Report Date: February 2020
Field Work Date: January 2020

Addendum Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Stoneridge Project, Offsite Limits of Disturbance, Riverside County, California

U.S. Geological Survey7.5-minute Quadrangles: Perris (1967 photorevised 1979)

Parcel Information: APNs: 300-010-017, 300-010-018, 300-010-019, 307-020-009, 307-040-011, 307-040-014, 307-050-004, 307-050-008, 307-050-010, 307-220-015, 307-230-020, 307-381-008, 307-381-009, 307-381-010, 307-381-011, 307-381-012, 307-381-013, 307-382-001, 307-307-382-002, 307-391-001, 307-391-002, 307-391-003, 307-391-004, 307-391-005, 307-391-006, 307-391-007, 307-391-008, 307-391-009, 307-391-010, 307-391-011, 307-400-001, 307-400-002, 307-400-014, 307-400-015, 307-400-027, 307-400-028, 307-400-029, 307-400-031, 307-400-031, 307-410-001, 307-410-006, 307-430-004, 307-430-005, 307-430-012, 307-430-013, 307-441-038, 307-441-038, 307-441-039, 307-441-047, 307-441-048, 307-441-049, 307-441-059, 307-441-060, 309-020-041, 309-020-042, 309-020-043, 309-030-018, 310-230-028, 310-230-039, 310-230-040

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Keywords: Perris, Riverside County, Serrano, Gabrielino, roads, survey markers, railroad alignment.
Acreage: 30.2 acres
Results: Seven newly recorded historic-period resources (SR-006, SR-007, SR-008, SR-009, SR-010, SR-011, and SR-012) and one previously recorded historic period resource (P-33-26835)

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Field Personnel: Robert Cunningham (Field Director) (909) 307-0046

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report serves as an addendum to the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Stoneridge Project in Riverside County, California that was previously submitted to the County of Riverside in July 2019. Since that time, additional off-site improvement areas were identified that were not known at the time. Therefore, in 2020, on behalf of Richland Planned Communities, Inc., ECORP Consulting, Inc. conducted a supplemental cultural resources investigation of the offsite limits of disturbance areas associated with the Stoneridge Project, which overlap portions of 60 smaller parcels located in unincorporated Riverside County. The assessor's parcel numbers (APN) for all properties included in the Project Area are 300-010-017, 300-010-018, 300-010-019, 307-020-009, 307-040-011, 307-040-014, 307-050-004, 307-050-008, 307-050-010, 307-220-015, 307-230-020, 307-381-008, 307-381-009, 307-381-010, 307-381-011, 307-381-012, 307-381-013, 307-382-001, 307-382-002, 307-391-001, 307-391-002, 307-391-003, 307-391-004, 307-391-005, 307-391-006, 307-391-007, 307-391-008, 307-391-009, 307-391-010, 307-391-011, 307-400-001, 307-400-002, 307-400-014, 307-400-015, 307-400-027, 307-400-028, 307-400-029, 307-400-031, 307-410-001, 307-410-006, 307-430-004, 307-430-005, 307-430-012, 307-430-013, 307-441-038, 307-441-039, 307-441-047, 307-441-048, 307-441-049, 307-441-059, 307-441-060, 309-020-041, 309-020-042, 309-020-043, 309-030-018, 310-230-028, 310-230-039, 310-230-040. The offsite areas total approximately 30.2 acres, for which is proposed the placement of water and sewer lines along with the construction of a sewer lift station and a water booster station near the town of Perris within unincorporated Riverside County, California.

The addendum included a records search, literature review, and field survey. On January 6, 2020, a cultural resources records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside campus. The records search results indicated that 72 cultural resources investigations have been previously conducted within a one mile search radius of the Project Area between 1974 and 2019. Of these studies, two investigations overlapped the Project Area, covering 95% of the area. The records search results indicated that 112 cultural resources were previously identified within a one mile radius of the study area. One previously recorded resource, a historic-period railroad alignment, was previously documented within the offsite study area. The records search indicated that portions of the offsite Project Area was previously surveyed in 2005 and 2014.

On January 2, 2020, a search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The results of the Sacred Lands File search by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources within one mile of the Project Area. In addition to the search of the Sacred Lands File, the NAHC identified 17 Native American groups and individuals with historical and traditional ties to the Project Area. Notifications of the proposed Project and cultural resources field survey were mailed and emailed to those Native American groups identified by the NAHC.

As a result of the field survey, seven newly identified cultural resources and one previously recorded resource were recorded inside the Project Area. These consist of one historic-era bronze survey marker embedded in a boulder (SR-006), two historic-era culverts with drainage pipes (SR-007, SR-008), one historic-era bridge (SR-009), sections of three historic-period roads (SR-010, SR-011, and SR-012), and one previously recorded railroad alignment (P33-026835). These resources were evaluated for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and are not eligible for the CRHR under any criteria. Surface

visibility during the survey ranged from good (100%) to poor (10%) throughout the Project Area. The potential for the Project Area to contain unidentified subsurface resources is considered high.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB 52	Assembly Bill 52
APE	Area of potential effects
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
AT&SF	Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe
BP	Before Present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act

CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIC	Eastern Information Center
I-215	Interstate 215
MLD	Native American Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NETROnline	Nationwide Environmental Title Research
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SB 18	Senate Bill 18
UCSB	University of Santa Barbara
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture's
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

I. INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

a. Project Description

The proposed offsite disturbance areas will be used for the placement of sewer and water lines, and construction of a sewer lift station and a water booster station in support of the larger Stoneridge Project proposed by Richland Planned Communities, Inc. This study serves as an addendum to the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Stoneridge Project, Riverside County, California, report that was previously submitted to the County in July 2019 (Blumel and Cunningham 2019). This addendum inventory covers only the offsite areas associated with the larger Stoneridge Project. The total Project Area for the offsite disturbance areas consists of 30.2 acres of land.

b. Project Location

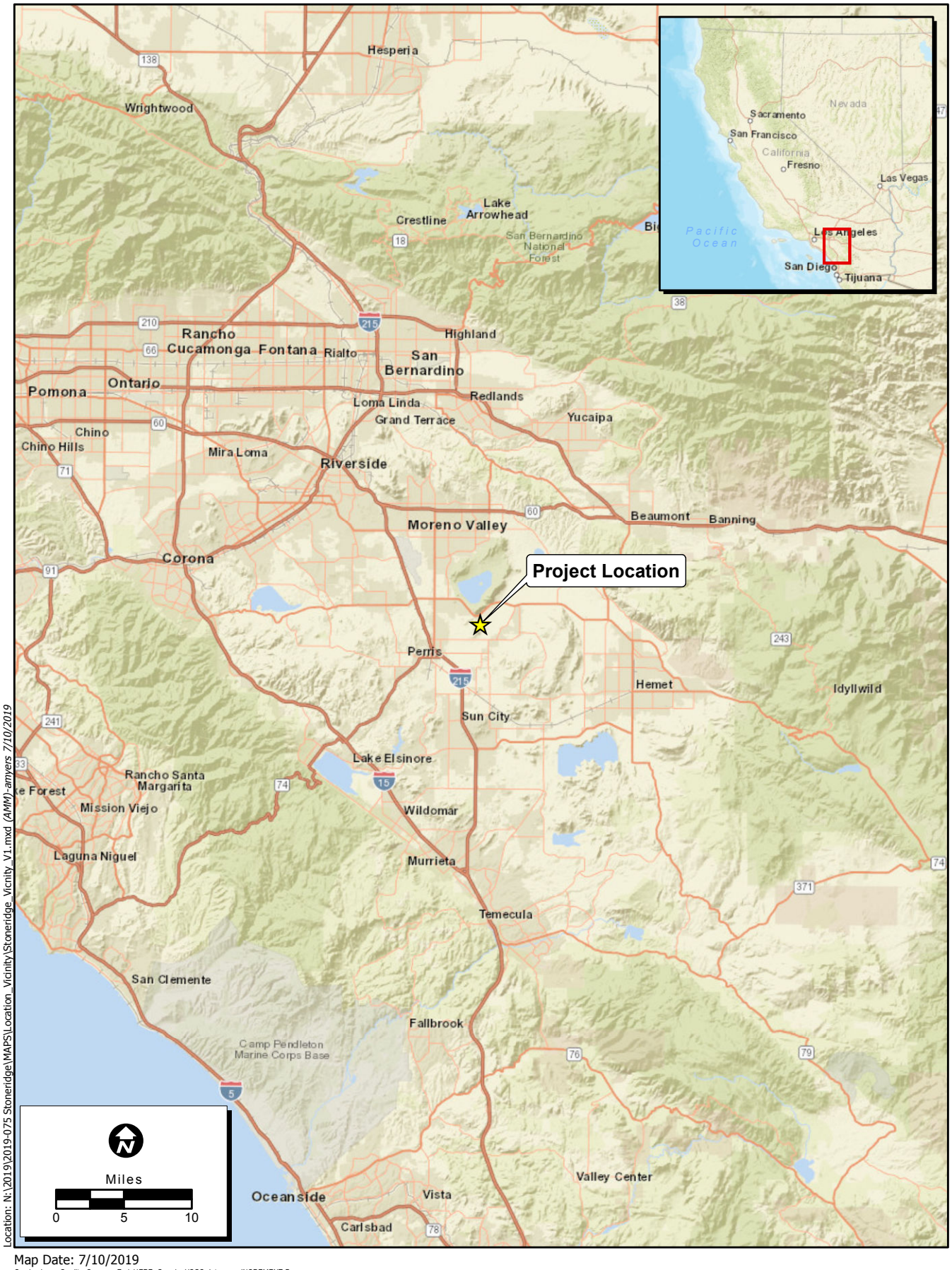
The offsite areas consist of 30.2 acres and also includes portions of APNs 300-010-017, 300-010-018, 300-010-019, 307-020-009, 307-040-011, 307-040-014, 307-050-004, 307-050-008, 307-050-010, 307-220-015, 307-230-020, 307-381-008, 307-381-009, 307-381-010, 307-381-011, 307-381-012, 307-381-013, 307-382-001, 307-382-002, 307-391-001, 307-391-002, 307-391-003, 307-391-004, 307-391-005, 307-391-006, 307-391-007, 307-391-008, 307-391-009, 307-391-010, 307-391-011, 307-400-001, 307-400-002, 307-400-014, 307-400-015, 307-400-027, 307-400-028, 307-400-029, 307-400-031, 307-410-001, 307-410-006, 307-430-004, 307-430-005, 307-430-012, 307-430-013, 307-441-038, 307-441-039, 307-441-047, 307-441-048, 307-441-049, 307-441-059, 307-441-060, 309-020-041, 309-020-042, 309-020-043, 309-030-018, 310-230-028, 310-230-039, 310-230-040 (Figures 1 and 2). The Project Area is located south of the Perris Reservoir between the City of Perris and the Community of Nuevo. The offsite areas are split between a northern section and southern section. The northern offsite area is located on the southern side of Ramona Expressway and along the east-west-trending Walnut Avenue, terminating at the future Antelope Road to the east and to Old Evans Road to the west. The southern portion of the offsite area is within the Lakeview/Nuevo Area of unincorporated Riverside County along the east-west-trending Nuevo Road, transecting the San Jacinto River, and terminating at Olivas Avenue to the east. The western terminus is located approximately 700 feet east of Foothill Avenue at an undeveloped dirt road.

c. USGS Quad Location

As shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Perris, California topographic quadrangle map (1967, photorevised 1979), the Project Area is located in Sections 25, 26, 34, 35, and San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero Land Grant of Township 4 South, Range 3 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 2).

d. Field Personnel

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Lisa Westwood, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist. Fieldwork was conducted by Staff Archaeologist Robert Cunningham and Associate Archaeologist Julian Acuña, RPA. The report was prepared by Wendy Blumel, RPA, Mr. Cunningham, and John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA.



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Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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Figure 1. Project Vicinity

2019-075 Stoneridge

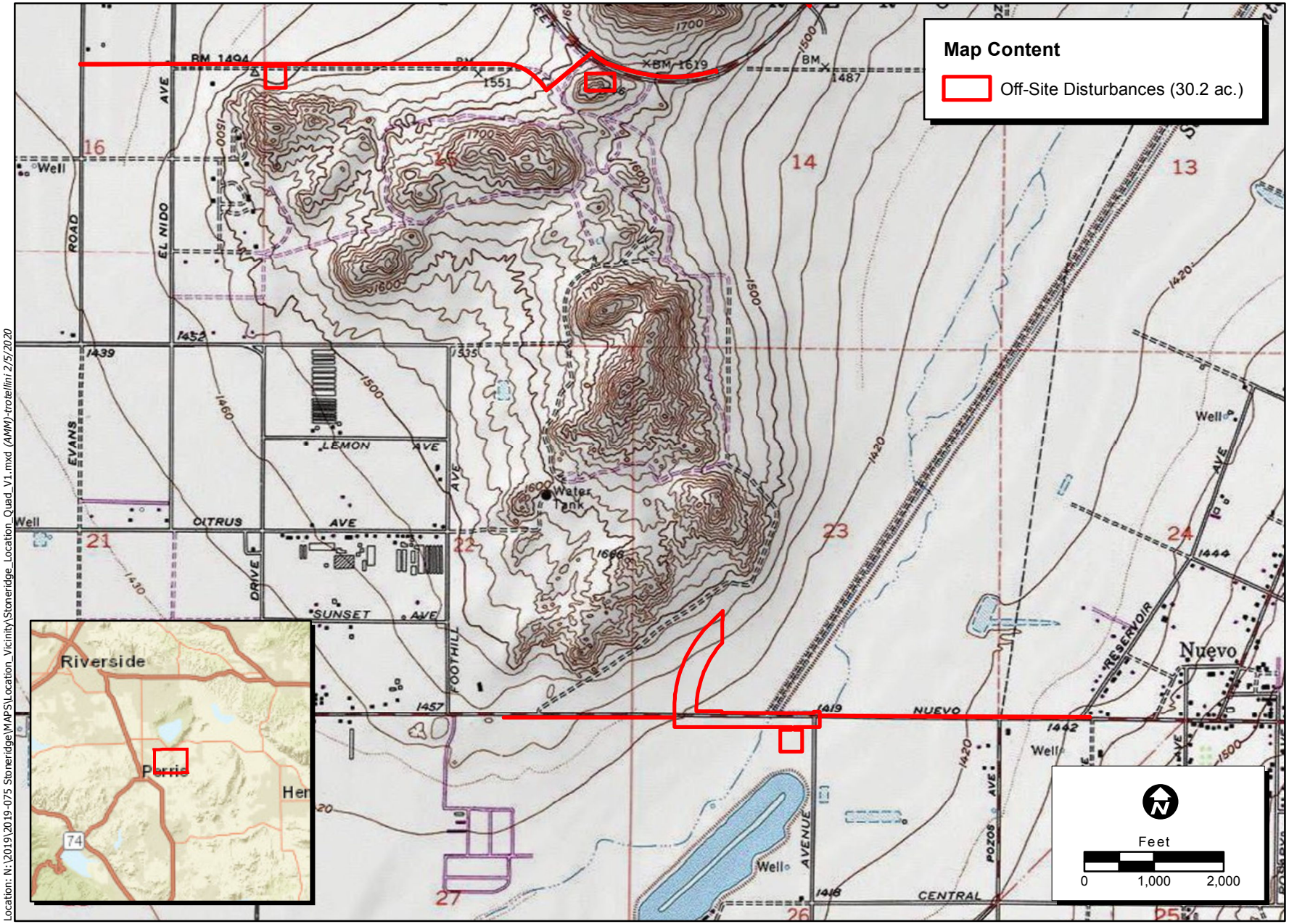

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Figure 2. Project Location

2019-075 Stoneridge

Robert Cunningham is a Staff Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than 10 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. He holds a B.A. degree in Anthropology and has participated in and supervised numerous survey, testing, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites, and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Julian Acuña is an RPA and an Associate Archaeologist for ECORP. He holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and B.A. in Anthropology. Mr. Acuña has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavations, construction monitoring, documentation of pre-contact and historic-period archaeological deposits, and laboratory analysis of archaeological materials.

Wendy Blumel, RPA, has 12 years of experience in cultural resource management and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist. She is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resource management plans, and has contributed to a variety of environmental compliance documents.

John O'Connor, Ph.D., is an RPA with more than 10 years of archaeological experience in North America and the Pacific Islands, experience that includes cultural resources management, academic research, museum collections management, and university teaching. Dr. O'Connor meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist and serves as the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager for ECORP.

Lisa Westwood is an RPA with 26 years of cultural resource management experience. She exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, holding a B.A. degree in Anthropology and an M.A. degree in Anthropology (Archaeology). Currently, she serves as Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP, as principal investigator and task manager for cultural resources services required for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA.

ECORP personnel qualifications are located in Appendix B.

e. Topographic Description and Elevation

The Project Area is located in unincorporated western Riverside County, near the unincorporated communities of Nuevo and Lakeview, approximately 0.24 mile east of the City of Perris, 2.82 miles southeast of the City of Moreno Valley, and 6.33 miles northwest of the City of Hemet. The Project Area is situated at an elevation 1,480 feet above mean sea level in the San Jacinto Valley, located east of the Santa Ana Mountains and west of the San Jacinto Mountains in southern California. The San Bernardino Mountains are to the north, and a portion the Bernasconi Hills are located along the western boundary of the Project Area. Topography within the majority of the offsite Project area is relatively flat, however the surrounding landscape contains a mix of flat agricultural land and steep hills with rocky outcrops. The climate of the Project Area is somewhat comparable to the high deserts of southern California, though with a more moderate coastal temperature range than the inland deserts.

f. Disturbance and Present Land Use

The offsite disturbance areas include portions of paved roads, graded road shoulders, and undeveloped agricultural land. Roadways within the area of potential effects (APE) have been in existence since at least the latter half of the twentieth century. Historic aerial photographs show that the majority of the Project Area vicinity was historically used for agriculture from 1938 to the present (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETROnline] 2020; University of California, Santa Barbara [UCSB] Library 2019). However, modern residential development has reduced the number of agricultural properties both along the alignment and in the Project vicinity.

Surrounding parcels are utilized for residential, agricultural, water supply infrastructure, and recreational purposes, with notable increases in residential use since the late 1970s. Some land still sits vacant. Investment in community-oriented projects are evident in the presence of extensive housing developments and the construction of Sierra Vista Elementary School, Lakeside Middle School, and May Ranch Park in the northwestern portions of the Project Area.

g. Vegetation

Vegetation within the Project Area varied at the time of the survey. Ornamental vegetation existed along improved paved areas, while low nonnative grasses and taller, dense vegetation occurred in less developed parts of the Project Area. Undeveloped portions of the Project Area contain nonnative grassland characterized by mustard, Russian thistle, and other nonnative grasses and scrub.

h. Geology

Local geology contains a mix of very old plutonic rocks of peninsular ranges (qdh) forming the hills along the northern portion of the offsite areas, near Ramona Expressway, and a series of alluvial fans. The alluvial fans that border the plutonic hills consist of late Pleistocene alluvium (Qoa) with more recent alluvial sediments (Qa) dating to the Holocene located within the rest of the offsite areas (Dibblee 2003).

For the purpose of clarity, the offsite disturbance areas were split into two sections for the discussion of soils: the northern portion along Walnut Avenue and the southern portion adjacent to Nuevo Road. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) Web Soil Survey website (USDA 2020), eight soil types are located within the northern portion of offsite disturbance Project Area:

Table 1. Northern Portion of Off-site Area Soil Types

Soil Type	Slope	Drainage Class	Frequency of Flooding	Parent Material
Exeter sandy loam (EnA)	0 to 2 percent slopes	Well-drained	Rare	Alluvium derived from granite
Exeter sandy loam (EnC2)	2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	Well-drained	None	Alluvium derived from granite
Hanford coarse sandy loam (HcC)	2 to 8 percent slopes	Well-drained	None	Alluvium derived from granite

Table 1. Northern Portion of Off-site Area Soil Types

Soil Type	Slope	Drainage Class	Frequency of Flooding	Parent Material
Vista coarse sandy loam (VsD2)	8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Well-drained	None	Residuum weathered from granite and/or weathered from granodiorite
Ramona very fine sandy loam (ReC2)	0 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	Well-drained	None	Alluvium derived from granite
Vista rocky coarse sandy loam (VtF2)	2 to 35 percent slopes, eroded	Well-drained	None	Residuum weathered from granite and/or weathered from granodiorite
Cieneba rocky sandy loam (CkF2)	15 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	Somewhat excessively drained	None	Residuum weathered from igneous rock
Hanford coarse sandy loam (HcD2))	8 to 15 percent	Somewhat excessively drained	None	Alluvium derived from granite

The southern portion of offsite disturbance Project Area contains 11 different soil types. They consist of the soil types shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Southern Portion of Offsite Area Soil Types

Soil Type	Slope	Drainage Class	Frequency of Flooding	Parent Material
Fallbrook Fine Sandy Loam (FfC2)	2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	Well-drained	None	Residuum weathered from granodiorite and/or tonalite
Greenfield sandy loam (GyC2)	2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	Well-drained	None	Alluvium derived from granite
Ramona sandy loam (RaC2)	5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	Well-drained	None	Alluvium derived from granite
Willows silty clay (Wn)	0 to 2 percent slopes, Deep, strongly saline-alkali	Poorly drained	Rare	Alluvium derived from mixed sources
Willows silty clay (Wg)	0 to 2 percent slopes, Saline alkali	Poorly drained	Rare	Alluvium derived from mixed sources
Willows silty clay (Wh)	0 to 2 percent slopes, Strongly saline alkali	Poorly drained	Rare	Alluvium derived from mixed sources
Riverwash (RsC)	0 to 8 percent	Excessively drained	Frequent	Sandy and gravelly alluvium derived from mixed sources
Willows silty clay (Wf)	0 to 2 percent	Poorly drained	Rare	Alluvium derived from mixed sources
Domino silt loam (Dw)	Strongly saline alkali	Moderately well-drained	Rare	Alluvium derived from granite
Exeter sandy loam (EpA)	Deep, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Well-drained	Rare	Alluvium derived from granite

Table 2. Southern Portion of Offsite Area Soil Types

Soil Type	Slope	Drainage Class	Frequency of Flooding	Parent Material
Pachappa fine sandy loam (PaC2)	2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	Well-drained	None	Alluvium derived from granite

II. PRE-CONTACT CONTEXT

a. Regional Prehistory

a.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 Before Present [BP])

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages composed of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

a.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis on hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito Complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Grenda 1997; Goldberg 2001), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 Before Present (BP) (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

a.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 3,500 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language (possibly proto-Yuman) foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens. The resource acquisition locations have no evidence for overnight stays.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed that apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 BP to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

Sites from the Topanga Pattern consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens. The most common artifacts found in residential bases are manos and milling stones (metates) and large core-cobble chopping tools including hammerstones and scraper planes. Projectile points (usually large leaf-shaped dart points and Elko dart points) indicate use of the spear-thrower or atlatl. The paucity of projectile points in some sites suggests that small mammals may have been taken with traps and snares. Fishing for sheepshead near kelp beds was carried out using bone gorges. Nonutilitarian artifacts include shell and stone beads, cogged stones, discoidals, doughnut stones, and stone balls. Burials were inhumations with associated grinding implements.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000-3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small

game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of these. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked- stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment", which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

a.4 Del Rey Tradition/Late Holocene (3,500 to 150 BP)

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages that form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano, which includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP replacing the native proto-Yuman (Hokan) speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

The material culture of the ancestors of the Gabrielino is termed the Del Rey Tradition (3,500 to 150 BP) (Sutton 2010). With the arrival of the Takic speakers, settlement and subsistence systems changed. Mobility was greatly decreased compared to the Encinitas Tradition and small groups of related people lived in semipermanent residential bases near a water source. Subsistence changed from a mobile foraging pattern to a collector pattern (Binford 1980). People collected resources and brought them back to the residential base. People stayed overnight in temporary camps when away from the residential base.

Six phases have been defined on the mainland (Angeles I – Angeles VI) and four phases (Island I – Island IV) have been defined on the southern Channel Islands for the Del Rey Tradition (Sutton 2010). Angeles I, II, and III (3,500 to 1,250 BP) correspond with the Intermediate Horizon first defined by Wallace (1955). Mortars and pestles were first used during this period, which probably indicates the beginning of acorn exploitation. Acorns required greater processing time, but were storable and contributed to a greater

degree of sedentism. Lithic technology was more focused on making flake tools rather than core tools, as in the previous Encinitas Tradition. Large projectile points, including Elko points, indicate that hunting was probably still accomplished with the *atlatl* or spear thrower.

Angeles IV, V, and VI (1,250 to 150 BP) correspond with the Late Prehistoric Horizon as originally defined by Wallace (1955).

The complex hunter-gatherer cultures encountered by the Spaniards in southern California developed during the Late Prehistoric Period. People lived in villages of up to 250 people located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of a defended territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars for acorn pulverizing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually made of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used in hearths.

The beginning of Angeles IV is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, which made deer hunting more efficient. The bow and arrow were also used in wars for territorial defense. One of the most important food resources for inland groups was acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorn processing was labor intensive, requiring grinding in a mortar and leaching with water to remove tannic acid (Basgall 1987). Many of the mortars are bedrock mortars. Seeds from sage and grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground into meal with manos and metates. Seeds were used as the storable staple in areas which lacked acorn-producing oak groves. Protein was supplied through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals, hunted with bow and arrow or trapped using snares, nets, and deadfalls. On the coast, fish were obtained using shell fishhooks and nets.

Trade among local groups and inland and coastal groups was important as a means of obtaining resources from outside the local group's territory. Items traded over long distances included obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and from the Coso source in Inyo County, steatite bowls and ornaments from Catalina Island, shell beads and ornaments from the Santa Barbara Channel area, rabbit skins and deer hides from the interior, and dried fish and shellfish from the coast. Acorns, seeds, and other food resources were probably exchanged locally.

a.5 Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 BP)

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. At the same time, Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River, becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume. Although Sutton (2011) believes that Yuman speakers living in these inland areas adopted Takic languages and that Takic speakers did not physically replace the Yuman speakers, this is considered

unlikely because settlement and subsistence systems in inland areas were the same as those characteristic of the Takic peoples of the coast.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 BP to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 BP to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 BP to 750 BP), II (750 BP to 300 BP), and III (300 BP to 150 BP) Phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001). There were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources during San Luis Rey I, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II, people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked- and ground-stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

b. Summary of Known Archaeology in the Project Area

The records search indicated that there are 112 previously recorded cultural resources located within one mile of the Project Area. These consist of a mix of prehistoric (pre-contact) and historic-period sites; however, the majority consist of precontact milling sites located within the Bernasconi hills to the north of the Project Area. Pre-contact occupation sites are also present within the Project vicinity, as are sites containing rock art and a rock shelter site. One occupation site (P-33-00111), located near Lakeview Hot Springs to the northeast of the Project Area, contained known subsurface resources.

c. Ethnohistory

The Project Area is located within the territory known to have been occupied by the Serrano group of Native Americans, and near territory occupied the Gabrielino group of Native Americans, at the time of contact with Europeans, around AD 1769.

Serrano. At contact, the Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains and northward into the Mojave Desert. Their territory also extended west along the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north into the Victorville and Lucerne Valley areas, and south to the Yucaipa Valley and San Jacinto Valley (Cultural Systems Research 2005). The Serrano speakers in the Mojave Desert who lived along the Mojave River were known as Vanyume. Serrano is a language within the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock.

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable

staples consisted of acorns, pinyon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, juniper berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978a).

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serranos lived in villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Serrano social and political units were clans, patrilineal exogamous territorial groups. Each clan was led by a chief who had both political and ceremonial roles. The chief lived in a principal village within the clan's territory. The clans were part of a moiety system such that each clan was either a wildcat or coyote clan and marriages could only occur between members of opposite moieties (Earle 2004). On the north side of the San Bernardino Mountains, clan villages were located along the desert-mountain interface on Deep Creek, on the upper Mojave River, in Summit Valley, and in Cajon Pass. The principal plant food available near these villages was juniper berries. These villages also had access to mountain resources, such as acorns and pinyon nuts.

Partly due to their mountainous and desert inland territory, contact between Serrano and European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an *asistencia* (mission outpost) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Gabrielino. Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrielino occupied a region near the Project Area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrielino were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles basin, much of Orange County, and extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term "Gabrielino" came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771. The Gabrielino are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California prior to European contact (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). The Gabrielino spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino occupied villages located along rivers and at the mouths of canyons. Populations ranged from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Gabrielino society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families, who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Gabrielino also fished and collected marine shellfish (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late eighteenth century, the Gabrielino population had significantly dwindled due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies. Gabrielino communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, current descendants of the Gabrielino are preserving Gabrielino culture.

III. HISTORIC CONTEXT

a. Historic Periods

a.1 Early Southern California History

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the Kumeyaay or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771, east of what is now Los Angeles, to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in Tongva/Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the Agjachemem or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978a). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed presidios, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a pueblo, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portolá expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission

lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or ranchos (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period, there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American Period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries, which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

a.2 Perris History

The City of Perris is located on a portion of the land known during the Spanish Period and the Mexican Period as both Rancho San Jacinto and Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero. The name Rancho San Jacinto was retained for the property granted to José Antonio Estudillo in 1842. Three years later, Estudillo's son-in-law, Miguel de Pedrorena, petitioned for the western half of Rancho San Jacinto. Estudillo had no objection to splitting the rancho, because the land Pedrorena was asking for was considered surplus. In 1846, Governor Pio Pico approved the grant under the name Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero. The patent for Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero issued in 1883 to Thomas W. Sutherland, legal guardian of Pedrorena's widow and children (Gunther 1984), excluded the land later occupied by Perris. Alternate sections of the public land outside the land grant boundaries were granted to the Southern Pacific Company to subsidize construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Settlers bought land from the Southern Pacific Company and homesteaders obtained public land.

In 1882 and 1883, the California Southern Railroad, a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad, was established and built from National City, south of San Diego, to San Bernardino. A small settlement called Pinacate was established in 1885, along the San Jacinto River as settlers came into the area to start homesteads. Disputes over land title soon led to a large number of Pinacate residents relocating about two miles north, where a well was dug to start a new settlement. Lots were offered to the California Southern Railroad, along with a promise to build a new train station if the railway would agree to move their stop from Pinacate to the new settlement. Railroad officials agreed, and land for the town site was purchased from the Southern Pacific Company. The townsite was surveyed and mapped by E. Dexter, and the plat was submitted in 1886. The new community was named Perris, in honor of Frederick Thomas Perris, the chief engineer and supervisor of the California Southern Railroad. The railway switch and siding were soon moved from Pinacate to Perris, and Perris was officially designated a station on the

California Southern Railroad route. Many buildings were moved from Pinacate to Perris, and a two-story hotel was built and operated by Isabella Smith. Mrs. Smith was appointed the first postmaster of Perris on February 26, 1886. At that time, Perris was in San Diego County. When the northern portion of the county was split off to form Riverside County in 1893, Perris became one of the new county's original towns. The City of Perris was incorporated on May 16, 1911 (Ellis 1912; Gunther 1984).

By 1887, six passenger trains and two freight trains stopped at Perris daily, and numerous houses and businesses had been built during the real estate boom. Growth of the town slowed when heavy storms repeatedly washed out the railroad tracks in the Temecula Gorge in the early 1890s, causing the AT&SF Railroad to abandon service to San Diego by way of the California Southern Railroad line through Perris after 1892 (Ellis 1912; City of Perris 2003).

Once it became clear that Perris would need more than the railroad to support it, residents turned to agriculture for the future development of the town. Because of limited groundwater, dry grain farming and wool from sheep were the main agricultural enterprises before water was brought to the valley from Bear Valley Reservoir (Big Bear Lake) by the Perris Irrigation District, organized in 1890 (Dumke 1944:128). Alfalfa, potatoes, citrus, olives, prunes, peaches, pears, grapes, and later, sugar beets became the mainstays of farming in the region (Ellis 1912; Riverside Reflex 1893). Soon, however, the Bear Valley Water Company became unable to supply the Perris Irrigation District with the water it had promised. Drought had lowered the water level of Bear Valley Reservoir, and other communities, such as Redlands and San Bernardino, had prior claims to whatever water was available. By 1895, the supply was completely cut off, and Perris farmers began to replace their lost supply of imported water by digging wells. By 1905, wells and pumping plants were located throughout the valley, and agriculture began to flourish (Ellis 1912).

Communities in this area of southern California suffered economic setbacks during the Great Depression of the 1930s. After 1935, rail service only extended from Riverside to Perris to San Jacinto, a more limited network that fit the difficult economic circumstances of the time. But, as happened in many areas throughout the country, the local economy was re-energized by the activities at military facilities during World War II, such as March Army Airfield, located north of Perris. An improved, more reliable water supply was brought to the San Jacinto Valley by the Eastern Municipal Water District in the early 1950s. With the construction of Lake Perris in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Perris has become, in addition to an agricultural center, a popular recreational area (City of Perris 2003).

b. Historic-Period Native American Settlement

Bean and Smith (1978a, b) mapped the location of Serrano and Gabrielino villages. Serrano villages were spread across a variety of environmental zones, but typically located in the foothill Upper Sonoran life-zone, with a few on the desert floor near permanent water sources. Gabrielino villages were likewise spread across a variety of environmental zones. Gabrielino settlements in the areas flanking interior mountains and foothills consisted of primary and secondary subsistence villages near watercourses or springs. The immediate Project Area does not retain documentation of any protohistoric villages; however, the presence of many bedrock milling features in the area is testament to the history of food processing and habitation activity in the area. The intensive ownership of land by Euro-Americans from the Spanish

Period through the Mexican Period to the American Period reduced the footprint of many Serrano and Gabrielino villages in historic times.

c. Land Granting and Modern Use of the Area

Rancho San Jacinto was first granted to José Antonio Estudillo in 1842, subsequently split in half three years later with Estudillo's son forming Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero. Private lands gradually shrank during the latter half of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century due to increased railroad and economic activity and the sale of land for new settlements and homesteads. Agriculture remained a staple of the region with periodic downturns due to variability in access to water. The earliest available aerial photos of the Project Area date to 1938 (NETROnline 2018). Aerial photographs from the 1930s through the present show that the Project Area was used for agriculture. Available topographical maps do not record any structures on the property since at least 1901. No buildings appear on the Project Area in any of the aerial photographs, although the San Jacinto Levee was constructed sometime in the 1940s or early 1950s. Roads have existed for some time around the perimeter of the Project Area, and the increase in residential and commercial development in the region can be seen through time to the present day.

IV. METHODS

a. Records Search Methods

A cultural resources records search for the main Stoneridge Project was conducted by ECORP staff archaeologist Robert Cunningham and ECORP Senior Archaeologist Wendy Blumel on April 17 and 18, 2019, using the California Historical Resources Information System at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. A second records search covering just the portions of the offsite areas and their one-mile records search radius that were not included in the original records search was conducted by Ms. Blumel on January 6, 2020. The EIC is the official repository of cultural resources reports and site records for Riverside County. The purpose of the records searches was to determine the extent and location of previous surveys, previously identified pre-contact or historic archaeological site locations, architectural resources, historic properties, cultural landscapes, or ethnic resources within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. Materials reviewed included survey and evaluation reports, archaeological site records, historic maps, and listings of resources on the NRHP, CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks. Historic-period aerial photographs and Bureau of Land Management Government Land Office records were also reviewed as a part of this study.

In addition to the record search, ECORP archaeologist Julian Acuña contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 2, 2020, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the APE. (Attachment B). The NAHC Sacred Lands File search was completed on January 13, 2020, with negative results. However, the NAHC provided a list of 17 Native American tribal entities that may be culturally affiliated with the Project Area. Letters were sent via the U.S. Postal Service and email (if listed in the NAHC database) on January 14 and 15, 2020, inquiring as to the interest various tribal organizations may have in the proposed Project. A limited number of responses were received (see Appendix F), and

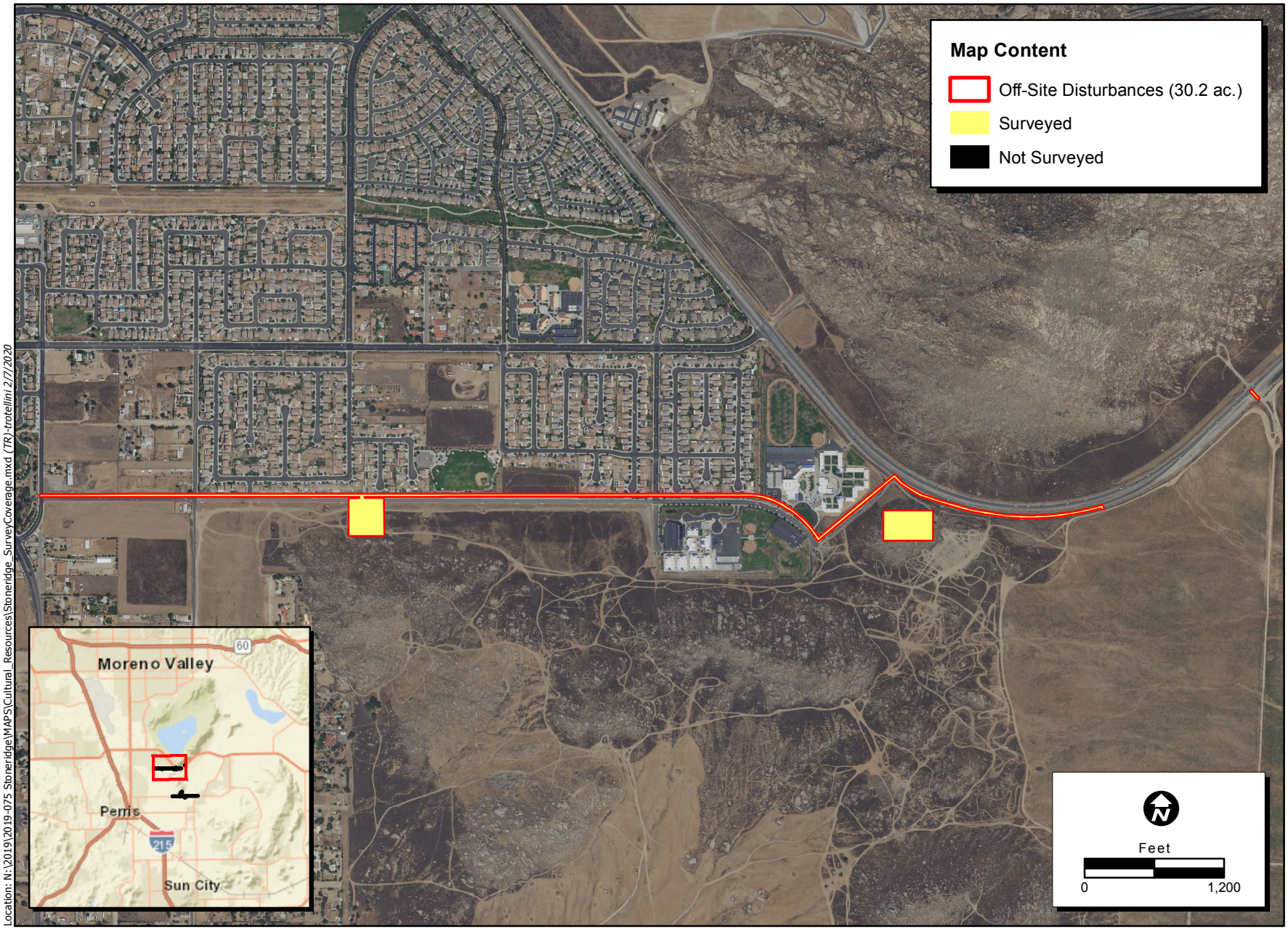
reciprocal communication occurred when appropriate. A copy of correspondence with the NAHC is provided as Appendix F.

It should be noted that the Sacred Lands File search and related notifications and communication does not constitute consultation in compliance with Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) or Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). Tribal Cultural Resources are defined in Section 21074 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of AB-52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of Tribal Cultural Resources and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, this report only addresses information for which ECORP is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate Tribal Cultural Resources or address SB 18 consultation. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to, or interpretation of, archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological Tribal Cultural Resources, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 or SB 18 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

b. Field Survey Methods

Archaeological field work was conducted by ECORP archaeologists on January 9 and 10, 2020. All accessible portions of the Project Area were subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties (National Park Service [NPS] 1983) using transects spaced 15 meters apart or closer. All offsite areas were surveyed, with the exception of a small portion of the southern offsite area that is located on land owned by the Eastern Municipal Water District. Access to this property was blocked by a tall fence and a locked gate. For the linear portions of the offsite areas along Walnut Avenue and Nuevo Road, the survey area included road shoulders along both the northern and southern sides of the roads. Survey coverage can be seen in the Survey Coverage Map below (Figure 3).

The offsite survey area was examined for the presence of cultural artifacts and features by walking the area using a combination of parallel transects and opportunistic routes based on terrain and Project Area boundary configuration. Notes and photographs were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances within the Project Area.



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Map Date: 2/7/2020

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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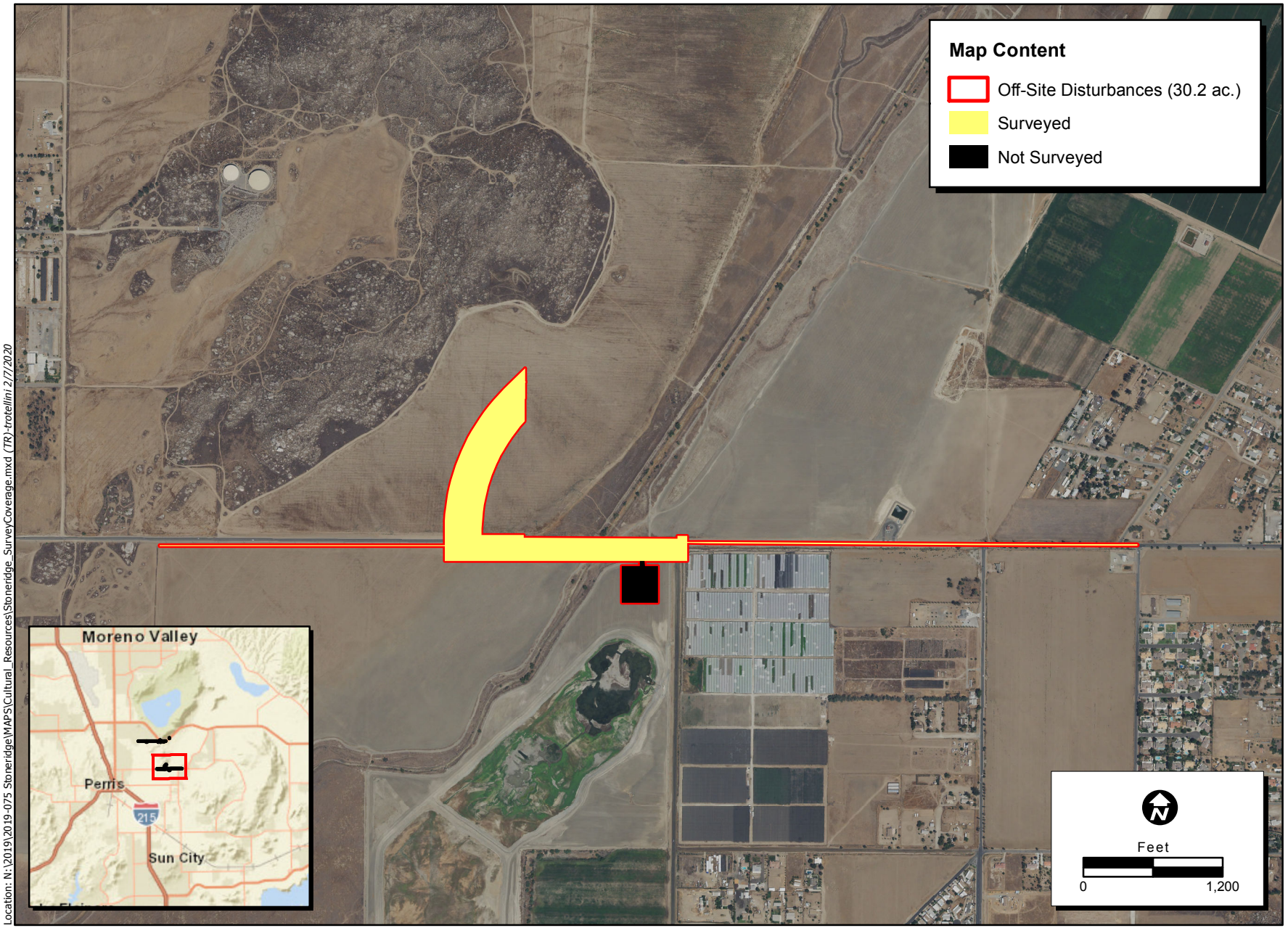
Figure 3. Survey Coverage
Sheet 1 of 2
2019-075 Stoneridge



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Map Date: 2/7/2020

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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Figure 3. Survey Coverage
Sheet 2 of 2
2019-075 Stoneridge

Newly discovered cultural resources were assigned a unique temporary number based on the project name and the order in which they were found (i.e., SR-006). As appropriate, the site boundary, features, and artifacts were mapped using Collector for ArcGIS, a cloud-based geospatial software with 2- to 5-meter accuracy, with data later post-processed for submeter accuracy. Digital photographs were taken of identified features as well as general site overviews showing the general environment and the presence, if any, of human or naturally occurring impacts. Following fieldwork, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 records were prepared for any resources identified and location and sketch maps were created using data collected with the Collector ArcGIS application used in the field.

Figure 4. Project overview showing ground conditions north of Nuevo Road, view southwest, January 10, 2020, Photo #4052.

Figure 5. Project overview showing ground conditions south of Nuevo Road, view west, January 10, 2020, Photo #4057.

V. RESULTS

a. Records Search Results

Seventy-two cultural resource investigations have been conducted within the one-mile records search radius of the offsite Project Area between 1974 and 2019. Of these studies, 12 investigations took place within 0.25 mile of the Project Area between 1979 and 2016, 15 investigations took place within a 0.5 mile of the Project Area between 1980 and 2017, and two investigations overlapped the Project Area from between 2005 and 2014.

Details of all 72 investigations are presented in Table 3. The records search indicated that approximately 95 percent of the Project Area had been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

Table 3. Previous Investigations within One Mile of the Project Area

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
O'Connell, James F., Philip J. Wilke, Thomas F. King, and Carol L. Mix	*Perris Reservoir Archaeology, Late Prehistoric Demographic Change in Southeastern California (RI-00137)*	1974	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Desautels, Roger J.	*Archaeological/Paleontological Survey Report on the Proposed Lake Perris Power Plant and Bypass Project Located in the Perris Reservoir of the County of Riverside, W.O. 4-4485 (RI-00698)*	1979	Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
Giansanti, Renee	*Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 13513, South of Nuevo Road, Perris Area of Riverside County, California (RI-00620)*	1979	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Wilmoth, Stan	*Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 14506, Southwest of Perris Reservoir, Riverside County, California (RI-00746)*	1979	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Wilmoth, Stan	*Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 14352, Southwest of Perris Reservoir, Riverside County, California (RI-00747)*	1979	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Salpas, Jean A.	*An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 16263 (RI-00966)*	1980	Within 1 mile of Project Area
Wlodarski, Robert J. and John M. Foster	*Cultural Resource Overview for the Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way (RI-01237)*	1980	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
Wirth Associates	*Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System Supplement to the Cultural Resources Technical Report - Public Review Document and Confidential Appendices (RI-01665)*	1983	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Drover, Christopher E.	*An Archaeological Assessment Of A Planned Residential Development At The Intersection Of Orange Avenue And Murrieta Road, Perris, California (RI-01886)*	1984	Within 1 mile of Project Area
Peter, Kevin J.	*Pre Historic and Historic Cultural Resources Investigation of the Lake Perris Project, Riverside County, California (RI-02128)*	1987	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	*Archaeological Assessment Form: May Project (RI-02323)*	1988	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Drover, C. E.	*A Cultural Resource Inventory- New Horizons Project- Perris, California (RI-02340)*	1988	Within .5 mile of the Project Area
Parr, Robert	*An Archaeological Assessment Of Tt 23476, Located East Of Perris In Western Riverside County, California (RI-02445)*	1989	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Hathaway and Mckenna	*An Archaeological Assessment Of Approximately 520 Acres Of Land Proposed By Park West Associates, Located East Of The City Of Perris, Riverside County, California (RI-02447)*	1989	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Bissell, Ronald M.	*Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Riverpark Property of Riverside California (RI-02394)*	1989	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Wells, Helen	*Preliminary Cultural Resources Investigations for the Perris Study Area (RI-02443)*	1988	Within .5 mile of the Project Area

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
Romano, Melinda C.	*An Archaeological Assessment of Approximately 950 Acres of Land Designated as a Portion of the Preissman Property Specific Plan Located NE of the City of Perris, Riverside County, California (RI-02444)*	1989	Within .5 mile of the Project Area
Drover, Chris	*A Cultural Resource Inventory, Shadow Ridge Project, Perris, California (RI-02446)*	1988	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Keller, Jean S.	*An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map No. 24494, Riverside County, California. (RI-02524)*	1989	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
White, Robert S.	*An Archaeological Assessment of a 38.59 Acre Parcel Near Nuevo, Riverside County (RI-02677)*	1989	Within .5 mile of the Project Area
McKenna, Jeanette A.	*Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Lakeview/Nuevo Project Area, Perris, Riverside County, California. Phase I (RI-02988)*	1990	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Love, Bruce	*Cultural Resources Assessment Tentative Parcel 26363 Perris, Riverside County. (RI-03066)*	1990	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
McKenna, Jeanette A. et al.	*Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed May Ranch II Project Area, Perris, Riverside County, California (RI-03139)*	1991	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, and Roberta S. Greenwood	*Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (RI-03693)*	1991	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
Landis, Daniel G.	*A Cultural Resources Survey for the Gas Pipeline No. 6900 Project, Riverside County, California (RI-03739)*	1993	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
Keller, Jean A.	*A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 27809 (RI-03850)*	1993	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc	*Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-IV. (RI-04404)*	2000	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
McKenna et al.	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Of The Proposed City Of Perris Southeast High School Site (68.57 Acres) Riverside County, California (RI-05023)*	2004	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Hoover, Anna M. And Kristie R. Blevins	*A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report On Parcel Map 32652, APNs 306-090-002, 4-Acre Property, Perris, County Of Riverside, California (RI-04928)*	2005	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Hoover, Anna M. and William R. Gillean	*A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase II Perris Desalter Transmission Pipeline Project, Near Perris, Riverside County, California. (RI-04974)*	2005	**Overlapped the Project Area**

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
McKenna, Jeanette A.	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications, Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County to San Diego County, California (RI-05027)*	2000	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Goodwin, Riordan and Terri Fulton	*Cultural Resource Assessment And Evaluation: Camel Rock Estates (APNs 429-020-009 and 010), Riverside County, California (RI-05359)*	2004	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Craft, Andrea M.	*Final Cultural Resources Survey of an Extension of Electrical Service For A New Residence on the Southern California Edison Ammo 12kv Circuit, Riverside County, California (RI-05110)*	2004	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Dice, Michael	*An Archaeological And Paleontological Resource Evaluation Of Tentative Tract # 30915 (APN #429-020-021, -028, And 429-160-002), Located Near Nuevo Road And North Drive, County Of Riverside, CA (RI-05363)*	2004	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Ewers, Daniel and Curt Duke	*Cultural Resource Assessment (APNs 309-290-029, -31, -32, -33, And -35) Nuevo 57 In The Community Of Nuevo Unincorporated Riverside County, Ca (RI-05367)*	2005	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Mckenna, Jeanette	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Of The Homeland Ranch Project Area, Approximately 60 Acres In The Lakeview/Nuevo Area Of Riverside County, Ca (RI-05442)	2005	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Smith, Brian F. and Dylan S. Amerine	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Reservoir Cell Site, 28880 Lakeview Avenue, Nuevo, California (RI-07685)	2005	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Smith, Brian F. and Dylan S. Amerine	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Dunlap Drive Cell Site Project, 21900 Dunlap Drive, Perris, California (RI-07687)	2005	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
White, Robert S. And Laura S. White	A Cultural Resources Assessment Of A 3.65 Acre Parcel As Shown On Tpm 31784 Located At 22215 Rosary Avenue, Nuevo, Riverside County, California (RI-05620)	2005	Within .5 mile of the Project Area
White, Robert S. And Laura S. White	A Cultural Resources Assessment Of A 5.11 Acre Parcel As Shown On Ttm 33180 Located North Of Archibek Lane, Nuevo, Riverside County, California (RI-05621)	2005	Within .5 mile of the Project Area
Bonner, Wayne H. and Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS- 0014-02 (Smith Trust), Orange Avenue and Murrieta Road, Perris, Riverside County, California (RI-09918)	2005	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Matthew Wetherbee, And Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Bailey tentative Tract No. 33302, Near The City Of Perris, Riverside County, Ca (RI-06403)	2005	Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
de Barros, Phillip	*Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment of Tentative Tract 31207, an 80.1-Acre Parcel Located at San Jacinto and Pico Avenues, East of Perris, Riverside County, California (RI-06835)*	2006	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area
de Barros, Phillip	*Cultural Resources Inventory And Assessment Of Tentative Tract 32965, A 25.3-Acre Parcel Located At San Jacinto And Pico Avenues, East Of Perris, Riverside Coutny, California (RI-06834)*	2006	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Hooper, Anna M., Kristie L R. Blevins, Leslie Nay Irish, and William R. Gillean	*Phase I Archaeological Records Search and Survey Report on APN 306-380-023, +-2.5 Acres, Wilson Avenue, City Of Perris, Riverside County, California (RI-06837)*	2006	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Jordan, Stacey C.	*Archaeological Survey Report For The Southern California Edison Company Kb Coastac Project, Riverside County, California (WO #6677-7141, Ai #7172) (RI-06692)*	2007	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Moreno, Adrian Sanchez	*Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company: Sentrex Street Light Relocation Project Located on the Harrier 12kV Circuit, Riverside County, California (WO #6677-4054, AI#R6733) (RI-07133)*	2007	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Moslak, Ken and Susan Hector	*Cultural Resources Study for the Motte Ranch Project, Nuevo, Riverside County (RI-07340)*	2007	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Jordan, Stacey C.	*Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company: Conversion of Overshade to Underground Project on the Ammo 12kV Circuit, Riverside County, California (WO#6077-7285, AI#6-7204) (RI-07132)*	2007	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Schmid, Tiffany A.	*Lake Perris Dam Remediation Project Archaeological Survey Report, Riverside County, California (RI-07931)*	2008	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Sara Clowery-Moreno and Brian F. Smith	*A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the TPM 35868 (RI-07985)*	2008	Within .5 mile of the Project Area
Jones, Gary A..	*Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Deteriorated Pole on the Nations 12kV Transmission Line Riverside County, California (RI-08471)*	2009	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Wayne H. Bonner, Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate RV75XC117 (Bunker Hill Sub) (RI-08793)*	2011	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Brewster, Brad	*Perris Dam Seismic Improvements Project Historic Resources Evaluation Report (RI-09660)*	2012	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Steele, William J.	*Consultation Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the Installation of a Reject Recovery System at the Eastern Municipal Water District's Perris Water Filtration Plant in Riverside County, California (RI-08903)*	2010	Within .5 mile of the Project Area

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith	*A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Study for the Perris Residential Project (RI-09421)*	2014	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Ehringer, Candace, Chris Lockwood, and Michael Vader	*DWR Lake Perris Emergency Release Facility Project, Riverside County, California Phase I Cultural Resources Study (RI-09579)*	2014	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Blumel, Wendy	*Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis for the Expanded Project Area for the Villages of Lakeview Off-Site Improvements Project Area, Riverside County, California (RI-09693)*	2014	**Overlaps Project Area**
Tang, Bai "Tom"	*Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Tentative Tract Map No. 36030, Nuevo Area, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2840 (RI-09371)*	2015	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Brian F. Smith and David K. Gabski	*A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the St. James Church Project Public Use Permit No. 00924 Riverside County, California (RI-09415)*	2015	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Haas, Hannah, Ramirez Robert, and Hunt, Kevin	*City of Perris Valley Storm Channel Trail Project Cultural Resource Study (RI-09756)*	2015	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Garcia, Kyle	*Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Rio Vista Project, County of Riverside, California (RI-10659)*	2015	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Garcia, Kyle	*Cultural Resources Addendum Report for the Proposed Rio Vista Project, Community of Nuevo, Riverside County, California; TTM 36665, PDA 4972 (RI-10658)*	2016	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Garcia, Kyle	*Phase II Archaeological Resource Assessment for the Proposed Rio Vista Project, County of Riverside, California (RI-10660)*	2016	Within 0.25 mile of the Project Area
Dodson, Tom	*Site Recordation and Extended Phase 1 Excavations Ten Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Feature Sites within the Development Area Vista Nuevo Project (Tentative Tract Map No. 36030) Nuevo Area, Riverside County California CRM TECH Contract No. 3113 (RI-09748)*	2016	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Goodwin, Riordan	*Cultural Resource Assessment Perris Estates Project City of Perris County of Riverside, California (RI-09471)*	2016	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Garrison, Andrew J. and Smith, Brian F.	*A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project (RI-09994)*	2017	Within .5 mile of the Project Area
Duran, C. and H. Hass	*Dunlap Drive Pipeline Replacement Project Cultural Resources Assessment, Riverside County, California (RI-10168)*	2017	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Fulton, Phil	*Discovery and Monitoring Plan for the Mid County Parkway (RI-10199)*	2014	Within 1 mile of the Project Area

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Project Area
Stropes, J. R. K. and Smith, Brian F.	*Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the St. James Church Project (RI-10382)*	2018	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Porras, P. and B. Vargas	*Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Mobile Home Park, Perris, California (RI-10712)*	2018	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Porras, Lindsay, Campbell-King, Breana, Ramirez, Robert, Williams, James, and Treffers, Steven	*22130 Rosary Avenue Project, Nuevo, Riverside County, California, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment. Rincon Consultants Project No. 18-06305. Report on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California ,Riverside (RI-10844)*	2018	Within 1 mile of the Project Area
Porras, Lindsay, Campbell Breana, and Duran, Christopher A.	*Confidential-Cultural Resources Monitoring for the EMWD Dunlap Drive Project, Riverside County, California (RI-10704)*	2019	Within 1 mile of the Project Area

A total of 112 previously recorded cultural resources are located within one mile of the offsite Project Area (Table 4). Of these 112 previously recorded resources, 36 are located within the 0.25 mile of the Project Area, and 33 are located within the 0.5 mile of the Project Area. One previously recorded resource, a section of the Lakeview Line of the California Southern Railway (P33-26835) was mapped by the information center as crossing the Project Area. However, the original site record for that resource notes that the tracks were removed in the 1930s and the railway location is based historic aerial photographs with little to no remnants of the railroad features remaining on the ground. In addition, three cultural resources have been recorded adjacent or in the near vicinity to the offsite Project Area; all are pre-contact Native American milling features and were confirmed to be outside of the Project Area during the survey.

Resources within the one-mile records search radius consist of a mix of pre-contact and historic-period sites, with the majority of sites being pre-contact resources. In total, previously recorded contact sites include 61 milling feature sites, two multicomponent sites, one milling feature with rock art and ground stone, one rock art site with milling features, two milling features with artifact scatters, two milling features with subsurface artifacts, five isolated artifacts including one mano and scraper, a metate fragment, three flakes, and one battered ground stone.

In total historic-period sites include 19 building/residence resources, one ranch, one residential site, three irrigation/water conveyance resources, one isolate find consisting of amethyst glass fragment, one refuse deposit, one barracks, one road, and one USGS survey marker. One multi-component site consisting of a pre-contact milling feature and a historic-period benchmark is located within 1 mile of the Project Area. The presence of more than 61 sites containing bedrock milling features, three of which are located adjacent to the Project Area, supports a pattern of pre-contact land use centered on the processing of local plant materials. Details of previously recorded resources within the records search radius are provided in Table 4.

Table 4. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Area

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
CA-RIV-1059 P-33-001059			Romano, Melinda C. (1989); Eastvold (1976)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-1061 P-33-001061			Romano, M., A. Williams, and E. Crabtree (1989); Brown, Joan and Ron Bissell (1989); McCarthy, Daniel (1987); Eastvold (1976)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-3651 P-33-003651			Baumann, J. (2006); Strudwick, Ivan and Phil Fulton (2005); Romano, M., S. Williams, and E. Crabtree (1989); Brown, Joan and Ron Bissell (1989)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-3652 P-33-003652			Strudwick, Ivan and Chris Roberts (2005); S. Williams, and E. Crabtree (1989); Brown, Joan and Ron Bissell (1989)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-3653 P-33-003653			Lawson, Nat, Ken Hazlett, and Dan Ewers (2007); Romano, M., S. Williams, and E. Crabtree (1989); Brown	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-3715 P-33-003715			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-3716 P-33-003716			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-3717 P-33-003717			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-3718 P-33-003718			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-3719 P-33-003719			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3720 P-33-003720			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Adjacent to the Project Area
CA-RIV-3721 P-33-003721			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-3722 P-33-003722			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3724 P-33-003724			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-3725 P-33-003725			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
P-33-003726			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Adjacent to the Project Area

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
CA-RIV-3728 P-33-003728			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3729 P-33-003729			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3732 P-33-003732			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-3734 P-33-003734			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-3735 P-33-003735			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-3736 P-33-003736			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-3737 P-33-003737			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3738 P-33-003738			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3739 P-33-003739			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3741 P-33-003741			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-3742 P-33-003742			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3743 P-33-003743			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3744 P-33-003744			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-3745 P-33-003745			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-3746 P-33-003746			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3747 P-33-003747			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3748 P-33-003748			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3749 P-33-003749			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3750 P-33-003750			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
CA-RIV-3751 P-33-003751			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-3752 P-33-003752			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-3753 P-33-003753			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-3754 P-33-003754			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3755 P-33-003755			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-3975 P-33-003975			McKenna, J., C. Reeves, and D. Reeves (1990)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-3976 P-33-003976			McKenna, J., C. Reeves, and D. Reeves (1990)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-3978 P-33-003978			McKenna, J., C. Reeves, and D. Reeves (1990)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-3979 P-33-003979			McKenna, J., C. Reeves, and D. Reeves (1990)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-4207 P-33-004207			Strudwick, Ivan and Phil Fulton (2005); Schmidt, James (1990)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-4208 P-33-004208			Schmidt, James, Genevieve Head, Robin Siebach, and Lisa LeCount (1990)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-4268 P-33-004268			Bissell, Ronald (1992); Becker, Kenneth (1989)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-4269 P-33-004269			Bissell, Ronald (1992); Becker, Kenneth (1989)	Within 0.25 mile
P-33-007252			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 1 mile
P-33-007483			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 1 mile
P-33-007484			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 1 mile
P-33-007488			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 0.5 mile
P-33-007489			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 1 mile
P-33-007491			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 0.5 mile
P-33-007492			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 0.25 mile
P-33-007494			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 0.5 mile
P-33-007495			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 0.5 mile

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
P-33-007496			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 0.5 mile
P-33-007499			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 0.25 mile
P-33-007500			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 0.25 mile
P-33-007501			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 0.5 mile
P-33-007502			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 0.5 mile
P-33-007503			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 1 mile
P-33-007504			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 1 mile
P-33-007505			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-7401 P-33-007505			Goodwin, Riordan and Fulton Terri (2003)	Within 0.5 mile
P-33-007509			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 0.25 mile
P-33-007618			Harmon, Betty (1982)	Within 1 mile
P-33-007631			Harmon, Betty (1982)	Within 0.5 mile
P-33-007672			Harmon, Betty (1982)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-6726H P-33-011265			Loftus, Shannon (2016)	Within 0.5 mile
P-33-11801			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 0.5 mile
P-33-11802			Romano, Melinda (1989)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-7849 P-33-14749			McDougall, D. (2005)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-7943 P-33-14938			De Barros, Phillip (2006)	Within 1 mile
P-33-016036			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile
P-33-016037			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-8302 P-33-016068			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-8305 P-33-016071			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-8306 P-33-016072			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-8307 P-33-016073			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 1 mile

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
CA-RIV-8308 P-33-016074			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-8311 P-33-016077			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, Chris Roberts, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-8314 P-33-016080			Fulton, Phil, Chris Roberts, Brett Jones, Joe Baumann, Pattie Tuck, and Dan Ewers (2005)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-8315 P-33-016081			Fulton, Phil, Joe Baumann, Brett Jones, and Chris Roberts (2005)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-8316 P-33-016082			Fulton, Phil, Pattie Tuck, Joe Baumann, Dan Ewers, Chris Roberts, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-8317 P-33-016083			Strudwick, Ivan, Joe Baumann, Pattie Tuck, Dan Ewers, Brett Jones, and Chris Roberts (2005)	Adjacent to the Project Area
CA-RIV-8320 P-33-016086			Strudwick, Ivan, Joe Baumann, and Chris Roberts (2005)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-8321 P-33-016087			Strudwick, Ivan, Joe Baumann, and Chris Roberts (2005)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-8372 P-33-016223			Baumann, Joseph, Andy Jackson, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-8373 P-33-016224			Baumann, Joseph, Andy Jackson, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-8381 P-33-016232			Fulton, Phil, Chris Roberts, and Maria Garitty (2005)	Within 1 mile
P-33-017284			Brian F. Smith and Associates (2008)	Within 1 mile
P-33-017390			Westbrook, Flossie (1983)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-10108 P-33-019862			Strudwick, Ivan, Terri Fulton, Phil Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-10109 P-33-019863			Strudwick, Ivan, Terri Fulton, Phil Fulton, and Natalie Lawson (2005)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-10110 P-33-019864			Strudwick, Ivan, Terri Fulton, Natalie Lawson, and Chris Roberts (2005)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-10112 P-33-019866			Strudwick, Ivan, Terri Fulton, Natalie Lawson, Ken Hazlett, and Rachel Braco (2005)	Within 1 mile
P-33-019868			Strudwick, Ivan, Phil Fulton, and Natalie Lawson, (2005)	Within 0.25 mile

Resource Designation	Age or Period of Resource	Description	Reference	Location in Relation to Project Area
P-33-023881			Garcia, K., M. Vader, C. McMahon, and M. Gonzalez (2006)	Within 0.25 mile
P-33-023882			Garcia, K., M. Vader, C. McMahon, and M. Gonzalez (2006)	Within 0.25 mile
P-33-023884			Garcia, K., M. Vader, C. McMahon, and M. Gonzalez (2006)	Within 0.5 mile
CA-RIV-11894 P-33-024179			Ballester, Daniel, Goodman II, John, Slaughter, Deirdre, and Kerridge, Ben (2015)	Within 1 mile
CA-RIV-11727 P-33-023885			Garcia, K., M. Vader, C. McMahon, and M. Gonzalez (2006)	Within 0.25 mile
CA-RIV-12611 P-33-026829			Accardy, Courtney J.	Within 1 mile
P-33-026831			Falvey, Nicole (2015)	Within 1 mile
P-33-026832			Falvey, Nicole (2015)	Within 0.5 mile
P-33-026833			Wilson, Stacie (2017)	Within 0.25 mile
P-33-026835			Wilson, Stacie (2017)	**Overlaps the Project Area**
CA-RIV-12670 P-33-028060			Brewster, Brad (2012)	Within 1 mile
P-33-028506			Porras, Lindsay (2018)	Within 1 mile
P-33-028888			Porras, Lindsay (2018)	Within 1 mile
P-33-028896			Garrison, Andrew J. (2019)	Within 1 mile

The Historic Property Data File for Riverside County was searched and revealed that there are no resources listed on the NRHP, CRHR, and there are no California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, or National Historic Landmarks within the Project Area or within the one-mile record search radius.

Historic-period maps and aerial images of the offsite Project Area were examined. No buildings appear within the Project Area on any known topographical maps or aerial photographs dating back as far as 1901 (NETROnline 2020; UCSB Library 2020). On the 1901 USGS Elsinore 30-minute topographic quadrangle map, a segment of the Southern California Railway Lakeview Line is depicted passing through the southern section of the Project Area, following the San Jacinto River. Several unnamed, unpaved roads are shown crossing through the southern section of the Project Area one of which roughly follows the alignment of Nuevo Road. In the 1942 USGS Perris 15-minute topographic quadrangle map, the railroad segment is no longer present. The San Jacinto River is depicted as a channeled watercourse with levees extending north of Nuevo Road. An unpaved, unnamed road following a similar alignment to present-day Walnut Avenue is depicted in the northern project area, and Nuevo Road is shown to the south. In the

1953 USGS Perris 7.5-minute quadrangle map, Walnut Avenue is depicted as an unnamed, unpaved road. The San Jacinto River levees are now shown to terminate north of Nuevo Road. Conditions remain unchanged in the 1967 USGS Perris 7.5-minute quadrangle map, with the exception that this map shows Martin Street following the same alignment as present-day Ramona Expressway.

Historic aerial photographs of the Project Area show that the majority of the Project Area was in use for agriculture in 1938. An unpaved road following a similar alignment to present-day Walnut Avenue is visible. Unpaved roads demarcating agricultural fields are also visible in the vicinity. In 1953 aerial photographs, the Project Area is agricultural land. Walnut Avenue and Nuevo Road, and the San Jacinto River channel is visible (UCSB Library 2020). These conditions are unchanged in aerial photographs from 1966. In 1967, the Project Area is active agricultural land and a road following the alignment of present-day Ramona Expressway is under construction. In 1978, Ramona Expressway is visible passing through the Project Area and the unpaved road following a similar alignment to Walnut Avenue has fallen to disuse. The Lake Perris reservoir is visible to the north. These conditions remain unchanged in aerial photographs from 1978, 1996. By 2002, the unpaved road following a similar alignment to Walnut Avenue is nothing more than an unpaved road demarcating agricultural fields. In 2005, the segment of Walnut Avenue from Sherman Road eastward is paved, and by 2009 the entire segment of Walnut Avenue within the Project Area is paved (NETROnline 2020).

Pre-contact resources within one mile of the Project Area tend to be situated in close proximity to granite outcrops in the landscape. The Project Area contains these land features in the northern section of the Project along Ramona Expressway; therefore, the likelihood of encountering milling features or other pre-contact cultural resources within this portion of the Project Area is considered high. The majority of the Project Area has been active agricultural land since at least 1938 and the surface of these areas has been repeatedly disturbed by farming activity throughout the years. Therefore, the prospect of encountering historical resources within these portions of the Project Area is presumed to be low.

b. NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

The results of the search of the Sacred Lands File conducted by the NAHC were received by ECORP on January 13, 2020. The search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the Project Area that could be affected by the proposed Project. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search failed to indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands in the vicinity of the Project Area. The NAHC provided ECORP with a list of 17 Native American individuals and organizations with traditional ties to the Project Area. Letters were sent by U.S. Postal Service and by email (if listed in the NAHC database) on January 14 and 15, 2020, inquiring as to the interest various tribal organizations may have in the proposed Project. Responses received by Native American individuals and organizations at the time of writing may be found in Appendix F.

c. Field Survey Results

As a result of the field survey, seven new sites (SR-006 through SR-012) were identified and one previously recorded site was updated. These resources consist of one previously recorded railroad alignment, one survey marker, two culverts, a historic-period bridge, and section of three historic-period roads. These

resources are described in greater detail below; DPR 523 records for all resources are located in Confidential Appendix D. A confidential site location map illustrating the location of these resources may be found in Confidential Appendix E.

Surface visibility during the survey ranged from good (100%) to poor (10%) across the offsite disturbance Project Area. Due to poor ground visibility in some portions of the offsite disturbance areas, additional resources may be present within the Project Area. Photos of the study area can be found in Appendix C.

c.1 Previously Recorded Resources

P-33-26835. This site consists of a section of the Lakeview Line of the California Southern Railway. Historic period maps and photographs show the railroad crossing the southern portion of the Project Area. However, the original site record notes that the tracks were removed in the 1930s and little of the railroad features remain today. No sign of the railroad alignment or its associated features were observed within the Project Area.

c.2 Newly Identified Resources

SR-006. This historic-period brass survey marker is embedded in a large granite boulder located at the peak of a hill to the west of a water tower (Figure 6). The inscription on the marker reads, "State of California Department of Water Resources, GNAT, 1961." The marker is located at the center of a white "X" that has been painted on the boulder for use in aerial photography and siting.

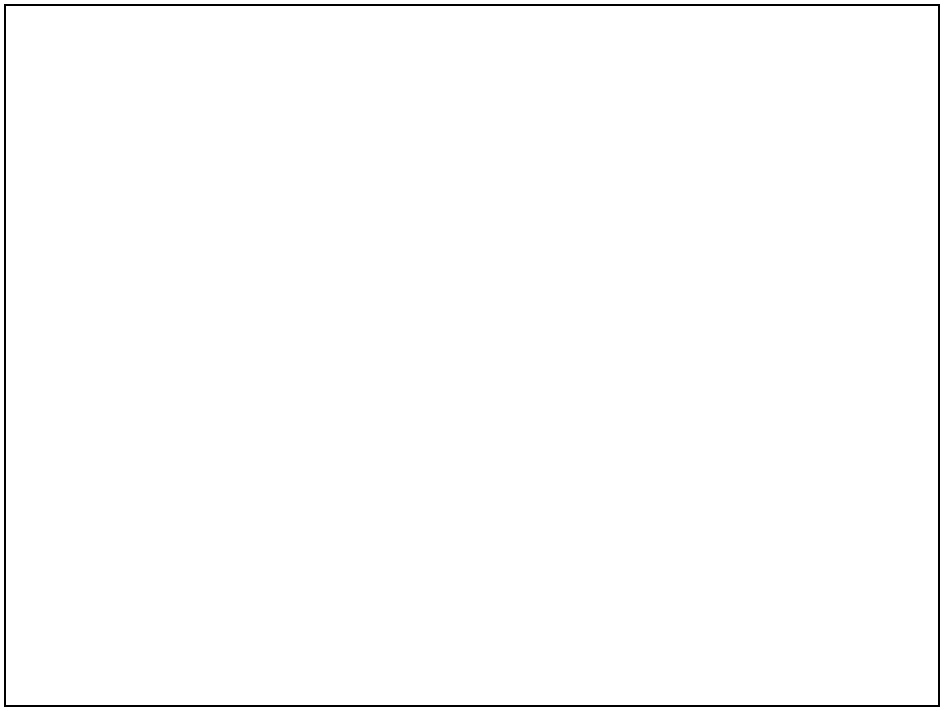

Figure 6. USGS survey marker located in granite boulder (SR-006), view detail, January 9, 2020, Photo #4038.

SR-007. This historic-period culvert comprised of two corrugated steel drainage pipes running along an east-west orientation on the southern side of Nuevo Road and extending underneath Menifee Road (Figure 7). A concrete wingwall exists between the Nuevo Road in order to direct water flow toward the entrance to the pipes. The pipes each measure 62 cm (approximately two feet) in diameter, with a height of 56 cm and a length of 344 cm.

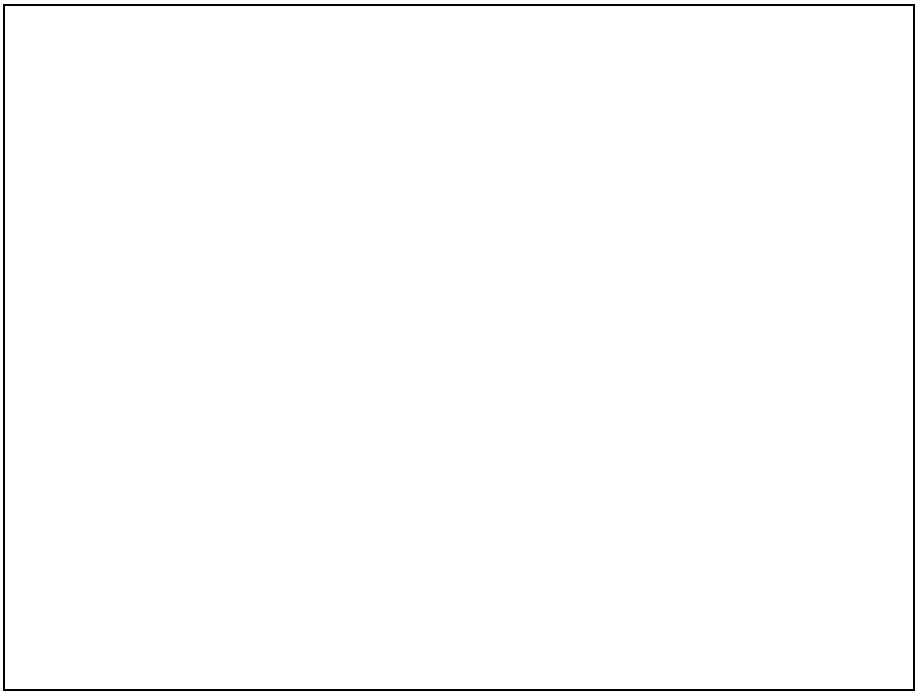

Figure 7. Culvert and pipes (SR-007), view east, January 9, 2020, Photo #4041.

SR-008. This historic-period culvert consisting of two corrugated steel pipes, on an east-west orientation and extending under Pico Avenue at the intersection of Pico Avenue and Nuevo Road (Figure 8). The pipes are each three feet in diameter and located on the southern side of Nuevo Road. The pipes and associated ditch were partially filled with water at the time of documentation.

SR-009. This historic-period bridge is located at the point where Nuevo Road crosses the San Jacinto River. The bridge first appears in the historic record on historic aerial photographs from 1953 and 1966. The bridge is oriented east-to-west across the river. The bridge is constructed of concrete and steel and appeared in good condition at the time of the survey. At the time of this report, the bridge is surrounded by flowing water, riparian vegetation, and modern debris.

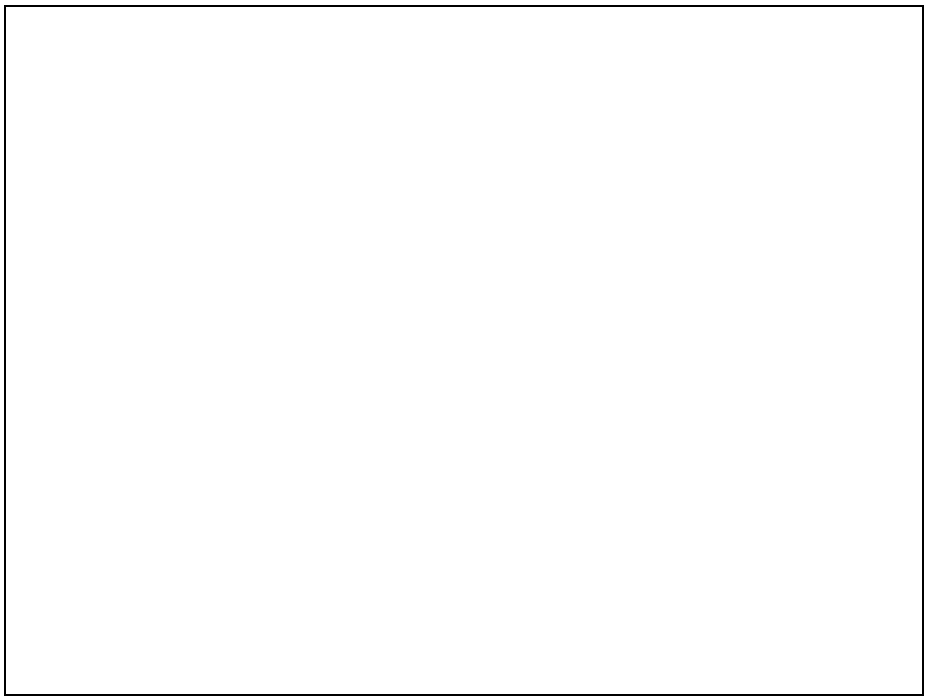

Figure 8. Culvert and pipes on eastern side of Pico Avenue (SR-008), view east, January 10, 2020, Photo #4051.

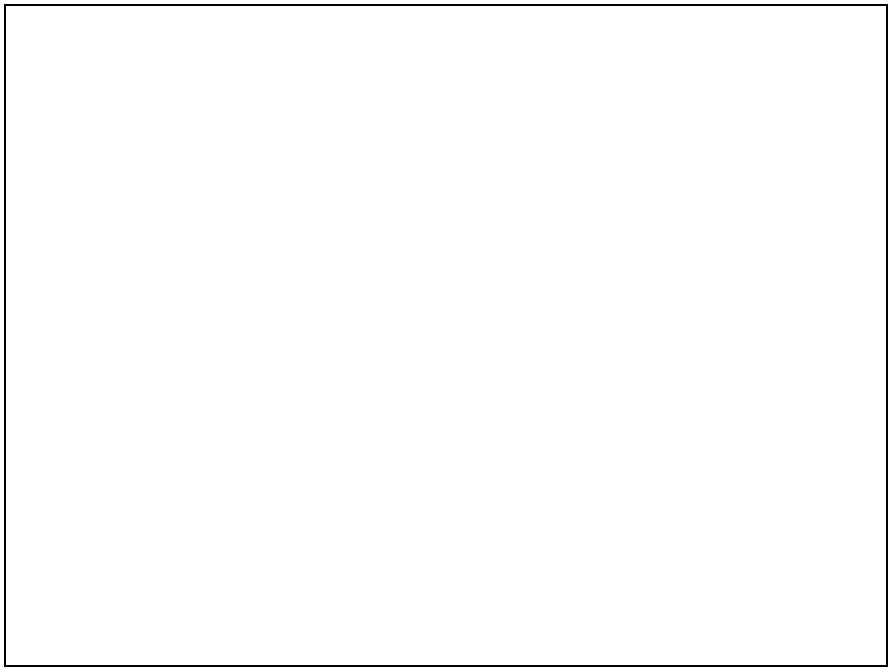

Figure 9. Nuevo Road bridge extending over San Jacinto River (SR-009), view north, January 10, 2020, Photo #4048.

SR-010. SR-010 is a 1.17-mile section of Walnut Street. This section was historically a minor unpaved agricultural road, which can be seen on historic USGS maps from 1953. It is currently a two-lane paved road that runs between Ramona Expressway in the east to old Evans Road in the west.

SR-011. SR-011 is a 0.35-mile-long section of the Ramona Expressway. This section was originally called Martin Road, which can be seen on historic USGS maps from 1967. The road in this location is currently two to four lane divided highway that serves as the main artery between State Route 79 in the east and Interstate 215 (I-215) in the west.

SR-012. SR-012 is a 1.6-mile-long section of Nuevo Road. This section was historically an unpaved road, which can be seen on historic USGS maps from 1953 and may date back as early as 1901 based on historic-period maps. Nuevo road is currently a rural two-lane paved road that runs between the City of Perris in the west and the Community of Nuevo in the East.

In summary, ECORP determined the following:

- One previously recorded historic-period railroad alignment (P-33-026835) was not relocated within the Project Area.
- Seven newly recorded historic-period sites inside the Project Area (SR-006, SR-007, SR-008, SR-009, SR-010, SR-011, and SR-012)

c.3 Potential for Unidentified Subsurface Resources

Geologic maps show that the offsite areas contains plutonic rock forming the Bernasconi Hills in the northern portion of the offsite areas, late Pleistocene alluvium, and Holocene alluvium. Given the age and likely erosional rather than depositional environment of the plutonic rock hills, the hills in the offsite areas are unlikely to contain deep subsurface deposits, although shallow deposits are possible in areas between the rocky outcrops that have soil formation. Pleistocene sediments, that underly the majority of the offsite area along Walnut Avenue, are generally considered to have a low potential for buried archaeological resources, as they only have the potential to bury resources associated with the earliest human occupation of the region. However previously-recorded site P33-16598, a large pre-contact multi-use site that encompasses 336,000 square meters, is located just outside of the one-mile records search radius but within similar Pleistocene sediments. This site is known to have deeply buried archaeological deposits within the Pleistocene alluvial sediments (Fulton 2014). Thus, the presence of Pleistocene sediments does not necessarily negate the potential for subsurface deposits and these sediments are considered to have a moderate to high potential for subsurface resources. The Holocene sediments in the remainder of the offsite areas were deposited concurrently with human occupation of the region and are generally considered to have a moderate to high potential for buried resources. A previously recorded site P-33-00111, near Lakeview Hot Springs to the northeast of the Project Area contained subsurface resources reaching a depth of 40 to 50 centimeters, some of which appear to be located below the plow zone. This site is located in both Pleistocene and Holocene sediments similar to those in the offsite areas. Given the above discussion coupled with the high number of pre-contact resources within the vicinity, sediments within the offsite areas are considered to have a high potential to contain subsurface resources.

d. Collection Status

No artifacts were collected during the current survey project.

e. Evaluations

e.1 State Evaluation Criteria

Under state law (CEQA) cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

A Historical Resource is a resource that is:

1) listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;

2) included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);

3) has been identified as significant in an historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or

4) is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency [California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

For this Project, only the fourth definition of an Historical Resource is applicable because there are no resources previously determined eligible or listed on the CRHR, there are no resources included in a local register of historical resources, and no resources identified as significant in a qualified historical resources survey.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows [CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)]:

1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;

2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

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

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association [CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)].

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. An archaeological test program may be necessary to determine whether the site has the potential to yield important data.

The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility based on the results of the test program. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to an Historical Resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired [CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)].

e.2 Evaluation Results

One previously recorded site and seven historic-period sites were identified within the Project Area.

P-33-26835. This site consists of a section of the Lakeview Line of the California Southern Railway, a subsidiary of the AT&SF Railroad. This railroad alignment shows up on historic-period maps from 1901 but is gone by 1942. The original site record notes that the tracks were removed in the 1930s. No features associated with the railroad were observed within the Project Area.

The majority of the historic-period railroad alignments in Southern California are considered significant for their associations with the early development of the area and the population growth and movement within the region. Thus, this historic-period railroad alignment may be eligible under Criterion 1, for its association with significant events in the region. It does not appear to be associated with a significant individual and is not eligible under Criterion 2. The tracks were removed in the 1930s and no features remain within the Project Area. Therefore, it does not represent the work of a master or display any unique characteristics and is not eligible under Criterion 3. The alignment is wholly represented by its representation on historic period maps and does not contain the potential to additional information to aid our understanding of the region's history. Thus, it is not eligible under Criterion 4.

The integrity of the site is extremely poor, and the site lacks all integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Thus, even if the site may be eligible under Criterion 1, the site lacks enough integrity to be considered eligible for the CRHR.

SR-006. This historic-period State of California Department of Water Resources brass survey marker was installed in 1961. Although the site is associated with land surveys in the region, this marker postdates the early survey and sectioning of the area and was likely associated with the installation of a water tower located within 50 feet of it. Thus, the site is not associated with any significant event in the region; nor is it associated with a specific important person in history. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria 1 or 2. The site does not contain any structures or features that display unique characteristics, represent the work of a master, or display innovative technologies and are not eligible under Criterion 3. The limited data potential of this site has been nearly exhausted by the level of recordation that has already been conducted and the site is highly unlikely to yield any additional information to aid our understanding of the region's history. Thus, SR-006 is not eligible under Criterion 4. As a result, this site is not recommended eligible for the CRHR under any criteria. It should be noted, however, that is illegal to damage, alter, or remove these land survey markers.

Historic Period Culverts (SR-007 and SR-008). SR-007 is an historic-period culvert comprised of two corrugated steel drainage pipes running along an east-west orientation on the southern side of Nuevo Road and extending underneath Menifee Road. SR-008 is a historic-period culvert consisting of two corrugated steel pipes, on an east-west orientation and extending under Pico Avenue at the intersection of Pico Avenue and Nuevo Road. Both culverts are situated along an east-west-trending drainage that runs along the southern side of Nuevo Road. Both sites function to allow water runoff to run underneath road crossings, thereby protecting the roads from damage. Both culverts were likely constructed at the time when Menifee Road and Pico Road were paved, and both serve a utilitarian function in minor flood control. Neither site is associated with any significant event in the region, nor are they associated with a specific important person in history. Therefore, they are not eligible under Criteria 1 or 2. The sites are entirely utilitarian and are composed of common corrugated metal and concrete. They do not contain any structures or features that display unique characteristics, represent the work of a master, or display innovative technologies and are not eligible under Criterion 3. The limited data potential of these sites has been nearly exhausted by the level of recording that has already been conducted and the sites are highly unlikely to yield any additional information to aid our understanding of the region's history. Thus, SR-007 and SR-008 are not eligible under Criterion 4. As a result, the two sites are not recommended eligible for the CRHR under any criteria.

SR-009. This historic-period bridge is located at the point where Nuevo Road crosses the San Jacinto River. The bridge appears on historic aerial photographs from 1953 and 1966. The bridge is associated with Nuevo Road, a minor rural road that runs between the City of Perris and the Community of Nuevo. This road is a minor rural road and the bridge functioned as a crossing of this road over the San Jacinto River. Thus, the site is not associated with any significant event in the region, nor is it associated with a specific important person in history. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria 1 or 2. The bridge is of a common, utilitarian design and does not contain any structures or features that display unique characteristics, represent the work of a master, or display innovative technologies and is not eligible under Criterion 3. The limited data potential of this site has been nearly exhausted by the level of recordation that has already been conducted and the site is highly unlikely to yield any additional information to aid our understanding of the region's history. Thus, SR-009 is not eligible under Criterion 4. As a result, this site is not recommended eligible for the CRHR under any criteria.

Rural Historic-Period Roads (SR-010, SR-011, SR-012). Sections of three rural roads were identified within the offsite Project Area. These consist of sections of Walnut Road, Ramona Expressway, and Nuevo Road.

A review of historic period USGS topographic maps has revealed that Walnut Avenue is first depicted as an unnamed, unpaved road on the 1942 USGS 7.5-minute Perris, California map. The road served as an east-west route through the vicinity in the 1940s and 1950s. However, with the construction of the Ramona Expressway in 1967, the route fell out of favor and into disuse. On photographs from the 1970s, portions of the road to the east are barely visible, and on the western end the road is an unpaved road demarcating agricultural fields. The road was finally paved between 2005 and 2009.

The Ramona Expressway was constructed in 1967 and was originally called Martin Street. Although the Ramona Expressway currently acts as a major thoroughfare between State Route 79 and I-215, this was not associated with the early growth of the region or early transportation through the region.

Nuevo Road runs between the community of Nuevo in the east to the City of Perris in the west. A road following roughly its current alignment is present on historic maps from 1901, photographs from 1953 show that the road was, at that time, still unpaved and was likely considered a rural light duty road.

All three of the roads that cross the offsite Project Area were historically minor, rural roads that provided limited access between small sections of the San Jacinto Valley. As such, they do not appear to have any significant historical associations. The roads were originally developed for access to rural lands with no other significant purpose. The roads do not demonstrate any association with the lives of persons significant in history and are, therefore, not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2. All three roads are currently paved roads that follow the same historical alignment as when they were originally constructed. The roads are not uniquely artistic or designed with any distinctive engineering characteristics. Therefore, these roads do not embody any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of road construction, nor do they possess any artistic value. Therefore, these roads are not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. The information potential in historic roads lies in its alignment and route. These three roads have been recorded relatively accurately in historical topographic maps and thus the information regarding their historical routes is provided in the archival record. The roads do not possess the potential to yield any additional information regarding the relationship or functionality of roads or provide any information that isn't already represented in the archival record and, therefore, they are not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. In conclusion, SR-010, SR-011, and SR-12, do not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR under any Criteria.

VI. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

Eight cultural resources were identified within the Project Area, composed of one previously recorded resource and seven newly identified resources. All are historic in age (European-American and/or built environment). All eight resources were evaluated for the CRHR and all eight are recommended as not eligible. As such, proposed construction of the offsite areas would not result in an impact to Historical Resources as defined by CEQA and no mitigation is required for impacts to these sites.

The potential for the Project Area to contain unidentified subsurface resources is considered high. ECORP recommends an archaeological monitor be present to monitor grading, trenching and other construction activities for the Project. If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. The archaeologist shall evaluate the significance of the find and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist concludes that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.

- If the professional archaeologist concludes that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she shall immediately notify the County and landowner. The County shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be an Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the County, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not an Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, then he or she shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Riverside County Coroner (per Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (Section 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agency, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

The Lead Agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting, states "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

VII. CERTIFICATION

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

DATE: 2/28/2020 SIGNED: Wendy Blumel

PRINTED NAME: Wendy Blumel

COUNTY REGISTRATION #_____

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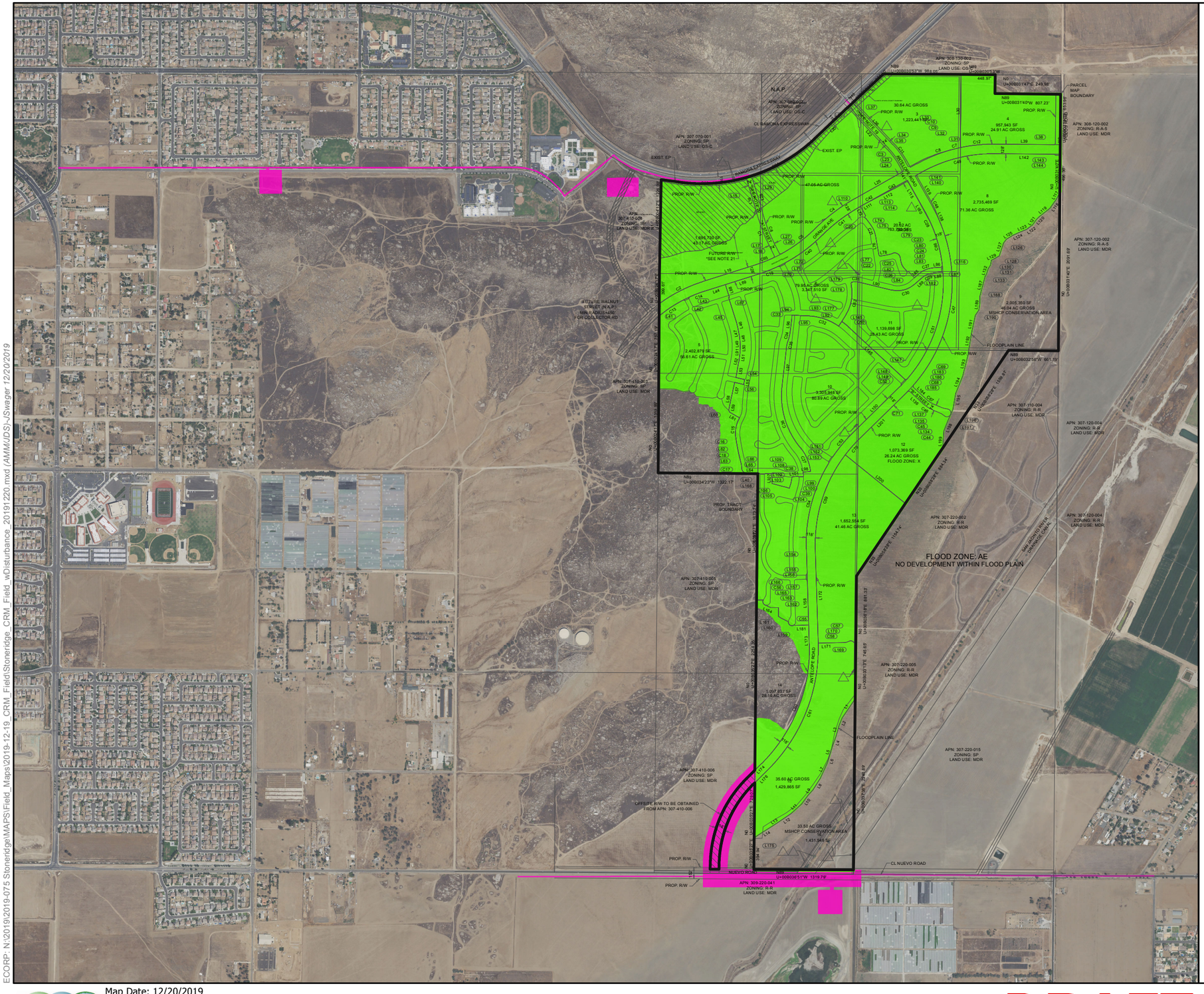
LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A SITE PLAN



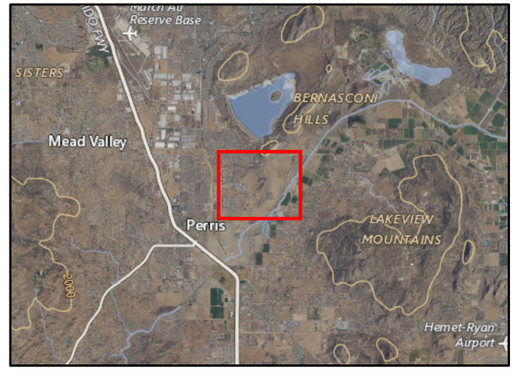
Map Features

- Project Area
- Tentative Plan (20190716)

Disturbance Limits (20191217)

- On-Site Disturbances (582.1 ac.)
- Off-Site Disturbances (30.2 ac.)

Sources: ESRI, NAIP (2018), Richland, TB Planning



ECORP: N:\2019\2019-075 Stoneridge\MAPS\Field_Maps\2019-12-19_CRM_Field\Stoneridge_CRM_Field_wDisturbance_20191220.mxd (AM/MJDS)-JSwager 12/20/2019

Map Date: 12/20/2019

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

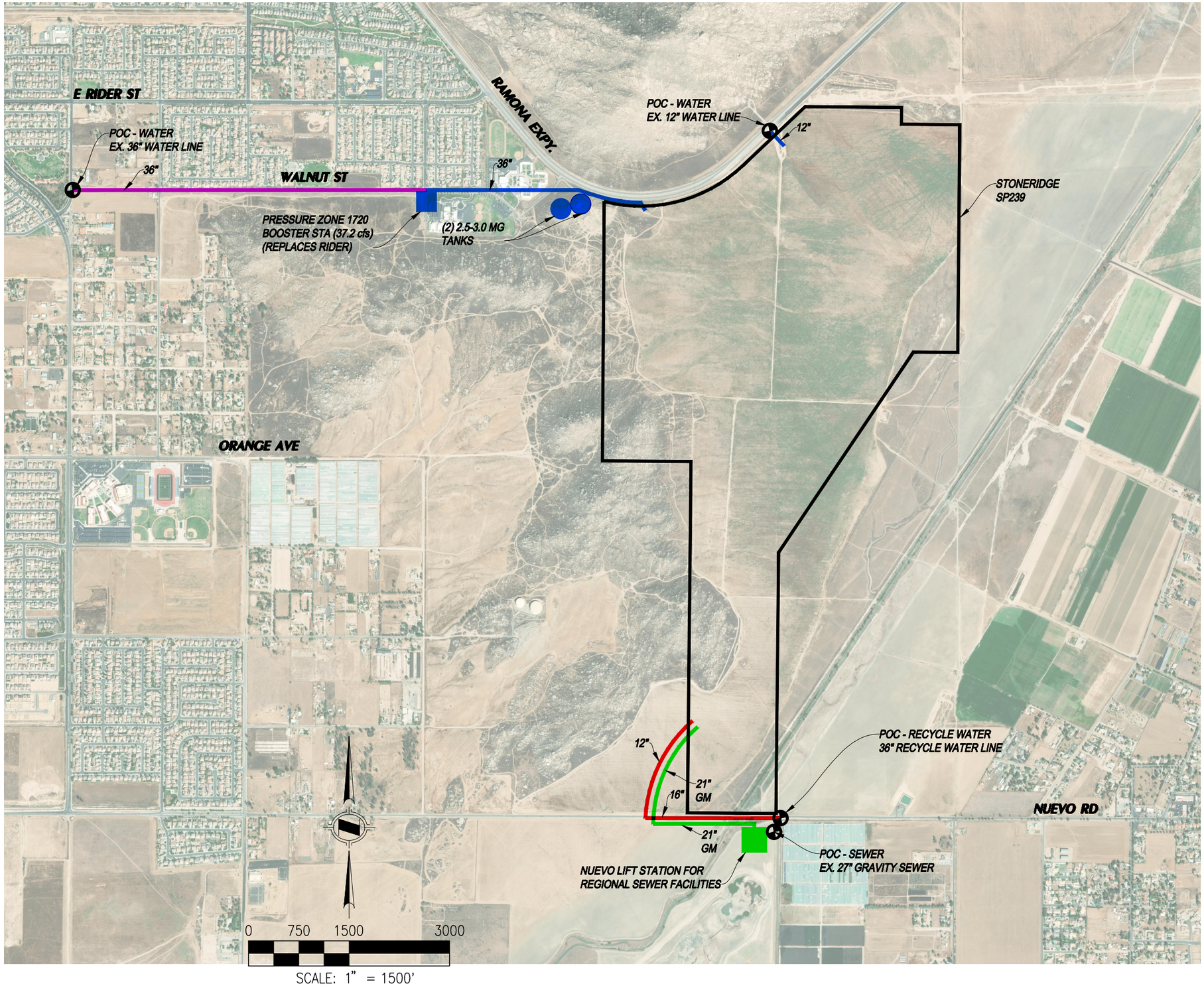
Scale in Feet
0 2,000

DRAFT

Disturbance Limits

2019-075 Stoneridge

RICHLAND STONERIDGE INDUSTRIAL-OFFSITE INFRASTRUCTURE



SEWER LEGEND

- PROPOSED SEWER LIFT STATION - OFF-SITE BY STONERIDGE
- PROPOSED GRAVITY SEWER MAIN - OFF-SITE BY STONERIDGE
  PIPE SIZES SHOWN ARE REQUIRED FOR REGIONAL USE

WATER LEGEND - PRESSURE ZONE 1627

- PROPOSED WATER MAIN - OFF-SITE BY STONERIDGE
  PIPE SIZES SHOWN ARE REQUIRED FOR REGIONAL USE

WATER LEGEND - PRESSURE ZONE 1720

- PROPOSED WATER BOOSTER STATION - OFF-SITE BY STONERIDGE
- PROPOSED WATER MAIN - OFF-SITE BY STONERIDGE
  PIPE SIZES SHOWN ARE REQUIRED FOR REGIONAL USE
- PROPOSED WATER TANK(S)

RECYCLED WATER LEGEND

- PROPOSED BOOSTER STATION - OFFSITE BY STONERIDGE
- PROPOSED RECYCLED WATER LINE - OFFSITE BY STONERIDGE
- POINT OF CONNECTION (POC)

PREPARED FOR:

RICHLAND COMMUNITIES
3161 MICHELSON, SUITE 425
IRVINE, CA 92612
Tel: (949) 261-7016

SEPTEMBER 2019

FILE: H:\00667\Planning\Misc Files\Offsite Infrastructure Base.dwg

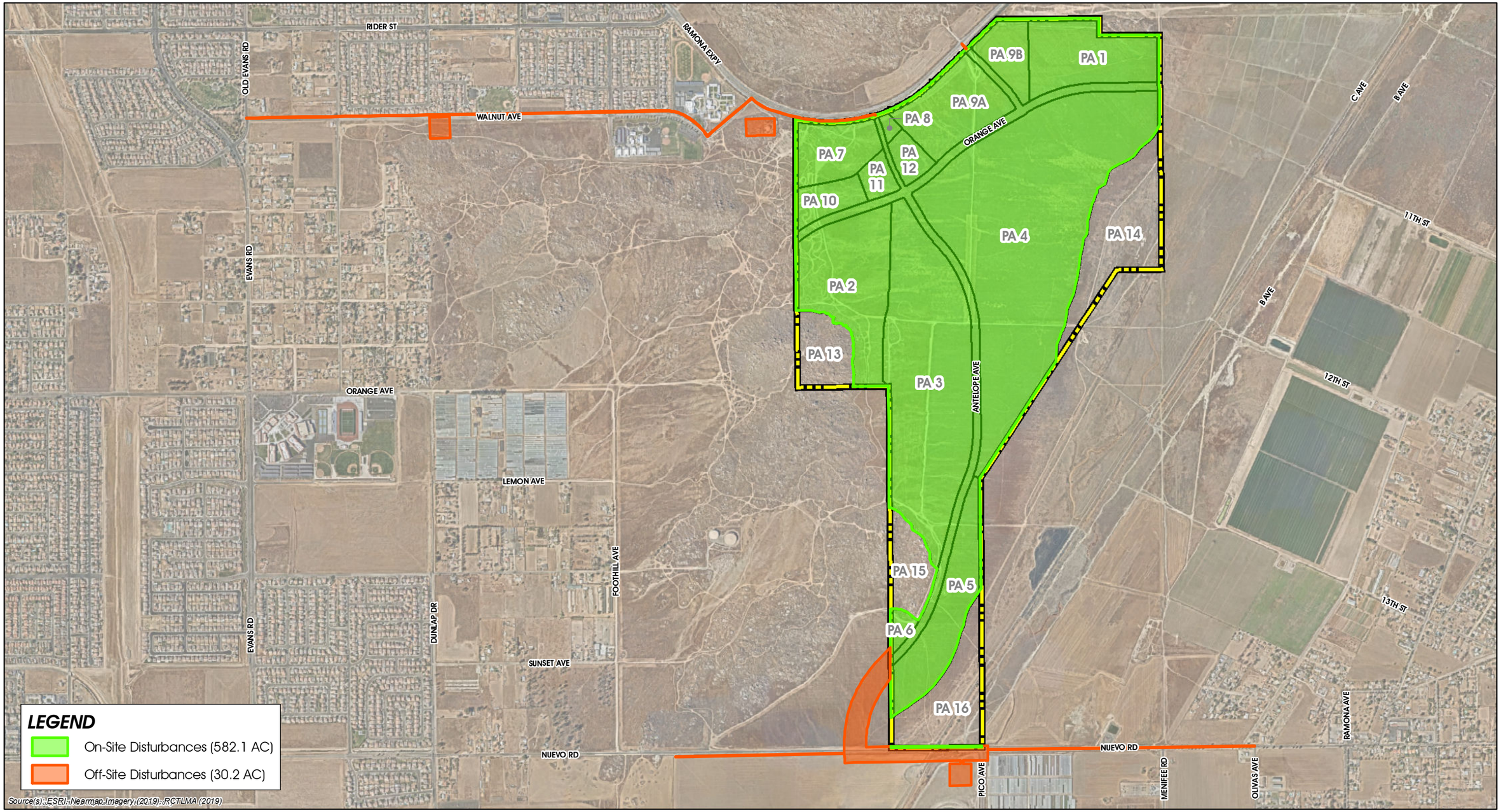


Figure 3-X

PROPOSED LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE

Lisa Westwood, RPA

Cultural Resources Principal Investigator

Lisa Westwood is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with 23 years of cultural resource management experience. She exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist, holding a B.A. degree in Anthropology and an M.A. degree in Anthropology (Archaeology). Currently, she serves as Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP, as principal investigator and task manager for cultural resources services required for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and CEQA. Her technical areas of expertise include advanced Section 106 compliance and consultation, preparation and negotiation of agency agreement documents (Programmatic Agreements and Memoranda of Agreement), human bone (osteological) identification and analysis, historical archaeology, and lithic debitage identification. She is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 projects, including on-call and task-order based contracts. Her previous experience as a CEQA/NEPA project manager gives her a broader perspective of regulatory compliance issues, and she is recognized by the private and public sector for her ability to build consensus among stakeholders and solve complex problems quickly and effectively. Ms. Westwood provides expertise to agencies and private developers in managing their cultural resources compliance needs for highly complex projects.

Education

M.A., Anthropology, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales

B.A., Anthropology and Pre-medicine, University of Iowa, Iowa

Registrations, Certifications, Permits and Affiliations

- Registered Professional Archaeologist, No. 11692
- Bureau of Land Management, California Archaeological Investigations Permit-Principal Investigator

Professional Experience

Countryview 310 Project, Near the Community of Homeland, Riverside County – Richland Planned Communities, Inc. Project Manager for a 70-acre cultural resources survey in an unincorporated portion of Riverside County near Homeland. The study consisted of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, field survey of the project area, and preparation of a Phase 1 technical report describing the methods and results of the study and management recommendations. A Notice to County to Prepare Archaeological Report was submitted to the County before work was initiated and the technical report was submitted to the County Archaeologist for review and approval. The project was completed in compliance with CEQA.

Assembly Bill 52 Compliance. Contributed to the negotiation of the bill language by providing technical input to the attorneys representing the California Building Industry Association and California Chamber of Commerce in their negotiation with the governor's office and Assemblyman Gatto's office regarding the amendment to CEQA for tribal cultural resources. Subsequently, developed an agency and planner training workshop that has been delivered and Presented over 65 times. The purpose of the training workshop is to provide an overview of the requirements, timelines, decision points, and potential liabilities to agencies and applicants.

Standard Operating Procedures for Compliance with AB 52. Developed SOPs for the County of San Bernardino, County of Contra Costa, City of Folsom, City of Belvedere, and County of Placer to assist them in developing a standardized and more legally defensible program of compliance with the new tribal consultation requirement under CEQA.

Barstow Landfill Artifacts Analysis, San Bernardino County – San Bernardino County Department of Public Works. Archaeologist responsible for conducting a lithic analysis of over 600 flakes and flaked stone tools, and authoring a report section on the methods and results. Artifact analyses and specialized laboratory studies were conducted on hundreds of prehistoric artifacts recorded from several archaeological sites located within the proposed expansion area of the Barstow Sanitary Landfill. During previous excavation of nine sites in the Phase I Barstow Landfill expansion area, nearly 2,000 artifacts representing prehistoric tool manufacture were collected. This project was conducted to implement the mitigation measure for cultural resources as specified in the EIR for the proposed Phase I landfill expansion and fence installation.

City Creek Turnout and Pipeline Project, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, City of Highland. Authored the Tribal Cultural Resources section of the Initial Study, and was responsible for updating and revising the cultural resources section that was prepared by the original CEQA consultant to ensure compliance. This involved a new records search and compliance assessment, as well as substantially revising the cultural resources chapter to increase defensibility.

Walker Ridge Wind EIR/EIS Peer Review, San Bernardino County. Cultural Resources Task Manager responsible for conducting a peer review of the draft EIR/EIS section. As an extension of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) staff, ECORP provided technical review services of NEPA documents and technical documents associated with the NEPA process (cultural resource inventory reports, biological reports, etc.) addressing energy development (production of oil, natural gas, geothermal, wind and solar power as well as transmission lines) proposed on public lands managed by the BLM in California. The proposed project would construct and operate an electrical generating facility with a nominal capacity of 850 megawatts (MW), using concentrated solar thermal power.

Wendy Blumel, RPA

Assistant Manager Inland Empire Cultural Resources Group

Ms. Blumel has 11 years of experience in cultural resource management with an area of specialization in human osteology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist and she meets the qualifications for a Lead Archaeological Surveyor as detailed in Attachment 1 of the Caltrans Section 106 programmatic Agreement. She has supervised and participated in all aspects of the archaeological field and laboratory process. Although she has worked throughout western Arizona and California, the majority of her experience is in Riverside, San Bernardino, Kern, and Los Angeles counties of southern California. Her experience has involved working as a project manager, field director, staff archaeologist, crew chief, osteologist, assistant faunal analyst, and archaeological technician. She is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Environmental Quality Act. She serves as a Project Manager, Cultural Task Manager, and Field Director for ECORP's southern California projects. She also serves as Laboratory Manager for ECORP's Inland Empire Office and is experienced in a variety of laboratory tasks including artifact analysis, cataloging, preparation and curation of cultural artifacts, database management, and the analysis of human remains.

Education

M.A., Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

B.A., Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin

Registrations, Certifications, Permits and Affiliations

- Registered Professional Archaeologist (ID # 989457)
- Riverside County Certified Archaeologist

Professional Experience

Countryview 310 Project, Near the Community of Homeland, Riverside County – Richland Planned Communities, Inc. Assistant Project Manager for a 70-acre cultural resources survey in an unincorporated portion of Riverside County near Homeland. The study consisted of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, field survey of the project area, and preparation of a Phase 1 technical report describing the methods and results of the study and management recommendations. A Notice to County to Prepare Archaeological Report was submitted to the County before work was initiated and the technical report was submitted to the County Archaeologist for review and approval. The project was completed in compliance with CEQA.

Sprint Cell Tower Project, Riverside County – Eukon Group. Project Manager for a cultural resources survey of the location for a proposed replacement of Sprint cell tower in San Timoteo Canyon in an unincorporated portion of Riverside County near Moreno Valley. The study consisted of a records search,

Sacred Lands File search, field survey of the 1-acre project area, and preparation of a Phase 1 technical report describing the methods and results of the study and management recommendations. A Notice to County to Prepare Archaeological Report was submitted to the County before work was initiated and the technical report was submitted to the County Archaeologist for review and approval. The project was completed in compliance with CEQA.

Cultural Studies for the Temecula Hotel and Winery Project, Unincorporated Riverside County – Arktech Engineering & Management, Inc. Cultural Task Manager for a 24-acre survey of land located in unincorporated Riverside County. The proposed project included the development of a hotel and winery resort. The project would include a 30,000 square foot (sf) hotel building, 4,000 sf special events center, 3,000 sf winery area, 3,000 sf barrel room, 1,500 sf restaurant, 1,500 sf wine tasting area, and a 500 sf gift shop. The study consisted of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, field survey of the 24-acre project area, and preparation of a Phase I technical report describing the methods and results of the study and management recommendations. A Notice to County to Prepare Archaeological Report was submitted to the County before work was initiated and the technical report was submitted to the County Archaeologist for review and approval. The project was completed in compliance with CEQA.

Cultural and Biological Studies for the Val Verde School District Expansion Project, City of Perris, Riverside County – Placeworks. Project Manager for biological and cultural resources studies for the proposed expansion of the Val Verde Unified School District offices in the City of Perris, Riverside County. The cultural resources study consisted of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, field survey, and preparation of a technical report describing the methods, results of the study, and management recommendations. The project was completed in compliance with the CEQA.

Cultural, Air Quality, and Biological Studies for the Shtockmaster Perris Project, Riverside County – Sam Shtockmaster. Project Manager for cultural resources, air quality, and biological resources studies for an approximately 0.7-acre parcel located in the City of Perris. Cultural studies included a cultural resources records search, a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File, an intensive field survey, and technical report.

Cultural Resources Services for the Kami Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility on APN 665-070-011, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County – Kamran Amirianfar. Cultural Resources Task Manager responsible for coordinating a Phase I cultural resources study of an approximately 5 acre Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility. This study was conducted to support an IS/MND. Cultural studies conducted by ECORP included a cultural resources records search, pedestrian field survey, paleontological records search, and a cultural resources technical report.

Cultural Inventory and AB-52 Services for the Cottonwood Basin Interim Facility Project, Riverside County – City of Moreno Valley (2017). Cultural Task Manager for a cultural inventory of the project area (less than 1-acre) and archaeologist responsible for providing Assembly Bill (AB) 52 consultation assistance to the City of Moreno Valley for the Cottonwood Basin Interim Facility Project. The cultural inventory consisted of a records search, Native American coordination, field survey, and preparation of a technical report describing the methods, results of the study, and management recommendations.

John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA

Southern California Cultural Resources Manager

John O'Connor, Ph.D., is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with over 10 years of archaeological experience in North America and the Pacific Islands, experience that includes cultural resources management, academic research, museum collections management, and university teaching. Dr. O'Connor meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist. Dr. O'Connor is currently the Senior Archaeologist for the San Diego office of ECORP Consulting, Inc., where he serves as a Project Manager, Task Manager, and Field Director for cultural resource management projects in the State of California. Dr. O'Connor has extensive archaeological field experience, including exploratory and inventory survey, feature mapping, subsurface testing, data recovery, artifact analysis, lithic analysis, remote sensing data capture, and geospatial data processing. He is well versed in the evaluation of impacts to cultural resources for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 projects, the review of archaeological and ethnographic reports for agreement with Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) protocol, and the recovery and handling of cultural materials in accordance with Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) compliance recommendations.

Education

2013-19	Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Oregon
2012-13	M.A., Anthropology, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
2010-12	B.A. (Highest Honors), Anthropology, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
2009-10	Archaeological Training (San Diego focus), San Diego City College

Registrations, Certifications, Permits and Affiliations

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA# 36341398)
- Bureau of Land Management, Nevada Cultural Resource Use Permit - Principal Investigator

Professional Experience

Badger Fire Station Replacement Project, Fresno County – California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), under On-Call Contract with California Department of General Services Real Estate Services Division (2019). Report author for cultural resources monitoring report for the Badger Fire Station Replacement Project, Miramonte, California. Duties include review of data, coordination with field archaeologist, compliance verification, and technical writing as report author.

Vista Village Drive Trunk Sewer Project Capital Improvement Program (CIP) 8212, San Diego County – City of Vista, sub to Harris & Associates (2018-19). Project Manager and Field Director for archaeological monitoring of trench excavation related to City of Vista and Buena Sanitation District

Sewer Master Plan Update projects in Vista, California. Duties include project management, direction of archaeologists and Native American monitors, California Environmental Quality Act document review and advisal, lead agency and client coordination, archaeological monitoring of excavation and pipe replacement activities, and technical writing as report co-author.

Bridge Street Widening Project, Sutter County – City of Yuba City (2018). Editor for inventory and evaluation report related to cultural resources investigations for road construction and improvement project in Yuba City, California.

OC Loop Segment D Class 1 Bikeway Project, Orange County – California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), District 12, and Orange County Public Works (2018). Archaeologist for organization of cultural resources data and edits to archaeological survey report for a bikeway construction project in Placentia, California.

Pedley Road Intersection Improvements Project, Riverside County – California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), District 8, sub to KOA Corporation (2018). Archaeologist for completion of DPR 523 forms and organization of data for archaeological survey report related to road construction and improvement project in the City of Jurupa Valley, California.

Redlands Boulevard and California Street Intersection Improvement Project, San Bernardino County – City of Loma Linda (2018). Archaeologist and report author for cultural monitoring of road construction and intersection redevelopment in the City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California. Duties include coordination with onsite archaeologists, analysis of monitoring results and recorded artifacts, completion of DPR 523 forms, and technical writing as report author.

Rancho Del Prado Specific Plan, San Bernardino County – KWC Engineers (2018). Archaeologist for cultural resources inventory survey of 430-acre property in an unincorporated area of southwestern San Bernardino County. Duties included review of site records, site relocation and update documentation, and evaluation of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources, and technical writing as report co-author.

Richland Planned Communities, Inc., Riverside County TT37533 (formerly TT29262) Project, Riverside County - County of Riverside (2018). Archaeologist for review and analysis of cultural resource survey activities. Duties include coordination with field archaeologists and senior staff, communication with California Native American tribal entities, lead agency coordination, and technical writing as report co-author.

High Desert Solar Project, San Bernardino County - Middle River Power (2018). Archaeologist for Phase II archaeological inventory survey of 700-acre property in West Mojave Desert. Duties include review of site records, site relocation and update documentation, identification and recording of pre-contact and post-contact archaeological deposits, evaluation of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Register of Historical Resources, and technical writing as report co-author.

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Robert Cunningham

Staff Archaeologist/Field Director

Mr. Cunningham has 12 years of experience in cultural resources management, with an emphasis on the recordation, analysis, and evaluation of historic-period resources. He has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavation, and construction monitoring. He has served as Field Director for archaeological inventories and site evaluation projects. He has recorded and mapped numerous prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites and has identified and documented hundreds of prehistoric and historic artifacts. Mr. Cunningham has prepared numerous archaeological site records and has authored and contributed to a variety of cultural resources technical reports.

Education

B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles

Registrations, Certifications, Permits and Affiliations

- Field Director listed under the BLM Permit
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Society for American Archaeology
- Society for California Archaeology
- 40 Hour HAZWOPER Certified

Professional Experience

Cultural Resources Inventory for the Corona Regional Medical Center Project, City of Corona, Riverside County. Field Archaeologist for a cultural resources inventory of a 3.5-acre area for construction of a new medical facility. Duties included recording five newly-identified historic-period built environment features, recording resource locations using Collector for ArcGIS and a GNSS receiver, keeping detailed field notes, and creating a photo journal.

Cultural Resources Inventory for the Alberhill Substation and Transmission Line Project, Near Alberhill, Riverside County – Southern California Edison. Field Archaeologist for a cultural resources inventory of 19 non-contiguous survey areas composing an approximately 40-acre area. Duties included recording three newly-identified resources, evaluation of one newly-identified resource for the California Register of Historical Resources, preparing DPR records, creating electronic maps with a handheld GPS unit, keeping detailed field notes, and creating a photo journal.

Cultural Resources Inventory for the Pedley Road Improvements Project, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County. Field Director for a cultural resources inventory of a 1.4-mile section of Pedley Road selected for various road improvements. Duties included proper identification of cultural materials, updating one previously recorded resource, preparing DPR records for five newly-identified resources,

keeping detailed field notes, field logistics, recording resource locations using Collector for ArcGIS and a GNSS receiver, creating a photo journal, and authoring a technical report.

Cultural Resources Survey of a 0.7-Acre Parcel in the City of Perris, Riverside County. Field Director for a cultural resources survey of a 0.7-acre for proposed light industrial development. area in the City of Desert Hot Springs. Duties included proper identification and description of cultural material, preparing DPR records for two newly-identified resources, keeping detailed field notes, field logistics, recording resource locations using Collector for ArcGIS and a GNSS receiver, creating a photo journal, and authoring sections of the technical report.

Cultural Resources Survey of 13 Acres in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County. Field Director for a cultural resources survey of a 13-acre area in the City of Desert Hot Springs. Duties included proper identification and description of cultural material, preparing DPR records for three newly-identified isolated finds, keeping detailed field notes, field logistics, recording resource locations using Collector for ArcGIS and a GNSS receiver, creating a photo journal, and authoring sections of the technical report.

Cultural Resources Inventory for the Interstate Industrial Park Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County. Archaeological Field Technician for a cultural resources inventory of 101 acres in the City of Desert Hot Springs. Duties included identification of cultural materials, recording 11 newly-identified resources, creating electronic maps with a handheld GPS unit, creating a photo journal, and preparation of DPR site forms.

Cultural Resources Survey for Indian Wells Hospitality Hotel, City of Indian Wells, Riverside County. Field Director for a cultural resources survey of a 105-acre area for the proposed construction of recreational vehicle storage facility. Duties included proper identification and description of prehistoric and historic-period artifacts, preparing a DPR record for one newly-identified isolated find, keeping detailed field notes, field logistics, creating a photo journal, and authoring sections of the technical report.

Cultural Resources Survey for DHS RV Storage Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County. Field Director for a cultural resources survey of a 105-acre area for the proposed construction of recreational vehicle storage facility. Duties included supervising one field technician, proper identification and description of prehistoric and historic-period artifacts, keeping detailed field notes, field logistics, creating a photo journal, and authoring sections of the technical report.

Stateline Solar Farm Monitoring Project, Ivanpah Valley, San Bernardino County - First Solar. Lead Cultural Resources Monitor responsible for coordinating with BLM, First Solar Compliance Team, construction foremen and crews during excavation for an approximately 2,100-acre 300-megawatt (MW) photovoltaic (PV) solar farm. Duties included managing archaeological monitors, recording new sites and isolates, collecting and cataloguing artifacts, coordinating with construction crews about upcoming work, attending daily Plan of the Day meetings, writing daily summaries, acquiring field equipment, updating field maps, maintaining field vehicles, collecting receipts and time sheets from crew, and reporting daily to the client.

Julian Acuña

Associate Archaeologist

Mr. Julian E. Acuna is beginning his career in applied cultural resource management. He has previous experience in this field by way of internships and on-call work prior to his fulltime employment. He has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavations, and construction monitoring. He has assisted in the recording of both prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites. He has also assisted in archaeological laboratory work including the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multi-component sites.

Education

M.A., Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino

B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino

Registrations, Certifications, Permits and Affiliations

- Society for American Archaeology

Professional Experience

Hemet Tentative Tract Map (Project), Riverside County- Shizao Zheng (2019). Assistant archaeologist. This project consists of a cultural resources inventory for a 13-acre area in the northeast area of the City of Hemet. The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. As a result of the field survey, several cultural resources were recorded within the Project Area. These consist of a historic-period agricultural property consisting of thirteen features (Features 1-13), and one historic-period isolated find. These resources have been evaluated using the California Register of Historical Resources and National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. Potential impacts from potential future development were assessed and management recommendations provided in the technical report. The project was completed in compliance with CEQA.

Calhan Speedway Racing Track Project (Project), San Bernardino County- Calhan Capital, Inc. (2019). Assistant archaeologist. This project consisted of a cultural resources inventory of the south portion of the existing Sun Hill Ranch Airport. The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey of 250 acres. Five historic-period resources were recorded. Potential impacts from potential future development were assessed and management recommendations provided in the technical report. The project was completed in compliance with CEQA.

Jacinto-Citrus Project, San Bernardino County – Larry Jacinto care of Urban Environs (2015). Archaeological field technician intern. This project consisted of a records search, Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File search, field survey of 20-acres, recordation and evaluation of historic-age orange groves and associated features, and preparation of a technical report describing the methods and results of the study. The orange groves were evaluated for eligibility to the CRHR and the City

of Redlands Development Services Department List of Historic Resources. Potential impacts from potential future development were assessed and management recommendations provided in the technical report. The project was completed in compliance with CEQA.

Sprint Cell Tower Project, Riverside County – Eukon Group (2017). Archaeological field technician intern for a cultural resources survey of the location for a proposed replacement of Sprint cell tower in San Timoteo Canyon in an unincorporated portion of Riverside County near Moreno Valley. The study consisted of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, field survey of the 1-acre project area, and preparation of a Phase 1 technical report describing the methods and results of the study and management recommendations. A Notice to County to Prepare Archaeological Report was submitted to the County before work was initiated and the technical report was submitted to the County Archaeologist for review and approval. The project was completed in compliance with CEQA.

Environmental Services for the Lakeland Village MDP Line H Project, Riverside County – Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation Department (2014). Archaeological technician intern. This project consisted of the preparation of a Preliminary Environmental Assessment Report (PEAR), which identifies potential environmental (biological and cultural) constraints to help the District develop the best suitable alignment for the Project. The Project is the construction of Line H of the Lakeland Village Master Drainage Plan (MDP). Line H is a storm drain system designed to capture stormwater flows at several pickup points within the study area and route them to Lake Elsinore. Due to narrow and utility congested streets and access constraints, two alternative alignments are being explored. The study area encompasses all potential locations of the final alignment. ECORP also prepared technical reports for cultural and biological resources, including a jurisdictional delineation. Further, the cultural department surveyed and updated the records of historic-period lampposts in the area. In addition, the study area is located within the study area for the Western Riverside MSHCP and was required to comply with its requirements for survey and biology reporting.

Selected Professional Publications/Papers/Presentations

2019 Julian E. Acuña and Guy D. Hepp. "Exchange, crafting, and subsistence at Early Formative period La Consentida." Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting.

2018 Julian E. Acuña. "Early Formative period exchange, crafting, and subsistence: an analysis of La Consentida's chipped stone assemblage". Masters' Thesis. California State University, San Bernardino. https://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/etd/780

2018 Julian E. Acuña. "Chipped stone on the Oaxacan Coast: a view from La Consentida" Paper presented at the SoCal Mesoamerica Network Fall Meeting.

2018 Julian E. Acuña. "Early Formative period exchange, crafting, and subsistence: an analysis of La Consentida's chipped stone assemblage" Paper presented at the:

Annual Meeting of the Minds Student Research Symposium, CSUSB

Latin American Studies Conference: Studies of the Americas, CSUSB

Southern CSU wide Association for Student Anthropologists Conference, CSULA

APPENDIX C PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTO RECORD

APPENDIX E **Site Location Map (CONFIDENTIAL)**

APPENDIX F NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE (CONFIDENTIAL)

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

APN: See report for list	Project No: SP239A1	EA Number:	
□ Potentially Significant Impact	□ Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	□ Less than Significant Impact	X No Impact

(Check the level of significance that applies)

Historic Resources

Would the project:

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

Findings of Fact: All eight resources within the offsite project area are not eligible for the CRHR
Proposed Mitigation: None
Monitoring: No

Archaeological Resources

Would the project:

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

Findings of Fact: No archaeological sites were identified within the offsite project area.

Proposed Mitigation: None
Monitoring Proposed: The offsite area has a high potential to contain buried archaeological resources. monitoring recommended.
Prepared By: _____ Date: _____

County Use Only

Received By: _____ Date: _____

PD-A#_____ Related Case#_____