

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE TEMESCAL CANYON BUSINESS PARK PROJECT

**CUP200044; CEQ200092; CZ2000028;
GPA2000007; GEO200040; LLA200028
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Portions of APNs 283-190-028 and 283-160-041, -042, and -043

Project Site Location: Sections 34 and 35, Township 4 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the *Lake Mathews* USGS Quadrangle Map

Prepared on Behalf of:

**Proficiency Capital, LLC
11777 San Vicente Boulevard, Suite 780
Los Angeles, California 90049
(949) 842-3074**

Prepared for:

**Riverside County Planning Department
4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor
Riverside, California 92501
(951) 955-3200**

Prepared by:

**Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA and
Brian F. Smith, M.A., Principal Investigator,
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064
(858) 484-0915**



November 17, 2020; Revised December 9, 2020

Fieldwork Performed: November 21, 2019

Key Words: archaeological survey; 40.5 acres; no new resources identified; RIV-4111H located within off-site improvements; MMRP recommended.

Archaeological Report Summary Information

- Authors:*** Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA and Brian F. Smith, M.A.,
Principal Investigator
- Prepared by:*** Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064
(858) 484-0915
- Report Date:*** November 17, 2020; Revised December 9, 2020
- Report Title:*** A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Temescal
Canyon Business Park Project Riverside County, California
(CEQ200092; CUP200044; CZ2000028; GPA2000007;
GEO200040; LLA200028)
- Prepared on Behalf of:*** Proficiency Capital, LLC
11777 San Vicente Boulevard, Suite 780
Los Angeles, California 90049
(949) 842-3074
- Prepared for:*** Riverside County Planning Department
4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor
Riverside, California 92501
(951) 955-3200
- Assessor's Parcel Number:*** Portions of APN 283-190-028 and APNs 283-160-041, -042,
and -043
- USGS Quadrangle:*** *Lake Mathews, California*
- Study Area:*** 40.5 acres and nine acres of off-site road improvements
- Key Words:*** Archaeological survey; 40.5 acres plus off-site road
improvements; no new resources identified; RIV-4111H;
Serrano Commercial Specific Plan (SP No. 353); MMRP
recommended for the relocation of RIV-4111H and monitoring
of grading.

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY / ABSTRACT	1.0–1
1.1 Purpose of Investigation	1.0–2
1.2 Major Findings	1.0–2
1.3 Recommendation Summary	1.0–3
2.0 INTRODUCTION	2.0–1
2.1 Previous Work	2.0–5
2.2 Project Setting	2.0–5
2.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives	2.0–6
2.3.1 Introduction	2.0–7
2.3.2 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)	2.0–7
2.3.3 Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)	2.0–8
2.3.4 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)	2.0–10
2.3.5 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)	2.0–11
2.3.6 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)	2.0–18
2.4 Research Goals	2.0–23
3.0 METHODOLOGY	3.0–1
3.1 Archaeological Records Search.....	3.0–1
3.2 Field Methodology	3.0–1
3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation	3.0–1
3.4 Native American Consultation	3.0–2
3.5 Applicable Regulations	3.0–2
3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act	3.0–2
4.0 RESULTS.....	4.0–1
4.1 Records Search Results	4.0–1
4.2 Results of the Field Survey.....	4.0–8
5.0 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION	5.0–1
6.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION.....	6.0–1
6.1 Mitigation Monitoring	6.0–2
7.0 CERTIFICATION.....	7.0–1
8.0 REFERENCES	8.0–1

Appendices

- Appendix A – Qualifications of Key Personnel
 - Appendix B – Archaeological Records Search Results*
 - Appendix C – Table 4.1–2
 - Appendix D – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results*
 - Appendix E – Confidential Map*
- *Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Figures

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 2.0–1 General Location Map	2.0–2
Figure 2.0–2 Project Location Map	2.0–3
Figure 2.0–3 Conceptual Site Plan.....	2.0–4
Figure 4.1–1 Cultural Resource Location Map*	4.0–3

**Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Plates

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Plate 4.2–1 Overview of the project, facing southwest	4.0–9
Plate 4.2–2 Overview of the project, facing northwest	4.0–9
Plate 4.2–3 Overview of the man-made Cold Water Creek Channel along the western boundary of the project, facing north.....	4.0–10
Plate 4.2–4 Overview of the culverts located within the man-made Cold Water Creek Channel, facing west	4.0–10
Plate 4.2–5 Road improvements currently being conducted on Temescal Canyon Road along the western boundary of the project, facing north.....	4.0–11
Plate 4.2–6 View of the northern portion of the project currently being utilized for the staging of equipment, facing northwest.....	4.0–11
Plate 4.2–7 Piles of pushed dirt and modern trash within the project, facing east.....	4.0–12
Plate 4.2–8 Modern trash found within the project, facing northeast	4.0–12
Plate 4.2–9 Overview of Site RIV-4111H, Facing Southeast	4.0–13

List of Plates

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Plate 4.2–10 View of the Monument for the Third Serrano Adobe (Foreground) and One of the Recreated Tanning Vats (Background) at Site RIV-4111H, Facing South.....	4.0–14
Plate 4.2–11 View of the Reconstructed Serrano Tanning Vat Behind the Third Serrano Adobe Monument at Site RIV-4111H, Facing South.....	4.0–15
Plate 4.2–12 View of the Monuments Placed by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus and the Boy Scouts of America at Site RIV-4111H, Facing South.....	4.0–16
Plate 4.2–13 View of the Official State of California Plaque for the Serrano Tanning Vats (CHL No. 186) at Site RIV-4111H, Facing South.....	4.0–17
Plate 4.2–14 Close-Up View of the Reconstructed Serrano Tanning Vat Behind the Official State of California Plaque at Site RIV-4111H, Facing South.....	4.0–18

List of Tables

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 4.1–1 Cultural Resources Located Within One Mile of the Project.....	4.0–1

1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSa) for the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project, formerly known as the Corona Clay Project (CUP200044; CEQ200092; CZ2000028; GPA2000007; GEO200040; LLA200028). The survey included 40.5 acres located south of the city of Corona within the Temescal Canyon area of unincorporated Riverside County, California. The subject property is designated as portions of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 283-190-028 and APNs 283-160-041, -042, and -043. The project is situated along Temescal Canyon Road, east of Interstate 15 and south of Dawson Canyon Road, within Sections 34 and 35, Township 4 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Lake Mathews, California* topographic quadrangle map. The project proposes to redevelop the property for the construction of an industrial warehouse building along with associated parking, infrastructure, landscaping, and a new drainage channel. In addition, as proposed, the project includes off-site road improvements to Temescal Canyon Road, Dawson Canyon Road, and Park Canyon Road, as well as the removal of the man-made Cold Water Creek Channel along the western boundary of the 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 in order to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project.

In general, the subject property has been impacted by grading, previous development, clearing, and modern refuse dumping. The project did contain structures associated with the former Hydro Conduit Corporation/Rinker Materials Concrete Pipe Plant which were constructed in the 1970s. However, all structures were demolished between 2014 and 2016. As such, the parcel is currently vacant. Vegetation on the property is sparse and mainly consists of non-native trees, weeds, and grasses. However, riparian habitat is visible surrounding the man-made Cold Water Creek Channel that extends along the western boundary of the property.

Four previously recorded resources (P-33-011089, P-33-011090, P-33-011091, and RIV-4111H) are situated within or directly adjacent to the off-site road improvements areas for the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project. Most of the resources (P-33-011089, P-33-011090, and P-33-011091) are prehistoric isolates that have been collected. However, Site RIV-4111H consists of the current location of two reconstructed early nineteenth century tanning vats and three historical monuments (Swope 1991; Hoover et al. 2004). All three of the monuments contain plaques that commemorate the Third Serrano Adobe and tanning vats, which were originally located some distance east of the monuments. One of the monuments is a State of California Landmark Plaque, while the other two were erected by the Boy Scouts of America and a local historic group, the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus. Site RIV-4111H has been studied multiple times and determined to be ineligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Most recently, the site was studied as part of the Serrano Commercial Specific Plan (SP No. 353) (County of Riverside 2010) which included Conditions of Approval (COAs)

for the removal of RIV-4111H. The current survey found RIV-4111H to be in the same condition as when studied in 2010 and no new site elements or features were identified that would alter the previous determination or general outline of the approved COAs.

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 evaluate any cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed development. The conceptual site plan (see Figure 2.0–3) shows the proposed development as well as the off-site improvements.

1.2 Major Findings

A records search for the property was conducted by BFSA at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR) on July 12, 2019. The records search reported that 36 cultural resource properties are located within one mile of the project. Four of the previously recorded resources (P-33-011089, P-33-011090, P-33-011091, and RIV-4111H) are situated within or adjacent to the off-site road improvements areas for the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project. Site RIV-4111H consists of the current location of two reconstructed early nineteenth century tanning vats and three historical monuments, while the three other resources mapped within the project's off-site areas are prehistoric isolates recovered during archaeological monitoring of construction projects.

The records search results also indicated that there have been a total of 57 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, nine of which (Schroth 1982; Stickel 1987; Drover 1988; Swope 1991; Love and Tang 1997, 1998; Love et al. 2001; Hoover et al. 2004; Patterson 2007) include portions of the project. In addition, a portion of the current project off-site improvements area was included within the Serrano Commercial Specific Plan (SP No. 353), which also addressed RIV-4111H (County of Riverside 2010). Although multiple studies include portions of the subject property, the entire proposed Temescal Canyon Business Park Project acreage has not previously been surveyed by archaeologists.

BFSA also requested a records search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC SLF search was positive for the presence of Native American cultural resources within the area. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native Americans listed in the NAHC response letter two weeks before the field survey to request any relevant information concerning the property. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American consultation. As of the date of this report, BFSA has received 12 responses (see Section 4.1). All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

No prehistoric or new historic resources were identified anywhere within the subject property during the survey. Site RIV-4111H was relocated and appeared in the same condition as

when the Serrano Commercial Specific Plan was developed. All three monuments and the two reconstructed tanning vats were further documented during the current study. The site remains the location of a collection of modern markers and reconstructed tanning vats. No new artifacts or features were identified that would alter the previous determination or general outline of the approved COAs found in the Serrano Commercial Specific Plan.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

Although this current archaeological investigation did not identify any new cultural resources within the project or the off-site improvement areas, given the prior disturbance within the project that might have buried or masked archaeological deposits and the moderate frequency of archaeological sites surrounding the project, there is a potential that buried archaeological deposits are present within the project boundaries. Therefore, it is recommended that all earthwork required to develop the property be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. The inclusion of Native American representative monitoring is recommended should grading expose native or undisturbed soil horizons. In addition, it is recommended, as RIV-4111H will be impacted by the project, that the general requirements of the previously approved Serrano Commercial Specific Plan COAs tied to RIV-4111H be implemented under the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project. These measures include the relocation of the monuments for preservation. The protocols to be followed for the mitigation monitoring of the property are presented within this report fully comply with the previously approved Serrano Commercial Specific Plan MMRP. 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 Proficiency Capital, LLC to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project (formerly the Corona Clay Project) (CUP200044; CEQ200092; CZ2000028; GPA2000007; GEO200040; LLA200028), located south of the city of Corona within the unincorporated Temescal Canyon area of Riverside County, California. 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. 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 Riverside County are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The 40.5-acre project is situated along Temescal Canyon Road, east of Interstate 15 and south of Dawson Canyon Road in Riverside County, California (Figure 2.0–1). The project includes portions of APN 283-190-028 and APNs 283-160-041, -042, and -043, and is located within Sections 34 and 35, Township 4 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Lake Mathews* Quadrangle topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2.0–2). The project proposes to redevelop the property for the construction an industrial warehouse building along with associated parking, infrastructure, landscaping, and a new drainage channel (Figure 2.0–3). In addition, as proposed, the project includes off-site road improvements to Temescal Canyon Road, Dawson Canyon Road, and Park Canyon Road, as well as the removal of the man-made Cold Water Creek Channel along the western boundary of the property.

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the cultural resources study for the project. Senior Project Archaeologist Andrew Garrison completed the pedestrian survey on November 21, 2019. The survey was conducted in approximately 15-meter interval transects. As the project consists mostly of cleared formerly developed vacant land, visibility of the natural ground surface was generally good. Andrew Garrison and Brian Smith and prepared the technical report. Andrew Garrison created the report graphics and Courtney Accardy conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

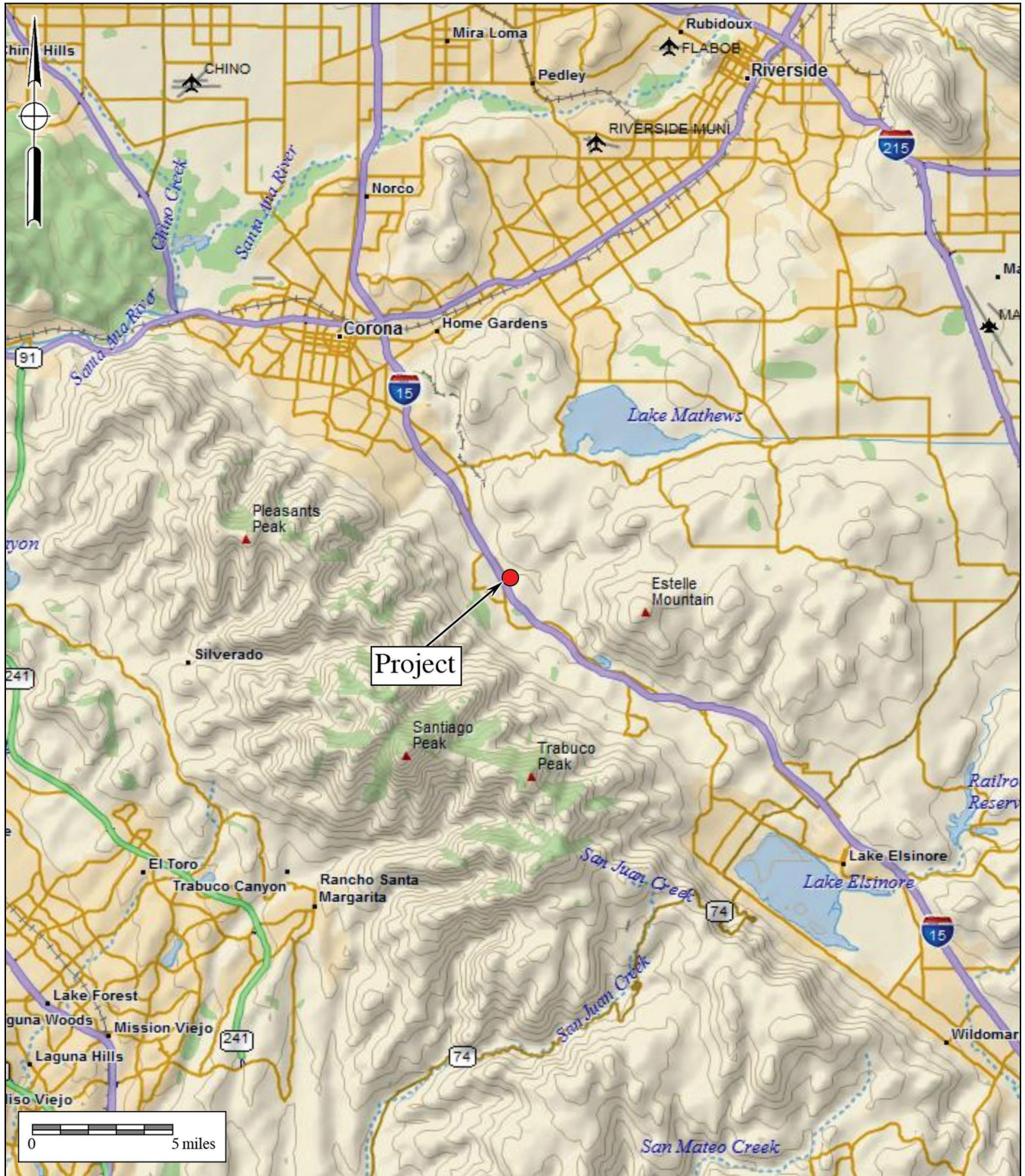


Figure 2.0-1
General Location Map

The Temescal Canyon Business Park Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)



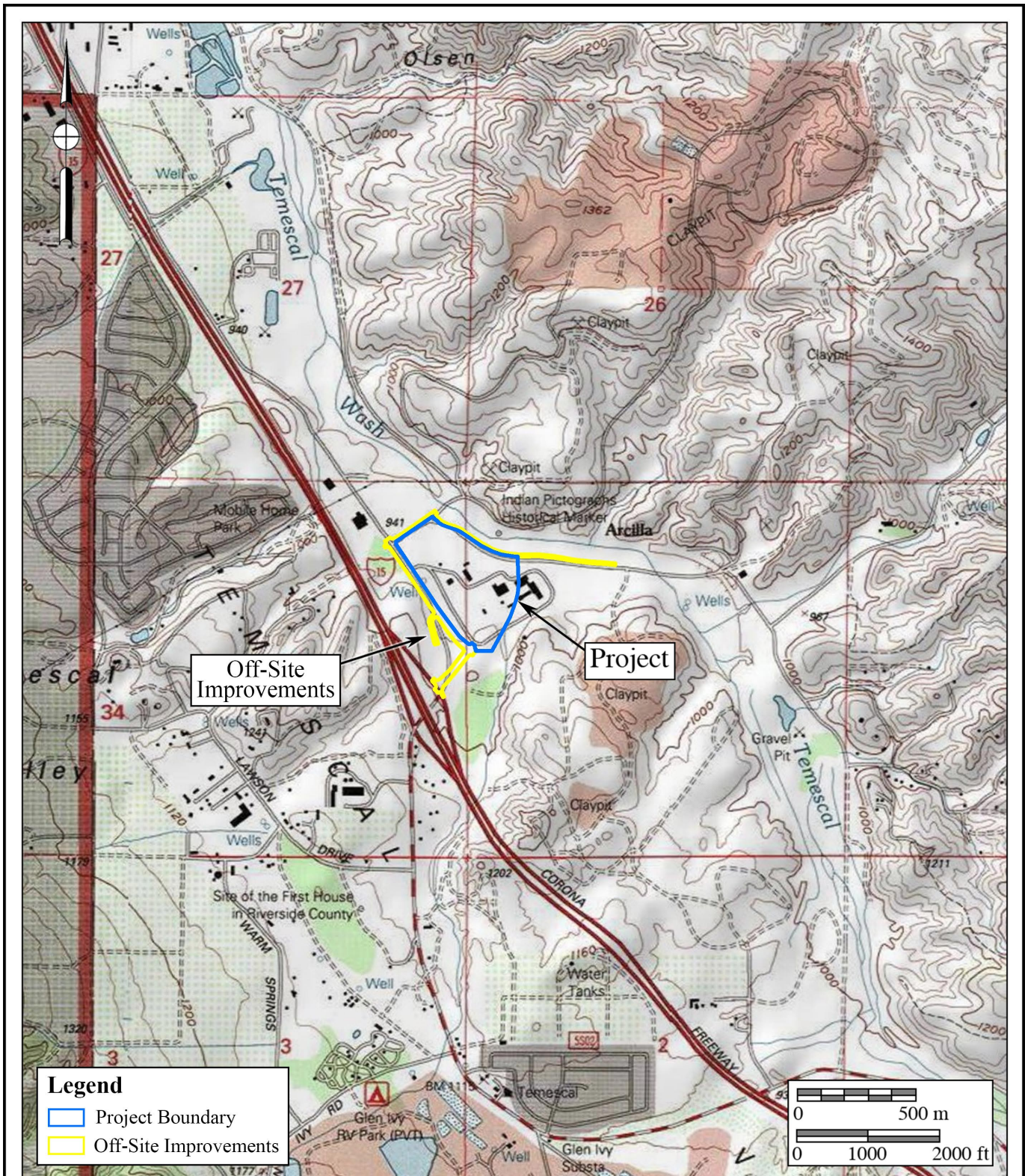


Figure 2.0-2
Project Location Map

The Temescal Canyon Business Park Project

USGS Lake Mathews and Corona South Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



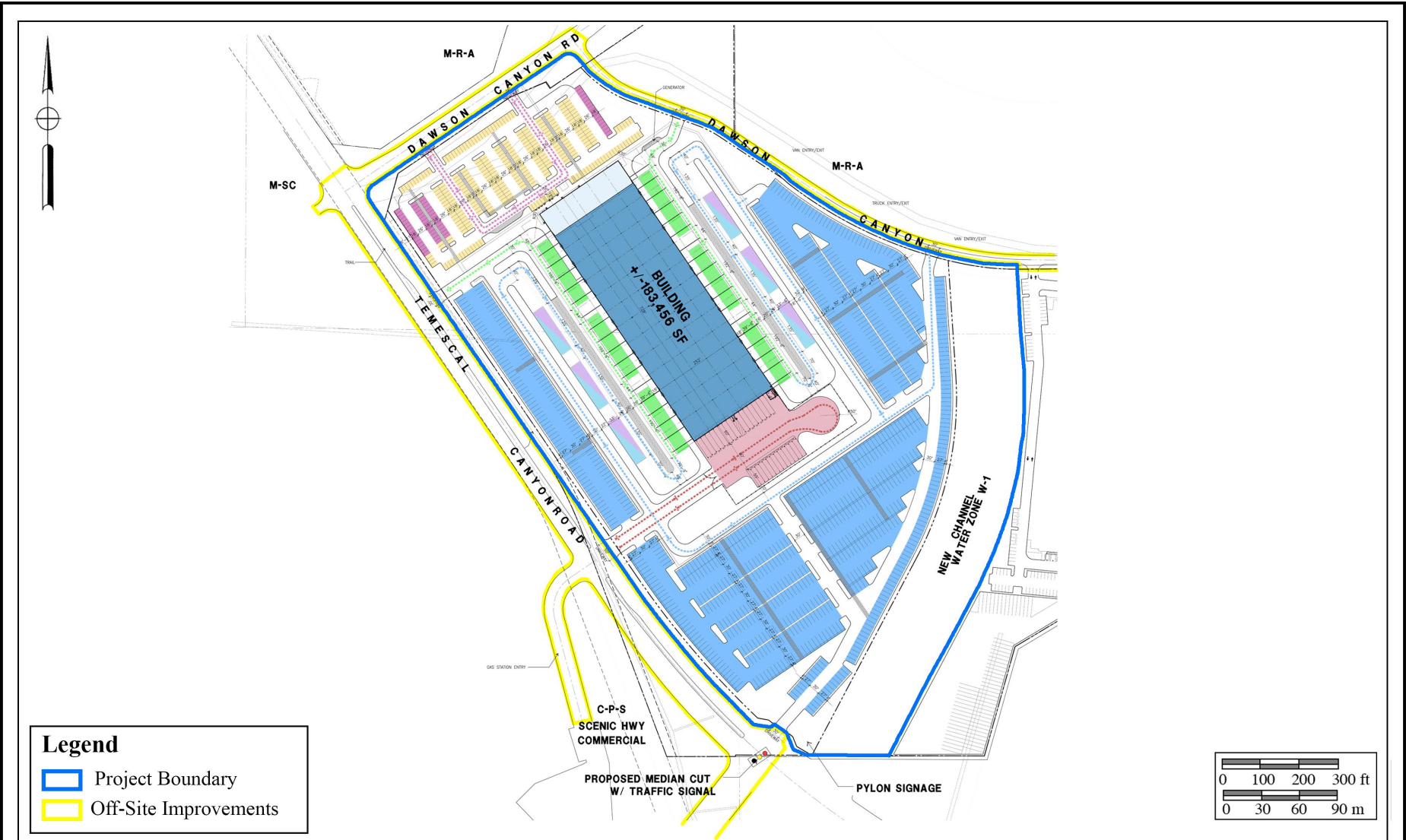


Figure 2.0-3
Conceptual Site Plan

The Temescal Canyon Business Park Project



2.1 Previous Work

The records search for the property from the EIC at UCR reported that 36 cultural resource properties are located within one mile of the project. Four of the previously recorded resources (P-33-011089, P-33-011090, P-33-011091, and RIV-4111H) are situated within or adjacent to the off-site road improvements areas for the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project. Site RIV-4111H consists of the current location of two reconstructed early nineteenth century tanning vats and three historical monuments (Swope 1991; Hoover et al. 2004). All three of the monuments contain plaques that commemorate the Third Serrano Adobe and tanning vats located some distance east of the monuments. One of the monuments is a State of California Landmark Plaque, while the other two were erected by the Boy Scouts of America and a local historic group. The three other resources mapped within the project's off-site areas all are isolates found during archaeological monitoring. The records search results also indicated that there have been a total of 57 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, nine of which (Schroth 1982; Stickel 1987; Drover 1988; Swope 1991; Love and Tang 1997, 1998; Love et al. 2001; Hoover et al. 2004; Patterson 2007) include portions of the project. Although multiple studies include portions of the subject property, the entire proposed Temescal Canyon Business Park Project area has not previously been surveyed by archaeologists.

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 project is located within the Temescal Valley west of the Temescal Wash, southwest of Lake Mathews, and east of the Santa Ana Mountains. The property is relatively flat with an approximate average elevation of 950 feet AMSL. Geologically, the project lies on the alluviated valley floor of the Temescal Valley. The majority of the project is situated adjacent to the modern channel bottom of Temescal Wash, composed of geologically young Quaternary (Holocene and late Pleistocene) axial channel deposits (Qyag). Also mapped within the project boundaries along the west edge are Quaternary young (Holocene and late Pleistocene) alluvial valley deposits (Qyva), composed of unconsolidated silts and sands, and Quaternary very old (early Pleistocene) alluvial fan deposits ("Qvofg") mapped along a portion of the southern edge, composed of well-indurated, reddish-brown sands and gravels (Morton and Weber 2001). The specific soils within the area are characterized as Garretson gravelly very fine sandy loam, Cortina cobbly loamy sand, Cortina gravelly coarse sandy loam, and Cortina gravelly loamy sand (Soil Web 2019).

Most of the project has been disturbed by grading, previous development, clearing, and modern dumping. The project did contain structures associated with the former Hydro Conduit Corporation/Rinker Materials Concrete Pipe Plant which were constructed in the 1970s. However, all structures were demolished between 2014 and 2016. As such, the parcel is currently vacant.

Vegetation on the property is sparse and mainly consists of non-native trees, weeds, and grasses. However, riparian habitat is visible surrounding the man-made Cold Water Creek Channel that extends along the western boundary of the property. During the prehistoric period, vegetation in the area of the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project area during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project area during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water could have been obtained from Lake Elsinore to the south or immediately to the east from the adjacent Temescal Wash. Historically, the property likely contained the same plant and animal species as are present today.

2.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done using a range of scientific methodologies, almost all of which draw from evolutionary theory as the base framework. Archaeology allows one to look deeper into history or prehistory to see where the beginnings of ideas manifest themselves via analysis of material culture, allowing for the understanding of outside forces that shape social change. Thus, the archaeological perspective allows one to better understand the consequences of the history of a given culture upon modern cultures. Archaeologists seek to understand the effects of past contexts of a given culture on this moment in time, not culture in context *in* the moment.

Despite this, a distinction exists between “emic” and “etic” ways of understanding material culture, prehistoric lifeways, and cultural phenomena in general (Harris 1991). While “emic” perspectives serve the subjective ways in which things are perceived and interpreted by the participants within a culture, “etic” perspectives are those of an outsider looking in hopes of attaining a more scientific or “objective” understanding of the given phenomena. Archaeologists, by definition, will almost always serve an etic perspective as a result of the very nature of their work. As indicated by Laylander et al. (2014), it has sometimes been suggested that etic understanding, and therefore an archaeological understanding, is an imperfect and potentially ethnocentric attempt to arrive at emic understanding. In contrast to this, however, an etic understanding of material culture, cultural phenomena, and prehistoric lifeways can address significant dimensions of culture that lie entirely beyond the understanding or interest of those solely utilizing an emic perspective. As Harris (1991:20) appropriately points out, “Etic studies often involve the measurement and juxtaposition of activities and events that native informants find inappropriate or meaningless.” This is also likely true of archaeological comparisons and juxtapositions of material culture. However, culture as a whole does not occur in a vacuum and is the result of several millennia of choices and consequences influencing everything from technology, to religions, to institutions. Archaeology allows for the ability to not only see what came before, but to see how those choices, changes, and consequences affect the present. Where possible, archaeology should seek to address both emic and etic understandings to the extent that

they may be recoverable from the archaeological record as manifestations of patterned human behavior (Laylander et al. 2014).

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the “ethnographic present” from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

2.3.1 Introduction

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Takic groups are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component present in the Riverside County area was primarily represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this archaeological discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to interchangeably use these terms. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the archaeologically-based 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).

2.3.2 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

Archaeologically, 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 upon 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).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized

hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

2.3.3 Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

Archaeological data indicates that between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools that are closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing. This suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat, which is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987). Over a two-thousand-year period at Batiquitos Lagoon, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda,

Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits dates as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985) and San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton indicate a continued occupation of shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed “Pauma Complex” (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

More recent work by Sutton has identified a more localized complex known as the Greven Knoll Complex. The Greven Knoll Complex is a redefined northern inland expression of the Encinitas Tradition first put forth by Mark Sutton and Jill Gardener (2010). Sutton and Gardener (2010:25) state that “[t]he early millingstone archaeological record in the northern portion of the interior southern California was not formally named but was often referred to as ‘Inland Millingstone,’ ‘Encinitas,’ or even ‘Topanga.’” Therefore, they proposed that all expressions of the inland Milling Stone in southern California north of San Diego County be grouped together in the Greven Knoll Complex.

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardener (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yukaipa’t Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads. Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that “coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the

vicinity of the Cajon Pass.”

Phase I of the Greven Knoll Complex is generally dominated by the presence of manos and metates, core tools, hammerstones, large dart points, flexed inhumations, and occasional cremations. Mortars and pestles are absent from this early phase, and the subsistence economy emphasized hunting. Sutton and Gardener (2010:26) propose that the similarity of the material culture of Greven Knoll Phase I and that found in the Mojave Desert at Pinto Period sites indicates that the Greven Knoll Complex was influenced by neighbors to the north at that time. Accordingly, Sutton and Gardener (2010) believe that Greven Knoll Phase I may have appeared as early as 9,400 YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

Greven Knoll Phase II is associated with a period between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP. Artifacts common to Greven Knoll Phase II include manos and metates, Elko points, core tools, and discoidals. Pestles and mortars are present; however, they are only represented in small numbers. Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

Greven Knoll Phase III includes manos, metates, Elko points, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, and discoidals. Again, small numbers of mortars and pestles are present. Greven Knoll Phase III spans from approximately 3,000 to 1,000 YBP and shows a reliance upon seeds and yucca. Hunting is still important, but bones seem to have been processed to obtain bone grease more often in this later phase (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

The shifts in food processing technologies during each of these phases indicate a change in subsistence strategies; although people were still hunting for large game, plant-based foods eventually became the primary dietary resource (Sutton 2011a). Sutton’s (2011b) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the middle Holocene can be attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier climate may have been responsible for groups from the east moving toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

2.3.4 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Many Luiseño hold the world view that as a population they were created in southern California; however, archaeological and anthropological data proposes a scientific/archaeological perspective. Archaeological and anthropological evidence suggests that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by “proto-Yuman” populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting around 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with

the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups around 1,500 to 1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. 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 elaboration 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 included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

2.3.5 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Takic-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. 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. Groups in the vicinity of the project, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the three groups is presented below.

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

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 Ranges 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. 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 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages 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 and 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 intensively used 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 for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica*, *Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Quercus dumosa*, *Quercus engelmannii*, and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, flowering plants, and mints, 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, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, 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 1976).

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 religion-based 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 1976; 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 1976). 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, and political affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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 religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wood 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 1976).

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 to be used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wood implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). 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 1976).

Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

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 religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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 and 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 1976).

The Cahuilla's use of plant resources is well documented. Plant foods harvested by the Cahuilla included valley oak acorns and single-leaf pinyon pine nuts. Other important plant species included bean and screw mesquite, agave, Mohave yucca, cacti, palm, chia, quail brush, yellowray goldfield, goosefoot, manzanita, catsclaw, desert lily, mariposa lily, and a number of other species such as grass seed. 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, pronghorn antelope, rabbit, hare, rat, quail, dove, duck, roadrunner, and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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 (?ístam). 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 1976).

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 1976).

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 1976).

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 with the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wood mortars. The Cahuilla were known to use long grinding implements made from wood to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbrush. 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, and cone-shaped (for transporting), or rounded and flat-bottomed for storing utensils and personal items (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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 1976).

Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers 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 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and occupied smaller resource-gathering camps at various times of the year depending upon 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 and 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 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray and shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin and porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks, such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and numerous snake species (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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 1976).

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 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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 1976).

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 1976).

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 1976).

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 1976).

Hunting implements included wood 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 wood 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 1976).

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 1976).

2.3.6 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

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 upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at “San Miguel”; 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 1976).

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). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonization the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Up until this time, the only known way to feasibly travel from Sonora to Alta California was by sea. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain at Tubac, requested and was given permission by the governor of the Mexican State of Sonora to establish an overland route from Sonora to Monterey (Chapman 1921). In doing so, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Riverside County and described the area in writing for the first time (Caughey 1970; Chapman 1921). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen (of Mission San Diego de Alcalá), Father Norberto de

Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde (of Mission San Juan Capistrano) led an expedition through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site to establish a presence between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). 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).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as “ranchos,” covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including 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 (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within 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 upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey 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 upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon 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 Mexican and American ranchers 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).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry established during the earlier rancho period. However, by 1859, the first United States Post Office in what would eventually become Riverside County was set up at John Magee's store on the Temecula Rancho (Gunther 1984).

During the same decade, circa 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 these treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian naval orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of that population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

Shortly thereafter, with the start of World War I, the United States began to develop a military presence in Riverside County with the construction of March Air Reserve Base. During World War II Camp Haan and Camp Anza were constructed in the what is now the current location (of the National Veteran's Cemetery). In the decades that followed, populations spread throughout the county into Lake Elsinore, Corona, Norco, Murrieta, and Wildomar. However, a significant portion of the county remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. Following the 1970s, Riverside saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, more than doubling the population of the county with a population of over 1.3 million residents (Patterson 1971).

General History of the City of Corona and Temescal Valley

In 1818, the priests from Mission San Luis Rey gave Leandro Serrano, the son of a soldier who had accompanied Father Junipero Serra and the Portola expedition to San Diego, a permit to graze his cows in nearby areas. They asked him to live in the Temescal Valley because he had good relationships with the Native Americans in the area and could prevent trouble between the tribes and the mission. Serrano also organized hunts with the neighboring tribes to exterminate various prowling animals, such as bears and mountain cats, which threatened the mission and its surrounding lands (Gunther 1984).

Rancho Temescal was named after the ancient Luiseño *temescal*, or sweathouse, that was located on what became the rancho land. The original rancho consisted of a corral, cows, oxen, horses, and a small garden. By 1826, Serrano had constructed an adobe on the property and

supplemented his ranch with fruit trees and additional cattle (Gunther 1984). Although Serrano never held title to the land, his grazing permit was often used as a land title. Seven years after his death, in 1852, Serrano's widow, Josefa Montalva de Serrano, and her children were granted four leagues of land referred to as Temescal, honoring Serrano's permit. In 1860, Abel Stearns began purchasing portions of Rancho Temescal in order to mine the tin located on the land. By 1861, Stearns owned the entire rancho (Gunther 1984).

In 1866, however, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the grazing permit that Serrano had used to prove ownership of his land did not stand and Stearns lost his entire investment and the land was deemed by the Supreme Court to be public domain. Josefa Montalvo de Serrano then applied for a patent of the land in 1887, which was granted in 1888. In 1898, Señora Serrano passed away, leaving the land to her daughters, who sold it to the Riverside Land and Water Company to pay for the funeral before moving to Los Angeles. The land was later included in the El Sobrante de San Jacinto Rancho by the Supreme Court "floating" its boundaries (Gunther 1984).

The Riverside Land and Water Company was created by Robert B. Taylor in 1886. The company laid out a townsite north of Temescal Valley, calling it South Riverside (Freel 2015). However, by 1889, the citizens of the town began expressing dissatisfaction with the name. It was informally called "Circle City" and "Queen Colony" because of the town's unique layout (Gunther 1984). The name "Corona" is Spanish, meaning "crown, wreath, coronet," describing the circular or crown-shaped, one-mile-diameter main boulevard that surrounds the city. The name was suggested by Baron Harden Hickey and adopted by a citizens' vote on June 26, 1896.

Mining played a vital role to the development of the region. With the emergence of the railroad in the 1880s, a steady stream of settlers, miners, and prospectors began to relocate to the area. In the late nineteenth century, the region experienced a boom due to the mining of gold between Elsinore and Perris. The most prosperous mine was the Good Hope Mine, which produced over two million dollars' worth of gold (Hudson 1978). In addition to gold mining, the region is also known for the mining of tin ore, coal, clay, and asbestos. In 1887, the short-lived town of Lucerne was founded near Elsinore (Gunther 1984). Lucerne was founded around the same time as another competing "town site" known as Terra Cotta City. Despite the name, Terra Cotta City was little more than a clay products manufacturing plant (Gunther 1984; Lerch et al. 2006). Both Lucerne and Terra Cotta City were founded by speculators hoping to develop the area as a result of the coal and clay mining industries beginning to take form during the late nineteenth century (Gunther 1984; Tang et al. 2008). However, the vision for the Lucerne town never materialized as the early twentieth century progressed.

In contrast to Lucerne, nearby Alberhill experienced a boom with the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad spur through community in 1886 (Gunther 1984). In 1906, the California Fireproof Construction Company rebuilt and expanded the Terra Cotta City factory, which only lasted about six years (Hudson 1978). In 1915, the Pacific Clay Products Company of Los Angeles acquired the Terra Cotta City factory and coal and clay properties in Alberhill (Gunther 1984). Terra Cotta City remained in operation until 1940, when all operations were consolidated to the

Alberhill locations (Hudson 1978).

On the northeastern flank of the Santa Ana Mountains, west of Corona, is the Yorba Mining District, which was organized in the early 1890s. The Yorba Mining District was named after Bernardo Yorba, grantee of Rancho La Sierra, which was bound on the west by the base of the Santa Ana Mountains and included present-day Corona. In recent years, it has generally been called the Corona Mining District, which was likely included in the Temescal Mining District (Gunther 1984).

The citrus industry also played a vital role in the regions surrounding Corona:

By 1915, the production of lemons was exceeding national demand, and local businessmen worked together to form the first Lemon Exchange By-Products Company in the United States ... this co-operative was eventually bought out by Sunkist. In 1954 they employed more than 700 people and marketed a variety of lemon products for worldwide distribution. The plant produced citric acid, lemon oil, lemon juice and pectin which helped Corona gain the nickname “Lemon Capital of the World.” As housing developments began to overtake Southern California citrus orchards, Sunkist found that the lack of a local supply was forcing them to move. They closed the Corona plant in 1982. (Freel 2015)

Alfalfa, grain, sugar beets, tomatoes, beans, walnuts, and dairy enterprises were also present in Corona beginning in 1914 (Freel 2015). “In the 1930s, the average dairy consisted of 5-10 acres with 35 to 70 cows. By 1982 operations became highly mechanized with almost 500 cows per 60 to 200 acres. With increased development the future of agricultural pursuits within the city limits is significantly decreasing” (Freel 2015).

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 Temescal Canyon Business Park Project included an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire 40.5-acre project and approximately nine acres of off-site improvements. 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 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. Although survey-level 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 following research questions take into account the size and location of the project.

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 were undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
- 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 Temescal Canyon Business Park Project consisted of an institutional records search, an SLF search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the 40.5-acre project as well as the off-site improvement areas, and preparation of a technical study. This archaeological study conformed to County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft). 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 1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

The records search conducted by BFSa at the EIC at UCR on July 12, 2019 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 B and discussed in Section 4.1. The EIC search also included a 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 BFSa research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Field Methodology

In accordance with County CEQA review requirements, an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately 15-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project. The archaeological survey of the project was completed on November 21, 2019. The entire project was covered by the survey process and photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). The topography of the project area was noted as generally flat within a valley setting. In general, the subject property has been impacted by grading, previous development, clearing, and modern refuse dumping.

3.3 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 Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms, which will be filed at the EIC.

3.4 Native American Consultation

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF by the NAHC, which was positive for the presence of Native American cultural resources within the area. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native Americans listed in the NAHC response letter two weeks before the field survey to request any relevant information concerning the property and allow them the opportunity to participate in the survey. This request is not part of any AB 52 Native American consultation. As of the date of this report, BFSA has received 12 responses, outlined within Section 4.1. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

3.5 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.

3.5.1 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 21083.2 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) and (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 BFSa at the EIC at UCR on July 12, 2019. The search results identified 36 cultural resources within one mile of the project. Of the previously recorded resources, 28 are prehistoric, two are multicomponent, and six are historic. The prehistoric resources consist of three petroglyph/pictograph sites, one rock art site that was later determined to be non-cultural, five bedrock milling feature sites, two bedrock milling feature sites with associated lithic scatters, five lithic scatters, one habitation site, and 11 isolates. The multicomponent sites consist of one historic homestead site with a historic burial and prehistoric lithic scatter and one prehistoric habitation site with a historic wooden structure. The historic resources consist of one single-family residence, one pump house, the Temescal Valley branch of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, the location of recreated nineteenth century tanning vats and three historical monuments, the mapped original location of the tanning vats, and the mapped original location of the Third Serrano Adobe (Table 4.1-1).

Table 4.1-1
Cultural Resources Located Within One Mile of the Project

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
RIV-34	Prehistoric petroglyph/pictograph(s)	706
RIV-78		79
RIV-3830		720
RIV-7497	Prehistoric rock art (later determined to be not an archaeological site)	1,546
RIV-1725 <i>(Originally recorded in 1979; could not be relocated in 1985)</i>	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature(s)	292
RIV-3831		565
RIV-7494		833
RIV-7495		786
RIV-7496		1,280
RIV-1090	Prehistoric bedrock milling site with associated lithic scatter	840
RIV-1099		483
RIV-108	Prehistoric lithic scatter	356
RIV-3531		1,157
RIV-3532		720
RIV-3829		1,465

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
RIV-6153		1,557
RIV-2992	Prehistoric habitation site	932
P-33-011089	Prehistoric isolate	Adjacent to off-site improvements
P-33-011090		Within off-site improvements
P-33-011091		Adjacent to off-site improvements
RIV-7515		875
P-33-013691		936
P-33-013692		928
P-33-013693		850
P-33-016699		567
P-33-016700		532
P-33-016701		628
P-33-016702		603
RIV-101/H	Multicomponent site with prehistoric artifacts and historic homestead and burial	925
RIV-6152/H	Multicomponent site consisting of a prehistoric habitation site and a historic wooden structure	1,323
P-33-014101	Historic single-family residence	686
P-33-014102	Historic pump house	657
RIV-3832H	Historic Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad – Temescal Valley branch	179
RIV-4111H	Historic (reconstructed) early nineteenth century Serrano tanning vats and three historical monuments	Within off-site improvements
P-33-006438	Historic location (now removed) of the Serrano tanning vats (CHL No. 186)	330
P-33-006441	Historic location (now removed) of Third Serrano Adobe (CHL No. 224)	456

Four of the previously recorded resources (P-33-011089, P-33-011090, P-33-011091, and RIV-4111H) are recorded either within or directly adjacent to the Temescal Canyon Road off-site improvements area of the project. These resources are described in greater detail below, while their locations relative to a more detailed representation of the proposed off-site improvements is presented on Figure 4.1–1.

Figure 4.1-1
Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

- P-33-011089 is an isolated prehistoric metate discovered and collected by CRM Tech in 2001 during monitoring along Temescal Canyon Road (Love et al. 2001).
- P-33-011090 is a prehistoric isolate consisting of a basalt pestle and a granite mano discovered and collected by CRM Tech in 2001 during monitoring along Temescal Canyon Road (Love et al. 2001).
- P-33-011091 is an isolated prehistoric mano fragment discovered and collected by CRM Tech in 2001 during monitoring along Temescal Canyon Road (Love et al. 2001).
- RIV-4111H consists of the current location of two reconstructed early nineteenth century tanning vats and three historical monuments (Swope 1991; Hoover et al. 2004). All three of the monuments contain plaques that commemorate the Third Serrano Adobe (California Historic Landmark [CHL] No. 224) and tanning vats (CHL No. 186) which were originally located some distance east of the monuments and outside of the current project (see sites P-33-006438 and P-33-006441). One of the monuments is an official State of California Landmark Plaque, while the other two were erected by the Boy Scouts of America and a local historic group. The information on the three monuments is provided below:
 - NO. 186 SERRANO TANNING VATS – “Nearby, two vats were built in 1819 by the Luiseño Indians under the direction of Leandro Serrano, first non-Indian settler in what is now Riverside County. The vats were used in making leather from cow hides. In 1981, the vats were restored and placed here by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus.” (Office of Historic Preservation n.d.)
 - NO. 224 RUINS OF THIRD SERRANO ADOBE – “Don Leandro Serrano set out orchards and vineyards and cultivated some of the fertile lands of the Temescal Valley. In the 1840s, he built his third adobe, which the Serrano family occupied until 1898, on the well-traveled road between San Diego and Los Angeles.” (Office of Historic Preservation n.d.)
 - TANNING VATS – Built in 1819 by Leonardo Serrano. Site restored by TR 172 El Capitan Dist. Marker made by the Boy Scouts in 1962 Salvaged by Billy Holcomb ECV in 1981.

The results of the EIC records search also indicate that 57 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the subject property (Table 4.1–2 [Appendix C]), nine of which (Schroth 1982; Stickel 1987; Drover 1988; Swope 1991; Love and Tang 1997, 1998; Love et al. 2001b; Hoover et al. 2004; Patterson 2007) include portions of the project. In addition,

the southwestern portion of the current project's off-site road improvements was included within the Serrano Commercial Specific Plan (SP No. 353) which also address cultural resources (County of Riverside 2010).

Although multiple studies include portions of the subject property, the entire Temescal Canyon Business Park Project has not previously been surveyed by archaeologists. The Schroth study (1982) included numerous non-contiguous parcels in the vicinity of the subject property. The Stickel (1987) and Drover (1988) studies only included a small northern segment of the project area. The Swope (1991) study was an extensive assessment of cultural resources within the Temescal Valley area and formally recorded many of the sites identified within a mile of the project. Both Love and Tang (1997, 1998) studies were linear studies focusing mainly on water line alignments along the western boundaries of the subject property. The Love et al. (2001b) study consists of a monitoring report for trenching operations associated with the installation of a water line along Temescal Canyon Road. The Hoover et al. (2004) study consisted of surveys and site evaluations mainly focused on the adjacent property to the southeast of the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project in support of the Serrano Commercial Specific Plan (SP No. 353) (County of Riverside 2010). The Serrano Commercial Specific Plan included similar improvements to Temescal Canyon Road as those currently proposed for the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project (County of Riverside 2010). Finally, the Patterson (2007) study was a linear study for the installation of a fiber optic cable.

Of the previous studies that included portions of the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project, the most relevant to the recorded resources are the Swope (1991) study, which formally recorded the current location of the reconstructed tanning vats (RIV-4111H); the Love et al. (2001b) study, which recorded all of the prehistoric isolates; the Hoover et al. (2004) study, which addressed RIV-4111H along with a discussion of preservation efforts and plaque designations for the vats and the Third Serrano Adobe; and the Serrano Specific Plan (County of Riverside 2010), which presented County-approved COAs to mitigate the removal of RIV-4111H.

Based on the record search data, the current location of the reconstructed vats and historical markers is not of historical significance, as it is not the original location of either of the resources. Site RIV-4111H was recorded in its present location in 1991 by Swope (1991). Based on previous documentation, the vats were constructed in 1819 by Native American laborers under the direction of Leandro Serrano (Porretta 1981). The adobe was constructed by Leandro Serrano during the 1840s. The original location of the vats and Third Serrano Adobe are recorded with the EIC as P-33-006438 and P-33-006441, respectively. Both sites were originally located southeast of the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project. Based on the site records, both the vats and the adobe were given their CHL numbers in 1935 while still intact at their original location. While the adobe was essentially destroyed by 1948, there had been efforts by conservationists to preserve the vats in place as far back as 1959 (Hoover et al. 2004). According to the site record form for Site P-33-006438, W.A. Savage noted in 1959 that the vats were "caved and filled in" (Hoover et al. 2004). In 1962, the vats were reconstructed by the Boy Scouts of America in their original location.

However, the Temescal Water Company leased the land originally containing the vats and adobe in 1967, and at that time, dismantled the vats and stored the original stones within their maintenance yard. The location of both the vats and adobe was graded and “undercut by six feet and bulldozed away” (Porretta 1981). By 1980, the original location of the vats and adobe was owned by Hydro Conduit Corporation who, along with the Temescal Land Company, purchased the plaques and sponsored the recreation of the vats from the original stones. The entire process was completed in coordination with the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus. In 1981, when the monuments and reconstructed tanning vats were placed at their current location, they were included in an update for Site RIV-108. However, the monuments are hundreds of meters from the recorded boundary of RIV-108 and previous researchers did not notice they had already been recorded. As such, Swope formally recorded them in 1991 as RIV-4111H.

Site RIV-4111H itself is not significant as the resource’s only association with the tanning vats and adobe are the modern monuments and modern recreation of historic features. Although the location of RIV-4111H is not considered significant, Swope (1991) did indicate the reconstructed vats might be and recommended avoidance. Further, the Hoover et al. (2004) and Patterson (2007) studies also recommended avoidance of the site if possible. Hoover et al. (2004) also recommended that, if RIV-4111H could not be avoided, a plan to move the resource should be developed to mitigate any impacts to the resource.

Based on the 2004 Hoover et al. study, conditions were approved within the Serrano Commercial Specific Plan which outlined measures to mitigate potential project impacts to RIV-4111H (County of Riverside 2010). These measures identified two potential options: (A) Consulting with E Clampus Vitus and the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to reassess the CHL landmark status of the tanning vats and moving them along with the official State of California plaque; or (B) remove and relocate the tanning vats and relinquish the CHL landmark status. In addition to outlining the mitigation of RIV-4111H, the COAs state “According to the California [OHP], the Vats can be removed and/or relocated as they are not in their original location” (County of Riverside 2010).

While at the EIC, the following historic sources were also reviewed:

- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Index
- The OHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE)
- The OHP, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD)

The NRHP, ADOE, or the HPD did not identify any other resources within the boundaries of the project. The complete records search results are provided in Appendix B.

In addition, BLM GLO records, historic aerial photographs dating between 1948 and 2018, the 1901 and 1942 *Riverside, California* 15-minute USGS quadrangle map, and the 1955 *Lake Mathews, California* 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map were consulted. The GLO records indicate that the western half of the project was transferred to Ashael A. Lathrop in 1876 while the

eastern half was officially transferred to Josefa M De Serrano in 1881 although as already identified this area was inhabited by the Serrano family as far back as the early nineteenth century. The 1876 Plat Map for the area does not show any structures within the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project, but the Third Serrano Adobe and Lathrop's home are visible south of the subject property.

None of the historic topographic maps show any structures within the subject property. Further, the aerial photographs also do not show structures within the property through 1967. The next available photograph from 1974 is the first to show the Hydro Conduit Corporation company structures within the property as well as the man-made Cold Water Creek Channel along the western boundary. Little change to the property is visible throughout the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century until all the structures were removed between 2014 and 2016.

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF by the NAHC. The NAHC SLF search was positive for the presence of Native American cultural resources within the area. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native Americans listed in the NAHC response letter to two weeks before the field survey to request any relevant information concerning the property. This request is not part of any AB 52 Native American consultation. As of the date of this report, BFSA has received 12 responses. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians indicated that the project is not located within their Traditional Use Area and deferred to tribes more local to the area. The Cahuilla Band of Indians stated that, while they do not have knowledge of any resources within or near the project, the subject property is located within the Cahuilla traditional land use area and therefore requested to be notified of all updates with the project in the future, as well as requested that cultural monitors be present during all ground disturbing activities. The Jamul Indian Village of California deferred to the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel. The Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation deferred to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians stated that they have no additional comments regarding the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project to provide at this time. The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians stated that the project is outside of their present territory but requested to be contacted if resources older than 2,000 years of age are discovered within the project. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians deferred to tribes more local to the project, but requested to be informed of any inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources in order for them to reevaluate their participation within the project. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians stated that the project is located within their Traditional Use Area and requested the presence of a monitor from the Soboba Band during all ground disturbance associated with the project. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that four Luiseño Place Names are located within and in close proximity to the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project; therefore, they requested that an archaeological records search be conducted for the project and that a copy of the cultural study be provided to them. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians stated that they were unaware of any specific cultural resources that may be affected by the project, but requested to be informed of any inadvertent discoveries during the development of the project. The Cabazon Band of Mission

Indians stated that they have no specific archival information indicating that the project may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value. The Pala Band of Mission Indians deferred to tribes more local to the project. Original correspondence may be found in Appendix D.

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological survey was completed on November 21, 2019 by Senior Project Archaeologist Andrew Garrison. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and location of project boundaries as well as the off-site improvement areas. The entire property was surveyed in 15-meter spaced transects. BFS staff carefully inspected all exposed ground surfaces, including rodent burrows and disturbed areas. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

The topography of the project was noted as generally flat, previously graded, developed, and cleared (Plates 4.2-1 and 4.2-2). Including the previous grading of the property, noted disturbances included the man-made Cold Water Creek Channel, along with multiple culverts situated along the western boundary (Plates 4.2-3 and 4.2-4). Further, at the time of the survey, road improvements to Temescal Canyon Road generally located north of Dawson Canyon Road were being conducted by the County of Riverside. However, additional impacts from the improvements were visible along the western boundary of the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project within the current project's off-site improvements area (Plate 4.2-5). In addition, the northern portion of the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project was being utilized for the storage and staging of equipment (Plate 4.2-6). Large piles of pushed dirt as well as dumped modern trash and building material were also documented throughout the project (Plates 4.2-7 and 4.2-8). The vegetation identified within the project consisted primarily of non-native trees, weeds, and grasses; however, some riparian habitat was noted within and around the man-made Cold Water Creek Channel. Ground visibility throughout the parcel at the time of the survey was generally good (approximately 80 percent).

No prehistoric or new historic resources were identified anywhere within the subject property during the survey. Site RIV-4111H was relocated and appeared in the same condition as when the Serrano Commercial Specific Plan was prepared. All three monuments and the two reconstructed tanning vats were further documented during the current study (Plates 4.2-9 through 4.2-14).



Plate 4.2-1: Overview of the project, facing southwest.



Plate 4.2-2: Overview of the project, facing northwest.



Plates 4.2-1 and 4.2-2
The Temescal Canyon Business Park Project



Plate 4.2–3: Overview of the man-made Cold Water Creek Channel along the western boundary of the project, facing north.



Plate 4.2–4: Overview of the culverts located within the man-made Cold Water Creek Channel, facing west.



Plates 4.2–3 and 4.2–4
The Temescal Canyon Business Park Project



Plate 4.2-5: Road improvements currently being conducted on Temescal Canyon Road along the western boundary of the project, facing north.



Plate 4.2-6: View of the northern portion of the project currently being utilized for the staging of equipment, facing northwest.



Plates 4.2-5 and 4.2-6

The Temescal Canyon Business Park Project



Plate 4.2-7: Piles of pushed dirt and modern trash within the project, facing east.



Plate 4.2-8: Modern trash found within the project, facing northeast.



Plates 4.2-7 and 4.2-8
The Temescal Canyon Business Park Project



Plate 4.2-9
Overview of Site RIV-4111H, Facing Southeast
The Temescal Canyon Business Park Project



Plate 4.2-10

**View of the Monument for the Third Serrano Adobe (Foreground)
and One of the Recreated Tanning Vats (Background) at Site RIV-4111H, Facing South**

The Temescal Canyon Business Park Project





Plate 4.2-11
View of the Reconstructed Serrano Tanning Vat Behind
the Third Serrano Adobe Monument at Site RIV-4111H, Facing South

The Temescal Canyon Business Park Project



Plate 4.2-12

**View of the Monuments Placed by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of
E Clampus Vitus and the Boy Scouts of America at Site RIV-4111H, Facing South**

The Temescal Canyon Business Park Project





Plate 4.2-13

**View of the Official State of California Plaque for the
Serrano Tanning Vats (CHL No. 186) at Site RIV-411H, Facing South
The Temescal Canyon Business Park Project**





Plate 4.2-14

**Close-Up View of the Reconstructed Serrano Tanning Vat Behind
the Official State of California Plaque at Site RIV-4111H, Facing South**

The Temescal Canyon Business Park Project



5.0 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

The records search, archaeological survey of the property, and subsequent historic research has confirmed that four recorded cultural resources (RIV-4111H, P-33-011089, P-33-011090, and P-33-011091) are located within the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project off-site Temescal Canyon Road improvement areas. The previously recorded isolates, P-33-011089, P-33-011090, and P-33-011091, were collected through monitoring at the time of their recording, and by their nature, are not considered significant.

Site RIV-4111H contains three modern markers and two reconstructed tanning vats that have collectively been evaluated as not significant (Swope 1991; Hoover et al. 2004). Based on the site records, both the vats and the adobe were given their respective CHL numbers in 1935 while still intact at their original location outside of the current project. Of the three markers located along the roadside, only one is an official State of California historical marker. The official State of California plaque documents the “nearby” location of the Serrano tanning vats. The vats were reconstructed twice, once by the Boy Scouts of America at their original location in 1962, and again in 1981 by the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus after they had been removed in 1967. As such, there is no confirmation that the restored vats represent an accurate recreation of the vats in size, shape, or materials. Therefore, RIV-4111H remains not eligible for listing on the CRHR as the only association it has with the original CHL landmarks are the modern plaques noting that the Third Serrano Adobe and tanning vats were originally located “nearby.” In addition, although noted as using the original stones, the tanning vats have been moved and are a modern reconstruction. As such, they do not possess the appropriate level of integrity to be considered significant under CEQA. As all features of the site are either modern or relocated reproductions, the site is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Site RIV-4111H will be directly impacted by the approval of this project; however, these impacts will not be significant.

6.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

In accordance with CEQA and the County of Riverside environmental guidelines, the potential impacts to cultural resources associated with the proposed development of the project were evaluated. No prehistoric resources were identified during the survey; however, isolates have been recovered within or adjacent to the proposed off-site Temescal Canyon Road improvements area. Further, most of the subject property has been impacted or otherwise disturbed in the past, which typically removes evidence of surface scatters of cultural artifacts. Given the prior disturbance within the project that might mask archaeological deposits, the previous recovery of isolates within the off-site areas, and the moderate frequency of archaeological sites surrounding the subject property, there remains a potential that buried archaeological deposits are present within the project boundaries. Therefore, it is recommended that the project be conditioned with a general requirement for a cultural resources monitoring program during ground disturbing activities implemented under an MMRP for the project. The monitoring program will require only archaeological monitoring until grading exposes native or undisturbed soil horizons. Should undisturbed soil horizons be identified, monitoring will be expanded to include Native American monitors until the potential to encounter prehistoric deposits has been exhausted.

In addition, RIV-4111H is also located within the off-site improvement area. Site RIV-4111H has been previously studied and found not to be significant and no new information was discovered during the current study that would alter these previous evaluations. Although not significant, RIV-4111H, does contain an official CHL plaque, and measures to mitigate the removal or relocation of the monuments and tanning vats have previously been developed under the Serrano Commercial Specific Plan (SP No. 353). As such, it is recommended that the general requirements of the previously approved COAs tied to RIV-4111H be implemented under the MMRP for the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project. However, the originally approved COAs were developed almost ten years ago. Since then, the OHP has outlined the process for moving an official plaque:

Requests to move plaques must be accompanied by approval from the existing property owner and the property owner of the proposed location. Requests should be made in writing and sent to the Registration Unit at OHP. The letter should state the reason for the move, the current location, the new location, and a map clearly marking these locations. OHP will respond in writing of its decision. (OHP 2012)

In light of the new requirements, the mitigation measures should be modified to better reflect the removal of the site components in accordance with the updated OHP process. Although updated, the proposed MMRP for the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project does fully comply with the previously approved Serrano Commercial Specific Plan MMRP as it relates to Site RIV-4111H. The scope of the proposed MMRP, including the methods for moving Site RIV-4111H, 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 archaeological artifacts or 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

A MMRP to mitigate potential impacts to RIV-4111H as well as undiscovered buried cultural resources within the Temescal Canyon Business Park Project shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

Site RIV-4111H

- 1) The project proponent shall make an effort to contact the Billy Holcomb Chapter of E Clampus Vitus to inform them of the impacts to the monuments and reconstructed tanning vats.
 - a. E Clampus Vitus shall be provided the option of collecting the plaques found on the three monuments, as they provided partial funding for them, or allow the plaques to remain with the tanning vats.
 - b. E Clampus Vitus shall also be provided the option of relocating the tanning vats.
 - i. In the event that E Clampus Vitus cannot be contacted or is uninterested, relocation shall be performed by the project proponent.
 - ii. If relocation is chosen, either by E Clampus Vitus and/or by the project proponent, a suitable location shall be selected near the original location and the official State-approved forms shall be submitted to the OHP to reassess the CHL landmark status, as well as outline the relocation process including how and where the monuments and tanning vats will be relocated.
 - iii. In accordance with the OHP, authorization from the OHP is only required for moving the single official plaque for the tanning vats (CHL No. 186). The other monuments may be moved without OHP approval (OHP 2014).
- 2) In the event that the CHL landmark status is confirmed and relocation is approved, the tanning vats and monuments shall be relocated per the OHP-approved plan

immediately and in coordination between the project proponent and E Clampus Vitus.

- 3) In the event that the CHL landmark status is denied, the project proponent shall attempt to relocate them to an area for their historic interpretation value to the public.
 - a. Relocation may include donation of the tanning vats to a local museum or historical society who would be willing to display the artifacts or, if an appropriate museum or historical society is not located, the tanning vats may be suitably relocated within the currently proposed development.
- 4) Prior to the removal process detailed drawings, measurements, and photos shall be taken of the vats to aid in the reconstruction of the feature at its new location.
- 5) Once relocated and updated DPR form for the resource shall be filed with the EIC at UCR.

General Monitoring

- 1) If human remains are found on this site, the developer/permit holder or any successor in interest shall comply with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5.

Pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered, no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and their disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the NAHC shall be contacted by the Coroner within the period specified by law (24 hours). Subsequently, the NAHC shall identify the “Most Likely Descendant.” The Most Likely Descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation with the property owner concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

- 2) The developer/permit holder or any successor in interest shall comply with the following for the life of this permit.

If during ground disturbance activities, unanticipated cultural resources¹ are discovered, the following procedures shall be followed: All ground disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resource shall be halted and the

¹ A cultural resource site is defined, for this condition, as being a feature and/or three or more artifacts in close association with each other. Tribal Cultural Resources are also considered cultural resources.

applicant shall call the County Archaeologist immediately upon discovery of the cultural resource. A meeting shall be convened between the developer, the project archaeologist,² the Native American tribal representative, and the County Archaeologist to discuss the significance of the find. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made, with the concurrence of the County Archaeologist, as to the appropriate treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resource. Resource evaluations shall be limited to nondestructive analysis.

Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.

- 3) Prior to final map approval, the developer/ applicant shall provide evidence to the Riverside County Planning Department that an Environmental Constraints Sheet has been included in the Grading Plans. This sheet shall indicate the presence of environmentally constrained area(s) and any requirements for avoidance.
- 4) Prior to issuance of grading permits: The applicant/developer shall provide evidence to the County of Riverside Planning Department that a County certified professional archaeologist (Project Archaeologist) has been contracted to implement a Cultural Resource Monitoring Program (CRMP). A Cultural Resource Monitoring Plan shall be developed in coordination with the consulting tribe(s) that addresses the details of all activities and provides procedures that must be followed in order to reduce the impacts to cultural, tribal cultural and historic resources to a level that is less than significant as well as address potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources associated with this project. A fully executed copy of the contract and a digitally-signed copy of the Monitoring Plan shall be provided to the County Archaeologist to ensure compliance with this condition of approval.

Working directly under the Project Archaeologist, an adequate number of qualified Archaeological Monitors shall be present to ensure that all earth moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities for areas to be monitored including off-site improvements. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.

The Professional Archaeologist may submit a detailed letter to the County of Riverside

² If not already employed by the project developer, a County approved archaeologist and a Native American Monitor from the consulting tribe(s) shall be employed by the project developer to assess the significance of the cultural resource, attend the meeting described above, and continue monitoring or all future site grading activities as necessary.

during grading requesting a modification to the monitoring program if circumstances are encountered that reduce the need for monitoring.

- 5) Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the developer/permit applicant shall enter into agreement(s) with the consulting tribe(s) for Native American Monitor(s) as appropriate.
- 6) In conjunction with the Archaeological Monitor(s), the Native American Monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. In addition, an adequate number of Native American Monitor(s) shall be on-site during all initial ground disturbing activities and excavation of each portion of the project, including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading, and trenching. In conjunction with the Archaeological Monitor(s), the Native American Monitor(s) have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

The developer/permit applicant shall submit a fully executed copy of the agreement(s) to the County Archaeologist to ensure compliance with this condition of approval. Upon verification, the Archaeologist shall clear this condition.

This agreement shall not modify any COA or mitigation measure.

- 7) Prior to Grading Permit Final Inspection, a Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report shall be submitted that complies with the Riverside County Planning Department's requirements for such reports for all ground disturbing activities associated with this grading permit. The report shall follow the County of Riverside Planning Department Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work posted on the Transportation and Land Management Agency website. The report shall include results of any feature relocation or residue analysis required as well as evidence of the required cultural sensitivity training for the construction staff held during the required pre-grade meeting and evidence that any artifacts have been treated in accordance with procedures stipulated in the Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan.
- 8) In the event cultural resources are identified during ground disturbing activities, the landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, (with the exception of sacred items, burial goods, and human remains) and provide evidence to the satisfaction of the County Archaeologist that all archaeological materials recovered

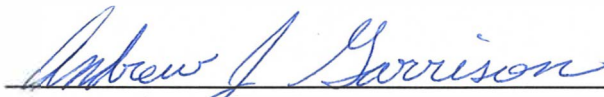
during the archaeological investigations (this includes collections made during an earlier project, such as testing of archaeological sites that took place years ago), have been handled through one of the following methods:

- a. A fully executed reburial agreement with the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American tribe(s) or band(s). This shall include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing, analysis and special studies have been completed on the cultural resources. Details of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the Phase IV Report.
- b. Curation at a Riverside County curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and therefore will be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers and tribal members for further study. The collection and associated records shall be transferred, including title, and are to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

If more than one Native American group is involved with the project and cannot come to a consensus as to the disposition of cultural resources, the landowner(s) shall then proceed with curation at the Western Science Center. The details of any disposition of artifacts shall be documented in the Phase IV report.

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.



December 9, 2020

Andrew J. Garrison

Date

Principal Investigator

County of Riverside Registration #319

8.0 REFERENCES

Allred, Carla

- 2009 Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): LA-3403b/ Knabe Hill TCNS# 56716. Earth Touch, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bean, Lowell John

- 1978 Cahuilla. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 575-587. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith

- 1978 Gabriellino. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John and Florence C. Shipek

- 1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

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, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Beattie, George W. and Helen P. Beattie

- 1939 *Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino's First Century*. Biobooks, Oakland, California.

Bergin, Kathleen

- 1993 Report: Reconnaissance Survey of Previously Recorded Sites - Proposed El Sobrante Landfill Expansion Project Area, Riverside County, California. Environmental Solutions, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bonner, Wayne and Marnie Aislin-Kay

- 2008 Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for American Tower Facility Candidate. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bouscaren, Stephen

- 1985 Final Report: An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Valley-Serrano 500 Kv Transmission Line Corridor, Orange and Riverside Counties. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brewer, Christina

- 1978 An Archaeological Survey of Parcel Nos. 1, 2, and 3 on Parcel Map 11561, County of Riverside, California. Saddleback Community College. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

- Various dates. Research library holdings including Sanborn maps, USGS maps, aerial photographs, city directories, published regional histories, and geologic and paleontological references.

- 2014 A Phase 2 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brigandi, Phil

- 1998 *Temecula: At the Crossroads of History*. Heritage Media Corporation, Encinitas, California.

Brown, Joan C.

- 1989 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the 1,100 Acre Eagle Valley Project, Riverside, California. RMW Paleo Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brown, Mary A.

- 1976 Letter Report: Cultural Resources Evaluation for Proposed Water Supply Facilities for the City of Corona and Surrounding Communities (Phase II). Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Byrd, Brian F.

- 1998 Harvesting the Littoral Landscape During the Late Holocene: New Perspectives from Northern San Diego County. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 20(2):195-218.

Caughey, John W.

- 1970 *California, A Remarkable State's Life History*. Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Chapman, Charles E.

1921 *A History of California: The Spanish Period*. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Cheever, Dayle M. and Judy A. Berryman

2000 Proposed Treatment Plan for the Mitigation of Project Impacts for CA-RIV-2992 and CA-RIV-6152/H, Painted Hills Project. Recon. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Cook, Sherburne F.

1976 *The Conflict Between the California Indian and White Civilization*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.

Cotterman, Cary D. and Evelyn N. Chandler

2009 Cultural Resources Inventory of 7 Proposed Pole Replacements in Temescal Valley and Dawson Canyon Riverside County, California (WO 6088-4800, AI 9-4812). Ecorp Consulting, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

County of Riverside

2010 Serrano Commerce Center (Resolution No. 2010-130) Final Conditions of Approval, Ordinance No. 348.4709, Environmental Impact Report No. 492 for Specific Plan No. 353. On file at the County of Riverside, California.

Desautels, Nancy and Robert Beer

1993 Geophysical Investigations and Subsurface Recovery on Tom's Farms Property, Riverside County, California; Parcel Map 4927. Scientific Resource Surveys. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Dibble, Stephen D.

1987 An Archaeological Assessment of the Warm Springs Green Development, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Resource Management Corporation. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Drover, Christopher E.

1980 Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Subdivision on the Northwest Corner of Temescal Canyon and Glen Ivy Roads Near Corona, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1988 An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Temescal Wash Sand and Gravel Mining Operation, Temescal Canyon, Riverside County, California. Unpublished

report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

- 1990 An Archaeological Assessment of the El Sobrante Landfill Expansion Temescal Canyon, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1991 Environmental Impact Evaluation: A Cultural Resources Assessment of the 1100 Acre El Sobrante Landfill Project; Lake Mathews USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Duke, Curk

- 2002 Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 08037a In Riverside County, California. LSA Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Engelhardt, Zephyrin

- 1921 *San Luis Rey Mission, The King of the Missions*. James M. Barry Company, San Francisco, California.

Erlandson, Jon M. and Roger H. Colten (editors)

- 1991 An Archaeological Context for Archaeological Sites on the California Coast. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 1, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Fagan, B.

- 1991 *Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent*. Thames and Hudson. London.

Freel, Gloria Scott

- 2015 The History of Corona. Corona Public Library. Electronic document, <http://www.incorona.com/history.htm>, accessed June 4, 2015.

Gallegos, Dennis R.

- 1987 A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis R. Gallegos, pp. 23-34. San Diego Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.
- 1992 Patterns and Implications of Coastal Settlement in San Diego County: 9000 to 1300 Years Ago. In *Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California*, edited by Terry L. Jones, pp. 205-216. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis No. 10. University

of California, Davis.

Gallegos, Dennis R. and Carolyn E. Kyle

- 1988 Five Thousand Years of Maritime Subsistence at Ballast Point Prehistoric Site SDI-48 (W-164) San Diego, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Goodwin, Riordan

- 2017 Temescal Canyon Road At Coldwater Canyon Creek Culvert Installation Riverside County Transportation Department Riverside County, California. LSA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Gunther, Jane Davies

- 1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. Rubidoux Printing, Riverside, California.

Handley, Charles

- 1967 The Sun City Story. *Sun City News* 2 February:6, 15-19. Sun City, California.

Harris, Marvin

- 1991 *Cultural Anthropology*. HarperCollins Publishers Inc., New York, New York.

Hoover, Anna M. and Kristie R. Blevins

- 2005 An Archaeological Historic Evaluation Report on Two Structures Located Within APNs 283-140-004, and 006 thru -010, 42-Acre Property, County of Riverside, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

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

- 2005 A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report, APNs 283-140-004, and 006- thru 010, +42-Acre Property, Riverside County, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hoover, Anna M., Kristie R. Blevins, Hugh M. Wagner, and Stephen Van Wormer

- 2004 An Archaeological and Paleontological Phase I Survey, A Phase II Significance Testing Program, and a Historic Properties Evaluation Report, The Serrano Specific Plan (SSSP), Case #441, Riverside County, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hudson, Tom

- 1978 *Lake Elsinore's Valley, Its Story, 1776-1977*. Lake Elsinore Bicentennial Commission, 1978.

Irish, Leslie Nay, Anna M. Hoover, and Hugh M. Wagner

- 2003 A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report on the Water Recycling Facility and Associated Pipeline, APNs# 283-100-045, 283-100-064 through 068, 283-430-006 and 283-430-010, Corona, County of Riverside, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Irish, Leslie Nay, Anna M. Hoover, Kristie R. Blevins, and Hugh M. Wagner

- 2003 A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey for the Wild Rose Reservoir II, Lee Lake Water District, APN 282-210-049, City of Riverside, County of Riverside, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Jenkins, Richard C.

- 1980 Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 16228, Temecula Valley Area of Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Jones, Carleton S.

- 1992 The Development of Cultural Complexity Among The Luiseno: A Thesis Presented To The Department Of Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree, Master of Arts. California State University, Long Beach. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Koerper, Henry C., Paul E. Langenwaller II, and Adella B. Schroth

- 1986 The Agua Hedionda Project Archaeological Investigations at CA-SDI-5353 and CA-SDI-9649. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Kowta, Makoto

- 1969 The Sayles Complex: A Late Millingstone Assemblage from Cajon Pass, and the Econological Implications of its Scraper Planes. *University of California Prehistory* (6), Salinas, California.

Kroeber, A.L.

- 1976 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Reprinted. Dover Editions, Dover Publications, Inc., New York. Originally published 1925, Bulletin No. 78, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Laylander, Don (editor)

- 1985 Some Linguistic Approaches to Southern California's Prehistory. *San Diego State University Cultural Resource Management Casual Papers* 2(1):14-58.

Laylander, Don, Jerry Schaefer, Nick Doose, Jessica Hennessey, and Ian Scharlotta

- 2014 A Regional Synthesis of Prehistoric Archaeological Landscapes in the Jacumba/McCain Valley Region, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California. Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management and San Diego Gas & Electric by ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, California.

Lerch, Michael K., Anne Q. Stoll, and Patrick B. Stanton

- 2006 Cultural Resource Assessment of the Fogarty Substation, Lake Elsinore Area, Riverside County, California. Statistical Research, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Love, Bruce and Bai “Tom” Tang

- 1997 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Temescal Valley Project Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Riverside County, California. CRM Tech and R T Factfinders. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

- 1998 Cultural Resources Report: Temescal Valley Regional Interceptor, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Love, Bruce, Michael Hogan, and Harry Quinn

- 2001a Archaeological Monitoring Report: Trilogy at Glen Ivy: Near the Community of Glen Ivy Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

- 2001b Archaeological Monitoring Report, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, TVP Phase 2 and TVRI Reach II-III, Near the City of Corona, Riverside County, CA. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Macko, Michael E.

- 1998 Results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Tom’s Farms Property in Temescal Canyon, Riverside County, California. Macko Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Martin, P.S.

- 1967 Prehistoric Overkill. In *Pleistocene Extinctions: The Search for a Cause*, edited by P. Martin and H.E. Wright. Yale University Press: New Haven.

- 1973 The Discovery of America. *Science* 179(4077): 969-974.

Masters, Patricia M.

- 1983 Detection and Assessment of Prehistoric Artifact Sites off the Coast of Southern California. In *Quaternary Coastlines and Marine Archaeology: Towards the Prehistory of Land Bridges and Continental Shelves*, edited by P.M. Masters and N.C. Flemming, pp. 189-213. Academic Press, London.

McCarthy, Daniel F

- 1986 Environmental Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of a 9.9 Acre Parcel of Land in Temescal Canyon, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1990 Archaeological Assessment of the Morger Property Located in Olsen Canyon in Temescal Valley, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McKenna, Jeanette A., Ken Hedges, and Diane Hamann

- 1990 Archaeological Test Excavations in The Temescal Quarry Site, Olsen Canyon, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Meighan, Clement W.

- 1954 A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 10(2):215-227.

Miller, J.

- 1966 *The Present and Past Molluscan Faunas and Environments of Four Southern California Coastal Lagoons*. Master's thesis on file at the University of California at San Diego, San Diego, California.

Momyer, George R.

- 1937 Indian Picture Writing in Southern California (Copy). Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Moriarty, James R., III

- 1966 Culture Phase Divisions Suggested by Topological Change Coordinated with Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating in San Diego. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 4(4):20-30.

Moss, M.L. and J. Erlandson

- 1995 Reflections on North American Coast Prehistory. *Journal of World Prehistory* 9(1):1-46.

Office of Historic Preservation

- N.d. California Historical Resources Database. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California. Electronic document, <https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/ListedResources/?view=county&criteria=33>, accessed November 22, 2019.

- 2012 *Official California Historical Landmark Plaques Questions and Answers*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

Patterson, Joshua

- 2007 Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Chase- Ivy Glen Fiber Optic Cable Project Riverside County, California. Jones and Stokes. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Patterson, Tom

- 1971 *A Colony for California: Riverside's First Hundred Years*. Press-Enterprise, Riverside, California.

Pourade, Richard F.

- 1961 Time of the Bells. In *The History of San Diego* (Volume 2). Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego, California.

- 1963 The Silver Dons. In *The History of San Diego* (Volume 3). Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego, California.

Price, Harry J.

- 2002 Pre-Grading Archaeological Survey of El Sobrante Landfill Expansion, Phases VII and VIII and Significance Evaluation of Archaeological Site Es-1. Recon. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

- 2008 Cultural Resources Survey of Phases X and XI of the El Sobrante Landfill Expansion, Riverside County, California. Recon Environmental Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Raven-Jennings, Shelly, Brian F. Smith and Johnna L. Buysse

- 1996 The Results of a Cultural Resource Study at the 4S Ranch, Rancho Bernardo, County of San Diego. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Rogers, Malcolm J.

- 1939 Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas. In *San Diego Museum Papers* (No. 3 – 1989 printing). San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, California.
- 1953 Miscellaneous Field Notes - Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Rolle, Andrew F.

- 1969 *California: A History*. 2nd ed. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

Rosenthal, Jane

- 1996 Archaeological Assessment for Corona Clay Parcels 1, 2, and 3 Temescal Canyon Vicinity, Riverside County, California. Petra Resources, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Salpas, Jean A.

- 1980a An Archaeological Assessment of 7.92 Acres in the Temescal Valley (Portion of Parcel 2, Parcel Map 7239). Consulting Archaeologist. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1980b An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 17035. Archaeological Consultant. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1984 An Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Class II Sanitary Landfill Site No. 8, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Sanka, Jennifer M and Marnie Aislin-Kay

- 2008 Cultural Resources Assessment Public Safety Enterprise Communication Project Riverside, Orange, San Bernadino, and San Diego Counties, FM 04174400010. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Sanka, Jennifer M. and William R. Gillean

- 2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Temescal Canyon Road Improvement Project Corona Vicinity, Riverside County, California. PBS & J. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Schroth, Adella

- 1982 Archaeological Assessment of The Temescal Valley Project, County of Riverside, California. Archaeological Resource Management Corporation. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California

Schmidt, James J.

- 2010 Letter Report: Deteriorated Pole Replacements Projects (WO 6088-4800; 0-4876, 0-4877, 0-4881, 0-4883.2010), Riverside County, California. Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

- 1987 Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigation of The Lee Lake Water District, Riverside County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

- 1988 Archaeological Assessment - TP 23959. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Shepard, Richard S. and Roger D. Mason

- 2000 Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Report for the Montecito Ranch Property Near Corona, Riverside, California. Chambers Group, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Shumway, George, Carl L. Hubbs, and James R. Moriarty III

- 1961 Scripps Estates Site, San Diego, California: A La Jolla Site Dated 5,460-7,370 Years Before the Present. In *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 93(3):41-131.

Smith, Brian F. and James R. Moriarty, III

- 1985 The Archaeological Excavations at Batiquitos Pointe and Batiquitos Bluffs. Unpublished report on file at the City of Carlsbad.

SoilWeb

- 2019 An online soil survey browser. California Soil Resource Lab. Electronic document, <https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/gmap/>, accessed December 19, 2019.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

- 1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Stickel, Gary E.

- 1987 A Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment of Properties in Temescal Valley, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Strong, William Duncan

- 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology No. 26, University of California, Berkeley.

Sutton, Mark Q.

- 2009 People and Language: Defining the Takic Expansion into Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 41(2&3): 33-93.

- 2010 The Del Rey Tradition and its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 44(2):1-54.

- 2011a The Palomar Tradition and Its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 44(4):1-74.

- 2011b *A Prehistory of North America*. Routledge, New York.

Sutton, Mark Q. and Jill K. Gardener

- 2010 Reconceptualizing the Encinitas Tradition of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 42(4):1-64.

Swenson, James

- 1980a Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 14993, Temescal Valley, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

- 1980b Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15188, Temescal Valley, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Swope, Karen

- 1991 Cultural Resources Assessment: Temescal Valley Project, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai "Tom"

- 2009 Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Lee Lake Water District Sewer Pipeline Project (Clay Canyon) Glen Ivy Area, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech.

Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai “Tom,” Terri Jacquemain, and Thomas Melzer

2008 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Lake Street Marketplace, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

True, Delbert L.

1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23(3):255-263.

1980 The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County. *The Journal of New World Archaeology* 3(4):1-39

Wallace, William J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214-230. Albuquerque.

Warren, Claude N.

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3):1-14.

Warren, Claude N. and Delbert L. True

1961 The San Dieguito Complex and its Place in California Prehistory, In *Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1961*. University of California Press, Los Angeles, California.

Warren, Claude N., Delbert L. True and Ardith A. Eudey

1961 Early Gathering Complexes of Western San Diego County: Results and Interpretations of an Archaeological Survey. *Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1961*. University of California, Los Angeles.

Whitney-Desautels, Nancy

1992 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the 15+ Acre Tom's Farms Property Located in Riverside County, California; Parcel Map 4927. Scientific Resource Surveys. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

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



Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside	2009
Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside	2005
Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside	2005

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
California Council for the Promotion of History

Society of Primitive Technology
Lithic Studies Society
California Preservation Foundation
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Senior Project Archaeologist Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

**June 2017–Present
Poway, California**

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

**2009–2017
Orange, California**

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher City of Riverside Modernism Survey

**2009
Riverside, California**

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside

2005, 2008–2009
Riverside, California

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

- 2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pipeline Rehabilitation AP-1 Project, City of San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Pioneer Redlands Project, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Station Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Barnaba Soccer Fields and Event Space Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 2608 South Escondido Boulevard Project, City of Escondido. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Quail Ridge Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Dudley Pomona Project, Pomona, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the 10407 Elm Avenue Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Olivenhain Apartments Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Sanctuary Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Borrego Springs 141 Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Natwar Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Morningstar Marguerite Project, Mission Viejo, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the First Industrial Wilson Avenue Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Class III Historic Resource Study for Phase 2 of the Atwell Project for Section 106 Compliance, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hanna Banning Project, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

- 2018 Cultural Resources Negative Findings for the SNC Mixed Use Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resources Study for the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stemley 42nd Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 320 West Cedar Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 8352 La Jolla Shores Drive Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of APNs 316-210-032 and -033, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of

Mills Act application.

- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA-RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

Presentations

- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

- 2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining *Olivella* Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

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

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

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

1977–Present
Poway, California

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over 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 Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), 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), Parkloff

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

Emerald Acres: Archaeological survey and testing program of 14 archaeological sites across 333 acres in the Winchester area of Riverside County (2000-2018).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

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).

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, containing 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 documenting 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 Mid-Bayfront 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

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 Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included 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 An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, 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. 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—included 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— included 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—included 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—included 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 Menifee 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 a 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.

- 2019 Final Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Altair Project, City of Temecula, California.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Family Dollar Mecca Project, Riverside County, California.

- 2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Westlake Project (TM 33267), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Project, Perris, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the South Milliken Distribution Center Project, City of Eastvale, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Class III Section 106 (NHPA) Study for the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Widening Project, Perris, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.
- 2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Menifee Gateway Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Atwell Phase 1A Project (formerly Butterfield Specific Plan), City of Banning, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Val Verde Logistics Center Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Gertrudis Creek Pedestrian/Bicycle Trail Extension and Interconnect Project, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.
- 2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, County of San Diego.
- 2018 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Citracado Business Park West Project, City of Escondido.

- 2018 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Uptown Bressi Ranch Project, Carlsbad.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Pointe Banning Project, CUP 180010, Riverside County, California.
- 2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Stedman Residence Project, 9030 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2018 Historic Resources Interim Monitoring Reports No. 1 through 4 for the LADOT Bus Maintenance and CNG Fueling Facility, Los Angeles.
- 2018 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emerald Acres Project, Winchester, Riverside County.
- 2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Green Dragon Project, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Moxy Hotel Project, San Diego, California.
- 2017 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Bayside Fire Station, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Ballpark Village Project, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Historical Resource Research Report for the Herbert and Alexina Childs/Thomas L. Shepherd House, 210 Westbourne Street, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2017 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Alberhill Ranch Specific Plan Amendment No. 3.1 Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2017 A Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Golden City Project, Tracts 28532-1, -2, -3, -4, and -5, and Tract 34445, City of Murrieta, California.
- 2016 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Blue Sky San Diego Project, City of San Diego.
- 2016 Historic Resource Research Report for the Midway Postal Service and Distribution Center, 2535 Midway Drive, San Diego, California 92138.
- 2016 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Amitai Residence Project, 2514 Ellentown Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2016 Historic American Buildings Survey, Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena.
- 2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

- 2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.
- 2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.
- 2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.
- 2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

- 2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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.
- 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 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.
- 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, California 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.
- 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, California.
- 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.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Table 4.1-2

Table 4.1-2

Previous Studies Conducted Within One Mile of the Project

Allred, Carla

- 2009 Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): LA-3403b/ Knabe Hill TCNS# 56716. Earth Touch, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

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, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bergin, Kathleen

- 1993 Report: Reconnaissance Survey of Previously Recorded Sites - Proposed El Sobrante Landfill Expansion Project Area, Riverside County, California. Environmental Solutions, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bonner, Wayne and Marnie Aislin-Kay

- 2008 Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for American Tower Facility Candidate. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bouscaren, Stephen

- 1985 Final Report: An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Valley-Serrano 500 Kv Transmission Line Corridor, Orange and Riverside Counties. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brewer, Christina

- 1978 An Archaeological Survey of Parcel Nos. 1, 2, and 3 on Parcel Map 11561, County of Riverside, California. Saddleback Community College. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

- 2014 A Phase 2 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brown, Joan C.

- 1989 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the 1,100 Acre Eagle Valley Project, Riverside, California. RMW Paleo Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information

Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brown, Mary A.

- 1976 Letter Report: Cultural Resources Evaluation for Proposed Water Supply Facilities for the City of Corona and Surrounding Communities (Phase II). Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Cheever, Dayle M. and Judy A. Berryman

- 2000 Proposed Treatment Plan for the Mitigation of Project Impacts for CA-RIV-2992 and CA-RIV-6152/H, Painted Hills Project. Recon. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Cotterman, Cary D. and Evelyn N. Chandler

- 2009 Cultural Resources Inventory of 7 Proposed Pole Replacements in Temescal Valley and Dawson Canyon Riverside County, California (WO 6088-4800, AI 9-4812). Ecorp Consulting, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Desautels, Nancy and Robert Beer

- 1993 Geophysical Investigations and Subsurface Recovery on Tom's Farms Property, Riverside County, California; Parcel Map 4927. Scientific Resource Surveys. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Dibble, Stephen D.

- 1987 An Archaeological Assessment of the Warm Springs Green Development, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Resource Management Corporation. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Drover, Christopher E.

- 1980 Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Subdivision on the Northwest Corner of Temescal Canyon and Glen Ivy Roads Near Corona, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1988 An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Temescal Wash Sand and Gravel Mining Operation, Temescal Canyon, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1990 An Archaeological Assessment of the El Sobrante Landfill Expansion Temescal Canyon, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1991 Environmental Impact Evaluation: A Cultural Resources Assessment of the 1100 Acre El

Sobrante Landfill Project; Lake Mathews USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Duke, Curk

- 2002 Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 08037a In Riverside County, California. LSA Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Goodwin, Riordan

- 2017 Temescal Canyon Road At Coldwater Canyon Creek Culvert Installation Riverside County Transportation Department Riverside County, California. LSA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hammond, Stephen R.

- 1985 Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Widening of Interstate Route 15 Between Glen Ivy Undercrossing and 0.4 Mile South of Ontario Avenue 08-RIV-15, P.M.33.3/38.3. Caltrans District 08, San Bernardino. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hoover, Anna M. and Kristie R. Blevins

- 2005 An Archaeological Historic Evaluation Report on Two Structures Located Within APNs 283-140-004, and 006 thru -010, 42-Acre Property, County of Riverside, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

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

- 2005 A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report, APNs 283-140-004, and 006-thru 010, +42-Acre Property, Riverside County, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hoover, Anna M., Kristie R. Blevins, Hugh M. Wagner, and Stephen Van Wormer

- 2004 An Archaeological and Paleontological Phase I Survey, A Phase II Significance Testing Program, and a Historic Properties Evaluation Report, The Serrano Specific Plan (SSSP), Case #441, Riverside County, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Irish, Leslie Nay, Anna M. Hoover, and Hugh M. Wagner

- 2003 A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report on the Water Recycling Facility and Associated Pipeline, APNs# 283-100-045, 283-100-064 through 068, 283-430-006 and 283-430-010, Corona, County of Riverside, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at

Riverside, Riverside, California.

Irish, Leslie Nay, Anna M. Hoover, Kristie R. Blevins, and Hugh M. Wagner

- 2003 A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey for the Wild Rose Reservoir II, Lee Lake Water District, APN 282-210-049, City of Riverside, County of Riverside, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Jenkins, Richard C.

- 1980 Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 16228, Temecula Valley Area of Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Jones, Carleton S.

- 1992 The Development of Cultural Complexity Among The Luiseno: A Thesis Presented To The Department Of Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree, Master of Arts. California State University, Long Beach. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Love, Bruce and Bai “Tom” Tang

- 1997 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Temescal Valley Project Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Riverside County, California. CRM Tech and R T Factfinders. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1998 Cultural Resources Report: Temescal Valley Regional Interceptor, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Love, Bruce, Michael Hogan, and Harry Quinn

- 2001a Archaeological Monitoring Report: Trilogy at Glen Ivy: Near the Community of Glen Ivy Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 2001b Archaeological Monitoring Report, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, TVP Phase 2 and TVRI Reach II-III, Near the City of Corona, Riverside County, CA. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Macko, Michael E.

- 1998 Results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Tom’s Farms Property in Temescal Canyon, Riverside County, California. Macko Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McCarthy, Daniel F

- 1986 Environmental Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of a 9.9 Acre Parcel of Land in Temescal Canyon, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

- 1990 Archaeological Assessment of the Morger Property Located in Olsen Canyon in Temescal Valley, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

McKenna, Jeanette A., Ken Hedges, and Diane Hamann

- 1990 Archaeological Test Excavations in The Temescal Quarry Site, Olsen Canyon, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Momyer, George R.

- 1937 Indian Picture Writing in Southern California (Copy). Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Patterson, Joshua

- 2007 Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Chase- Ivy Glen Fiber Optic Cable Project Riverside County, California. Jones and Stokes. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Price, Harry J.

- 2002 Pre-Grading Archaeological Survey of El Sobrante Landfill Expansion, Phases VII and VIII and Significance Evaluation of Archaeological Site Es-1. Recon. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

- 2008 Cultural Resources Survey of Phases X and XI of the El Sobrante Landfill Expansion, Riverside County, California. Recon Environmental Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Rosenthal, Jane

- 1996 Archaeological Assessment for Corona Clay Parcels 1, 2, and 3 Temescal Canyon Vicinity, Riverside County, California. Petra Resources, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Salpas, Jean A.

- 1980a An Archaeological Assessment of 7.92 Acres in the Temescal Valley (Portion of Parcel 2, Parcel Map 7239). Consulting Archaeologist. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1980b An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 17035. Archaeological Consultant. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1984 An Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Class II Sanitary Landfill Site No. 8, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California

Sanka, Jennifer M and Marnie Aislin-Kay

2008 Cultural Resources Assessment Public Safety Enterprise Communication Project Riverside, Orange, San Bernadino, and San Diego Counties, FM 0417440010. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Sanka, Jennifer M. and William R. Gillean

2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Temescal Canyon Road Improvement Project Corona Vicinity, Riverside County, California. PBS & J. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Schroth, Adella

1982 Archaeological Assessment of The Temescal Valley Project, County of Riverside, California. Archaeological Resource Management Corporation. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California

Schmidt, James J.

2010 Letter Report: Deteriorated Pole Replacements Projects (WO 6088-4800; 0-4876, 0-4877, 0-4881, 0-4883.2010), Riverside County, California. Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

1987 Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigation of The Lee Lake Water District, Riverside County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

1988 Archaeological Assessment - TP 23959. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Shepard, Richard S. and Roger D. Mason

2000 Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Report for the Montecito Ranch Property Near Corona, Riverside, California. Chambers Group, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside,

California.

Stickel, Gary E.

- 1987 A Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment of Properties in Temescal Valley, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Swenson, James

- 1980a Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 14993, Temescal Valley, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

- 1980b Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15188, Temescal Valley, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Swope, Karen

- 1991 Cultural Resources Assessment: Temescal Valley Project, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai "Tom"

- 2009 Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Lee Lake Water District Sewer Pipeline Project (Clay Canyon) Glen Ivy Area, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Whitney-Desautels, Nancy

- 1992 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the 15+ Acre Tom's Farms Property Located in Riverside County, California; Parcel Map 4927. Scientific Resource Surveys. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Confidential Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)