Report Date: May 2021 (revised)

Addendum Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Stoneridge Project, Offsite Intersection Improvement Areas, Riverside County, California

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

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Keywords: Perris, Riverside County, Serrano, Gabrielino, intersection improvements

Results: No previously recorded resources are present within the proposed intersection improvement locations.

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Field Personnel: No fieldwork was conducted for this addendum.

Riverside County Project Numbers: GPA190008, SP00239A01

Riverside County APN: Not applicable, Public ROW

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report serves as an addendum to the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Stoneridge Project near Perris in Riverside County, California that was previously submitted to the County in July 2019. Since that time, additional off-site improvement areas were identified that were not known at the time. The offsite areas are inclusive of four existing intersection locations with six roadway improvement areas. These locations are all currently obscured by impervious materials. Therefore, in 2021, on behalf of Richland Planned Communities, Inc., ECORP Consulting, Inc. conducted a supplemental cultural resources records search of the offsite intersection road improvement areas associated with the development of the Stoneridge Specific Plan Project. A field survey would not be informative, given that there is no exposed ground surface to examine.

The addendum included a records search, literature review, and historic image review. On March 8, 2021, a cultural resources records search was requested from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside. The records search results received in May 2021 indicated that seven cultural resources investigations have been previously conducted within a 0.5-mile search radius of the Project Area between 1989 and 2019. The records search results indicated that 114 cultural resources were previously identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the study area. None of these resources are located within the six improvement areas.

On March 8, 2021, 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.

Because the ground surface is not accessible for field survey until project construction, ECORP recommends that a professional archaeological monitor be present during ground disturbance at these locations.

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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 purpose of the proposed offsite work is to improve the roadway intersections along the truck route so construction equipment and commercial trucks can safely maneuver 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 records search review covers only the offsite intersection improvement areas associated with the larger Stoneridge Project. The total Project Area for the offsite intersection improvement areas consists of six roadway improvement areas located at four different intersections.

b. Project Location

The offsite areas consist of four intersections with lane improvements located at the southeastern corner of Nuevo Road and Dunlap Drive, two lane improvements at the southeastern corner of San Jacinto Avenue and Redlands Avenue, the southwestern corner of San Jacinto Avenue and Dunlap Drive, and two roadway improvement areas located on Redlands Avenue (Appendix A). The intersections are located east and northeast of the City of Perris and near the Community of Nuevo.

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 27, 28, and 32, of Township 4 South, Range 3 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Appendix A).

d. Personnel Qualifications

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.

Lisa Westwood is an RPA with more than 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. A resume is provided in Appendix B.

Shannon Joy is a Project Assistant and has more than two years of experience in cultural resources management in California. She is currently completing her B.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology) and has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavation, data recovery, and months of archaeological laboratory and curation experience.

e. Topographic Description and Elevation

The offsite improvement areas are located in Riverside County, in the City of Perris and near the unincorporated community of Nuevo, southeast of the City of Moreno Valley, and northwest of the City of Hemet. The Project Area is situated at an elevation 1,453 feet above mean sea level in the San Jacinto Valley, located east of the Santa Ana Mountains and west of the San Jacinto Mountains. The San Bernardino Mountains are to the north.

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 improvement areas consist of paved roads and graded road shoulders. 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] 2021; University of California, Santa Barbara [UCSB] Library 2019). However, modern residential development has reduced the number of agricultural properties along the roadway alignments.

The surrounding region is 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.

g. Vegetation

Little if any vegetation is present within the proposed intersection improvement areas, as they currently are existing intersections with impervious surfaces. Vegetation surrounding each intersection location slightly varies. Nuevo Road and Dunlap Drive is surrounded by mostly residential development to the northwest, southwest and southeast, with a mostly undeveloped parcel to the northeast. The intersection of Dunlap Drive and San Jacinto Avenue is surrounded by undeveloped agricultural land containing annual grassland. The intersection of East San Jacinto and Redlands Avenue is surrounded by mostly developed land with the Riverside County Department of Public Social Services office and the Bob Long Park located north of East San Jacinto and east of Redlands Avenue. Sparse patches of undeveloped land containing ornamental trees border the intersection adjacent to the buildings' parking lot.

h. Geology

Local geology contains a mix of very old plutonic rocks of peninsular ranges (qdh) forming the hills to the northeast of the offsite areas, 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).

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) Web Soil Survey website (USDA 2021), four soil types are located within the intersection improvement areas (table 1); however, the APEs are paved roadways.

Table 1. 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
Domino fine sandy loam, saline alkali (Dt)	0 to 2 percent slopes	Moderately well-drained	Rare	Alluvium derived from granite
Domino silt loam, saline alkali (Dv)	0 to 2 percent slopes	Moderately well-drained	Rare	Alluvium derived from granite
Willows silty clay, deep, strongly saline alkali (Wn)	0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly drained	Rare	Alluvium derived from mixed sources

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 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 Encinitas Tradition in 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 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.

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). 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 failed to indicate the presence of previously recorded cultural resources located within a 0.5-mile of each intersection improvement location. Other sites, shown in Appendix C, are located within 0.5 mile of the intersections and 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 northeast 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-33-003389), located near the Lakeview Mountains along the south facing slopes of the granitic hills on the northern side of Nuevo Road contained a rock shelter with associated bedrock milling features, chipped stone debris, charcoal and burned bone and clay (Hathaway and Mckenna 1989). In summary, although there are recorded sites within 0.5 mile, there are no previously recorded sites located within the intersection improvement areas, and because these areas are obscured by impervious surfaces, a field survey was not performed. This assessment had to draw from other lines of evidence, such as records search information and map review.

c. Ethnohistory

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

Luiseño: The Luiseño are a Takic-speaking people who occupied what is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County (the San Luis Rey River drainage) in prehistoric and historic times. The term Luiseño was given by the Spanish to the native groups who were living in this area and who were forcibly removed to Mission San Luis Rey. The Luiseño believe the world was created in the area now known as Temecula and that they have been here since the beginning of time.

The Luiseño lived in sedentary and autonomous village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, collecting, and fishing areas. Villages were typically located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges where water was available and village defense was possible. Inland populations had access to fishing and gathering sites on the coast, which they used during the winter months (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño subsistence was centered around the gathering of acorns, seeds, greens, bulbs, roots, berries, and other vegetal foods. This was supplemented with hunting mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbit, woodrat, ground squirrels, and mice, as well as quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Bands along the coast

also exploited marine resources, such as sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Inland, trout and other fish were taken from mountain streams (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Hunting was carried out both individually and by organized groups. Tool technology for food acquisition, storage, and preparation reflects the size and quantity of items procured. Small game was hunted with the use of curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, or traps. Bows and arrows were used for hunting larger game. Dugout canoes, basketry fish traps, and shell hooks were used for near-shore ocean fishing. Coiled and twined baskets were made for food gathering, preparation, storing, and serving. Other items used for food processing included large shallow trays for winnowing chaff from grain, ceramic and basketry storage containers, manos and metates for grinding seeds, and ceramic jars for cooking (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Villages had hereditary chiefs who controlled religious, economic, and territorial activities (Bean and Shipek 1978, Boscana 1933). An advisory council of ritual specialists and shamans was consulted for environmental and other knowledge. large villages located along the coast or in inland valleys may have had more complex social and political structures than settlements controlling smaller territories (Bean and Shipek 1978, Strong 1929).

Most Luiseño villages contained a ceremonial structure, enclosed by circular fencing and located near the center of the village. Houses were semisubterranean and thatched with locally available brush, bark, or reeds. Earth-covered semisubterranean sweathouses were also common and were used for purification and curing rituals (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño first came into contact with Europeans in 1769 when the expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá arrived in their territory. That same year, the San Diego Mission was established just to the south, followed by the San Juan Capistrano Mission in 1776 and the San Luis Rey Mission in 1798. Poor living conditions at the missions and introduced European diseases led to a rapid decline of the Luiseño population. Following the Mission Period (1769-1834), Luiseño Indians scattered throughout southern California. Some became serfs on the Mexican ranchos, others moved to newly founded pueblos established for them, some sought refuge among inland groups, and a few managed to acquire land grants. Later, many moved to or were forced onto reservations. Although many of their cultural traditions had been suppressed during the Mission Period, the Luiseño were successful at retaining their language and certain rituals and ceremonies. Starting in the 1970s, there was a revival of interest in the Luiseño language and classes were organized. Since then, traditional games, songs, and dances have been performed, traditional foods have been gathered and prepared, and traditional medicines and curing procedures have been practiced (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Cahuilla. Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Project Area lies predominantly within the original territory of the Cahuilla. The Cahuilla spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Cahuilla occupied a territory ranging from the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to the Chocolate Mountains and Borrego Springs in the south, and from the Colorado Desert in the east to Palomar Mountain in the west. They engaged in trade, marriage, shared rituals, and war with other groups of Native Americans whose territories they overlapped, primarily the Serrano and Gabrielino (Bean 1978, 1972, Kroeber 1925).

Cahuilla subsistence consisted of hunting, gathering, and fishing. Villages were often located near water sources, most commonly in canyons or near drainages on alluvial fans. Major villages were fully occupied during the winter, but during other seasons task groups made periodic forays to collect various plant foods, with larger groupings from several villages organizing for the annual acorn harvest (Bean and Saubel 1972). Bean and Saubel (1972) have recorded the use of several hundred species of plants used for food, building/artifact materials, and medicines. The major plant foods included acorns, pinyon nuts, and various seed-producing legumes. These were complemented by agave, wild fruits and berries, tubers, cactus bulbs, roots and greens, and seeds.

Hunting focused on both small to medium-sized mammals, such as rodents and rabbits, and large mammals, such as pronghorn sheep, mountain sheep, and mule deer. Hunting was done using the throwing stick or the bow and arrow, though nets and traps were also used for small animals (Bean 1972).

Cahuilla buildings consisted of dome-shaped or rectangular houses, constructed of poles covered with brush and above-ground granaries (Bean 1978, Strong 1929). Other material culture included baskets, pottery, and grinding implements; stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners and bows; clothing (loincloths, blankets, rope, sandals, skirts, and diapers); and various ceremonial objects made from mineral, plant, and animal substances (Bean 1972).

As many as 10,000 Cahuilla may have existed at the time of European contact in the eighteenth century (Bean 1978). Circa 1900, Cahuilla lived in the settlements of La Mesa, Toro, and Martinez on the Augustin and Toro Indian Reservations east and southeast of the Project Area (USGS Indio Quad 1904). As of 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla ancestry (Bean 1978).

There was no substantial Euro-American settlement in the Coachella Valley until the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from Los Angeles to Indio (then known as Indian Wells) in 1876. The railroad was completed to Yuma in 1877, linking southern California with Arizona and points east. Wells to supply water for the steam locomotives were dug at Indio, Coachella (originally named Woodspur), Thermal (originally named Kokell), and Mecca (originally named Walters). Settlement began around these wells and railroad stations, forming the nucleus of today's Coachella Valley towns.

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.

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 0.5-mile records search radius that were not included in the original records search was conducted by Ms. Blumel on January 6, 2020. A third records search for the offsite intersection improvement areas was requested by Shannon Joy under the direct supervision of Lisa Westwood, RPA, on March 8, 2021. 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 0.5-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 Consulting, Inc. contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 8, 2021, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the APE. (Attachment B).

V. RESULTS

a. Records Search Results

Seven cultural resource investigations have been conducted within the 0.5-mile records search radius of the offsite intersection improvement areas between 1989 and 2019. The results also indicated that 114 previously recorded cultural resources have been identified within the 0.5-mile radius; however, no cultural resources are located within the intersection improvement areas.

Details of the seven investigations are presented in Table 2. The records search indicated that at least 95 percent of the Project Area had been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

Table 2. Previous Investigations within a 0.5 Mile of the Intersection Locations

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Intersections	Survey Coverage
Hatheway & 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 Sections 28 and 33 of Township 4 South Range 3 West on 1967 photorevised 1979 Perris, CA USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map	520 acres
McKenna, Jeanette A.	*Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Lakeview/Nuevo Project Area, Perris, Riverside County, California. Phase I (RI-02988)*	1990	Within Sections 26 and 27 of Township 4 South Range 3 West on 1967 photorevised 1979 Perris, CA USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map	336 acres
Tang, Bai., Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Josh Smallwood	*Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Report, The Venue at Perris, City of Perris, Riverside County, California (RI-06578)*	2006	northern half of Section 32 of Township 4 South Range 3 West on 1967 photorevised 1979 Perris, CA USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map	71 acres
Glenn, Brian K.	*Archaeological Survey Report for the State Route 74/Interstate 215* Interchange Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, County *(RI-06997)*	2006	Section 32 of Township 4 South Range 3 West on 1967 photorevised 1979 Perris, CA USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map	0.3 linear miles
C. Duran and H. Haas	*Dunlap Drive Pipeline Replacement Project Cultural Resources Assessment, Riverside County, California (RI-10168)*	2017	Along western side of Dunlap Drive from Lemon Avenue to approximately 2,600 feet south of Nuevo Road	6,600 linear feet

Table 2. Previous Investigations within a 0.5 Mile of the Intersection Locations

Author	Report Title and Number	Year	Location Relative to Intersections	Survey Coverage
William T. Eckhardt, Matthew M. DeCarlo, Doug Mengers, Sherri Andrews, Don Laylander, and Tony Quach	*Archaeological investigations and Monitoring for the Construction of the Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California (RI-10461)*	2015	Portion Within 0.5 mile of Project Area	11,188 acres; final ROW approximately 7,130 acres
Lindsay Porras, Breana Campbell, and Christopher A. Duran	*Confidential-Cultural Resources Monitoring for the EMWD Dunlap Drive Project, Riverside County, California (RI-10704)*	2019	Within 0.5 mile of the Project Area	Unknown

No resources have been recorded within the locations of the intersection improvement areas. A total of 114 previously recorded cultural resources are located within 0.5 mile of the offsite Project Area. A list of the resources is in Appendix C.

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 intersection improvement areas or within the 0.5-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 1953 (NETROnline 2021).

A review of historic Perris, California USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle maps of the intersections from 1953 depict East San Jacinto and Nuevo roads as multi-lane roads as they are presently aligned. Redlands Avenue is not depicted on the map in 1953 and Dunlap Drive is depicted as a light-duty road. A review of the 1967 Perris, California USGS map depicts all intersections as paved heavy-duty roads. A review of historic aerial photographs from 1966 depicts the roads alignments surrounded by undeveloped agricultural land. By 1997 the City of Perris had begun to undergo commercial and residential development. Aerial photographs from 2009 show residential development to the west of the Dunlap Drive and Nuevo Road intersection. These conditions are unchanged in aerial photographs from 2009 to present (NETROnline 2021).

Pre-contact resources within one mile of the Project Area tend to be situated in close proximity to granite outcrops in the landscape. These land features are located to the north and northeast of the APE and outside of the intersection improvement areas; therefore, the likelihood of encountering milling features or other pre-contact cultural resources within this portion of the Project Area is considered low. The majority of the Project Area has been paved roadways since at least 1966.

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 March 17, 2021. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search failed to indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands in the vicinity of the intersections. However, the NAHC provided a list of 21 Native American tribal entities that may be culturally affiliated with the Project Area. A copy of correspondence with the NAHC is provided as Appendix D.

It should be noted that the Sacred Lands File search 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.1 Potential for Unidentified Subsurface Resources

Geologic maps show that the vicinity contains late Pleistocene alluvium and Holocene alluvium. Pleistocene sediments 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. 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 were deposited concurrently with human occupation of the region and are generally considered to have a moderate to high potential for buried resources. Given 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.

VI. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

The potential for the Project Area to contain unidentified subsurface resources is considered moderate, however the inaccessibility of the ground surface for inspection means that a qualified archaeologist

cannot confirm this by field survey. ECORP recommends that the County incorporate the standard conditions of approval.

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: May 26, 2021 SIGNED: 

PRINTED NAME: Lisa Westwood, RPA

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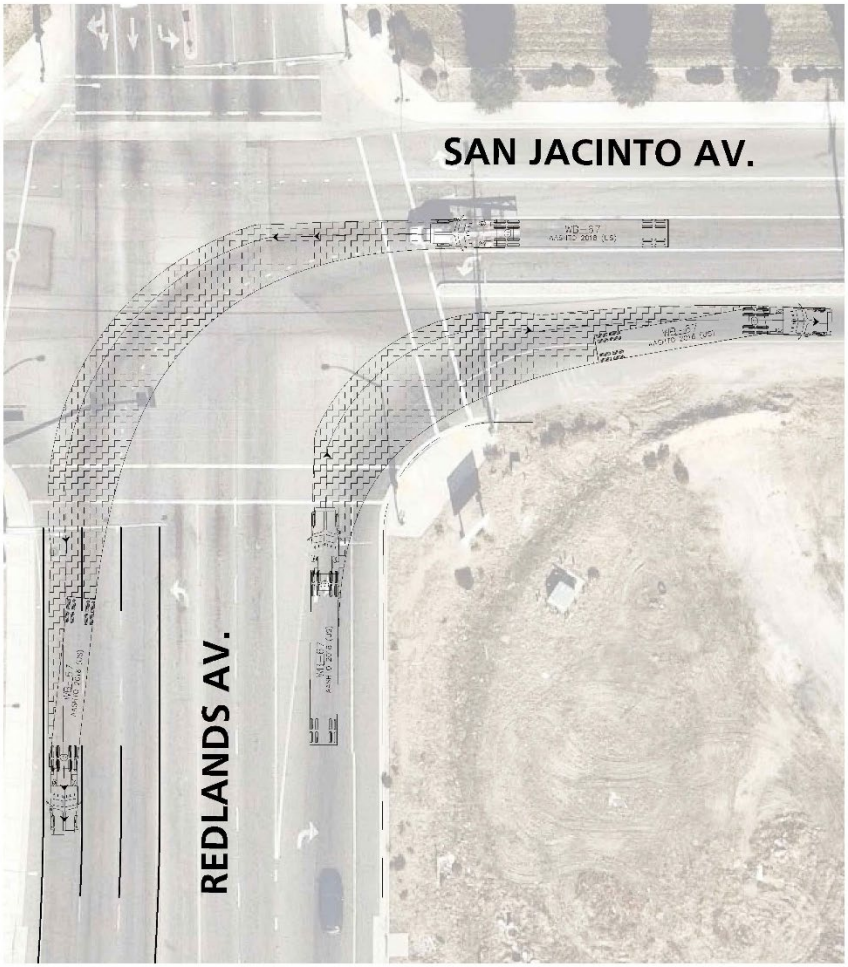
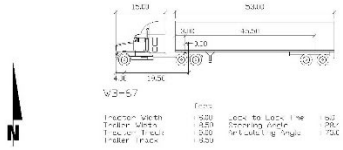
LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A SITE PLAN

EXHIBIT 7: TRUCK TURNS ALONG ALTERNATIVE TRUCK ACCESS ROUTE





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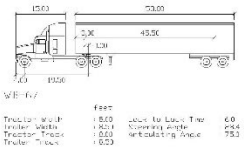

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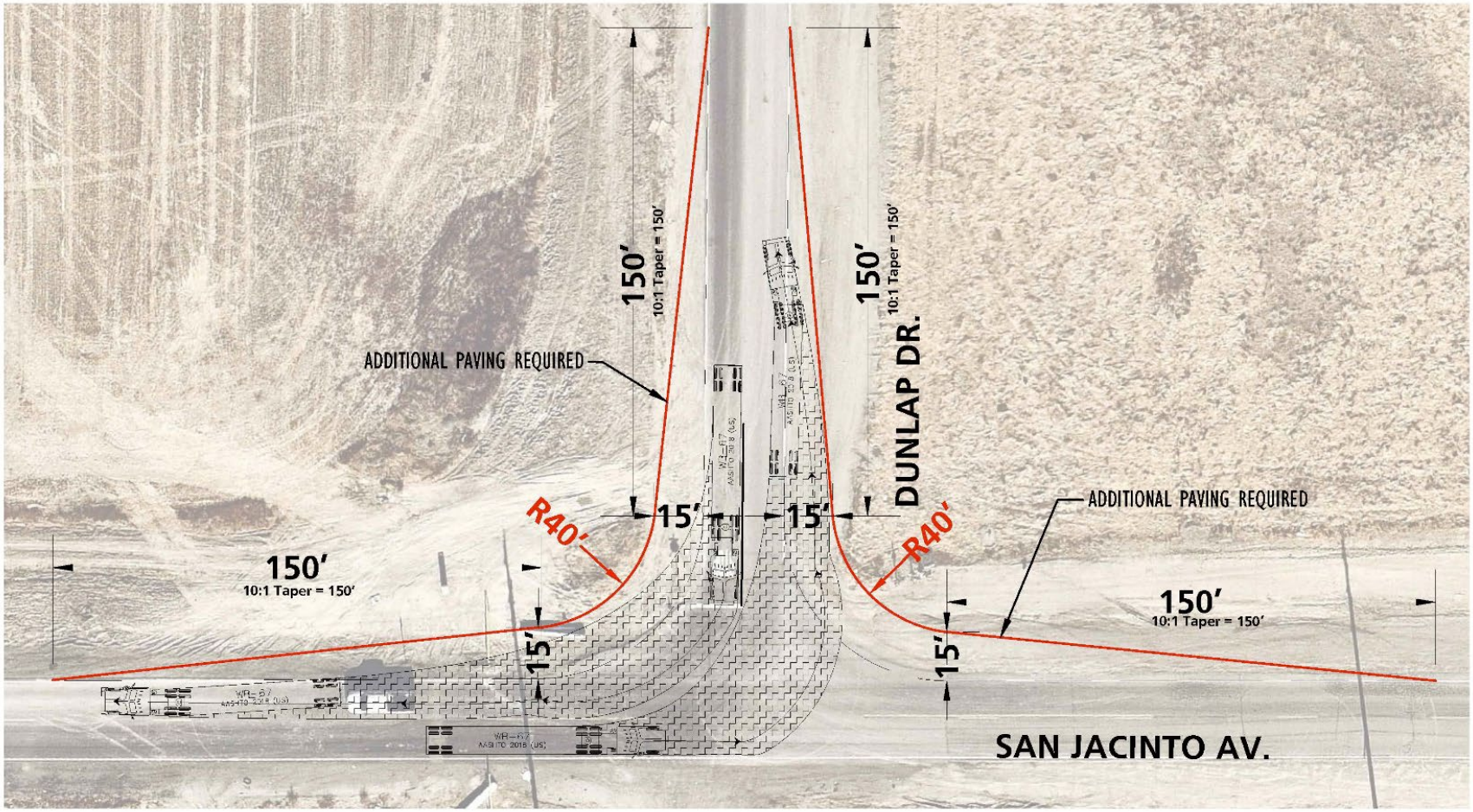
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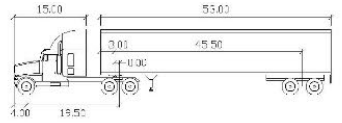
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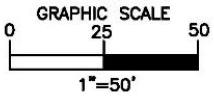
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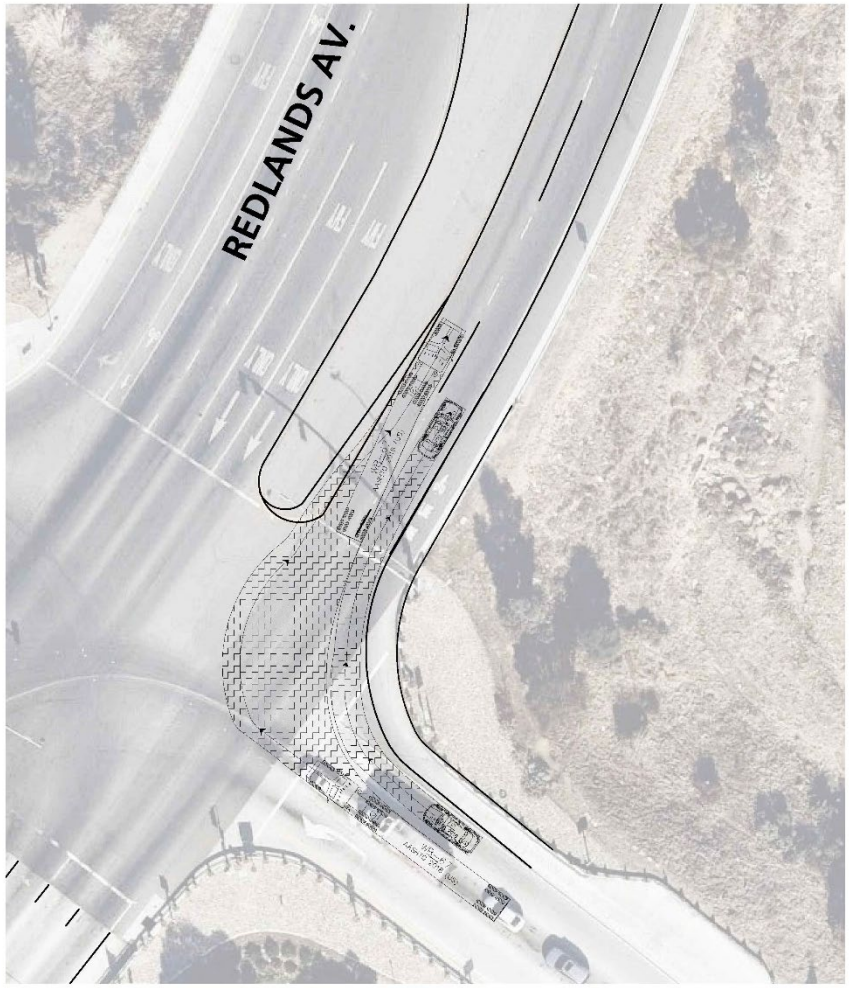

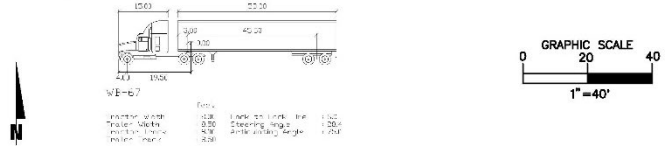

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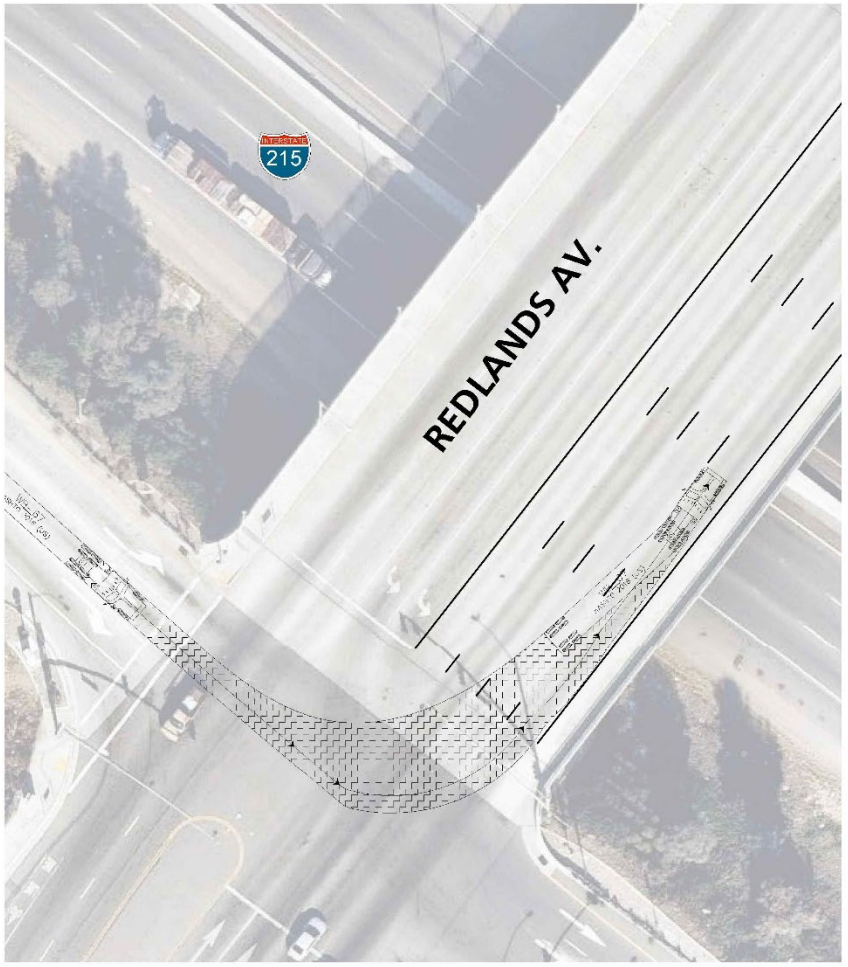

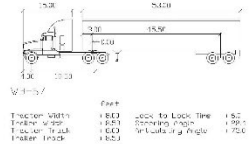

N

GRAPHIC SCALE
0 20 40
1"=40'

Offsite Road Improvements
(5 Locations)

1 Mile Buffer

Riverside County, California
§27,28,32, T.04S, R.03W, SBBM

Scale in Feet
0 1,000 2,000

Perris (1967 p.r.1979, NAD 27)
CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2019\2019-075 Stoneridge\MAPS\Cultural Resources\Stoneridge_RS_OffsiteImprovements_20210308.mxd (JDS) JSwager 3/8/2021

Map Date: 3/8/2021
Sources: ESRI, USGS, Urban Crossroads

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search

2019-075 Stoneridge

Lisa Westwood, RPA

Cultural Resources Principal Investigator

Lisa Westwood is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with 26 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
- Riverside County, Orange County, and San Diego County approved archaeologist

Representative 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.

Records Search List Redacted Due To Confidentiality

APPENDIX D NAHC CONFIRMATION

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[**Vacant**]

COMMISSIONER
[**Vacant**]

COMMISSIONER
[**Vacant**]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

March 17, 2021

Shannon Joy
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: sjoy@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: Stoneridge Intersection Improvements Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Joy:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/17/2021

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Stoneridge Intersection Improvements Project, Riverside County.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Stoneridge Intersection Improvements Project, Riverside County.

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Stoneridge Intersection Improvements Project, Riverside County.

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

APN: N/A	Project No: SP239A1	EA Number:	
□ Potentially Significant Impact	X 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? No
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5? No
c) Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1)? No

Findings of Fact: No Resources have been previously recorded. APEs are paved roadways.
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 intersections.

Proposed Mitigation: None
Monitoring Proposed: The intersections have a moderate potential to contain buried archaeological resources; monitoring is recommended.
Prepared By: Lisa Westwood, RPA Date: May 7, 2021

County Use Only

Received By: _____ Date: _____

PD-A#_____ Related Case#_____