# CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT UPDATE

**FLEMING RANCH**

**MENIFEE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

LSA

April 2018

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## FLEMING RANCH

## MENIFEE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Submitted to:

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Project No. TBB1701

**Key Project Information**
*Type of Study:* Archaeological Assessment (Update)
*Area Covered:* 331 acres
*Sites Updated:* CA-RIV-9288, CA-RIV-9289
*USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, California* 7.5-minute
*Key Words:* Records Search, Archaeological Survey, CEQA, CA-RIV-9288, CA-RIV-9289, Historic Trash Scatter, Milling Slick

LSA

April 2018

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LSA is under contract to T&B Planning, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources assessment update for the approximately 331-acre Fleming Ranch Project (project) located in the Menifee, Riverside County, California. This assessment update included a records search, field survey, field visit, and this report. All work has been conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act.

LSA previously conducted a cultural resources assessment (records search, literature review, and field survey) for the project area, as well as Phase II archaeological testing at two multicomponent archaeological sites within the project area: CA-RIV-9288, a historic trash scatter with a prehistoric bedrock milling slick, and CA-RIV-9289, also a historic trash scatter with a prehistoric bedrock milling slick (Lange 2005). The two sites were recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register).

Two historic homesteads - the Alva L. Reynolds Homestead of 1893, and the William Sargeant Homestead of 1890 – were mentioned in Lange and Avalos (2010) but no correlations exist between the homesteads and CA-RIV-9288 or CA-RIV-9289. As described in Lange and Avalos (2010), General Land Office maps and database were reviewed with negative presence of homesteads in the area of the two archaeological sites. Additionally, the artifacts present at the sites post-date the Reynolds and Sargeant Homesteads.

In 2010, LSA conducted an additional records search, literature review, and field survey. Native American scoping was also conducted (Lange and Avalos 2010). No additional resources were identified within the project boundaries at that time.

This current assessment update is based partially on the two previous assessment reports. The current records search results showed no additional cultural resources have been recorded within the project area. No additional cultural resources were observed during the current field survey and no remnants of any homesteads were identified during the survey.

During this updated assessment, LSA added continuation sheets to the archaeological site records for CA-RIV-9288 and CA-RIV-9289. The status of the archaeological sites as described by Lange and Avalos (2010) remain current and accurate.

During the field visit, a ringing stone within the boundary of CA-RIV-9289 and an additional site consisting of rock art (LSA-TBB1701-KC-S-1; permanent site number pending) were identified.

The project area is highly disturbed due to early agricultural activities and subsequent disking. However, it is this disturbance that has allowed for a glimpse of the subsurface. Based on the two historic trash scatters that have been recommended as not eligible for the California Register and the apparent lack of subsurface archaeological deposits at these sites, it is unlikely that additional historic archaeological resources will be encountered during grading for this project. However, due to the possibility that ground-disturbing activities could uncover prehistoric resources, LSA recommends archaeological monitoring and Native American monitoring during construction activities in previously undisturbed, native soil. Per a request from Pechanga Band of Mission Indians

and in an effort to preserve Native American cultural resources, LSA also recommends preservation of the milling slicks and ringing stone through relocation of the resources, and preservation of the rock art site in the planned open space of the northeastern portion of the project area.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to State PRC Section 5097.98. The County coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County coroner would notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which would determine and notify a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| AB | Assembly Bill |
| California Register | California Register of Historical Resources |
| CCR | California Code of Regulations |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| City | City of Menifee |
| DPR | Department of Parks and Recreation |
| EIC | Eastern Information Center |
| Ma | million years ago |
| MLD | Most Likely Descendant |
| NAHC | Native American Heritage Commission |
| National Register | National Register of Historic Places |
| PRC | Public Resources Code |
| project | Fleming Ranch Project |
| SB | Senate Bill |
| SLF | Sacred Lands File |
| USGS | United States Geological Survey |

# INTRODUCTION

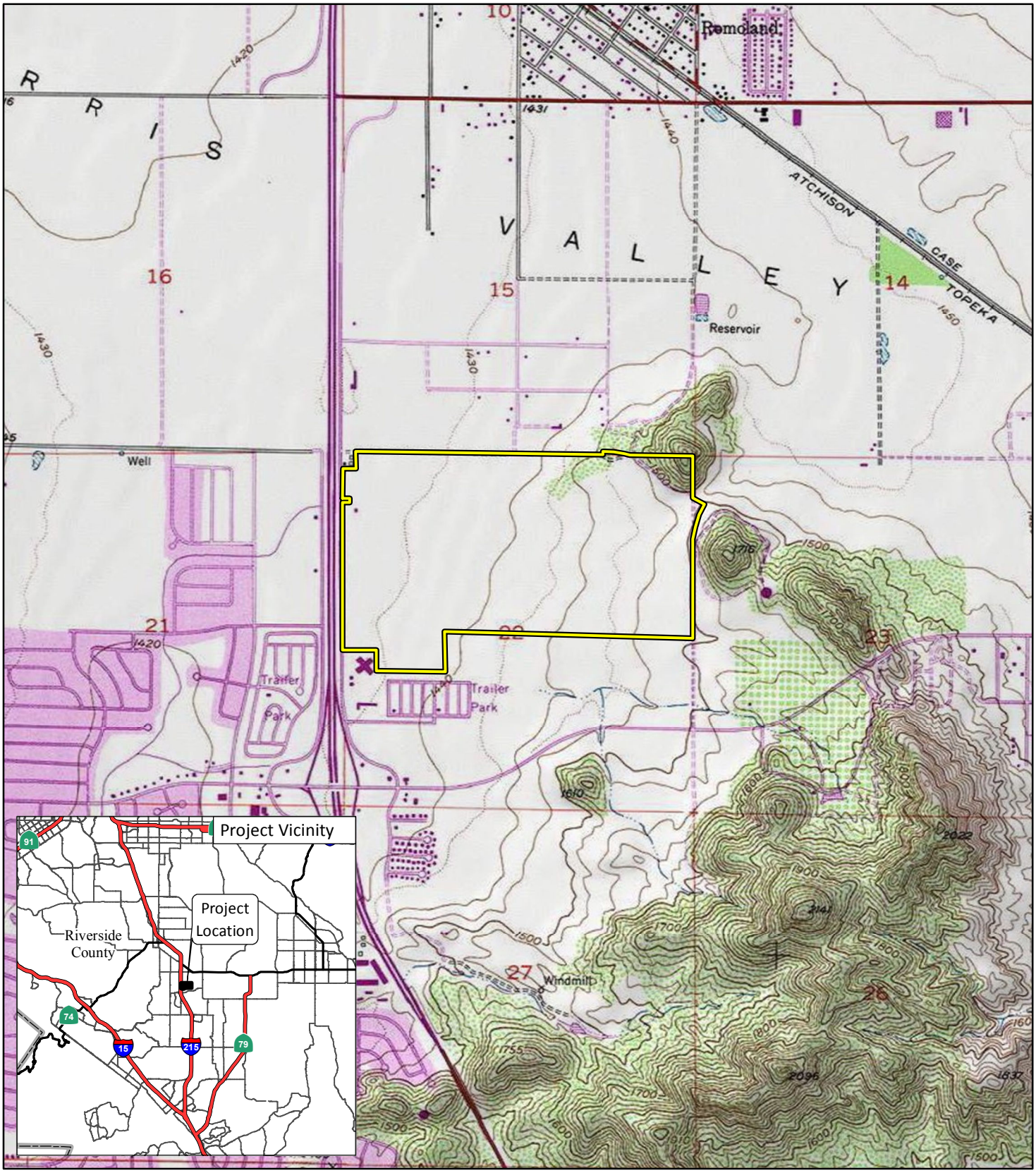
## PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

LSA is under contract to T&B Planning, Inc. to conduct a cultural resource assessment update for the approximately 331-acre Fleming Ranch Project (project) located in Menifee, Riverside County, California. This study update included a records search, field survey, field visit, and this report.

The project is a master-planned, medium-density residential community with freeway-oriented commercial uses adjacent to Encanto Drive. It includes up to 1,100 homes with a variety of lot sizes and an optional active adult village. There will be a large community sports park adjacent to the Hans Christensen Middle School and an open space conservation area at the northeast corner on an existing knoll. Multipurpose trails in landscaped areas with active use amenities will provide connectivity throughout the community. Based on current design plans, excavation is anticipated to reach depths of 15–20 feet and involve 907,544 cubic yards of cut (personal communication, T&B Planning, Inc., June 2017).

The project site is located in an area generally bounded by Rouse Road to the north, Antelope Road to the east, Chambers Avenue to the south, and Encanto Drive to the west. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Romoland, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map in Township 5 South, Range 3 West, Section 22, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1979; Figure 1).

All work has been conducted pursuant to requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (as amended January 1, 2017): Public Resources Code (PRC), Division 13 (Environmental Quality), Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) and Section 21084.1 (Historical Resources); and the *Guidelines for CEQA* (as amended December 1, 2016), California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5 (Determining the Significance of Impacts on Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources).




LSA

LEGEND

Project Location

FIGURE 1

N

0 1000 2000

FEET

*Fleming Ranch*

Project Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Romoland (1979)

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# NATURAL SETTING

The natural setting of the project vicinity is presented in this report based on the underlying theoretical assumption that humans are in continual interaction with the physical environment. Being an integral part of the ecological system, humans respond to the environment through technological and behavioral adaptations. Archaeological site locations are based on the constraints of these adaptations, whether it is proximity to a particular resource, topographical restrictions, or shelter and protection. Sites will also contain an assemblage of artifacts and ecofacts consistent with the particular interaction.

## BIOLOGY

The project area falls into the creosote bush-low desert scrub biotic community (Jaeger and Smith 1966:52). Although the native vegetation in most of the project area has been displaced due to early agricultural activities and subsequent disking, common creosote bush-low desert scrub plants in the area still include creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata)*, burrobush (*Franseria dumosa*), indigo bush (*Dalea shottii*), dye bush (*Dalea emoryi*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa)*, desert lily (*Hesperocallis undulata)*, ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*), two varieties—Bigelow's and silver—of cholla (*Cylindropuntia* spp.), and Englemann's cereus (*Cereus engelmannii*). Mammals found in this biotic community include the white-tailed antelope ground squirrel (*Ammospermophilus leucurus*), round-trailed ground squirrel (*Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus)*, black-tailed jack rabbit (*Lepus californicus)*, white-throated woodrat (*Neotoma albigula*), Merriam's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami*), and little pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris*). Birds common to the biotic community include roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*), LeConte's thrasher (*Toxostoma lecontei*), and the black-throated sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*). Common reptiles found include the zebra-tailed lizard (*Callisaurus draconoides*), desert iguana (*Dipsosaurus dorsalis*), desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*), and coachwhip (*Coluber flagellum*). The only invertebrate found in this biotic community is the scarred-snout weevil (*Eupagoderes* spp.).

## GEOLOGY

The project area is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, a 900-mile-long, northwest-southeast-trending structural block that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). The total width of this province is approximately 225 miles, extending from the Colorado Desert in the east, across the continental shelf to the Southern Channel Islands (i.e., Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente Islands) in the west (Sharp 1976). This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys that are subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with granitic rock intruding into the older metamorphic rocks. It contains extensive pre-Cretaceous (older than 145 million years ago [Ma]) igneous and metamorphic rocks covered by limited exposures of post-Cretaceous (younger than 66 Ma) sedimentary deposits (Norris and Webb, 1976). Within this province, the project is located on the Perris Block, a fault-bounded structural block that extends from the southern foot of the San Gabriel

and San Bernardino Mountains southeast to the vicinity of Bachelor Mountain and Polly Butte (Morton and Miller 2006; Kenney 1999). The Perris Block is bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto Fault and on the southwest by the Elsinore Fault Zone (Morton and Miller 2006).

Across the majority of the project site, Morton (2003) mapped late to middle Pleistocene (11,700–781,000 years ago) Old Alluvial Fan Deposits and middle to early Pleistocene (126,000–2.588 Ma) Very Old Alluvial Fan Deposits. Although they accumulated at different times, both of these geologic units formed as sediment was carried down from higher elevations and deposited at the base of the surrounding hills and across the valleys. Small portions of the eastern half of the project site also have rocks of the Peninsular Ranges Batholith, including Cretaceous (66.0– 145.0 Ma) Granodiorite to Tonalite of the Domenigoni Pluton, Cretaceous Gabbro, and Mesozoic (66.0–251.902 Ma) Intermixed Mesozoic Schist and Cretaceous Granitic Rocks (Morton 2003). The rocks of the Peninsular Ranges Batholith formed as magma intruded into older metamorphic basement rocks at different times, cooled below the surface, and was then pushed up and exposed through subsequent tectonic movement.

# CULTURAL SETTING

## PREHISTORY

Of the many chronological sequences proposed for Southern California, two primary regional syntheses are commonly used in archaeological literature. The first, advanced by Wallace in 1955 and updated in 1978, is a typological approach that defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Horizon (9000–6500 BC), Milling Stone Horizon (6500–2000 BC), Intermediate Horizon (2000 BC–AD 200), and Late Prehistoric Horizon (AD 500–historic).

Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1984) also defined four periods in Southern California prehistory: Pinto (4000–3000 BC), Gypsum (1000 BC–AD 1), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1000), and Protohistoric (AD 1500–historic). Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continues to this day.

## ETHNOHISTORY

The project area is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978). Prior to European contact, the Luiseño territory spanned across the land from Agua Hedionda Creek in the southwest, Aliso Creek in the northwest, the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain in the southeast, and the areas surrounding the Santa Ana River in the current cities of Riverside and Grand Terrace in the northeast. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. The Luiseño territory encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño were first encountered by the Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century.

The Luiseño lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Shipek 1978). Luiseño villages were politically independent and were administered by a chief who inherited his position from his father. Luiseño villages generally were located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges sheltered in coves or canyons, near a water source, and in a location that was easily defended.

The Luiseño took advantage of the varied resources available. Luiseño subsistence was based primarily on seeds (e.g., acorns, grass seed, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chía, and pine nuts) that were dried and ground to be cooked into a mush. Their diet also included game animals (e.g., deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, antelope, and many types of birds) (Bean and Shipek 1978). They established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971); and they utilized fire for crop management and engaged in communal rabbit drives (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The first written accounts of the Luiseño are attributed to the mission fathers. Later documentation was authored by Sparkman (1908), Kroeber (1976), White (1963), Oxendine (1983), and others.

## HISTORY

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), the Mexican Period (1821–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). One of the first non-Native Americans to travel through the area currently known as Riverside County was Juan Bautista de Anza, who led an expedition in 1774. In the late 1700s, three Spanish mission fathers (one each from the San Gabriel, San Juan Capistrano, and San Luis Rey Missions) began to colonize land and use the valley of Riverside County for growing grain and raising cattle.[1] Beginning in 1834, the missions and mission lands were secularized and transferred as "grants" to Californians who were citizens of Mexico. When California became a territory of the United States in 1848, a steady flow of settlers began coming into the area now known as Riverside County, and the County was officially formed in May of 1893.[2]

### City of Menifee

The community of Menifee had its beginnings around 1880, when S. Menifee Wilson located a gold quartz mine and named it the Menifee Quartz Lode. The area around the site later became known as Menifee and Menifee Valley, and the first Menifee post office was established on May 18, 1887. However, the post office was discontinued on November 30, 1896, re-established on April 4, 1900, and then permanently discontinued on July 10, 1900. After this date, mail was sent to Perris. Agriculture began to increase in importance, and the Santa Fe Railway built Menifee siding on their San Jacinto branch line at an unrecorded date. After that, the community of Menifee continued to grow as a farming and mining community (Gunther 1984).

In the 1960s, early development of Menifee as a city began with the concept of Sun City, which is currently centrally located in Menifee. The Menifee area grew again in 1989 with the addition of a master-planned community and, in 2008, residents of Menifee voted to incorporate Menifee into the County of Riverside. The city was officially established on October 1, 2008.[3]

1 County of Riverside. Riverside County History. Website: http://countyofriverside.us/Visitors/CountyofRiversideInformation/RiversideCountyHistory.aspx (accessed May 2017).
2 Ibid.
3 City of Menifee. History. Website: https://www.cityofmenifee.us/85/History (accessed June 2017).

# METHODS

## RECORDS SEARCH

On June 5, 2017, a records search to identify previously recorded prehistoric and historic resources as well as cultural resource surveys and excavations within 1 mile of the project area was conducted by Elizabeth Beckner, Information Officer at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside. Records on file with the EIC were reviewed. In addition, the California Points of Historic Interest, California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and the California State Historic Properties Directory listings were reviewed.

## ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

Historic aerial photographs of the project area available online were examined.

## NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Native American consultation is required by Assembly Bill (AB) 52 for any project subject to CEQA that circulates a Notice of Preparation, a Negative Declaration, or a Mitigated Negative Declaration on or after July 1, 2015. Additionally, Senate Bill (SB) 18 requires planning agencies to consult with California Native American tribes during the preparation, updating, or amendment of all General/Specific Plans proposed on or after March 1, 2005. As written in 2004, SB 18 addresses the potential environmental impact of projects on California Native American Cultural Places.

LSA understands that the City of Menifee (City) is conducting consultation per AB 52 and SB 18 for this project. The City received the results of a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and sent letters via certified mail on September 15, 2017, inviting tribes to consult. For AB 52, letters were sent to the following individuals and groups:

- Patricia Garcia, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
- Jim McPherson, Rincon Cultural Resources Department
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

For SB 18, letters were sent to all individuals and groups identified on the Tribal Consultation list provided by the NAHC.

## FIELD SURVEY

The purpose of a field survey is to (1) relocate any known cultural resources, if present, determine their current status, and update documentation and (2) identify any unrecorded cultural resources visible on the surface of a project site. In this way, impacts to known cultural resources may be mitigated prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities. From May 1 to May 3, 2017, LSA archaeologists Kerrie Collison and Carlton Bennett conducted an archaeological pedestrian survey of the entire project area by walking parallel transects spaced by approximately 15 meters.

## FIELD VISIT

On March 20, 2018, a field visit to the project area was conducted with Ms. Collison, a representative from the City, representatives from Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, and a representative from the developer. The purpose of the field visit was to discuss the project and any potential impacts to Native American resources.

# RESULTS

## RECORDS SEARCH

### Studies

The records search results (Appendix A) indicate that 56 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the project area. Five of the studies covered the project area, and one additional study was an overview report of cultural resources in the general vicinity of the project.

### Resources

The records search results (Appendix A) indicate that a total of 14 cultural resources have been recorded within the project area (2 sites) and within a 1-mile radius of the project area (12 sites). Of these 14 cultural resources, 1 is historic only, 8 are prehistoric only, and 5 are multicomponent (historic and prehistoric).

While the records search results letter states that four resources are "involved" in the project area, an examination of the site records for these four resources shows that only two resources, CA-RIV-9288 and CA-RIV-9289, are located within the current project area limits. The other two resources, CA-RIV-6842/H and CA-RIV-6845, are adjacent to and outside of the project area limits.

In 2005, Phase II archaeological testing was conducted for CA-RIV-9288 and CA-RIV-9289. No subsurface prehistoric components were identified, the historic-era trash scatters were considered to be ubiquitous in western Riverside County. The research potential for both sites was determined to be minimal and no further mitigation was recommended for either site (Lange 2005).

## ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

According to historic aerial photographs available on HistoricAerials.com, the project area was used for agricultural activities as early as 1967. By 1978, the site was no longer used for agriculture and the land has been lying fallow since that time. Topographic quadrangles show one intermittent stream directly south of the project, but the area around the stream was developed for residential buildings sometime between 1978 and 1996.

## NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The NAHC sent a letter to the City dated September 11, 2017, stating that the results of the SLF search were negative (Appendix B).

In response to the AB 52 consultation invitation, the City has received comments from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. Katie Croft of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians responded on October 4, 2017, stating that her group defers to the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians responded on October 12, 2017, stating that the group is requesting to initiate formal consultation with the City.

In response to the SB 18 consultation invitation, the City has received comments from Shasta Gaughen with Pala Band of Mission Indians. Ms. Gaughen responded to the City on behalf of her group on October 4, 2017, stating that her group defers to the wishes of Tribes whose ancestral territory is closer to the project area.

See Appendix B for current (as of this report) documentation of Native American consultation per AB 52 and SB 18.

## FIELD SURVEY

During the May 1 to May 3, 2017, survey, ground visibility ranged from poor (10 percent to 25 percent) to good (75 percent to 90 percent), depending on the location within the project area. The terrain of the project area is mostly flat with a very slight slope to the east and a steep-sided hill in the northeastern section. The majority of the project area has been recently disturbed by mechanical plowing, except for a few small areas around rock outcrops and the side of the hill.

**Photo 1 – Overview of survey area from southwest corner. View north.**

Modern trash was observed (e.g., food wrappers, beer bottle fragments) scattered throughout the project area. Exposed sediment profiles on the hill in the northeastern section of the project area

were examined for cultural stratigraphy, and rodent back dirt was checked for cultural remains. Rock outcrops in this same area were examined for prehistoric milling features and rock art. None, however, were observed.

**Photo 2 – Overview of survey area from hill in northeastern part of the project area. View west.**

The two multicomponent archaeological sites that had been previously recorded, CA-RIV-9288 and CA-RIV-9289, were located. Each of the two sites consists of a milling surface and historic trash scatter. California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms for the sites were updated to include a current status for each site (Appendix C). No additional artifacts were observed during the field survey and no remnants of any historic homesteads were identified during the field survey.

**Photo 3 – View from center of project area. View north. Note the plowed land next to the untouched land surrounding the rock outcrop.**

## FIELD VISIT

The field visit conducted on March 20, 2018, consisted of an examination of the two archaeological sites within the project area and of the hill in the northeastern corner of the project area. As a result of this site visit, one additional site was identified (LSA-TBB1701-KC-S-1; permanent site number pending). This new site was photographed, mapped, and documented on a new DPR form. The site consists of polished, bowl-shaped carvings in a boulder, similar to bedrock mortars but mostly occurring on the vertical surface of the boulder.

Additionally, one of the representatives from Pechanga Band of Mission Indians identified a Native American ringing stone within the boundaries of CA-RIV-9289.

# SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The records search results indicate that two multicomponent archaeological sites are within the project area: CA-RIV-9288 and CA-RIV-9289. Phase II testing was conducted at CA-RIV-9288 and CA-RIV-9289 in 2005, and both sites were recommended as not eligible for listing in the California Register (Lange 2005).

Two historic homesteads - the Alva L. Reynolds Homestead of 1893, and the William Sargeant Homestead of 1890 – were mentioned in Lange and Avalos (2010) but no correlations exist between the homesteads and CA-RIV-9288 or CA-RIV-9289. As described in Lange and Avalos (2010), General Land Office maps and database were reviewed with negative presence of homesteads in the area of the two archaeological sites. Additionally, the artifacts present at the sites post-date the Reynolds and Sargeant Homesteads.

The status of CA-RIV-9288 and CA-RIV-9289 as described by Lange and Avalos (2010) is current and accurate. LSA has updated the site records for both sites to reflect this by adding a DPR Continuation Sheet to the archaeological site record. No additional cultural resources were observed in the project area during the field survey and no remnants of any homesteads were identified during the field survey.

During the field visit, a ringing stone within the boundary of CA-RIV-9289 and an additional site consisting of rock art (LSA-TBB1701-KC-S-1; permanent site number pending) were identified.

The project area is highly disturbed due to early agricultural activities and subsequent disking. However, it is this disturbance that has allowed for a glimpse of the subsurface. Based on the two historic trash scatters that have been recommended as not eligible for the California Register and the apparent lack of subsurface archaeological deposits at these sites, it is unlikely that additional historic archaeological resources will be encountered during grading for this project. However, due to the possibility that ground-disturbing activities could uncover prehistoric resources, LSA recommends archaeological monitoring and Native American monitoring during construction activities in previously undisturbed, native soil. Per a request from Pechanga Band of Mission Indians and in an effort to preserve Native American cultural resources, LSA also recommends preservation of the milling slicks and ringing stone through relocation of the resources, and preservation of the rock art site in the planned open space of the northeastern portion of the project area.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to State PRC Section 5097.98. The County coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County coroner would notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which would determine and notify a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials, preservation of Native American human

remains and associated items in place, relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment, or any other culturally appropriate treatment.

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# APPENDIX A

# RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

# APPENDIX B

# NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

# APPENDIX C

# CONFIDENTIAL SITE RECORDS: CA-RIV-9288 AND CA-RIV-9289

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

# APPENDIX D

# RIVERSIDE COUNTY LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST (ATTACHMENT F-6)

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

333-020-001, -2, 3, -4

| APN: 344-030-006, -7, -8 | Project No: | EA Number: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| □ Potentially Significant Impact | X Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated | □ Less than Significant Impact | □ No Impact |

*(Check the level of significance that applies)*

**Historic Resources**

Would the project:

a) Alter or destroy a historic site? No
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5? 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 historic resources present.
Proposed Mitigation: None
Monitoring: None

**Archaeological Resources**

Would the project:

*a)* Alter or destroy an archaeological site? Yes
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:
Two multicomponent archaeological resources are present; however, the resources are not significant per CEQA. Therefore, the impact to the resources will not be significant. However, prehistoric resources may exist sub-surface. Archaeological monitoring and Native American monitoring are recommended.

Proposed Mitigation: None
Monitoring Proposed: Yes

Kerrie N Collison

Prepared By: Kerrie Collison, RPA Date: 11/3/2017

***County Use Only***

Received By: _____ Date: _____

PD-A#_____ Related Case#_____