rey Period (1,300 YBP to 1769)*

Approximately 1,350 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued growth of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period include the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600. Smaller arrow points such as the Cottonwood series replaced atlatl darts. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include cremation of the dead and extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin.

The period is divided into two phases, San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II, and the division is based upon the introduction of pottery (Meighan 1954). Through radiocarbon dating, the introduction of pottery and the initiation of San Luis Rey II began at approximately A.D. 1300. San Luis Rey I is characterized by the use of portable, shaped or unshaped slab metates, and non-portable bedrock milling features. Manos and pestles can also be shaped or unshaped. Cremations, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments are also prominent in the material culture. Ceramic cooking and storage vessels, cremation urns, and polychrome pictographs augment the later San Luis Rey II assemblage. The fluorescence of rock art likely appeared as the result of increased populations and sedentism (True et al. 1974). Flaked stone dart points are dominated by the Cottonwood Triangular series, but Desert Side-Notched and Dos Cabazas Serrated styles

also occur. Subsistence is thought to have focused on the utilization of acorns, a storable species that allowed for relative sedentism and increased population densities.

#### 2.3.4 Late Holocene / Protohistoric Period / Ethnographic Groups (1790 to Present)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Shoshonean-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County including the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño (Figure 2.3–1). The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place, but the project is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

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

#### **Luiseño**

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Range mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east, rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south (see Figure 2.3–1).



**Figure 2.3-1**  
**Ethnographic Map (circa 1770)**  
 The Decker Parcels I Project



The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of *datura* (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity *Chingichngish* (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages that were most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching, as well as in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were composed of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were used intensively from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites, where food resources were within a day's travel, for the remainder of the year (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The most important food source of the Luiseño was the acorn, of which six different species were used (*Quercus californica*, *Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Quercus dumosa*, *Quercus engelmannii*, and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses (Gramineae), composites (Compositae), and mints (Labiatae), were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.), hare (*Lepus californicus*), woodrat (*Neotoma* spp.), ground squirrel, antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), quail (*Callipepla californica* and *Oreortyx pictus*), duck (Anatidae), freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or *nota*, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a cultic social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of *Chingichngish*. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; Strong

1929).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering and men principally hunted, although at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, political affairs, and were responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the *wámkis* (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the *Chingichngish* cult were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark and netted twine double apron and men wore a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included deerskin moccasins and sandals fashioned from yucca fibers. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made of bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claw, mica, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made from cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads. Other adornments were commonly decorated with semiprecious stones including quartz, topaz, garnet, opal, opalite, agate, and jasper (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wooden tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry. Baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Ceramic containers were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow open pits, and were used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wooden implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). Additional tools such as knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills were also used. Shamanistic items include soapstone

or clay smoking pipes and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Groups in the vicinity of the project neighboring the Luiseño include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. A description of this interaction sphere is given below.

### Cahuilla

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the *Chingichngish* cult of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### Subsistence and Settlement

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located on low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and also afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned as well as areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The use of plant resources by the Cahuilla is well documented. Plant foods harvested by the Cahuilla included Valley oak acorns (*Quercus lobata*) and single-leaf pinyon pine nuts (*Pinus monophylla*). Other important plant species included bean and screw mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.), agave (*Agave* sp.), Mohave yucca (*Yucca schidigera*), cacti (*Opuntia* sp.), palm (*Washingtonia filifera*), chia (*Salvia columbariae*), quail brush (*Atriplex lentiformis*), yellowray goldfield (*Lasthenia glabrata*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium fremontii*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), catsclaw (*Acacia greggii*), desert lily (*Hesperocallis undulata*), mariposa lily (*Calochortus kennedyi*), and a number of other species such as grass seed (Gramineae). A number of agricultural domesticates were acquired from the Colorado River tribes including corn, bean, squash, and melon grown in limited amounts. Animal species taken included deer, bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), pronghorn antelope, rabbit, hare, rat, quail, dove (*Zenaida* sp.), duck, roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### Social Organization

The Cahuilla was not a political nation, but rather a cultural nationality with a common language. Two non-political, non-territorial patrimoieties were recognized, the Wildcats (túktem) and the Coyotes (?ístim). Lineage and kinship were memorized at a young age among the Cahuilla, providing a backdrop for political relationships. Clans were composed of three to 10 lineages; each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Lineages within a clan cooperated in subsistence activities, defense, and rituals (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Marriages were arranged by parents from opposite moieties. When a child was born, an alliance formed between the families, which included frequent reciprocal exchanges. The Cahuilla kinship system extended to relatives within five generations. Important economic decisions, primarily the distribution of goods, operated within this kinship system (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### Material Culture

Cahuilla houses were dome-shaped or rectangular thatched structures. The home of the lineage leader was the largest, located near the ceremonial house and situated near the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Cahuilla clothing, like other groups in the area, was minimal. Men typically wore a loincloth and sandals; women wore skirts made from mesquite bark, animal skin, or tules. Babies wore mesquite bark diapers. Rabbit skin cloaks were worn in cold weather (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wooden mortars. The Cahuilla were known to use long, wooden grinding implements to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed wooden log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).



Baskets were made from rush (*Juncus* sp.), deer grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), and skunkbush (*Rhus trilobata*). Different species and leaves were chosen for different colors in the basket design. Coiled-ware baskets were either flat (for plates, trays, or winnowing), bowl-shaped (for food serving), deep, inverted cone-shaped (for transporting), or rounded and flat-bottomed for storing utensils and personal items (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Cahuilla pottery was made from a thin, red-colored ceramic ware that was often painted and incised. Four basic vessel types are known for the Cahuilla: small-mouthed jars, cooking pots, bowls, and dishes. Additionally, smoking pipes and flutes were fashioned from ceramic (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### **Gabrielino**

At the time of Spanish contact, the territory of the Gabrielino, also known ethnographically as the Tongva, covered much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### **Subsistence and Settlement**

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller, resource gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending on the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams, as well as in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna (*Thunnus* spp.), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), ray and shark (Chondrichthyes), California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), Stellar sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*), northern elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*), sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*), dolphin and porpoise (Delphinidae and Phocoenidae), various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin (*Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*), and mollusks, such as rock scallop

(*Crassadoma gigantea*), California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*), and limpet (Fissurellidae and Acmaeidae). Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage (*Salvia* sp.), grass nut (*Triteleia laxa*), deer, rabbit, hare, rodent (Rodentia), quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*) and numerous different snakes (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### Social Organization

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding of the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### Material Culture

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses—semicircular, earth-covered buildings—were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a *yuvar*, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Hunting implements included wooden clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wooden paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### *2.3.5 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)*

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to various locations have survived, whereas practically every one of the names given by Cabrillo has faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo gave the name of “San Miguel” to the first port at which he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

### *2.3.6 Historic Period*

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). In the late eighteenth

century, the San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and San Luis Rey (San Diego County) missions began colonizing southern California and gradually expanded their use of the interior valley (into what is now western Riverside County) for raising grain and cattle to support the missions (Riverside County n.d.). The San Gabriel Mission claimed lands in what is now Jurupa, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey Mission claimed land in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1964). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

In the mid- to late 1770s, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through much of Riverside County while searching for an overland route from Sonora, Mexico to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, describing fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen, Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde led an expedition from Mission San Juan Capistrano through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site before constructing Mission San Luis Rey in northern San Diego County (Brigandi 1998).

While no missions were ever built in what would become Riverside County (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998), many mission outposts, or *asistencias*, were established in the early years of the nineteenth century to extend the missions' influence to the backcountry (Brigandi 1998). Two outposts that were located in Riverside County include San Jacinto and Temecula.

Mexico gained independence in 1822 and desecularized the missions in 1832, signifying the end of the Mission Period (Brigandi 1998; Riverside County n.d.). By this time, the missions owned some of the best and most fertile land in southern California. In order for California to develop, the land would have to be made productive enough to turn a profit (Brigandi 1998). The new government began distributing the vast mission holdings to wealthy and politically connected Mexican citizens. The "grants" were called "ranchos," of which Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo were located in present-day Riverside County. Many of these ranchos have lent their names to modern-day locales (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). Rancho Jurupa, the first grant located in present-day Riverside County, was given to Juan Bandini in 1838. These ranchos were all located in the valley environments typical of western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent on the mission system becomes evident when, in 1838, a

group of Native Americans from the San Luis Rey Mission petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

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

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

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States, leading to California becoming a state in 1850. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies.

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

With the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, land speculators, developers, and colonists began to invest in southern California. The first colony in what was to become Riverside County was Riverside itself. Judge John Wesley North, an abolitionist from Tennessee, brought a group of associates and co-investors out to southern California and founded Riverside on part of the Jurupa Rancho. A few years after, the navel orange was planted and found to be such a success that it quickly became the agricultural staple of the region. (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998).

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between Riverside and

San Bernardino, its neighbor 10 miles to the north, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of the city of San Bernardino only, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May of 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agricultural industry but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy. By the time of Riverside County's formation, Riverside had grown to become the wealthiest city per capita in the country due to the successful cultivation of the navel orange (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.).

## **2.4 Research Goals**

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the western portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Decker Parcels I Project included the survey of approximately 37.08 acres and the subsequent evaluation of cultural resources. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of, significance of, and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although initial site evaluation investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The basic research effort employed for this project was focused upon the gathering of sufficient data to determine the boundaries of each resource, the depth, stratigraphy, and contents of any subsurface deposits, and the overall integrity of each site. Testing and recordation of the contents of each site would provide the basis to complete an analysis of spatial relationships of artifacts, features, and natural resources. For each site, this information ultimately forms the foundation to determine the cultural affiliation of the site, the period of occupation, site function, and potential to address more focused research questions. The following research questions take into account the small size and location of the project area discussed above.

*Research Questions:*

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

**Data Needs**

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

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

### **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

The archaeological program for the Decker Parcels I Project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the approximately 37.08-acre project area, significance testing of two prehistoric milling sites (one of which contained a historic trash scatter), and preparation of a technical study. This archaeological study conformed to County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft); however, at the time of the preparation of this study, the project had not been submitted to the County as a development application and the property ownership requested this study to determine the potential impacts of cultural resources upon the development potential of the project. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance of cultural resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO March, 1995).

#### **3.1 Archaeological Records Search**

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

#### **3.2 Field Methodology**

Archaeological records search results indicated that the project had not been previously surveyed, although studies have been completed for several adjoining and nearby properties. In accordance with County CEQA review requirements, an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at five-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project. The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on September 4, 2014. The entire project was covered by the survey process. CEQA significance testing of identified resources within the project area was conducted from April 10 to 13, 2015. Photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). Ground visibility throughout the property ranged from good to excellent with minimal ground cover. The survey resulted in the relocation of two previously recorded sites (RIV-8401 and RIV-8402) and the identification of a previously unrecorded historic trash scatter located within RIV-8402.

The cultural resource test strategy employed for RIV-8401 and RIV-8402 consisted of detailed recordation of the bedrock milling features and collection of any surface artifacts,



completion of subsurface investigations, and a significance evaluation. All milling features and any surface artifacts within the project boundaries were mapped using a Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit equipped with TerraSync software. The GPS data was utilized to plot the archaeological site boundaries and surface expressions. The testing program also included the detailed recordation of all milling features within the two identified sites. Documentation of milling features included mapping each feature with the GPS instrument and recording the measurements of each bedrock feature and milling surface. The attributes of each surface were recorded on data forms developed specifically for the recordation of milling surfaces; the length, width, and depth of each surface was noted, in addition to the general overall characteristic of the surface (*i.e.*, slick, oval, mortar, etc.). In certain areas of the site, accumulated soils were removed from the surface of bedrock features so that the entire surface of each feature was exposed. The features were sketched and photographed as part of the recordation process.

Subsurface testing was completed at sites RIV-8401 and RIV-8402 to evaluate the CEQA significance at each site. Each site was subjected to the testing program because of the potential to be directly or indirectly impacted by development. Subsurface examination of the sites was conducted through the excavation of a series of STPs. The excavations were completed to determine if cultural deposits were present. Placement of the STPs was dependent upon the locations of the milling features and previously recorded midden boundaries. The shovel test series consisted of 30x30-centimeter excavations, which proceeded in decimeter levels downward a minimum depth of 30 centimeters where sufficient soils remained. All excavated soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth. No test units were excavated.

### **3.3 Laboratory Methods**

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures and utilizing a classification system commonly employed in this region, the collected artifacts were categorized as to artifact class, material class, and technological class. Comparative collections at the BFSAL laboratory were employed in identifying the unusual or highly fragmentary specimens as necessary. After cataloging and identification, the collections were marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, and then packaged for permanent curation. No radiocarbon dating or other specialized studies were conducted based upon the limits of the materials recovered from across the project area for the current phase of the project.

#### **Historic Artifact Sorting and Analysis**

The sorting technique for the historic artifact collection included the sorting, identification, and cataloging of all materials returned to the BFSAL laboratory. Bulk items such as small fragments of concrete, slag, and nondescript glass and metal were weighed and cataloged en masse, by material type, for each level. All remaining artifacts were separated by class and type, and bagged accordingly.

In order to ensure complete analysis of the recovered artifact assemblage, so as to obtain the level of data necessary to address research topics, two different approaches to documentation were used. The first was the entry of artifact information and a detailed analysis into a database, producing a catalog of the Decker Parcels I assemblage. The second was an analysis and entry of artifact information into table records to produce a use category sample of the artifact assemblage. The inventory tables include primary artifact types (*i.e.*, bone, shell, glass, ceramics, and miscellaneous metal), functional categories, and quantities. The catalog and summaries (where applicable) provide a record of the artifact assemblages.

### **Historic Artifact Functional Categories**

Artifacts were prepared for cataloging according to standard laboratory practices. Items that were covered in dirt to the point of obscuring relevant characteristics were dry brushed or wiped with a damp cloth in order to enhance the artifact description. Each catalog entry was bagged in a two-millimeter-thick archival quality bag labeled with location and catalog number information. Information recorded about cataloged artifacts includes provenience and depth, material, quantity and/or weight, artifact type, functional category, and a brief description of the artifact(s), which includes any diagnostic information about manufacturing methods, brand or product marks, and manufacturers' marks. Artifacts sharing the same provenience, material, and color characteristics, but that were fragmentary, were assigned a single catalog number. Artifacts were classified by functional category for purposes of analysis. These functional categories have been outlined by Van Wormer et al. (2005) and include:

- **Consumer Items** – Consumer items consist of packaged items purchased and consumed on a regular basis. Generally these include groceries, cosmetics, medicines, and beverages. Under most conditions, consumer items recovered from archaeological deposits came in containers that do not deteriorate over time, such as glass or ceramic bottles and jars, and in some instances, tin cans.
- **Kitchen Items** – Kitchen items are defined as objects used in tasks of food preparation, serving, and consumption. These types of artifacts may include ceramic kitchen and tableware, glass tableware, canning jars, canning jar lids and related items, cooking utensils, flatware, butchered bone, fish bone, shellfish, and seeds.
- **Household Items** – This category includes items that are mainly related to a house structure and its furnishings, and non-food related items used by the inhabitants. Artifact classes and types considered part of this category include lamps, household ceramics, batteries, and household glassware.
- **Garment Items** – Garment items would include all items related to clothing,

including objects such as buckles, buttons, and shoe parts.

- **Personal Items** – This category includes items that would be associated with an individual rather than a household, and are therefore not generally shared. Artifact classes and types in this category include grooming and hygiene products, cosmetic/beauty products, clothing items, personal adornment items such as jewelry, eyeglasses, and hair adornment, keys, pocket tools, purses, smoking-related items, and portable musical instruments.
- **Livery Items** – Livery items are primarily concerned with the use and maintenance of horses and horse-drawn vehicles. This may include a range of items from common horseshoes to saddle and buggy parts.
- **Munitions Items** – The munitions category includes all items related to the use, maintenance, and repair of firearms. This may include a range of items from the firearm itself, spent cartridges, gunflints, musket balls, and fragmented parts.
- **Coins** – Coins include any coins, tokens, or slugs that may be identified in an archaeological assemblage.
- **Building Materials and Architecture Items** – Building materials and architecture items include all items related to the construction and maintenance of buildings and structures. This includes items such as door and lock parts, nails, window glass, concrete, electrical hardware, etc.
- **Machinery Items** – Machinery items include all machine parts that are not directly related to agricultural activities.
- **Agricultural Implements** – Agricultural implements include any farm machinery or parts of that machinery that may be identified in the archaeological record. These can include but are not limited to plow parts, mower parts, rake parts, and thresher parts.
- **Unique Items** – Unique items are items that do not fit in any readily identifiable or common functional class.
- **Unidentifiable Items** – Items too small or fragmentary to identify to artifact type may be placed in this category.

### **3.4 Report Preparation and Recordation**

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

### **3.5 Native American Consultation**

The analysis of site components and artifacts did not indicate Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities at this location. In addition, BFSA requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of a sacred site within the search radius. A list of Native American contacts was also provided by the NAHC. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D. In light of potential project concerns regarding cultural resources within the project APE, Neil Holdridge, the project proponent representative from Trammel Crow Southern California Development, Inc., requested a preliminary meeting with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (PBLI). The meeting was conducted at the Pechanga Cultural Center on June 10, 2015 and included representatives from Trammel Crow, BFSA, and the PBLI. During the course of the meeting, the PBLI expressed their concerns with regards to potential on-site and off-site impacts to cultural resources. Additionally, the PBLI requested site data in the form of GIS files and site data plotted on project development maps. Since the time of the meeting, this data has been provided to the PBLI for their consideration.

### **3.6 Applicable Regulations**

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

#### *3.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act*

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources

- Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
  - 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
    - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    - c) 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
    - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
  - 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect 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. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
  - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
  - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- 2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was conducted by the EIC at UCR. The EIC reported that two cultural resources (RIV-8401 and RIV-8402) are located within the subject property and 73 cultural resources are located within a one-mile radius. Site RIV-8402 is a multicomponent site with a historic trash scatter present within the boundaries of a prehistoric milling site (originally recorded only as a prehistoric bedrock milling feature) and RIV-8401 was recorded as a prehistoric bedrock milling site. The 73 sites located within a one-mile radius of the project include 63 bedrock milling sites, two historic railroad tracks, one bedrock milling site surrounding a historic water tower, one historic debris site, three historic residences, one World War II barracks, one historic trash deposit, and one historic steel pipeline. Brief descriptions of the 75 recorded sites located within one mile of the project area are provided in Table 4.1–1 and the complete records search results are provided in Appendix C.

The records search also indicated that there have been a total of 50 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area (Table 4.1–2). The EIC reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- The 15' USGS *Riverside* topographic map (1901)
- The 15' USGS *Riverside* topographic map (1942)
- The 30' USGS *Elsinore* topographic map (1901)

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF of the NAHC. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of a sacred site within the search radius. A list of Native American contacts was also provided by the NAHC. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

**Table 4.1–1**  
Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile  
of the Decker Parcels I Project

Site(s)	Description
RIV-1263, RIV-1336, RIV-2013, RIV-2725, RIV-3500, RIV-3501, RIV-5356, RIV-5357, RIV-5358,	Bedrock milling sites



Site(s)	Description
RIV-5359, RIV-5360, RIV-5361, RIV-5362, RIV-5363, RIV-5364, RIV-5365, RIV-5366, RIV-5367, RIV-5368, RIV-5369, RIV-5370, RIV-5371, RIV-5372, RIV-5373, RIV-5374, RIV-5375, RIV-5376, RIV-5377, RIV-5378, RIV-5379, RIV-5380, RIV-5381, RIV-5382, RIV-5383, RIV-5384, RIV-5385, RIV-5386, RIV-5387, RIV-5389, RIV-5390, RIV-5391, RIV-5392, RIV-5393, RIV-5394, RIV-5824, RIV-5825, RIV-6663, RIV-6664, RIV-7465, RIV-7466, RIV-7467, RIV-7468, RIV-7469, RIV-7549, RIV-8401, RIV-8402, RIV-8884, RIV-8885, RIV-8886, RIV-8887, RIV-8888, RIV-8889, RIV-8890, RIV-8900, and RIV-8901	
RIV-1330/H	Historic concrete water tank with a well tunnel and a prehistoric milling site with a midden deposit
RIV-1183 and RIV-8196	Historic railroad tracks
RIV-4767	Historic debris
P-33-7639, P-33-8702, and RIV-8390	Historic residences
P-33-7650	Historic 1941 World War II barracks
RIV-5826/H	Historic trash deposit
P-33-8701	Historic steel pipeline

**Table 4.1-2**  
 Previous Studies Conducted Within  
 One Mile of the Decker Parcels I Project

Alexandrowicz, John Stephen

2006 “An Historical Resources Investigation at the Rocha’s Farm, 21550 Corson Avenue, Perris, Riverside County, California.” Archaeological Consulting Services. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

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

1979 “Cultural Resources and the Devers-Mira 500 kV Transmission Line Route (Valley to Mira Loma Section).” Cultural Systems Research, Incorporated, Menlo Park, CA. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

Billat, Lorna

2005 “New Tower (“NT”) Submission Packet FCC Form 620 (Project Chelsea Project No. CA-5365C).” Earth Touch, Inc., Layton, UT. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

Bourscaren, Stephen

- 1981 "Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 16378, Val Area of Western Riverside County, California." Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

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

- 2005 "Cultural Resources Survey of A 1-Acre Parcel in Perris, Riverside County, CA (APN 314-110-030)." ECORP Consulting, Inc. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

Doolittle, Christopher and Susan Hogan-Conrad

- 2007 Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Barnes/Perry Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California." Earth Tech, Inc. Submitted to Private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

Drover, Christopher

- 1989 "A Cultural Resource Inventory: Oakwood Industrial Park – Tentative Parcel Map 24110, Near Perris, California." Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- 1992a "Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Test Phase, CFD 88-8, 8.4 MG [Million-Gallon] Water Tank Site; Archaeological Site RIV-1330, Woodcrest, California." Submitted to Riverside County Transportation Department Traffic Division. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- 1992b "An Archaeological Assessment of 'A' Street North and South Improvements and Proposed EMWD Pump Station Site, Riverside County Transportation Department, North of Perris, California." Submitted to Private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

Earth Touch, Inc.

- 2009 "Verizon Colo Jet." Earth Touch, Inc., Layton, Utah. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

George, Joan and Vanessa Mirro

- 2013 "Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring: Knox Logistics Center Project, Riverside County." Applied Earth Works, Inc. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, and Josh Smallwood

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

California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

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

- 2004 "Archaeological Testing and Site Evaluations, Specific Plan No. 341/466, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California." CRM Tech, Riverside, CA. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, Josh Smallwood, and John J. Eddy

- 2004 "Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 314-100-077, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California." CRM Tech. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

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

- 2005 "A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report on the Oleander Property, APNs 295-310-001, -048 & -052, 69.41 acres, County of Riverside, California." L&L Environmental, Inc. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

Keller, Jean S.

- 1988 "An Archaeological Assessment of Plot Plan 10,873, Riverside County, California." Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- 1994 "A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Riverside Grand Prix, 245.57 Acres of Land Near Perris, Riverside County, California." Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- 2013 "A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 36512, APN 314-170-005, 013 through 016; 314-140-056; 314-180-001, 007, 009, 010, 011, 013, 014." Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

Leonard, Nelson N., III and Donna Belligio

- 1977 "An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Road Improvements in the Mead Valley Vicinity, Riverside County, California." Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang

- 1999 "Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Perris Valley Industrial Corridor Infrastructure Project Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California." CRM Tech. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

Love, Bruce, Bai Tom Tang, and Melissa Hernandez

- 2005 "Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, March ARB Wastewater Treatment

- Plant Expansion and Recycled Water Pipeline, Near March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, CA.” ERM Tech. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- Love, Bruce, Bai “Tom” Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Mary Hillis Shockley  
2001 “Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, March ARB Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion, Near March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California.” CRM Tech. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- Macko, Michael E.  
1991 “Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Oak Park Commerce Center, Parcel Map 25101, ASA #18, With Related Plot Plans 12468 and 12470, Riverside County, California.” Macko Archaeological Consulting. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- Manley, William  
1995 “Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March Air Force Base.” Earth Tech and William Manley Consulting. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- McDonald, Meg and Barb Giacomini  
1996 “An Intensive Survey of Approximately 2,500 Acres of March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California.” ASM Affiliates, Inc. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- McGinnis, Patrick  
2007 “Archaeological Survey Report of the I-215/Van Buren Boulevard Interchange Project, Riverside County, California.” Tierra Environmental Services. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- McKenna, Jeanette A.  
2006 “A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Associated Ready Mix Project Area (2.5 ac.) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.” McKenna et al. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- Moreno, Adrian Sanchez  
2007 “Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company, Pulliam Commercial Building Project on the Tava 12KV Circuit, Riverside County, California (WO#6877-2404, AI# 7-2301).” Jones & Stokes. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- Oxendine, Joan  
1979a “Archaeological Assessment of PM 13082.” Riverside County Planning Department.

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- 1979b “Archaeological Assessment of PM 14880.” Riverside County Planning Department. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- 1979c “Archaeological Assessment of PM 14881.” Riverside County Planning Department. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- 1980 “Archaeological Assessment of PM 14882.” Riverside County Planning Department. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

Parr, Robert E.

- 1989a “An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor’s Parcel 314-100-001 Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California.” Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- 1989b “An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor’s Parcel 314-050-006 Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California.” Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- 1989c “An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor’s Parcel 314-040-004, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California.” Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- 1989d “An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor’s Parcel 314-040-006, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California.” Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- 1989e “An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor’s Parcel 314-040-020-023, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California.” Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- 1989f “An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor’s Parcel 314-110-001, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California.” Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.
- 1989g “An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor’s Parcel 314-120-009, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California.” Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Submitted to private. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center,

University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521.

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Peak and Associates

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## **4.2 Results of the Field Survey**

The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on September 4, 2014. All elements of the survey were directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith with field archaeologists Jason Collins and Mary Lenich. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately five-meter intervals. The entire property was accessible with approximately 95 percent ground visibility, which was only affected by occasional ground vegetation. The property has been disturbed by previous agricultural use, gravel dispersal, and the use of a rural residence with associated outbuildings. The property is relatively flat, with the property's lowest point located at its northeast corner and its highest point located at its southwest corner. Elevations across the property range from approximately 1,558 to 1,607 feet AMSL. Highly weathered and deteriorating bedrock outcrops are scattered throughout the property.

During the pedestrian survey, the observation was made that the majority of the property has been cleared and tilled in the past. This characterization of the property as moderately to severely disturbed is relevant to the consideration of the presence of cultural resources within the project area. The source of the previous disturbance is project to include farming, general land clearing, and residential use. Photographs were taken to document project conditions at the time of the survey (Plates 4.2-1 and 4.2-2).

The survey resulted in the relocation of two previously recorded bedrock milling sites (RIV-8401 and RIV-8402) and the identification of a historic trash scatter located within RIV-8402. The locations of the cultural resources on the project have been illustrated on Figure 4.2-1.



**Plate 4.2-1: Project overview, facing northwest.**



**Plate 4.2-2: Project overview, facing east.**



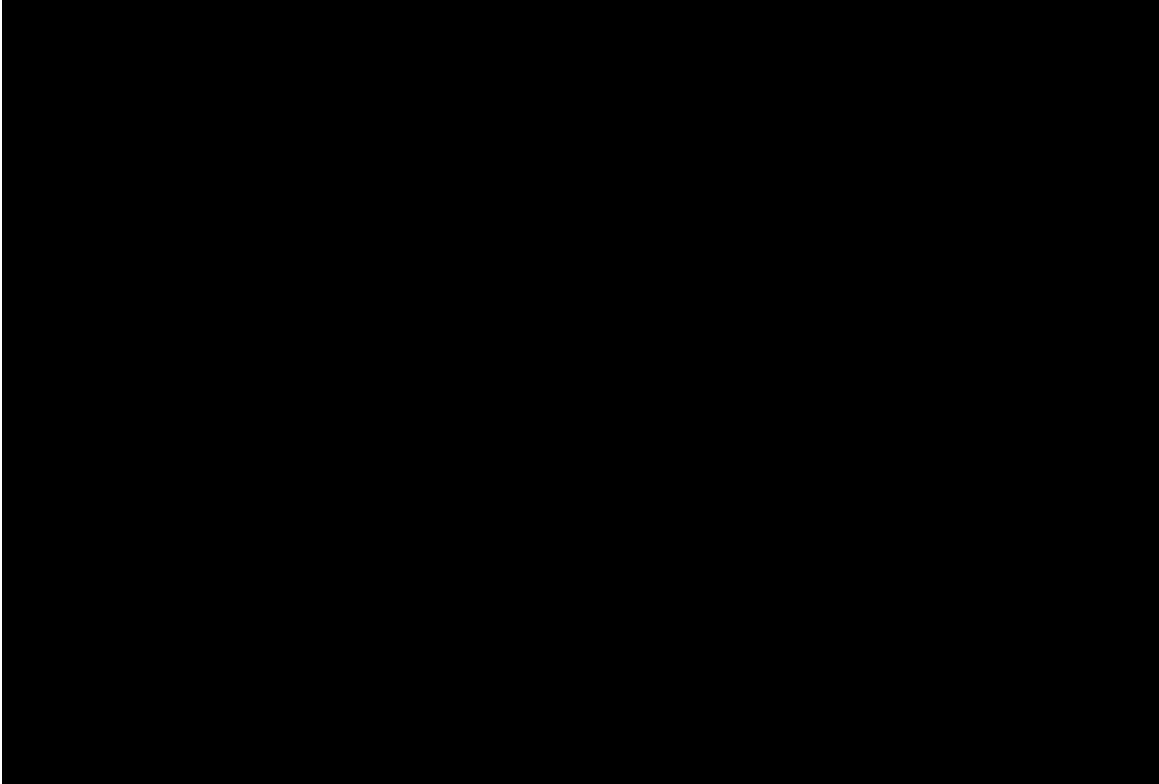
**Figure 4.2-1**  
**Cultural Resource Location Map**  
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Although the project area was never formally surveyed, both RIV-8401 and RIV-8402 were recorded in 2007 as part of the proposed Plot Plan 21027 Project. It is unclear based upon site record information where the proposed Plot Plan 21027 Project was located. Site RIV-8401 was recorded in 2007 by J. Keller as a single bedrock milling feature, which consisted of three milling slicks on a single granite boulder. The milling feature was drawn and recorded by Keller; however, no significance testing was conducted for the site. The current investigation conducted by BFSA relocated the original bedrock milling feature recorded by Keller and identified three additional milling features. The previously recorded feature was designated by BFSA as BMF A, while the newly recorded features were designated as BMFs B through D. The testing program for RIV-8401 consisted of recording the four bedrock milling features and conducting subsurface investigations. During the testing program, eight STPs were placed in the vicinity of the bedrock milling features. No subsurface cultural materials were encountered during testing. Because the study of Site RIV-8401 did not produce any artifacts or evidence of a subsurface deposit, it was evaluated as not unique and not significant under CEQA criteria due to a lack of both a subsurface deposit and the ability to provide any further research potential.

Site RIV-8402, also recorded by J. Keller in 2007, was characterized as four milling slicks on three granitic outcrops. The milling features were drawn and recorded by Keller; however, no significance testing was conducted for the site in 2007. The current investigation conducted by BFSA relocated the original bedrock milling features recorded by Keller and identified two additional milling features and a historic trash scatter. The previously recorded features were designated by BFSA as BMFs A, B, and C (Keller's Locus 1, 2, and 3, respectively), while the newly recorded features were designated as BMFs D and E. The testing program for RIV-8402 consisted of recording the five bedrock milling features, collecting a sample of the historic diagnostic artifacts from the trash scatter, and conducting subsurface investigations. During the testing program, 11 STPs were placed in the vicinity of the bedrock milling features. Subsurface cultural materials were encountered only in STP 6, which was placed within the historic trash scatter. Recovery from STP 6 included broken window glass, metal fragments, a glass vessel fragment, and stoneware and earthenware ceramic fragments to a depth of 10 centimeters. The 10- to 20- and 20- to 30-centimeter levels were void of any cultural material. Because the study of Site RIV-8402 did not produce any evidence of either a historic or prehistoric intact subsurface deposit, it was evaluated as not unique or not significant under CEQA criteria due to a lack of both an intact subsurface deposit and the ability to provide any further research potential.

### **4.3 Results of Significance Testing – Site RIV-8401**

The investigation of RIV-8401 was initiated with an intense review of the surface of the site to locate all milling features and any prehistoric artifacts. A photograph of the current setting of RIV-8401 is provided in Plate 4.3–1.

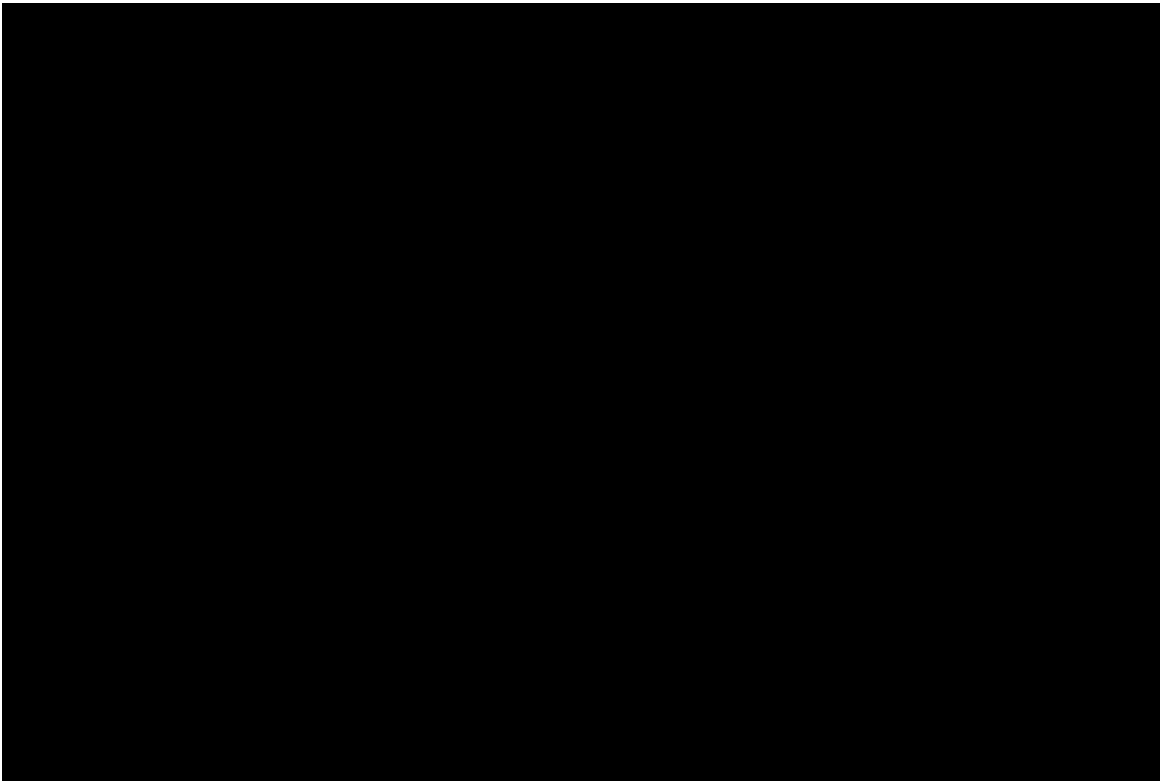


**Plate 4.3–1: Overview of Site RIV-8401, facing southeast.**

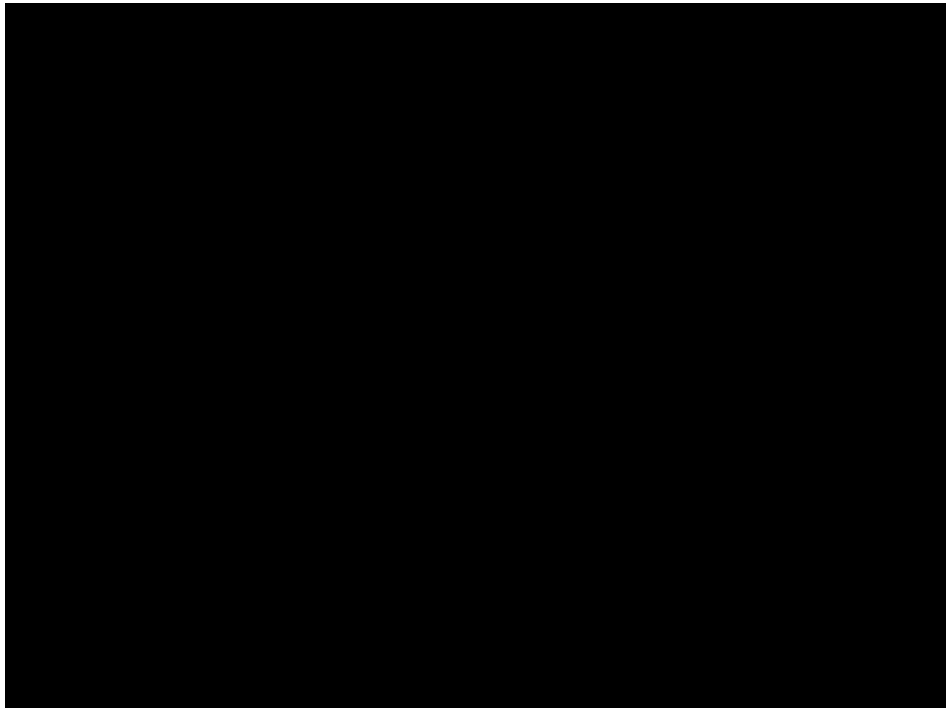
Within the property boundaries, the BFSAs field crew identified four bedrock milling features (BMFs A through D) with a total of seven slicks. The milling features and general boundary for RIV-8401 are illustrated on Figure 4.3–1. All milling features were mapped using sub-meter GPS instruments. For each milling feature within the project, all milling surfaces were outlined with chalk, measured, and sketched (Plates 4.3–2 through 4.3–5 and Figures 4.3–2 through 4.3–5). The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 4.3–1.

**Figure 4.3-1**  
**Excavation Location Map**  
**Site RIV-8401**

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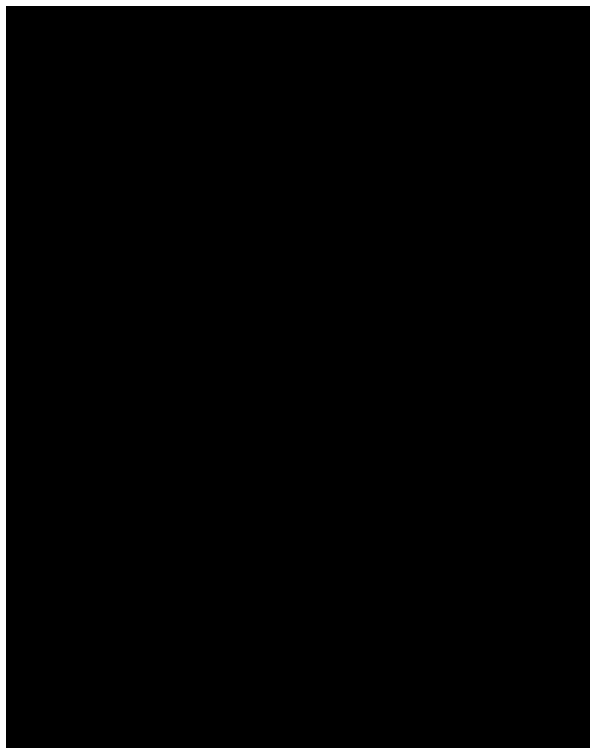
**Plate 4.3–2: Overview of BMF A at Site RIV-8401, facing north.**



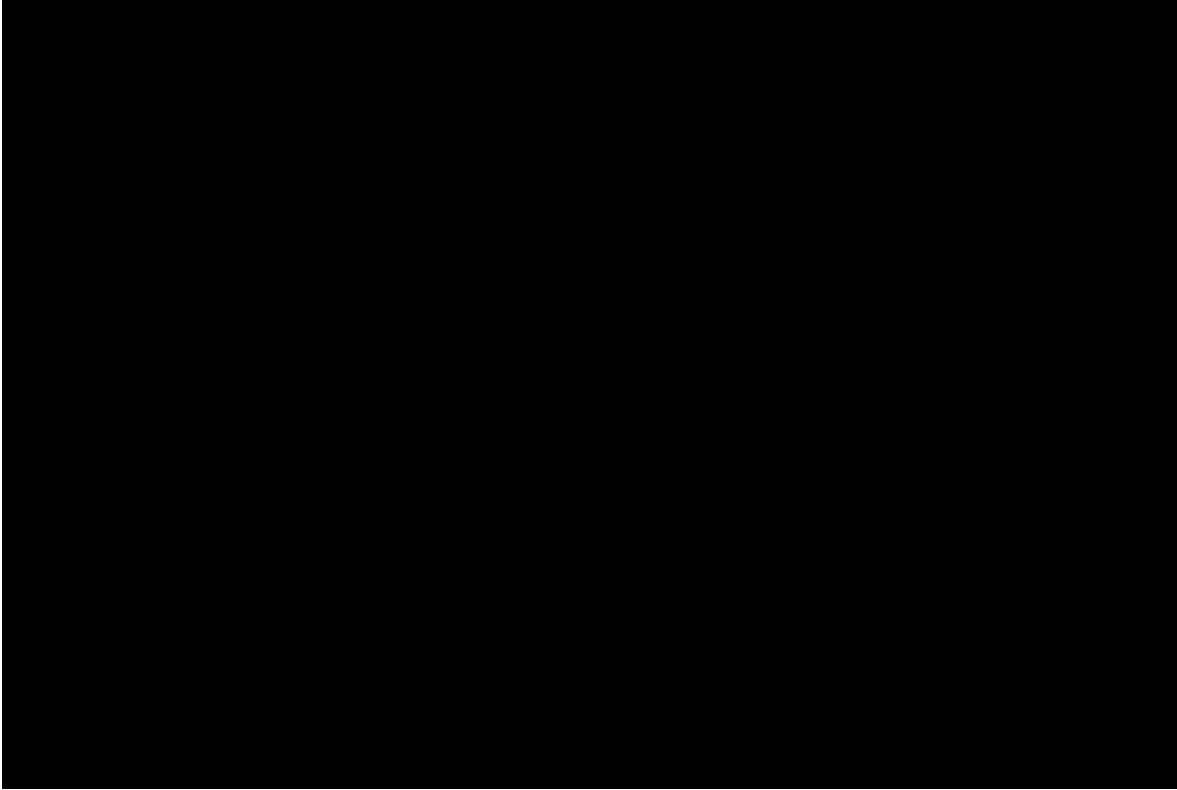
**Figure 4.3–2: Overview sketch of BMF A at Site RIV-8401, facing north.**



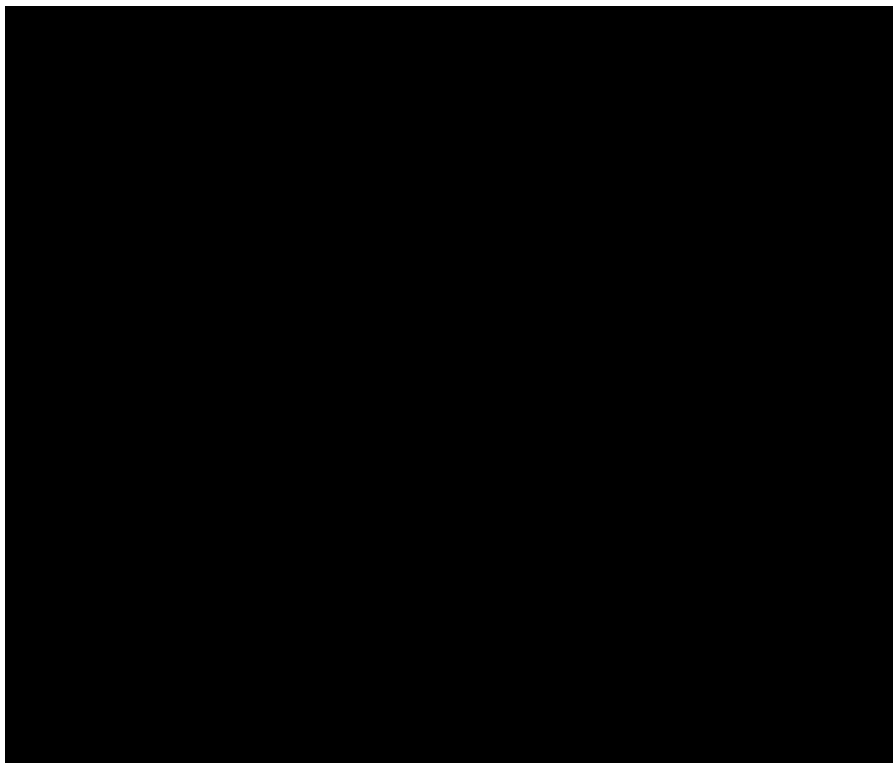
**Plate 4.3–3: Overview of BMF B at Site RIV-8401, facing north.**



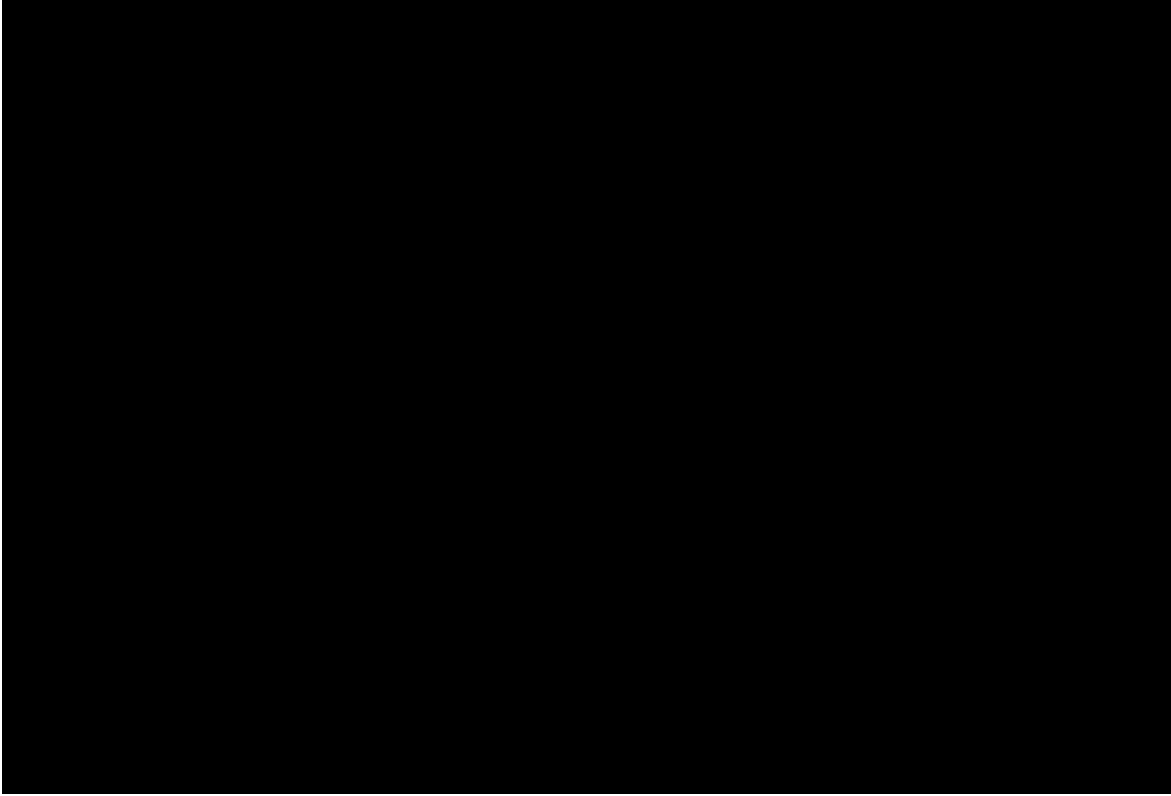
**Figure 4.3–3: Overview sketch of BMF B at Site RIV-8401, facing north.**



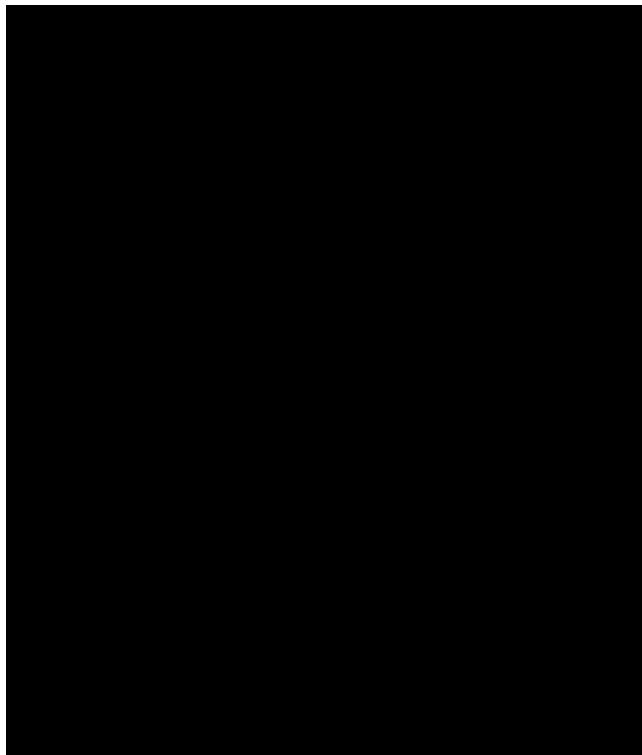
**Plate 4.3–4: Overview of BMF C at Site RIV-8401, facing southwest.**



**Figure 4.3–4: Overview sketch of BMF C at RIV-8401, facing north.**



**Plate 4.3–5: Overview of BMF D at RIV-8401, facing northeast.**



**Figure 4.3–5: Overview sketch of BMF D at RIV-8401, facing north.**



**Table 4.3-1**  
 Bedrock Milling Feature Data  
 Site RIV-8401

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	29x18x0.1
	2	Slick	35x19x1
	3	Slick	25x16x0.1
B	1	Slick	26x26x1
C	1	Slick	27x22x1
D	1	Slick	25x25x1
	2	Slick	23x22x1

The current study was able to relocate the single milling feature previously recorded by Keller and identify three additional milling features. All features were recorded and photographed. Surface visibility was excellent during the survey and testing processes; however, no surface artifacts were observed during the field study. During the current testing program, eight STPs and were placed judgmentally around the perimeter of each bedrock milling feature to determine if subsurface cultural evidence was present. All STPs were excavated to 30 centimeters where possible to achieve at least two sterile levels with no recovery. No subsurface cultural materials were encountered during these excavations. Due to the lack of cultural materials recovered from the STPs, no test units were excavated as part of the testing program. The STP results are provided in Table 4.3-2 and the locations of the STPs are provided on Figure 4.3-1.

**Table 4.3-2**  
 Shovel Test Excavation Data  
 Site RIV-8401

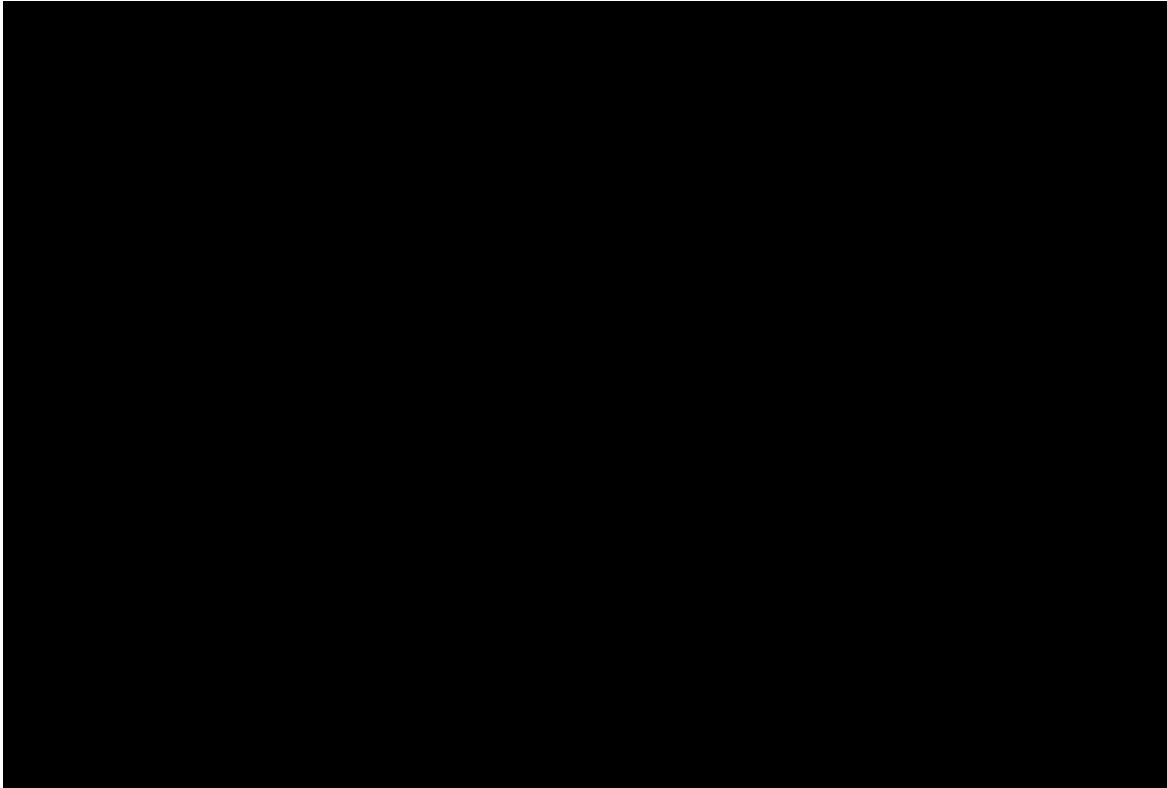
Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils Encountered	Quantity	Category	Item	Material	Cat. No(s).
1	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions					No Recovery
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions					
	20-30						
2	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions					No Recovery

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils Encountered	Quantity	Category	Item	Material	Cat. No(s).
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions					
	20-30						
3	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions					No Recovery
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions					
	20-30						
4	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions					No Recovery
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions					
	20-30						
5	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions					No Recovery
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions					
	20-30						
6	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions					No Recovery
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions					
	20-30						
7	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions					No Recovery
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions					
	20-30						
8	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions					No Recovery
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions					
	20-30						

Because Site RIV-8401 did not produce any evidence of subsurface cultural deposits as part of the current study, it was evaluated as not significant under CEQA criteria due to a lack of both a subsurface deposit and the ability to provide any further research potential.

#### **4.4 Results of Significance Testing – Site RIV-8402**

The investigation of RIV-8402 was initiated with an intense review of the surface of the site to locate all milling features and any prehistoric or historic artifacts. A photograph of the current setting of RIV-8402 is provided in Plate 4.4–1.

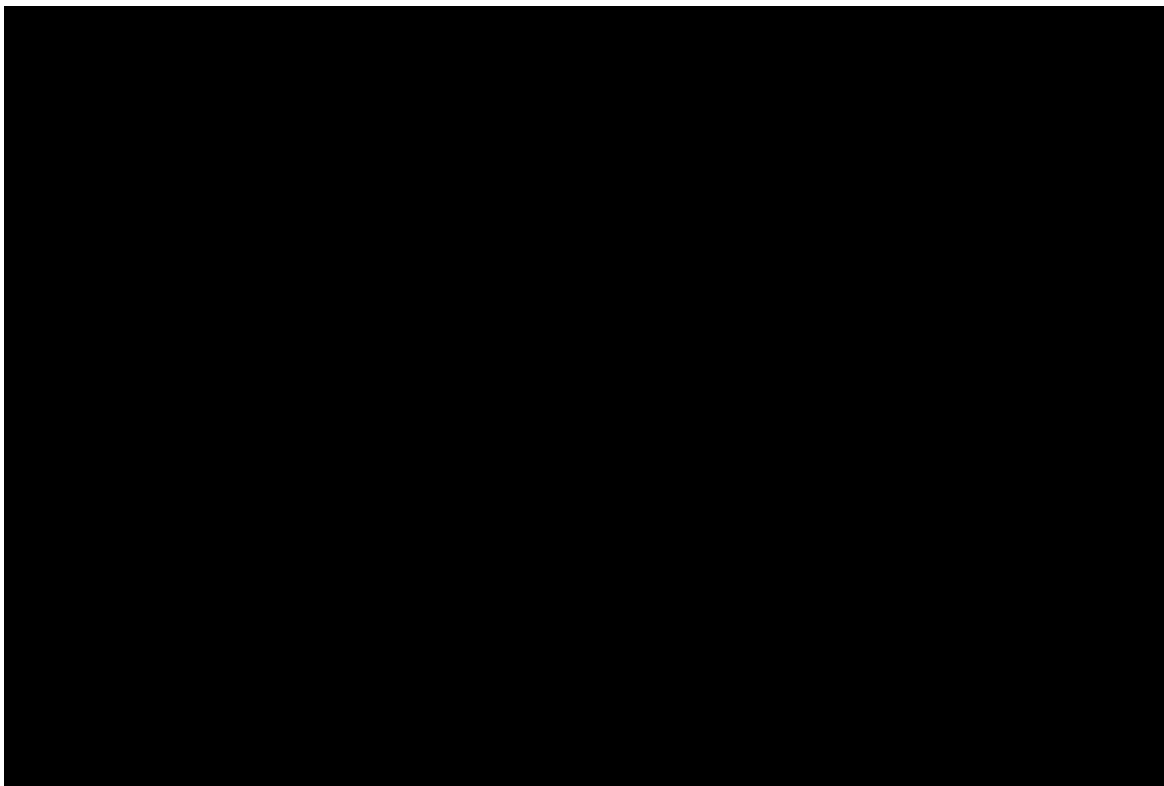


**Plate 4.4–1: Overview of Site RIV-8402, facing southeast.**

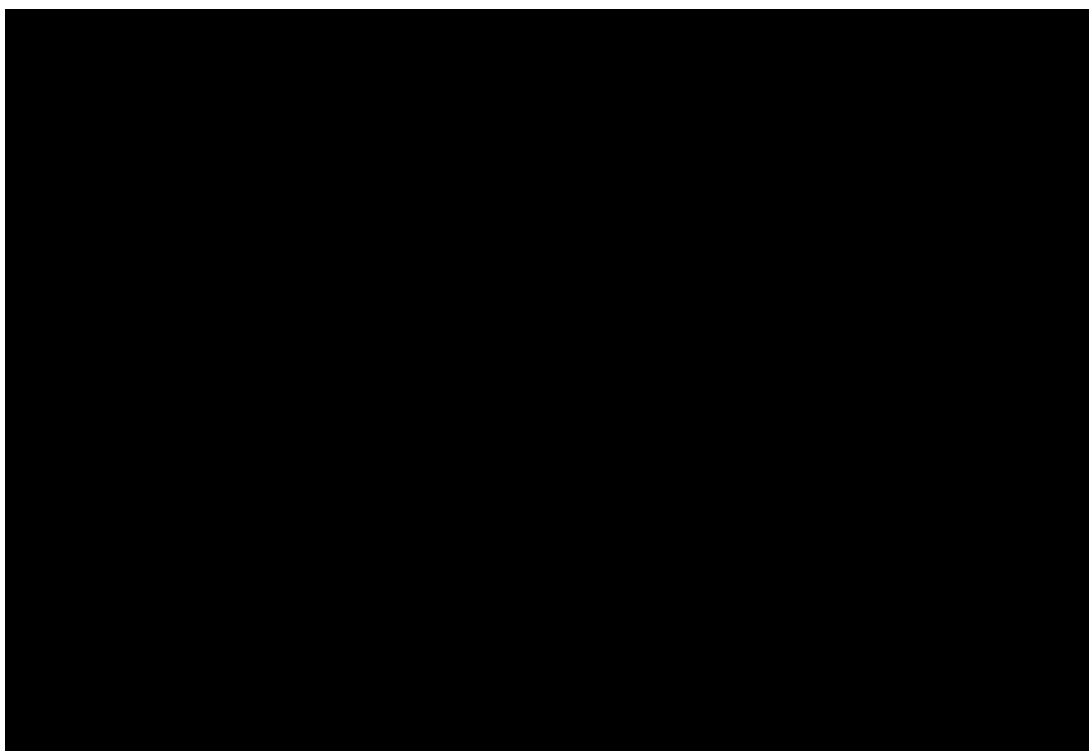
Within the property boundaries, the BFSA field crew identified five bedrock milling features (BMFs A through E) with a total of six slicks. A historic trash scatter was observed between the milling features. The locations of each milling feature are illustrated on Figure 4.4–1. For each milling feature within the project, all milling surfaces were outlined with chalk, measured, and sketched (Plates 4.4–2 through 4.4–6 and Figures 4.4–2 through 4.4–6). The type and dimensions of each milling surface are provided in Table 4.4–1.

**Figure 4.4-1**  
**Excavation Location Map**  
**Site RIV-8402**

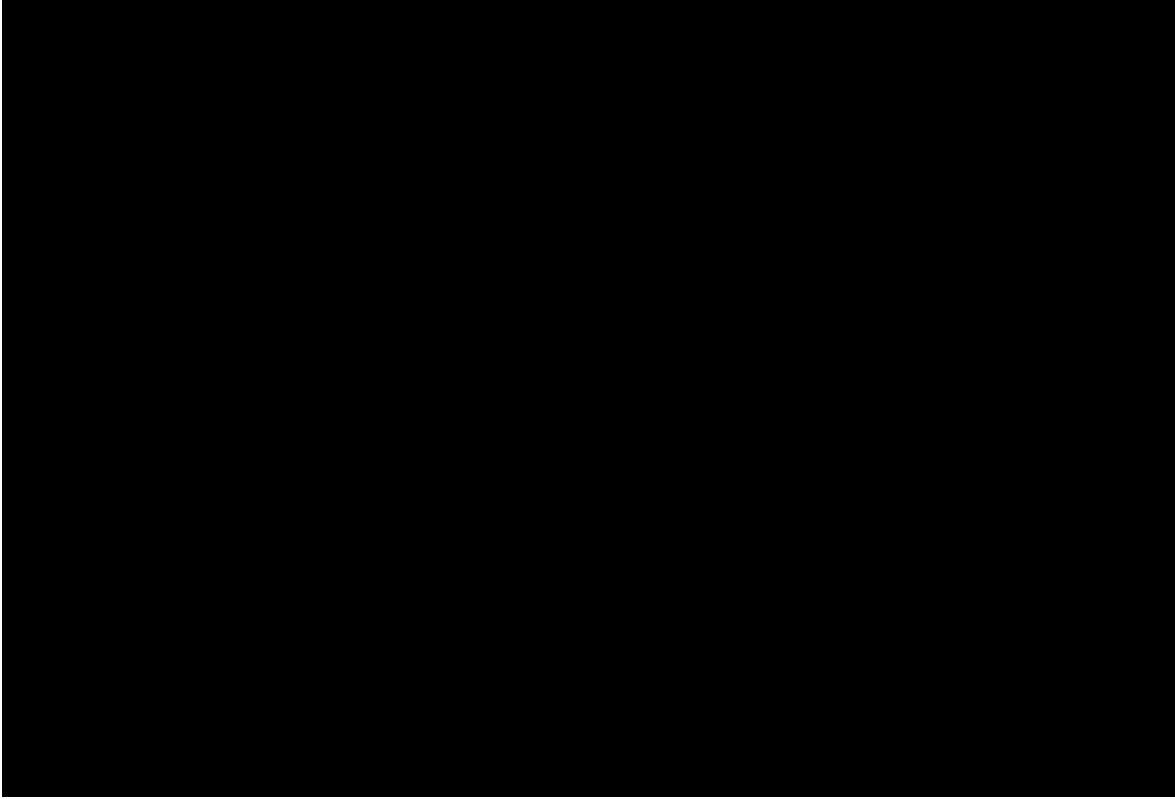
*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



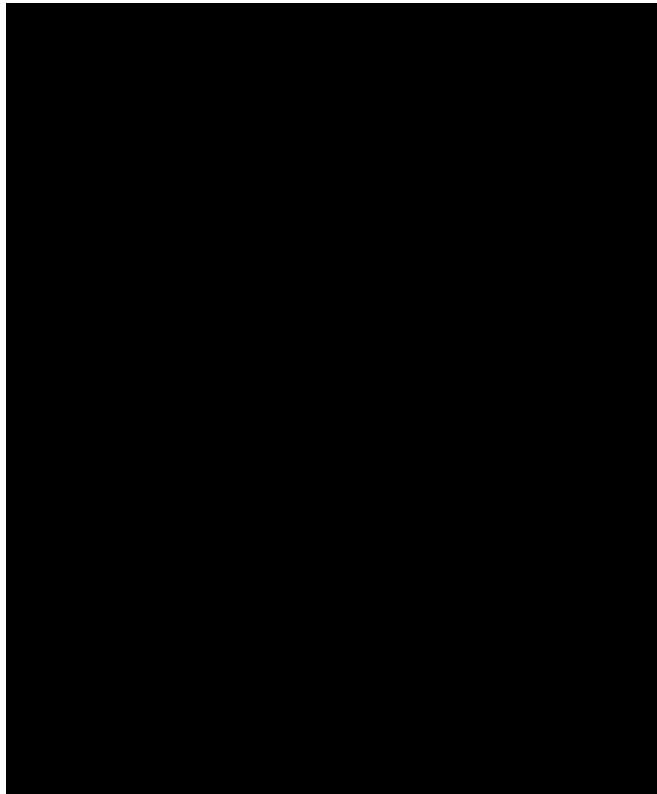
**Plate 4.4–2: Overview of BMF A at Site RIV-8402, facing northeast.**



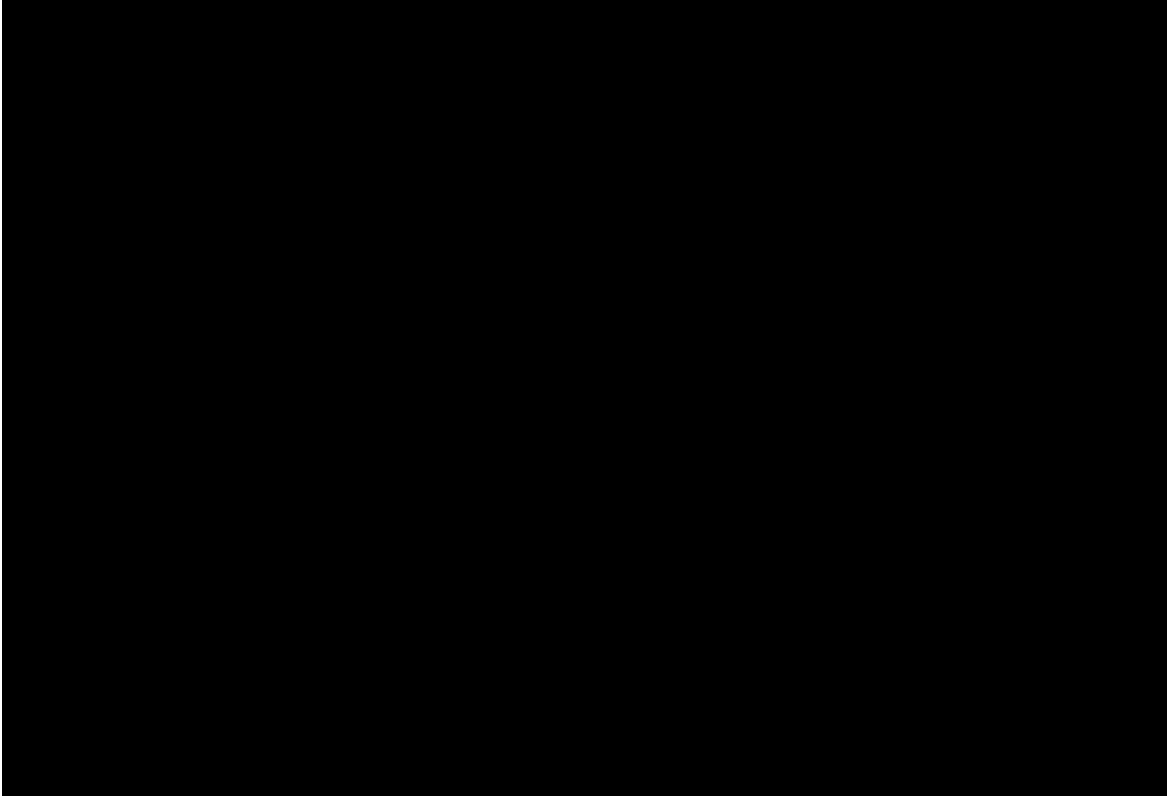
**Figure 4.4–2: Overview sketch of BMF A at Site RIV-8402, facing north.**



**Plate 4.4-3: Overview of BMF B at Site RIV-8402, facing southwest.**



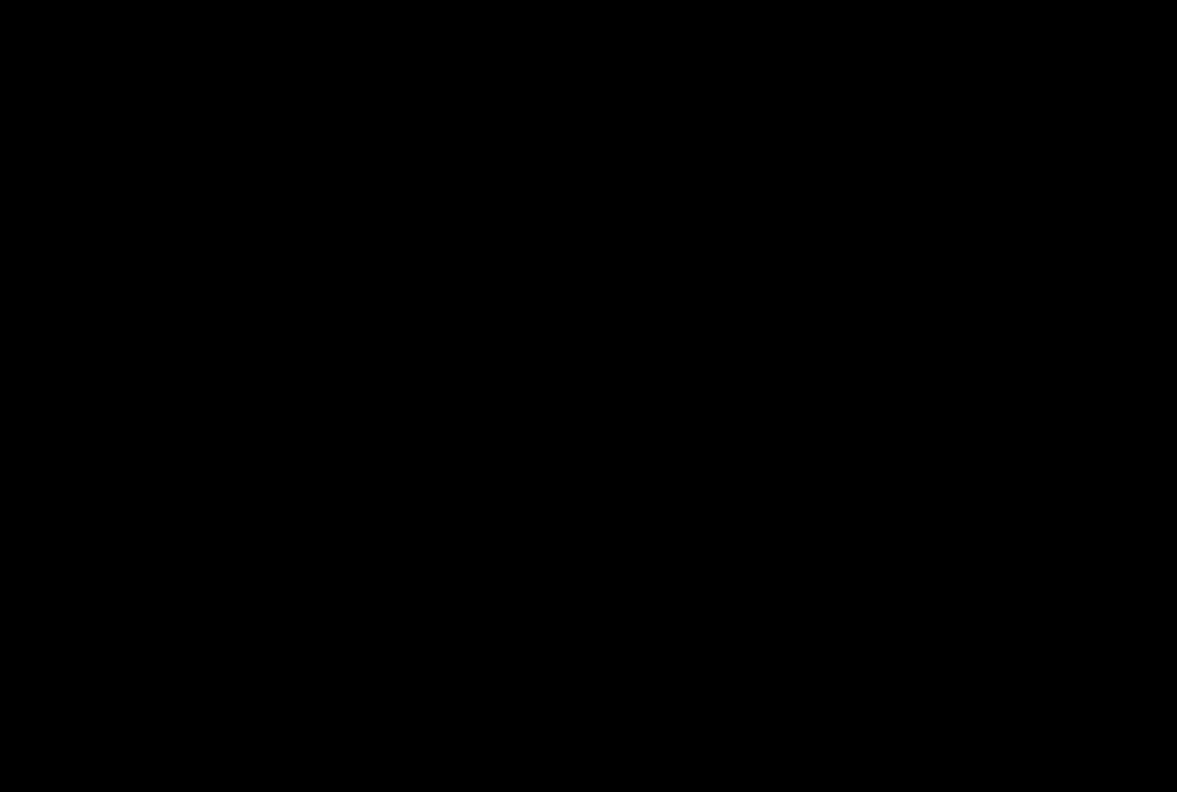
**Figure 4.4-3: Overview sketch of BMF B at Site RIV-8402, facing north.**



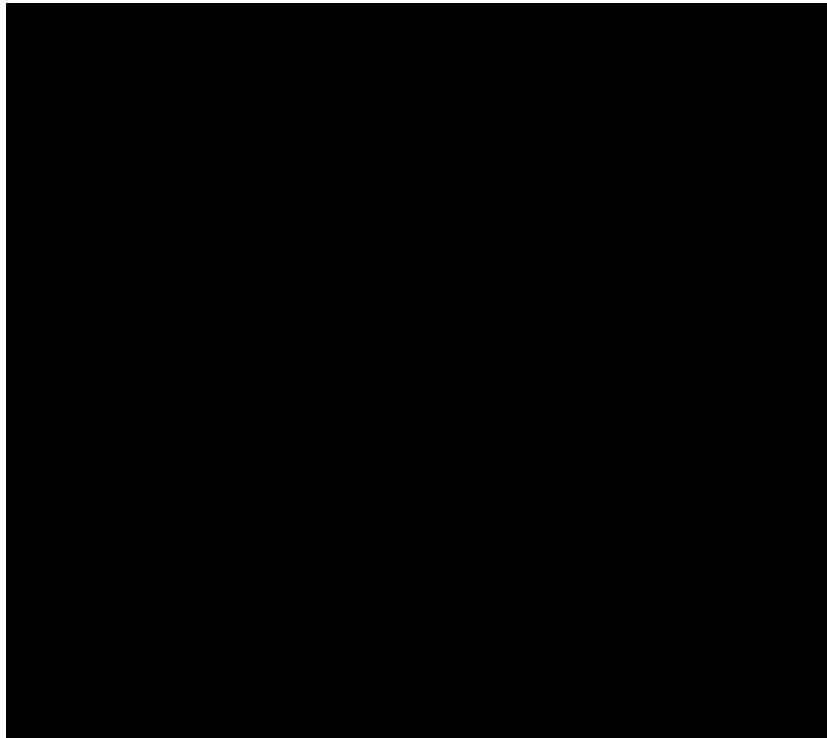
**Plate 4.4-4: Overview of BMF C at Site RIV-8402, facing northeast.**



**Figure 4.4-4: Overview sketch of BMF C at Site RIV-8402, facing north.**

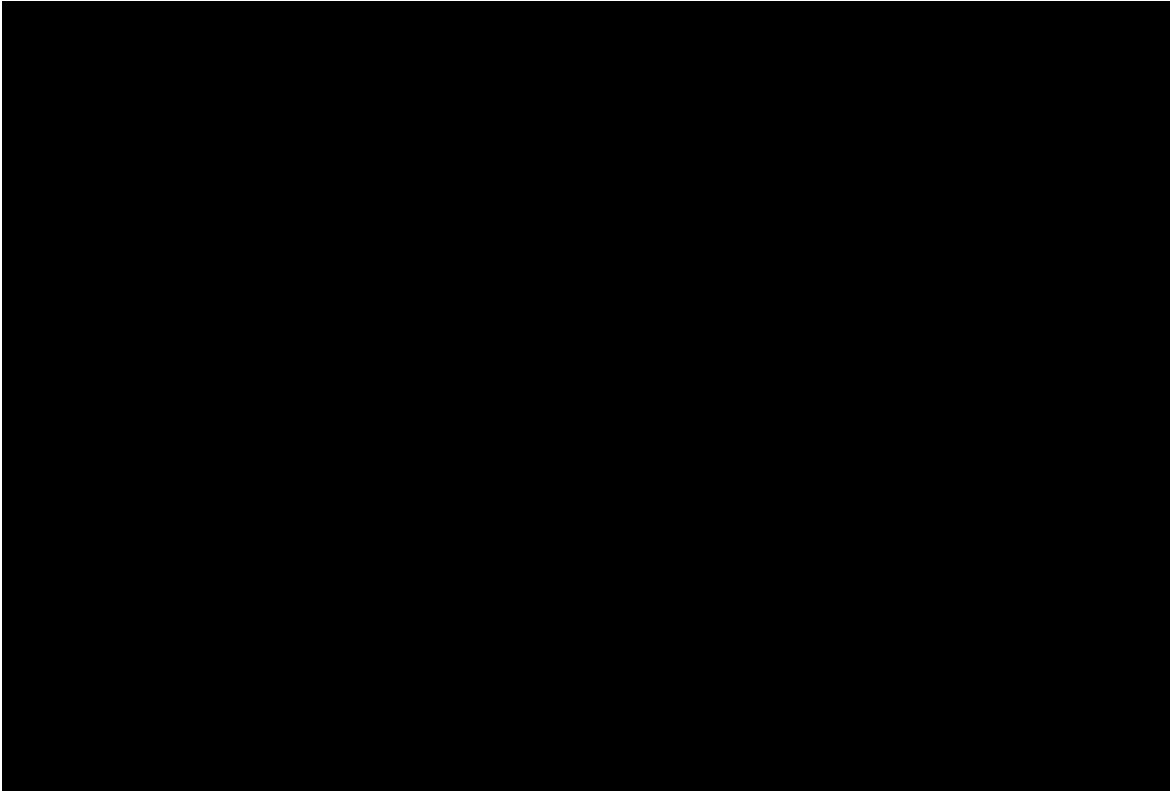


**Plate 4.4–5: Overview of BMF D at Site RIV-8402, facing north.**

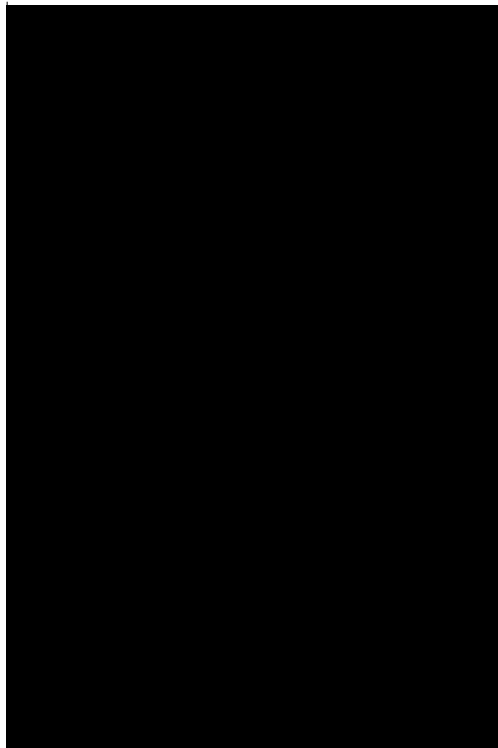


**Figure 4.4–5: Overview sketch of BMF D at Site RIV-8402, facing north.**





**Plate 4.4–6: Overview of BMF E at Site RIV-8402, facing north.**



**Figure 4.4–6: Overview sketch of BMF E at Site RIV-8402, facing north.**

**Table 4.4-1**  
Bedrock Milling Feature Data  
Site RIV-8402

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)
A	1	Slick	32x27x1
B	1	Slick	42x31x0.1
C	1	Slick	33x26x1.5
	2	Slick	30x29x1
D	1	Slick	32x28x1
E	1	Slick	29x18x1

A sample of the diagnostic historic artifacts observed within the historic trash scatter were collected and returned to the BSA laboratory for further analysis. Artifacts collected from the surface include two plate fragments, a platter fragment, a bowl fragment, a kitchen crockery fragment, four medicine bottle fragments, two canning jar fragments, two household jar fragments, an alcohol bottle fragment, two amethyst glass cup fragments, one canning jar lid, seven evaporated milk can tops, one stove fragment, one license plate, one wash basin, and one tin can (Table 4.4-2).

**Table 4.4-2**  
Historic Surface Collection Data  
Site RIV-8402

Surface Collection	Item	Quantity	Material Type	Catalog No(s).
1	Plate Rim Fragment	2	Ceramic Stoneware	1, 2
	Platter Base Fragment	1	Ceramic Stoneware	3
	Bowl Rim Fragment	1	Ceramic Stoneware	4
	Kitchen Crockery Rim Fragment	1	Ceramic Earthenware	16
	Medicine Bottle Fragment	1	Light Aqua Glass	5
		1	Aqua Glass	8
	Canning Jar Base Fragment	1	Aqua Glass	6
	Jar Body Fragment	1	Aqua Glass	7
	Alcohol Bottle Body Fragment	1	Amber Glass	9
	Cup Fragment	2	Amethyst Glass	10, 11

Surface Collection	Item	Quantity	Material Type	Catalog No(s).
	Jar Rim Fragment	1	Amethyst Glass	12
	Medicine Bottle Finish Fragment	1	Amethyst Glass	13
	Medicine Bottle Base Fragment	1	Amethyst Glass	14
	Canning Jar Finish Fragment	1	Amethyst Glass	15
	Zinc-Top Jar Lid	1	Metal	17
	Evaporated Milk Can Top	7	Metal	18, 19
	Decorative Stove Fragment	1	Metal	20
	License Plate	1	Metal	21
	Wash Basin	1	Metal Enamelware	22
	Tin Can	1	Metal	23

A series of 11 STPs were excavated around the milling features and within the boundaries of the historic trash scatter in order to determine if any associated subsurface deposits were present. The locations of the STPs are illustrated on Figure 4.4–1 and the shovel test excavation data is provided in Table 4.4–3. All shovel tests were excavated to a depth of 30 centimeters before a dense decomposed granite soil or bedrock was encountered. Only STP 6 produced any artifacts, as this STP was located within the boundaries of the historic trash scatter. Despite recovery from the zero- to 10-centimeter level, there was no evidence of an intact subsurface cultural deposit. STP 7 was placed 10 meters south of STP 6 to determine the extent of the historic trash scatter. No cultural material was recovered from STP 7. Due to the lack of cultural material located outside of STP 6, a test unit was not necessary to determine the significance of the site.

**Table 4.4–3**  
Shovel Test Excavation Data  
Site RIV-8402

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils Encountered	Item	Quantity	Material	Catalog No.
1	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions				
	10-20	Increased				

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils Encountered	Item	Quantity	Material	Catalog No.
	20-30	granite inclusions				
2	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions	No Recovery			
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions				
	20-30	Increased granite inclusions				
3	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions	No Recovery			
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions				
	20-30	Increased granite inclusions				
4	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions	No Recovery			
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions				
	20-30	Increased granite inclusions				
5	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions	No Recovery			
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions				
	20-30	Increased granite inclusions				
6	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions	Crockery Fragment	1	Ceramic Earthenware	24
			Window Glass Fragment	4	Aqua Tinted Colorless Glass	25
			Bottle Heel Fragment	1	Light Aqua Glass	26
			Bottle Neck Fragment	1	Colorless Glass	27

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils Encountered	Item	Quantity	Material	Catalog No.
			Indeterminate Tin Can Fragment	8	Metal	28
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions	No Recovery			
	20-30					
7	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions	No Recovery			
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions				
	20-30					
8	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions	No Recovery			
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions				
	20-30					
9	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions	No Recovery			
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions				
	20-30					
10	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite inclusions	No Recovery			
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions				
	20-30					
11	0-10	Light brownish gray (10 YR 6/2) sandy silt with granite	No Recovery			

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils Encountered	Item	Quantity	Material	Catalog No.
		inclusions				
	10-20	Increased granite inclusions				
	20-30					

***Historic Artifact Analysis***

For Site RIV-8402, analysis was conducted for the purpose of developing functional artifact patterns or profiles, such as those established by South (1977). The subsequent analysis resulted in the identification of a Minimum Number of Individual (MNI) artifacts. For the current study, all artifactual material was cleaned and identifiable items were cataloged according to material, type, product, functional category, technology, origin, size, pattern, identifying marks, manufacturer, and date, when possible. The resulting information was employed to provide relevant data for functional artifact patterning, consumption patterns of bottled products, and ceramic economic scaling.

Although the assemblage recovered from RIV-8402 was limited in size, several diagnostic specimens were recovered as a result of the testing program at the Decker Parcels I Project and consist of metal (N=20; 46.51 percent), glass (N=17; 39.43 percent), and ceramic (N=6; 13.95 percent) (Table 4.4–4). Diagnostic specimens recovered from Site SDI-8402 are discussed by weight in Table 4.4–5 and consist of metal (1,599.8 grams), glass (656.0 grams), and ceramic (196.8 grams). A total of 43 artifacts were identifiable to various functional categories (Table 4.4–6). The majority of diagnostics recovered from the site may be associated with consumer items (N=21; 48.84 percent), household items (N=10; 23.25 percent), and kitchen items (N=6; 13.95 percent).

**Table 4.4–4**  
 Historic Cultural Materials  
 Recovered From Site RIV-8402

Cultural Material	Quantity	Percent
Ceramic	6	13.95
Glass	17	39.43
Metal	20	46.51
<b>Total</b>	43	100.00*

*\*Rounded totals may not equal 100.00 percent*

**Table 4.4-5**  
 Total Weight (in grams) of Historic  
 Cultural Materials Recovered From Site RIV-8402

Cultural Material	Weight	Percent
Ceramic	196.8	8.02
Glass	656.0	26.75
Metal	1,599.8	65.23
<b>Total</b>	2,452.6	100.00*

*\*Rounded totals may not equal 100.00 percent*

**Table 4.4-6**  
 Functional Categories Represented by Historic  
 Cultural Materials Recovered From Site RIV-8402

Functional Category	Quantity	Percent
Consumer Items	21	48.84
Kitchen Items	6	13.95
Household Items	10	23.26
Building Materials	4	9.30
Furniture	1	2.33
Transportation	1	2.33
<b>Total</b>	43	100.00*

*\*Rounded totals may not equal 100.00 percent*

**Consumer Items**

In general, consumer items consist of packaged items purchased and consumed on a consistent basis. These can include a range of items from common beverages to cosmetics and medicine. Consumer items recovered from archaeological deposits were generally distributed in containers made of glass, ceramic, and metal that preserve well in the archaeological record over time.

For all historic items recovered from RIV-8402, consumer items comprise 48.84 percent (N=21) of the artifacts recovered (see Table 4.4-6). All of the consumer jars and bottles identified exhibit characteristics such as tooled or ground finishes and post-bottom molds that are typical of bottles and jars being used between the mid-1870s and 1920s. Most items were broken and identification of individual items was made through analysis of bases, necks, and embossed or impressed pieces. The majority of items that make up this category include food, medicine, and alcohol containers.

**Household Items**

Household items constitute 23.26 percent (N=10) of the assemblage. These artifacts include those things that are necessary for the daily maintenance of a household. The household artifacts recovered from the site include a wide variety of articles including plate fragments, drinking cups, jars, medicine bottles, and a wash basin.

**Kitchen Items**

Kitchen items may be defined as those items related to food preparation, the serving or presentation of food, and general food consumption. For the assemblage recovered from RIV-8402, kitchen items were the third most abundant category, comprising 13.95 percent (N=6) of artifacts recovered (see Table 4.4–6). Artifacts recovered include ceramic tableware, crockery, and canning jars. The majority of the items identified within the kitchen item category included jars (N=3; 50.00 percent).

**Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts**

In order to more accurately date the assemblage from RIV-8402, only those items representing expendable consumer items were used in assigning a date range to the deposit. Consumer expendables are useful for dating an assemblage because they represent items that are only used for a brief period of time and then discarded. Although some recycling behaviors did occur historically, when several items are taken together as a group, a greater level of confidence can be achieved when examining date ranges and period of occupation.

Upon review of the temporally diagnostic artifacts (Table 4.4–7), the historic trash scatter appears to represent a period between the late 1800s to early 1900s, with the earliest potential manufacture date being 1875, and the latest potential manufacture date being 1920. These dates will consistently be earlier than the actual date of deposit, which corresponds to lag time associated with the difference between dates of manufacture, potential repeated use of containers, and their eventual appearance in an archaeological deposit. Dates of deposition, as opposed to dates of manufacture or use, would be predictably placed between the 1880s and 1930s.

**Table 4.4–7**  
Temporally Diagnostic Consumer  
Items Recovered From Site RIV-8402

Recovery Location	Item	Manufacturer or Company	Date Range	Cat. No.
SC 1	Medicine Bottle	-	1875 - 1910	13
SC 1	Medicine Bottle	-	1880 - 1910	14
STP 6	Bottle	-	1880 - 1910	26



Recovery Location	Item	Manufacturer or Company	Date Range	Cat. No.
SC 1	Jar	-	1882 - 1910	12
SC 1	Canning Jar	-	1882 - 1910	15
SC 1	Cup	-	1885 - 1920	10
SC 1	Cup	-	1885 - 1920	11
SC 1	Canning Jar	-	1890 - 1910	6
SC 1	Evaporated Milk Can	-	1903 -	18
SC 1	Medicine Bottle	Mrs. Stewarts Liquid Bluing	1907 - 1920	5
SC 1	Evaporated Milk Can	-	1915 -	19

***Summary***

*Historic:* A total of 43 historic artifacts were collected from the historic trash scatter located within Site RIV-8402. The analysis of the assemblage resulted in the identification of refuse deposition from primarily one period of dumping with the highest level of intensity correlating between the 1880s and the 1910s.

Based upon the components of the assemblage, it is likely that the materials represent a sample of refuse generated by the nearby household. Due to the small size of the assemblage and lack of variety of materials, no inferences could be made about the age or gender of those contributing to the deposit.

Overall, the assemblage represents a rural household that is likely lower to middle class in status, as characterized by the types of product containers and lack of variety in tableware. The moderate amount of consumer items and household items suggest a certain level of economic status for the period, as does the presence of almost entirely earthenware ceramics. Based upon these items, it appears that those who contributed to the deposit were lower to middle class in standing. The historic component of RIV-8402 is not significant, as single episodes of historic dumping are common for rural areas and the items discarded could not be associated with any specific household or group of people.

*Prehistoric:* Based upon the surface inspection across the site and the STP results, the site is characterized as a temporary seasonal prehistoric milling location that lacks any evidence of encampment or long-term use. These milling features are common to the Late Prehistoric subsistence pattern for this region and match the pattern of milling stations to the north and west of this property.

#### **4.5 Summary of Field Investigations**

As a result of the records search analysis and field surveys, two cultural resources were identified within the project. One site (RIV-8401) is characterized as bedrock milling stations that do not have any associated subsurface deposits. The other site, RIV-8402, is characterized as a multicomponent site containing prehistoric bedrock milling stations with no associated subsurface deposits and a historic trash scatter with no intact subsurface deposit. A total of 28 surface artifacts, including bottles, jars, cans, tableware, glassware, and household items, were observed and collected during the field study at Site RIV-8402. In addition, 15 artifacts consisting of similar artifact types were recovered from STP 6, located within the boundaries of the historic trash scatter. Neither site had been previously tested after their recordation in 2007. The majority of milling surfaces recorded at the sites had very little depth and typify the use-wear of only occasional use. The dispersed nature of the milling features across the valley floor suggests that the environment for prehistoric use consisted of food resources that were also dispersed and not concentrated. The disturbed nature of the property, which is characterized by roads, grading, and agricultural use, may have affected the distribution of cultural resources on the property. Based upon the data collected, RIV-8401 and RIV-8402 fall into a resource category consisting of collection and processing sites that have a shallow or no subsurface component, have reduced integrity due to modern disturbance, and have no research potential. Therefore, RIV-8401 and RIV-8402 do not meet the minimum threshold to be considered unique or significant under CEQA guidelines. Based upon the site testing program, updated site recordation forms (DPR forms) have been prepared and submitted to the EIC at UCR. The site update forms are presented in Appendix B.

## **5.0 SIGNIFICANCE**

The cultural resources study of the proposed project resulted in the identification of two prehistoric sites, one of which had a small historic component. The cultural resources (RIV-8401 and RIV-8402) were tested as part of the CEQA significance evaluation process and found to be not unique and not significant. Both sites clearly have no research potential following the documentation of the milling surfaces and collection of historic artifacts. These two sites are classified as prehistoric resource collection and food processing sites with no subsurface components and reduced integrity due to agricultural use of the surrounding land; therefore, the sites retain no further research potential.

The historic component of RIV-8402 is also not considered significant. The artifacts collected during the testing program represent a single episode of trash discard that occurred sometime between the 1880s and 1930s. Because the artifacts could not be associated with any intact deposit or specific household or group of people, the historic component is, therefore, not considered to be CEQA-significant.

Based upon CEQA criteria listed in Section 15064.5, neither RIV-8401 nor RIV-8402 are currently listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register (Criteria 1 and 2). The sites also do not meet the criteria to be deemed important under Criterion 3, because the sites are not associated with any events or individuals important to the historic use of this location of region.

## 6.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

The cultural resources study for the Decker Parcels I Project was positive for the presence of archaeological sites. In accordance with CEQA and County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft), the potential impacts associated with the proposed development of the project were evaluated. The archaeological study was completed in accordance with County of Riverside report guidelines and CEQA significance evaluation criteria. This evaluation process included the recordation of all surface features and the investigation for potential subsurface deposits.

Significance testing revealed that prehistoric Site RIV-8401 lacked any surface artifacts, subsurface deposits, or further research potential. Although the prehistoric Site RIV-8402 did contain a historic trash scatter, the historic component was determined to be not significant. Both cultural resources were evaluated as not unique and not significant under CEQA criteria.

With the evaluation of the sites as non-significant cultural resources, the proposed development will not represent a significant adverse impact to cultural resources. Because these sites do not retain any further research potential, no site-specific mitigation measures will be recommended as a condition of approval for the project.

**Table 6.0-1**  
Cultural Resources Significance Evaluation Summary

Resource	Evaluation	Impacted	Mitigation Required
RIV-8401	Not Significant	Yes – Direct	None
RIV-8402	Not Significant	Yes – Direct	None

As stated previously, the majority of the subject property has been disturbed in the past. When land is cleared, disked, or otherwise disturbed, evidence of surface artifact scatters is commonly obscured. The past use of the property may have affected the potential to discover cultural resources due to clearing, disking, and agricultural uses. Given the prior disturbance within the project that might mask archaeological deposits and the moderate frequency of cultural resources in and around the property, there is a potential that buried archaeological materials may be present. Therefore, a cultural resources Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) will be included as a condition of approval for this property. The scope of the MMRP is presented in Section 6.1.

## 6.1 Mitigation Monitoring

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

### Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)

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

- 1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification that a certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program. This verification shall be presented in a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency.
- 2) The project applicant shall enter into an agreement with the Pechanga Tribe to provide Native American monitoring during grading. The Native American monitor shall work in concert with the archaeological monitor to observe ground disturbances and search for cultural materials.
- 3) The certified archaeologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
- 4) Prior to the start of grading, prehistoric milling features within the grading envelope shall be reviewed to identify which features can be relocated and preserved. The grading of the project will include direct impacts to prehistoric sites RIV-8401 and RIV-8402. Within each of these sites, prehistoric milling features were recorded. Although these features are not evaluated under CEQA as significant, the Native American tribal groups from this area consider these features as important links to their ancestors. Therefore, an attempt shall be made to relocate as many features as reasonably possible during the grading process.
- 5) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and tribal representative shall be on-site, as determined by the consulting archaeologist, to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify the monitoring program if the potential for cultural resources appears to be less than anticipated.
- 4) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
- 5) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the

- archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human bones are discovered, the county coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- 6) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The archaeological monitor(s) shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
  - 7) All cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
  - 8) A report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

## **7.0 CERTIFICATION**

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



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June 24, 2015

Brian F. Smith

Date

Principal Investigator

County of Riverside Registration #168

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**APPENDIX A**

**Qualifications of Key Personnel**

# Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com



## Education

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*Master of Arts, History*, University of San Diego, California 1982

*Bachelor of Arts, History and Anthropology*, University of San Diego, California 1975

## Experience

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*Principal Investigator* 1977–Present

*Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.*

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. In the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Brian Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (BR), the Department of Defense (DOD), and Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

## Professional Accomplishments

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These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts which have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric lifeways of cultures once present in the southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large number of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade. 2000-2007.

The Navy Broadway Complex: Architectural and historical assessment of over 25 structures that comprise the Naval Supply Depot, many of which have been in use since World War I and were used extensively during World War II. The EIR/EIS which was prepared included National Register evaluations of all structures. The archaeological component of the project involved the excavation of backhoe trenches to search for evidence of the remains of elements of the historic waterfront features that characterized the bay front in the latter half of the 19th century. This study was successful in locating portions of wharves and shanties that existed on the site prior to capping of this area after construction of the sea wall in the early 20th century.

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the City of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the City of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs which document this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the City and County of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the City. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the City showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Midbayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the City. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric sites.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-September 2002.

Cultural resources evaluation of sites within the proposed development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural resources survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project Manager/Director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Meniffee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of a Archaic cultural resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—including project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—including project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural resource survey and geotechnical monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnical borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Meniffee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage mitigation of a portion of the San Diego Presidio identified during water pipe construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project Archaeologist/Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage mitigation of a portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and testing of two prehistoric cultural resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project Archaeologist/Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural resources Phase I and II investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a prehistoric cultural resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a prehistoric cultural resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project Archaeologist/Director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project Archaeologist/Monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single-dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and testing of an historic resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and testing of a prehistoric cultural resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project Manager/Director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and evaluation of cultural resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project Archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and evaluation of cultural resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project Manager/Director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural resources Phase I, II, and III investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997-January 2000.

Phase I, II, and III investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project Archaeologist/Project Director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological evaluation of cultural resources within the proposed corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project Manager/Director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project Manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

## Reports/Papers

---

Author, coauthor, or contributor, to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, CA
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading / January 30, 2012 / Brian Smith
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project
- 2011 Results of archaeological monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03), August 12, 2011, Brian F. Smith
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 / November 9, 2011 / Brian F. Smith
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106Review (NHPA) / 10/10/11 / Brian F. Smith & Clarence Hoff
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project; June 7, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, CA 92037
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216; Larry J. Pierson; October 22, 2010
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00)

- 2010 Results of Archaeological monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, CA
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological constraints study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an archaeological review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.
- 2005 Results of archaeological monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of archaeological monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.



- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Menifee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

### **Professional Memberships**

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Society for California Archaeology

# Jennifer R. Kraft, BA

Project Archaeologist, Faunal Analyst

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 484-0915 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: jenni.kraft@gmail.com



## Education

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**Master of Science, Cultural Resource Management Archaeology**

Saint Cloud State University, Saint Cloud, Minnesota

**In Progress**

**2015**

**Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology**

University of California, Santa Cruz

**2004**

## Specialized Education/Training

---

**Archaeological Field School**

Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project

**2014**

## Research Interests

---

California Coastal Archaeology

Zooarchaeology

Medical Anthropology

Historical Archaeology

Human Behavioral Ecology

Taphonomic Studies

## Experience

---

**Project Archaeologist, Faunal Analyst**

**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**

**November 2006–Present**

Duties include report writing, editing and production; construction monitoring management; coordination of field survey and excavation crews; laboratory and office management. Currently conducts faunal, prehistoric, and historic laboratory analysis and has conducted such analysis for over 500 projects over the past 7 years. Knowledgeable in the most recent archaeological and paleontological monitoring requirements for all Southern California lead agencies, as well as Native American monitoring requirements.

**UC Santa Cruz Monterey Bay Archaeology Archives Supervisor  
Santa Cruz, California**

**December 2003–March 2004**

Supervising intern for archaeological collections housed at UC Santa Cruz. Supervised undergraduate interns and maintained curated archaeological materials recovered from the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Faunal Analyst, Research Assistant  
University of California, Santa Cruz**

**June 2003–December 2003**

Intern assisting in laboratory analysis and cataloging for faunal remains collected from CA-MNT-234. Analysis included detailed zoological identification and taphonomic analysis of prehistoric marine and terrestrial mammals, birds, and fish inhabiting the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Archaeological Technician, Office Manager  
Archaeological Resource Management**

**January 2000–December 2001**

Conducted construction monitoring, field survey, excavation, report editing, report production, monitoring coordination and office management.

## **Certifications**

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City of San Diego Certified Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor

40-Hour Hazardous Waste/Emergency Response OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)

## **Technical Reports**

---

Kennedy, George L., Todd A. Wirths and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2013 *Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, Tri-City Christian High School, 302 North Emerald Drive, Vista, San Diego County, California (APN 166-411-75)*. Prepared for Tri-City Christian School. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R.

2012 *Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Pottery Court Project (TPM 36193) City of Lake Elsinore*. Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith

2013 *Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Webster Residence, La Jolla, California*. Prepared for KW Building and Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase III Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase IIIA Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Coral Mountain Apartments Project, City of La Quinta, California.* Prepared for Coral Mountain Apartments, LP. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the F Street Emergency Water Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Orion Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Harbor Drive Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Hyde Residence.* Prepared for Dr. Paul Hyde. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Juniper Street Sidewalk Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Palm Engineering Construction Company, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Kates Residence Project.* Prepared for Brad and Shannon Kates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pump Station 84 Upgrade and Pump Station 62 Abandonment Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 781 Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Woolf Residence Project.* Prepared for A.J. Woolf Family Trust. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study of the Fairway Drive Project.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Old Town Community Church Project, 2444 Congress Street, San Diego, California 92110.* Prepared for Soltek Pacific, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment, 161 West San Ysidro Boulevard, San Diego, California (APN 666-030-09).* Prepared for Blue Key Realty. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment, 2603 Dove Street, San Diego, California (APN) 452-674-32).* Prepared for Barzal and Scotti Real Estate Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment at the Western Christian School, 3105 Padua Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 (APN 8671-005-053).* Prepared for Western Christian School. Report on file at the City of Claremont.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 7th and F Street Parking Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for DZI Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1919 Spindrift Drive Project.* Prepared for V.J. and Uma Joshi. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Knight Residence Project, 7970 Roseland Avenue, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Mr. Dennis Knight. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 799-750 Project.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group II Project.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group III Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the 3364 Randy Lane Project, Chula Vista, California.* Prepared for H&M Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Diamond Valley Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.* Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Nuevo Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside.* Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 754 Project, City of San Diego (Project No. 177711/187301).* Prepared for S.C. Valley Engineering, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 780 Project*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring of the 47th Street Warehouse Project, San Diego, California*. Prepared for Aardema Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Florida Street Apartments Project (The Kalos Project)*. Prepared for Florida Street Housing Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pacific Highway Trunk Sewer Project*. Prepared for HPS Mechanical. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Wesley Palms Retirement Community Project, San Diego, California*. Prepared for Front Porch Development Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Tracy A. Stropes

- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Orange Street Project*. Prepared for Mike Lesle. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 13th & Market Project*. Prepared for The Hanover Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the T-Mobile West, LLC Telecommunications Candidate SD02867C (Presidio Park)*. Prepared for Michael Brandmann Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

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

- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Ariel Suites Project*. Prepared for Ariel Suites, LP. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. Allen, Mary M. Lenich, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2013 *Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Los Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage Project*. Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Rancho Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage MND Project, San Diego County, California (CSD-04.03)*. Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

### **Contributing Author /Analyst**

- 2011 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *A Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for SDI-4606 Locus B for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Poway, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.



- 2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project, La Jolla, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for Island Architects. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *Results of a Cultural Mitigation and Monitoring Program for Robertson Ranch: Archaic and Late Prehistoric Camps near the Agua Hedionda Lagoon* by Brian F. Smith. Prepared for McMillan Land Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2009 Faunal Identification for “An Earlier Extirpation of Fur Seals in the Monterey Bay Region: Recent Findings and Social Implications” by Diane Gifford-Gonzalez and Charlotte K. Sunseri. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Vol. 21, 2009*

**APPENDIX B**

**Updated Site Record Forms**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX C**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX D**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**



September 18, 2014

For: Ms. Gayle Totton  
Native American Heritage Commission  
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364  
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Tracy A Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Brian F. Smith and Associates  
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A  
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search for the Decker Project, Riverside County, California.

I am writing to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the Decker Project. The location of this project is near the City of Perris in the County of Riverside, California. The northwest corner of the project area can be found near the intersection of Decker Road and Old Oleander Avenue. The project location is in Section 2 of the USGS 7.5 minute *Steele Peak*, California topographic map, Townships 4 south, Range 4 west. A copy of the project map, with the project area depicted thereon, has been included for your records.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
Phone: 858-484-0915  
Email: [tstropes@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:tstropes@bfsa-ca.com)

Attachments:

USGS 7.5 *Steele Peak*, California topographic maps with project area delineated.

**Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

□915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 □Sacramento, CA 95814□(916) 653-4082 □  
(916) 657-5390 – Fax□  
nahc@pacbell.net

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: The Decker Project

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: *Steele Peak*

Township: 4S Range: 4W projected

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates

Contact Person: Tracy A. Stropes, RPA

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

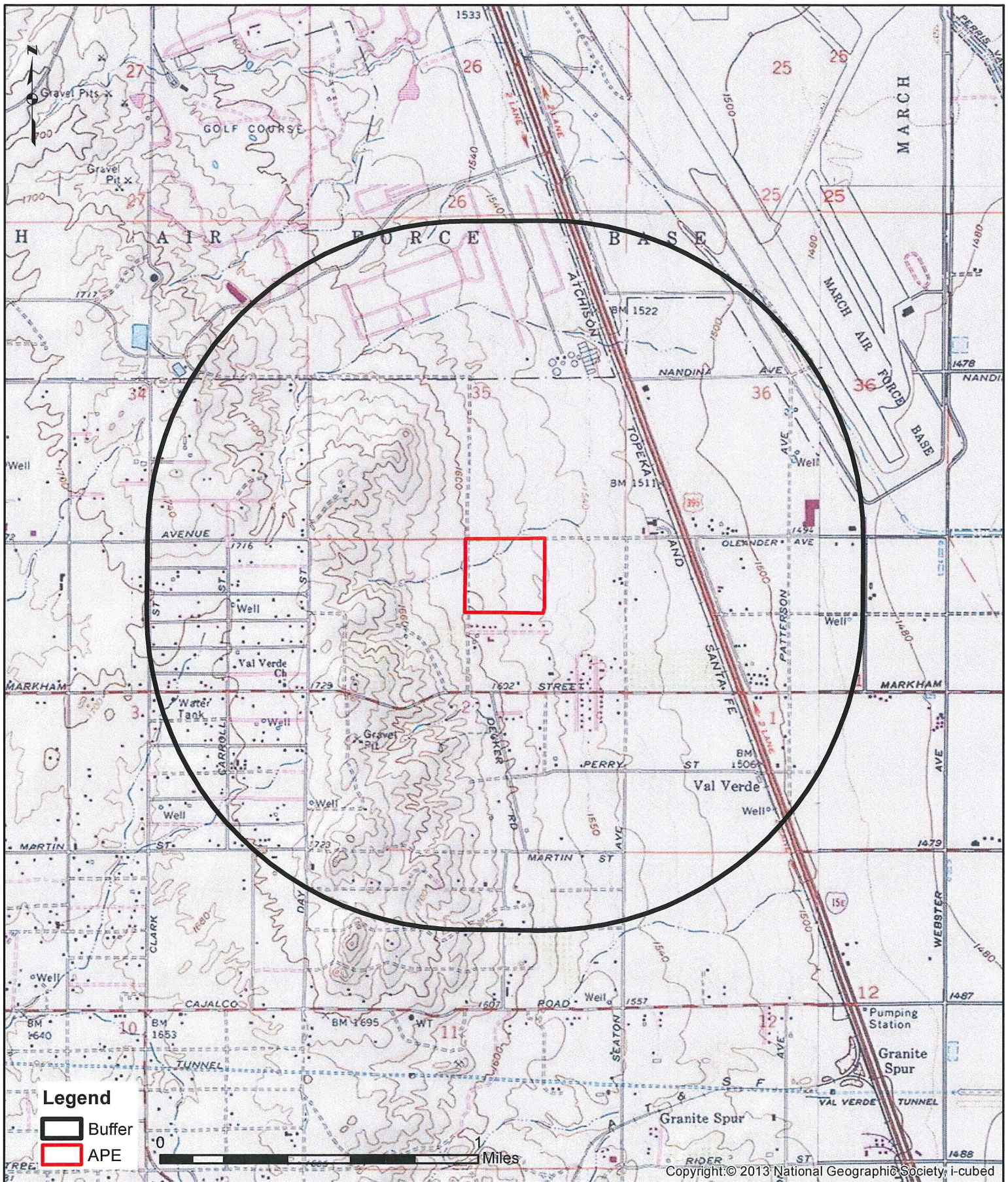
Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: [tstropes@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:tstropes@bfsa-ca.com)

**Project Description:**

The project is for Phase I archaeological survey. The location of this project is near the City of Perris in the County of Riverside, California. The northwest corner of the project area can be found near the intersection of Decker Road and Old Oleander Avenue. The project location is in Section 2 of the USGS 7.5 minute *Steele Peak*, California topographic map, Townships 4 south, Range 4 west. A copy of the project map, with the project area depicted thereon, has been included for your records.



Record Search Location Map  
 The Decker Project  
 USGS Seetle Peak 7.5-minute Quadrangle

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95661  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



March 13, 2015

Tracy A. Stropes  
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.  
14010 Poway Road, Suite A  
Poway, CA 92064

Sent by Fax: (858) 679-9896  
Number of Pages: 4

Re: The Decker Project, Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Stropes,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez  
Associate Government Program Analyst



03/10/2015 11:28 FAX #10 097 0980 NAME 002  
**Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
March 10, 2015**

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**  
Shasta Gaughen, PhD, THPO  
PMB 50, 35008 Pala-Temecula Luiseno  
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno  
sgaughen@palatribe.com  
(760) 891-3515

(760) 742-3189 Fax

**Pauma & Yuima Reservation**  
Randall Majel, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley CA 92061  
(760) 742-1289 ext 317

(760) 742-3422 Fax

**Pechanga Band of Mission Indians**  
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula , CA 92593  
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov  
(951) 770-8100

(951) 506-9491 Fax

**Rincon Band of Mission Indians**  
Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Pres. Officer  
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA 92082  
vwhipple@rincontribe.org  
(760) 297-2635

(760) 297-2639 Fax

**Soboba Band of Mission Indians**  
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson; Attn: Carrie Garcia  
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno  
San Jacinto , CA 92581  
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov  
(951) 654-2765

(951) 654-4198 Fax

**Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians**  
Bennae Calac  
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley CA 92061  
bennaecalac@aol.com  
(760) 617-2872

(760) 742-3422 Fax

**Pauma & Yuima**  
ATTN: EPA  
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley CA 92061  
kymberli\_peters@yahoo.com  
(760) 742-1289

(760) 742-3422 Fax

**Rincon Band of Mission Indians**  
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson  
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA 92082  
bomazzetti@aol.com  
(760) 749-1051

(760) 749-8901 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed The Decker Project, Riverside County.

Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
March 10, 2015

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians  
Tribal Council

1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno  
Vista , CA 92081

cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org  
(760) 724-8505

(760) 724-2172 Fax

William J. Pink

48310 Pechanga Road Luiseno  
Temecula , CA 92592

wjpink@hotmail.com

(909) 936-1216

Prefers e-mail contact

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians  
Cultural Department

1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno  
Vista , CA 92081 Cupeno

cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org  
(760) 724-8505

(760) 724-2172 Fax

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians  
Lavonne Peck, Chairwoman

22000 Highway 76 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley CA 92061

Rob.roy@lajolla-nsn.gov

(760) 742-3771

(760) 742-1704 Fax

Kupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)

Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director

PMB 50, 35008 Pala-Temecula Luiseno  
Pala , CA 92059

sgaughen@palatribe.com

(760) 891-3515

(760) 742-4543 Fax

Pauma & Yuima Reservation

Charles Devers, Cultural Committee

P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley CA 92061

(760) 742-1289

(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson

P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula , CA 92593

mgoodhart@pechanga-nsn.

(951) 770-6100

(951) 695-1778 Fax

Pechanga Cultural Resources Department

Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst

P.O. Box 2183 Luiseno  
Temecula , CA 92593

ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov

(951) 770-8104

(951) 694-0446 Fax

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00710/1010 11:00 FAX 916 697 0920 NAME 004  
**Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
March 10, 2015**

**Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians**  
**Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department**  
**P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno**  
**San Jacinto , CA 92581**  
**jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov**  
**(951) 663-5279**  
**(951) 654-5544, ext 4137**  
**(951) 654-4198 Fax**

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**  
**Robert H. Smith, Chairperson**  
**PMB 50, 35008 Pala-Temecula Luiseno**  
**Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno**  
**dhuss@palatribe.com**  
**(760) 891-3500**  
  
**(760) 742-3189 Fax**

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**This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed The Decker Project, Riverside County.**



April 27, 2015

William J. Pink  
48310 Pechanga Road  
Temecula, California 92592

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Pink:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is near Perris, in Riverside County, California. The northwest corner of the project area can be found near the intersection of Decker Road and Old Oleander Avenue. Specifically, this project is located in Section 2 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 4 South, Range 4 West). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Steele Peak* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

Although a records search of the Sacred Lands File has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate Decker Parcels I Project area, the Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the County of Riverside directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

Vincent Whipple  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Rincon Band of Mission Indians  
1 West Tribal Road  
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Whipple:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

Shasta Gaughen, Ph.D.  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Pala Band of Mission Indians  
35008 Pala Temecula Road, PMB 50  
Pala, California 92059

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gaughen:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

Shasta Gaughen  
Assistant Director  
Kupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)  
35008 Pala Temecula Road, PMB 50  
Pala, California 92059

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gaughen:

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians  
Tribal Council  
1889 Sunset Drive  
Vista, California 92081

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

To Whom It May Concern:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated





April 27, 2015

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians  
Cultural Department  
1889 Sunset Drive  
Vista, California 92081

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson  
c/o Carrie Garcia  
Soboba Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, California 92581

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Morillo:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

Robert H. Smith  
Chairperson  
Pala Band of Mission Indians  
35008 Pala Temecula Road, PMB 50  
Pala, California 92059

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Smith:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

Randall Majel  
Chairperson  
Pauma and Yuima Reservation  
P.O. Box 369  
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Majel:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

Pauma and Yuima Reservation  
Attn: EPA  
P.O. Box 369  
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

To Whom It May Concern:

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

Paul Macarro  
Cultural Resources Manager  
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 1477  
Temecula, California 92593

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Macarro:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

Mark Macarro  
Chairperson  
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 1477  
Temecula, California 92593

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

Lavonne Peck  
Chairwoman  
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians  
22000 Highway 76  
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Peck:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated





April 27, 2015

Joseph Ontiveros  
Cultural Resource Department  
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, California 92581

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

Charles Devers  
Cultural Committee  
Pauma and Yuima Reservation  
P.O. Box 369  
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Devers:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

Bo Mazetti  
Chairperson  
Rincon Band of Mission Indians  
1 West Tribal Road  
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Mazetti:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is near Perris, in Riverside County, California. The northwest corner of the project area can be found near the intersection of Decker Road and Old Oleander Avenue. Specifically, this project is located in Section 2 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 4 South, Range 4 West). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Steele Peak* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

Although a records search of the Sacred Lands File has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate Decker Parcels I Project area, the Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the County of Riverside directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

Bennae Calac  
Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians  
P.O. Box 369  
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Calac:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is near Perris, in Riverside County, California. The northwest corner of the project area can be found near the intersection of Decker Road and Old Oleander Avenue. Specifically, this project is located in Section 2 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 4 South, Range 4 West). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Steele Peak* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

Although a records search of the Sacred Lands File has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate Decker Parcels I Project area, the Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the County of Riverside directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated



April 27, 2015

Anna Hoover  
Cultural Analyst  
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department  
P.O. Box 2183  
Temecula, California 92593

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Hoover:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Decker Parcels I Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is near Perris, in Riverside County, California. The northwest corner of the project area can be found near the intersection of Decker Road and Old Oleander Avenue. Specifically, this project is located in Section 2 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 4 South, Range 4 West). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Steele Peak* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

Although a records search of the Sacred Lands File has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate Decker Parcels I Project area, the Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the County of Riverside directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Steele Peak, California* topographic map with project area delineated

## Tracy Stropes

---

**From:** Cultural [Cultural@pauma-nsn.gov]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 01, 2015 12:18 PM  
**To:** tstropes@bfsa-ca.com  
**Cc:** Dixon, Patti; Jeremy Zagarella  
**Subject:** Decker Parcels Project

Mr. Stropes,

The Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians has received your March 27 notice for the Decker Parcels Project in Perris. We are unaware of any cultural sites or resources on or near the proposed project. Please copy us on any culturally related studies that have or will be completed for the project.

Thank you,

Chris Devers  
Cultural Clerk  
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

**PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road  
Pala, CA 92059  
760-891-3510 Office | 760-742-3189 Fax



PALA THPO

April 29, 2015

Tracy A. Stropes  
Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc.  
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A  
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Decker Parcels Project

Dear Mrs. Stropes:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-891-3515 or by e-mail at [sgaughen@palatribe.com](mailto:sgaughen@palatribe.com).

Sincerely,

Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO **SHASTA C. GAUGHEN** AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.

# RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

## Culture Committee

1 W. Tribal Road · Valley Center, California 92082 ·  
(760) 297-2621 or (760) 297-2622 & Fax: (760) 749-8901



May 4, 2015

Tracy Stropes  
Brian F. Smith & Associates  
14010 Poway Road, Suite A  
Poway, CA 92064

**Re: Decker Parcels I Project**

Dear Ms. Stropes:

Thank you for inviting us to submit comments on the Decker Parcels I Project. This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. Rincon is submitting these comments concerning your projects potential impact on Luiseño cultural resources.

The Rincon Band has concerns for impacts to historic and cultural resources and the finding of items of significant cultural value that could be disturbed or destroyed and are considered culturally significant to the Luiseño people. This is to inform you, your identified location is within the Aboriginal Territory of the Luiseño people, but is not within Rincon's Historic boundaries. We defer you to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians or Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians who are closer to your project area

Please contact the Native American Heritage Commission and they will assist with a referral to other tribes in the project area.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Rose Duro  
Rincon Culture Committee Chairman

Bo Mazzetti  
Tribal Chairman

Stephanie Spencer  
Vice Chairwoman

Steve Stallings  
Council Member

Laurie E. Gonzalez  
Council Member

Alfonso Kolb  
Council Member



May 28, 2015

Attn: Tracy A. Stropes, Senior Project Archaeologist  
Brian F. Smith and Associates  
14010 Poway Road, Suite A  
Poway, CA 92064



**Re: Information regarding Native American Cultural Resources on or near the Decker  
Parcels I Project, Perris, Riverside County, California**

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

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

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

Sincerely,

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

Joseph Ontiveros, Director of Cultural Resources  
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581  
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137  
Cell (951) 663-5279  
[jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov](mailto:jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov)

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

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

**Treatment and Disposition of Remains.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**APPENDIX E**

**Confidential Maps**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX F**

**Artifact Catalog**

Historic Artifact Catalog  
The Decker Parcels I Project  
Site CA-RIV-8402

Site No	Catalog No	Unit Type	Unit No	Level (cm)	Provenience Notes	Material Type	Material Subtype	Functional Group	Object Name	Artifact Condition	Portion	Diagnostic Elements	Company Name	Age Range (min)	Age Range (max)	Dating Source	Dimensions	Qty	Weight (g)	Comments	Box No
CA-RIV-8402	1	SC	1	S		Ceramic	Stoneware	Household	Plate	Fragment	Rim	Blue on white geometric freehand painted under clear glaze						1	48.5		1
CA-RIV-8402	2	SC	1	S		Ceramic	Stoneware	Household	Plate	Fragment	Rim	Clear glaze, gold gilded rim						1	17.6		1
CA-RIV-8402	3	SC	1	S		Ceramic	Stoneware	Household	Platter	Fragment	Base	Clear glaze, green backstamp: "PURITA... / W.E.... / E..."	West End Pottery Co., East Liverpool, OH, U.S.A. ca. 1915	1893	1938	Kovels' New Dictionary of Marks 1986 p. 201		1	30.9		1
CA-RIV-8402	4	SC	1	S		Ceramic	Stoneware	Kitchen	Bowl	Fragment	Rim	Clear glaze						1	49.1		1
CA-RIV-8402	5	SC	1	S		Glass	Aqua - Light	Consumer	Medicine Bottle	Fragment	Body	EMB: "MRS. STEWA... / BLUIN... / MINNE..."	Mrs. Stewarts Liquid Bluing	1907	1920	<a href="http://mrsstewart.com/the-history-of-mrs-stewarts-bluing/">http://mrsstewart.com/the-history-of-mrs-stewarts-bluing/</a>		1	18.7	Embossing on face began 1907, changed to shoulder 1920	1
CA-RIV-8402	6	SC	1	S		Glass	Aqua	Kitchen	Canning Jar	Fragment	Base	Post bottom, maker's mark: "D"	Unknown	1890	1910	Bottle Research Group; SHA.org	di: 3.64"	1	96.4	Late 19th-early 20th	1
CA-RIV-8402	7	SC	1	S		Glass	Aqua	Kitchen	Jar	Fragment	Body	EMB: "... N'S / ...NT"						1	28.1		1
CA-RIV-8402	8	SC	1	S		Glass	Aqua	Household	Medicine Bottle	Fragment	Body							1	44.7		1
CA-RIV-8402	9	SC	1	S		Glass	Amber	Consumer	Alcohol	Fragment	Body	Bubble inclusions						1	117.3		1
CA-RIV-8402	10	SC	1	S		Glass	Amethyst	Household	Cup	Fragment	Base, Body	EMB star design on base		1885	1920	Historic Artifact Identification Guide; Horn 2005		1	91.4		1
CA-RIV-8402	11	SC	1	S		Glass	Amethyst	Household	Cup	Fragment	Base, Body			1885	1920	Historic Artifact Identification Guide; Horn 2005		1	71.8		1
CA-RIV-8402	12	SC	1	S		Glass	Amethyst	Household	Jar	Fragment	Body, Rim	Ground finish		1882	1910	<a href="http://www.sha.org/bottle/finishes.htm">http://www.sha.org/bottle/finishes.htm</a>		1	15.6	Early 1900's	1
CA-RIV-8402	13	SC	1	S		Glass	Amethyst	Household	Medicine Bottle	Fragment	Finish	Tooled, prescription finish		1875	1910	<a href="http://www.sha.org/bottle/finishes.htm">http://www.sha.org/bottle/finishes.htm</a>	di: .83"	1	9.5		1
CA-RIV-8402	14	SC	1	S		Glass	Amethyst	Household	Medicine Bottle	Fragment	Base	Oval, cup bottom maker's mark: "79"		1880	1910	<a href="http://www.sha.org/bottle/bases.htm">http://www.sha.org/bottle/bases.htm</a>		1	51.8		1
CA-RIV-8402	15	SC	1	S		Glass	Amethyst	Kitchen	Canning Jar	Fragment	Finish	Ground finish		1882	1910	<a href="http://www.sha.org/bottle/finishes.htm">http://www.sha.org/bottle/finishes.htm</a>	di: 3.26"	1	78.7		1
CA-RIV-8402	16	SC	1	S		Ceramic	Earthenware	Kitchen	Crockery	Fragment	Body, Rim	Heat-altered, red						1	25.1		1
CA-RIV-8402	17	SC	1	S		Metal	Zinc	Consumer	Zinc-top Lid	Complete		Mason Jar zinc-top lid with milk glass lid liner						1	50.5		1
CA-RIV-8402	18	SC	1	S		Metal	Tin	Consumer	Evaporated Milk Can	Fragment	Top	Two hole opening		1903		IMACS 2001, p. 471	di: 2 15/16"	1	15.3		1
CA-RIV-8402	19	SC	1	S		Metal	Tin	Consumer	Evaporated Milk Can	Fragment	Top	Match-stick filler solder on raised circle		1915		IMACS 2001, p. 471		6	42.6		1
CA-RIV-8402	20	SC	1	S		Metal	Iron	Furniture	Stove	Fragment		Decorative scalloping and vine design						1	207		1
CA-RIV-8402	21	SC	1	S		Metal		Transportation	License Plate	Complete								1	260	Culled, non-diagnostic	X
CA-RIV-8402	22	SC	1	S		Metal	Enamelware	Household	Basin	Complete								1	900	Culled, non-diagnostic	X
CA-RIV-8402	23	SC	1	S		Metal	Tin	Consumer	Tin Can	Complete		Friction lid, internally rolled seams					4.196" x 4.6"	1	112.2		1
CA-RIV-8402	24	STP	6	0-10		Ceramic	Earthenware	Kitchen	Crockery	Fragment	Body							1	25.6		1
CA-RIV-8402	25	STP	6	0-10		Glass	Colorless - Aqua Tint	Building	Window Glass	Fragment	Body							4	22.9		1
CA-RIV-8402	26	STP	6	0-10		Glass	Aqua - Light	Consumer	Bottle	Fragment	Heel	Bubble inclusions, cup bottom		1880	1910	<a href="http://www.sha.org/bottle/bases.htm">http://www.sha.org/bottle/bases.htm</a>		1	6.6		1
CA-RIV-8402	27	STP	6	0-10		Glass	Colorless	Consumer	Jar	Fragment	Neck							1	2.5		1
CA-RIV-8402	28	STP	6	0-10		Metal	Tin	Consumer	Indeterminate Can	Fragment	Body							8	12.2		1