

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

KILEY PROPERTIES—TRACT 37154

(ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 290-160-011; 11851 INDIAN TRUCK TRAIL)

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



February 2018

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**KILEY PROPERTIES—TRACT 37154
(ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 290-160-011; 11851 INDIAN TRUCK TRAIL)
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

Mr. Michael Brendecke, P.E., P.L.S.
Adkan Engineers
6879 Airport Drive
Riverside, California 92504

Prepared by:

Casey Tibbet, M.A. and Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507
(951) 781-9310

LSA Project No. HSC1801

National Archaeological Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Records Search, Survey, Architectural Evaluation
USGS Quadrangle: Alberhill, California
Acreage: ~34 acres



February 2018

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA conducted a cultural resources assessment for Kiley Properties Tract 37154 located in Temescal Valley in an unincorporated area of Riverside County, California. The assessment included a records search, archival research, field surveys, and this report. The subject property, 11851 Indian Truck Trail (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 290-160-011), is approximately 34 acres and is currently developed with two residences, several accessory structures, pipe corrals, a reservoir, and tanks. The buildings and structures are proposed to be removed to facilitate development of the property with a small residential subdivision (Tract 37154). The County of Riverside (County), as Lead Agency for the project, required this study as part of the environmental review process to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of the study is to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine, as mandated by CEQA, whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, LSA conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out intensive-level field surveys.

Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, within the project area. Therefore, LSA recommends to the County a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources and no mitigation measures are recommended. However, because numerous drainages were noted throughout the project site and most were inaccessible for survey due to steep slopes and impenetrable vegetation, LSA recommends the standard conditions below. The report findings are summarized in the County Level of Significance Checklist for Archaeological Resources, attached as Appendix D.

- Archaeological monitoring of all initial earth-disturbing activity within the areas of the project indicated in Appendix B, including the drainages and slopes, is recommended. In the event that archaeological materials are encountered during construction, all construction work shall be halted and a qualified archaeologist consulted to determine the appropriate treatment of the discovery (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5(f)).
- In the event 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 Public Resources Code 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 will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| MANAGEMENT SUMMARY | i |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | ii |
| APPENDICES | iii |
| FIGURES..... | iii |
| TABLE | iii |
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| SETTING | 4 |
| CURRENT NATURAL SETTING..... | 4 |
| Biology..... | 4 |
| Geology..... | 4 |
| Hydrology | 4 |
| CULTURAL SETTING..... | 4 |
| Prehistory | 4 |
| Ethnography | 5 |
| History | 5 |
| METHODS | 8 |
| RECORDS SEARCH | 8 |
| ARCHIVAL RESEARCH | 8 |
| NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING | 8 |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY | 8 |
| ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY | 8 |
| RESULTS..... | 9 |
| RECORDS SEARCH | 9 |
| Reports | 9 |
| ARCHIVAL RESEARCH | 10 |
| Project Area Development History..... | 10 |
| People Associated with the Project Area | 11 |
| NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING | 11 |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY | 11 |
| ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY | 12 |
| SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION | 16 |
| DEFINITIONS..... | 16 |
| California Register of Historical Resources..... | 16 |

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| EVALUATION | 17 |
| RECOMMENDATIONS | 18 |
| REFERENCES | 19 |

APPENDICES

| | |
|--|--|
| A: NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SCOPING RESPONSE LETTER | |
| B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY COVERAGE | |
| C: DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) 523 FORMS | |
| D: RIVERSIDE COUNTY LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST | |

FIGURES

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1: Regional and Project Location | 2 |
| Figure 2: Project Location | 3 |
| Figure 3: Built Resources | 13 |
| Figure 4: Residence 1, view to the southeast (January 24, 2018) | 14 |
| Figure 5: Residence 1, view to the southeast (January 24, 2018) | 14 |
| Figure 6: Reservoir, view to the north (January 24, 2018) | 15 |
| Figure 7: Drainage swale along north side of reservoir, view to the west (January 24, 2018) | 15 |
| Figure 8: Wooden pier at the north end of the reservoir, view to the west (January 24, 2018) | 15 |

TABLE

| | |
|--|---|
| Table A: Cultural Resources within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area | 9 |
|--|---|

INTRODUCTION

In January and February 2018, at the request of Adkan Engineers, LSA performed a cultural resources study on approximately 34 acres in Temescal Valley in an unincorporated area of Riverside County, California (Figures 1 and 2). The subject property of the study, APN 290-160-011 (11851 Indian Truck Trail), is located west of Interstate 15 and south of Santiago Canyon Road, in Township 5 South, Range 6 West, Section 13, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Alberhill, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The study is part of the environmental review process for Tract 37154, a proposed residential subdivision. The County, as Lead Agency for the project, required the study in compliance with CEQA (PRC § 21000, et seq.).

LSA performed the present study to provide the County with the necessary information and analysis to determine, as mandated by CEQA, whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, LSA conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out intensive-level field surveys. This report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study.

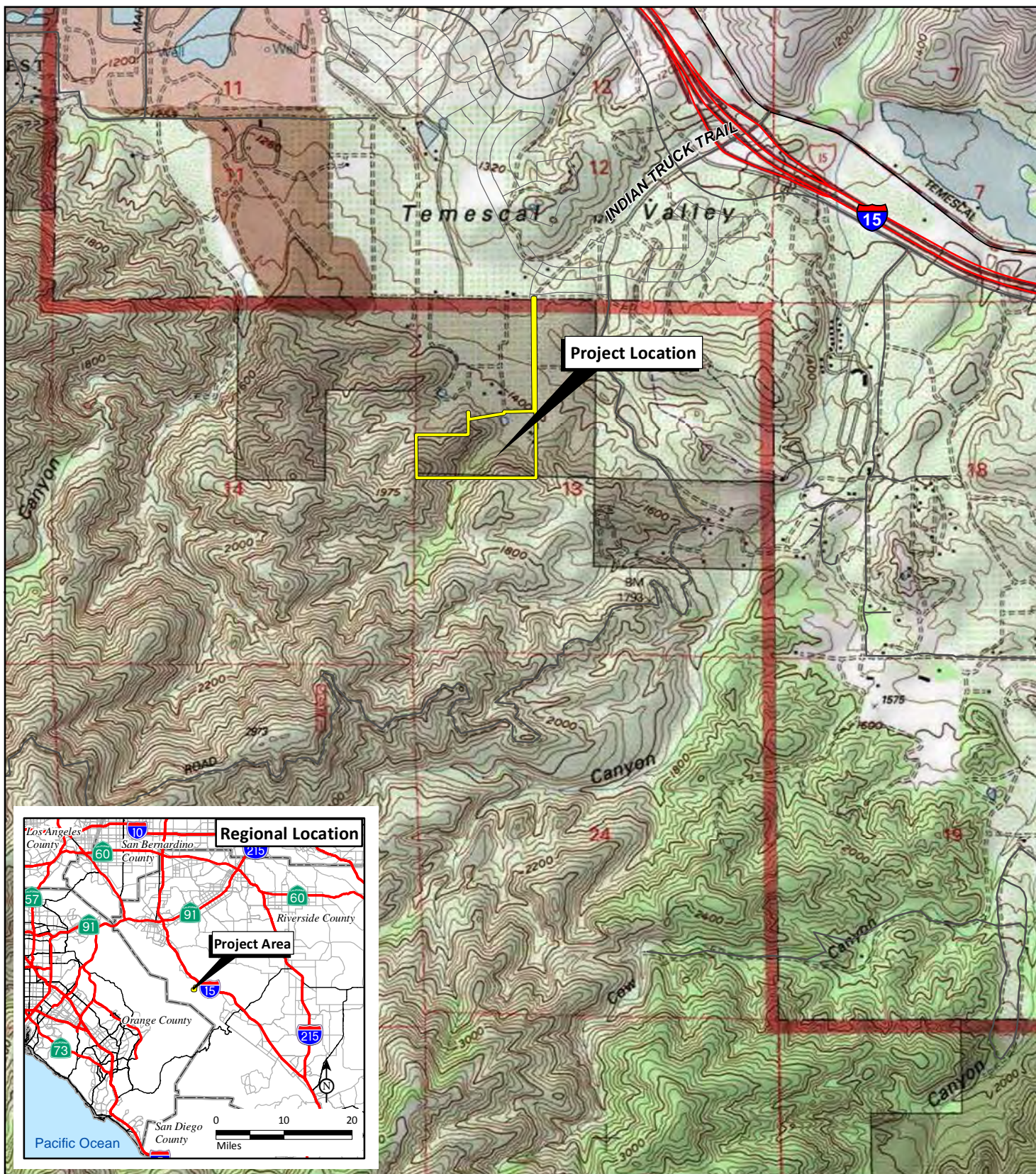
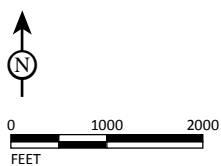


FIGURE 1

LSA



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quads: Alberhill & Lake Mathews, 1988, CA; Riverside County, 2017.

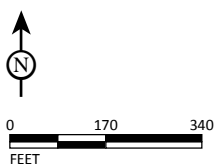
I:\HSC1801\Reports\Cultural\fig1_RegLoc.mxd (1/16/2018)

Kiley Properties - TR 37154
Cultural Resources Assessment
Regional and Project Location



FIGURE 2

LSA



SOURCE: Google Earth, 2016

I:\HSC1801\Reports\Cultural\fig2_Project.mxd (1/16/2018)

Kiley Properties - TR 37154
Cultural Resources Assessment
Project Location

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The natural setting of the project vicinity is presented based on the underlying theoretical assumption that humans and human societies are in continual interaction with the physical environment. Being an integral and major part of the ecological system, humans respond to the limits imposed by the environment with technological and behavioral adaptation. Locations of archaeological sites are based on the constraints of these interactions, 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, at an average elevation of 1,425 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), falls into the lower portion of the Lower Sonoran life zone of California (Bean 1977) ranging from below sea level to approximately 3,500 feet AMSL. The area is on the western margin of the Temecula Creek floodplain. Native vegetation of the project area typically consists of grasses, oak trees, coastal sage scrub, and mixed chaparral. Native animals of the region include coyotes, foxes, cottontail, jackrabbits, skunks, rodents, reptiles, raptors, scrub jays, mockingbirds, quail, doves, roadrunners, vultures, and other bird species.

Geology

The project is located within the eastern portion of the Elsinore Trough, a down-dropped block between the branches of the Elsinore Fault Zone. The Santa Ana Mountains are to the northwest and the Perris Plain is to the southeast. The parcel sits on Pliocene and Pleistocene basin-filling sediments and crystalline basement rocks covered with Holocene alluvium and recent stream deposits (Rogers 1965).

Hydrology

The nearest water source is the Temescal Wash, which is within 1.2 miles northeast of the project. Average annual precipitation ranges from 12 inches per year in the coastal plain to 40 inches per year in the Santa Ana Mountains. Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. Winter and spring floods commonly result from storms during wet years (Beck and Haase 1974).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The description of various prehistoric stages or chronologies identifying cultural evolution in the southern California area has been attempted numerous times; several of these chronologies are reviewed in Moratto (2004). The various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a region, and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which

combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted. No single description is universally accepted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6500 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6500–2000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (2000 BC–AD 200), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 200–historic contact). This chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) using absolute chronological dates unavailable in 1955.

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures, and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren’s chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (4000–3000 BC), Gypsum (1000 BC–AD 1), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1000), and Protohistoric (AD 1500–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren 1986).

Ethnography

The project area is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; White 1963). Typically, the native culture groups in southern California are named after nearby Spanish period missions, and such is the case with the “Luiseño” who lived within the jurisdiction of Mission San Luis Rey. Like other Native American groups in southern California, the Luiseño were semi-nomadic, hunter-gatherers who subsisted by exploitation of seasonably available plant and animal resources and were first encountered by the Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century. The first written accounts of the Luiseño are attributed to the mission fathers, and later documentation was by Sparkman (1908), White (1963), Oxendine (1983), and others.

History

Leandro Serrano (1785–1852) is widely credited as the pioneer settler of the Temescal Valley and the first non-Native American to reside in what is today Riverside County. He was born in San Diego and served as a soldier at the Presidio there, eventually becoming the majordomo at Mission San Luis Rey’s Rancheria at Pala (Lech 2004). In 1818, he was sent by the padres at Mission San Luis Rey to scout the Temescal Valley and the following year they gave him a temporary occupancy permit and permission to graze his cattle and sheep in Temescal Valley, even though the Mission San Juan Capistrano padres considered the area to be within their territory (Lech 2004; Ellerbe 1920). Serrano eventually built three adobes for himself and his family in Temescal Valley and four tanning vats, where his family and local Luiseños processed cattle hides into leather, but he never obtained title to the land under either Spanish or Mexican law (Ellerbe 1920). He filed a claim to “El Temescal” before the U.S. Land Commission and, following his death in 1852, his heirs pursued the claim to no avail (Lech 2004). El Temescal Rancho land grant claim was rejected by the U.S. land commissioners, who adjudicated the claim under Spanish, Mexican, and U.S. law.

The first official map of the State of California, approved by the Legislature in 1854, shows Temescal on the Emigrant Trail (northwest of the project area) between Chino and Alamo (Willow Springs, later Murrieta; Gunther 1984:8–9). Temescal is a Mexican Spanish word, also spelled *Temascal*, meaning “sweathouse,” referring to the small houses used by American Indians, in California as well as Mexico, for sweating and bathing (Gudde 1998:389).

Sheep and cattle ranching were the main industries in the valley until the 1870s when they began to give way to orchards and apiaries (Ellerbe 1920:18). The 1874 General Land Office (GLO) map shows no development in the project area which is located in the northwest quarter of Section 13, southeast of Temescal (GLO 1874). However, in Temescal, approximately 1.5 to 2 miles northwest of the project area, the map shows Compton’s house, Earl’s house, Mrs. Newman’s house, Lathrop’s house, Burdett’s house and barn, a cornfield, an irrigation ditch, and various roads including the “old road” and the “road to Temecula”(Ibid.). In the 1880s, mining gained popularity in the area with several groups and individuals purchasing large acreages for the purpose of mining coal and/or clay (Gunther 1984). As a result, on July 23, 1887, John D. Hoff and several backers filed a Townsite plat for Terra Cotta City, intending to mine clay and manufacture Terra Cotta there (Ibid.). Terra Cotta City was located southeast of the project area and later became known as Alberhill.

In 1886, the South Riverside Land and Water Company was incorporated and eventually bought 150 acres of water-bearing land between Arlington (now part of Riverside) and the Temescal Wash (Ibid.). By 1889, the Temescal Water Company was incorporated and in the next few years water was pumped into pipelines causing farms and orchards in the central part of the valley to be abandoned (Ibid.).

The 1892 GLO map shows a number of homes, a school, and roads in Temescal, and notes “Compton’s House” in Section 2 in Temescal and in Section 13 just outside and north of the project area (GLO 1892). In 1893–94, A.A. Bynon, author of *The First Directory of Riverside County*, listed 65 residents of Temescal and described the place as “... located in Temescal Canyon midway between South Riverside and Elsinore. It has no direct shipping point, most of the business being transacted in South Riverside. The people are engaged chiefly in horticulture and honey raising. The place has a general store, a blacksmith shop, a literary society and a very neat school, recently erected [1889]” (Bynon 1893–4:110, 327–329; Ellerbe 1920). Bynon observed that Temescal had an abundance of shade and water and “other necessary adjuncts” needed to become famous as a summer resort (Bynon 1893–94:110). He stated, “A daily stage runs between Temescal and South Riverside. ... The world-famed Temescal tin mines are located in this Canyon; they were put in operation a few years ago at a very heavy expense, but recently closed, but are liable to be opened at any time” (Bynon 1893–4:110). In fact, the Temescal Tin Mine, which was actually located in Eagle Valley near present-day Lake Mathews, was a fiasco and never reopened.

Bynon’s *Directory* also includes an advertisement for “Pacific Clay Manufacturing Co., Manufacturers of Vitrified, Salt Glazed Water Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta, Chimney Pipe, Fire Brick, Paving Brick, Vitrified Orchard Fluming, etc., Factory – South Riverside, California, Office – 248 South Broadway, Los Angeles” (Bynon 1893–4:93). This enterprise had its roots in Terra Cotta City and was located southeast of the project area in Alberhill.

Throughout the 20th century, Temescal Valley remained rural in character and sparsely developed (HistoricAerials.com var.; USGS var.). Much of the land, including acreage north of the project area, was planted with orchards, while land within and adjacent to the project area to the west, south, and east remained undeveloped. Other development in the project vicinity includes a historic-period house and related features to the northwest, two modern reservoirs also to the northwest, the freeway approximately one mile to the northeast, and modern housing developments approximately one-half mile to the north. In the last decades of the 20th century, housing developments began to replace the orchards, although the orchards north of the project area remained until sometime between 2005 and 2009 (HistoricAerials.com var.). Today, suburban development, dominated by shopping centers and residences, continues throughout the area.

METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On July 13, 2017, LSA Senior Archaeologist Gini Austerman completed a cultural resources records search for the project area and a one-mile radius around it at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) located at the University of California, Riverside. The EIC is the State-designated repository for records pertaining to cultural resources in Riverside County. The objectives of this research were (1) to establish the status and extent of previously recorded cultural resources sites, surveys, and studies, (2) to note the likelihood of encountering cultural resources and their type(s) based on previously recorded resources within 1 mile of the project area, and (3) to uncover relevant historical contexts. Data sources consulted at the EIC include archaeological site records, historic USGS topographic maps, reports from previous studies, and the State Historic Resource Inventory (HRI) for Riverside County, which contains listings for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

LSA completed archival research focused on the review of a variety of primary and secondary source materials relating to the history and development of the project area. Sources included, but were not limited to, online sources, published literature in local and regional history, news articles, historic aerial photographs, and historic maps. In addition, research was also conducted using the Riverside County Assessor's Office tax assessment archives. A complete list of all references is included at the end of this report.

NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

A request was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 18, 2018, requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and list of Native American Tribes to contact per the Riverside County Scoping requirement. See Appendix A.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

A pedestrian field survey of the project for cultural resources, including prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, was conducted on January 24, 2018, by LSA Senior Archaeologist Rory Goodwin and Field Technician Allegría García. A tribal monitor from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians participated in the field survey. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart where possible. Rodent back dirt was checked for cultural remains.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

On January 24, 2018, LSA Senior Architectural Historian Casey Tibbet conducted the intensive-level architectural survey. During the survey, Ms. Tibbet took numerous photographs of the buildings and structures within the project area. In addition, she made detailed notations regarding the structural and architectural characteristics and current conditions of the buildings and associated features.

RESULTS

RECORDS SEARCH

Data from the EIC noted eight cultural resources within one mile of the project; none of which was within the project parcel. These sites consist of four prehistoric sites (three sites and one isolated artifact) and four historic-period sites (one railroad grade, one road, a lake and one refuse deposit). All of the cultural resources are more than one-half mile from the project and most are located on the west side of I-15 with one (33-12337) located nearly one mile southeast of the project. Table A lists the cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area that are mapped, documented on DPR forms, and on file at the EIC.

Table A: Cultural Resources within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

| Primary # | Trinomial | Site Description |
|------------|---------------|--|
| 33-000642 | CA-RIV-642 | Prehistoric bedrock milling feature |
| 33-001091 | CA-RIV-1091 | Prehistoric petroglyphs |
| 33-003832H | CA-RIV-3238H | Old Santa Fe Rail Road grade through Temescal Valley |
| 33-012337 | — | Isolated prehistoric ground stone artifact |
| 33-015362 | — | Historic refuse deposit |
| 33-024784 | CA-RIV-012276 | Lake Corona (earthen berm, standpipes, dam) built between 1886 and 1946. |
| 33-024785 | — | Temescal Canyon Road |
| 33-014789 | — | Rock alignment |

Reports

Data from the EIC indicate that there have been 24 previous cultural resource studies conducted in the records search area, two of which (RI-2396 and RI-7433) include the project. These reports are discussed below.

RI-2396

In 1989, Christopher Drover, Ph.D., conducted an archaeological assessment study for the Indian Trails Project in the Temescal Valley area of Riverside County. This study included a records search and field survey of approximately 700 acres. The current project is located at the southern edge of this study area. Dr. Drover noted only one isolated prehistoric flaked stone artifact within the study area; however, the artifact was not recorded and its location is not noted in the study. The presence of the isolated artifact elevates the sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources within the area.

RI-7433

This study was conducted within the current project parcel in 2007 by Wayne Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay for the *Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE05297 (Sycamore Creek Water Tank), Unaddressed Parcel, Corona, California*. No cultural resources were identified as a result of this study.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

As noted in the historical overview, until recently, the project area was located in a rural area characterized by orchards and forest. A review of GLO maps revealed that as early as 1891 “Compton’s house” was located in Section 13 in the vicinity of the project area and may have been located approximately 500 feet northwest of the subject property (GLO 1892). Related records indicate that Charles J. Compton purchased the northeast quarter of Section 13 (160 acres) in 1897 and the northwest quarter of Section 13 (160 acres), which includes the project area, in 1898 (GLO 1897 and 1898). Assessor’s records reveal that Charles J. and Eva (Evangeline) Compton owned the northwest quarter until 1936 when Evangeline Compton is listed as the sole owner (Riverside County Assessor 1907–1913, 1913–1919, 1920–1926, 1927–1933, and 1933–1938). The northwest quarter, including the project area, was eventually sold to Paul D. and Irene M. Burnett in 1943 (Riverside County Assessor 1938–1944). In 1954, the Burnetts sold approximately 93 acres, including the project area, to John and Alice Bovee (Riverside County Assessor 1954–1959).

Project Area Development History

Although GLO maps show a residence in the vicinity of the project area in 1891, Assessor’s records for the years 1899–1907 show only a map with no ownership information. However, by 1907, there were assessment values for buildings (\$240) and trees/vines (\$150) on the 160 acres in the northwest quarter of Section 13, which were owned by the Comptons and include the project area (Riverside County Assessor 1907–1913). From 1907 to 1942, the assessment values for buildings ranged from \$200 to \$450, seeming to indicate little or no additional construction during those years (Riverside County Assessor 1907–1913, 1913–1919, 1920–1926, 1927–1933, 1933–1938, and 1938–1944).

In 1943, Paul D. and Irene M. Burnett owned the property and building assessments increased substantially under their ownership (Riverside County Assessor 1943–1949, 1949–1954, and 1955–1959). According to information provided by the County Appraiser, an approximately 700-square foot residence with a flat roof was built in the project area in 1947 and a 627-square foot L-shaped patio was added to it in 1988 (Riverside County Assessor 2018). When the Burnetts sold approximately 93 acres including the project area to the Bovees in 1954, Assessor records listed building assessments in the amount \$870, likely representing the 1947 house (Ibid.). By 1960, the Bovee’s owned about 53 acres including the project area and improvements were valued at \$1,120 (Riverside County Assessor 1960–1964). By 1963, the County appraisal records include the reservoir (Riverside County Assessor 2018).

In the mid-1960s, the Bovees owned about 34 acres consisting of the project area (Riverside County Assessor 1960–1964, 1964–1970). Aerial photographs of the project area in 1967 show the 1947 house, another building roughly where the mobile home is today, and the reservoir (Historicaerials.com 1967). County records indicate that a 786-square foot, double-wide mobile home was added to the property in 1985, an earlier structure was demolished in 1986, and an accessory structure was built in 1988 (Riverside County Assessor 2018). The County records did not include any information about the tanks, but in 1986 a permit was issued to provide electricity to the well (Riverside County Assessor 2018).

People Associated with the Project Area

Based on information provided by the County, the historic-period residence and reservoir were built when the property was owned by the Burnetts and the Bovees. Census records indicate that in 1930 Paul D. Burnett, who was born in Kentucky in about 1898, was living in Temescal with his wife Irene and owned a barbershop (Ancestry.com var.). No additional relevant information about the Burnetts was found and there is no indication they were historically important.

In 1954, the Burnetts sold 93 acres including the project area to John L. Bovee, Jr. and his wife Alice L. Bovee who owned the project area until at least 1970 (Riverside County Assessor 1954–1959, 1960–1964, 1964–1970). John was born in Colorado in 1908 and married Alice Lucille Baker in 1935 (Ancestry.com var.). Records indicate that the Bovees lived in Anaheim from at least 1938 to 1959, with the exception of 1944 when they were in Iowa (Ibid.). John is variously listed as an engineer and as President of Equipment Sales Corp (Ibid.). By 1960, it appears they lived in Laguna Beach (Ibid.). In 1962, John died in Orange County, leaving behind his wife Alice and son Robert (Ancestry.com var.). There is no indication that the Bovees ever lived on their property in Temescal Valley or that they were historically significant.

NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

The NAHC responded on January 22, 2018, with the results of the SLF search, which indicate that no sacred sites were documented within the one-mile search area. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of tribes to notify of the project and request additional information, per the Riverside County scoping requirement. Riverside County scoping letters were sent to 14 tribes to inform them of the project and to inquire as to known Tribal Cultural Resources in the area. The NAHC response letter is attached (Appendix A). To date, the Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians and the Pala Band of Mission Indians both indicated that the project is outside the boundaries of their Traditional Use Areas.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

The field survey revealed that the majority of the project area surface is inaccessible due to a combination of steep terrain with slopes over 30 percent and impenetrable vegetation. All accessible areas were surveyed, with particular attention paid to areas where resources are most likely to occur such as in drainages, flat areas and on trails. The portions of the project that were surveyed are indicated in Appendix B. Visibility of the natural ground surface throughout the project was poor with only approximately 20 percent visibility, due to virtually complete obstruction by thick vegetation. The flat area in the northeastern portion of the project has been disturbed by construction of the reservoir, water conveyance features, residential buildings, corrals, and sheds related to the horse ranch.

Remnant pieces of utility poles, sections of riveted pipe, and water conveyance-related debris were noted within a debris pile. Several remnant water conveyance features were also noted within one of the drainages; however, no evidence of their presence was documented on historic maps, aerial photographs, or in the official records prior to 1986. The features are currently in use and plumbed to modern water tanks. The property has been affected by substantial equestrian and agricultural activities for at least 40 years and human habitation for at least seven decades (Riverside County

Assessor 2018). Due to the relatively recent age of the residence and the lack of any temporally distinctive features or deposits, the project area does not appear to retain sensitivity for significant historic period subsurface archaeological resources.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

During the field survey, two historic-period resources were identified: a residence and a reservoir (Appendix C contains DPR forms). Other built environment features observed include a mobile home, sheds, shade structures, pipe corrals, a propane tank, a small water tank, and various remnant features. All of these are either modern or of indeterminate age.

The historic-period residence (Residence 1) is a one-story vernacular building (Figures 3 through 5). It is square in plan and surmounted by a nearly flat, multi-level roof sheathed with composition sheets. It has narrow eaves and the exterior walls are concrete block and T1-11 plywood siding. The northwest-facing façade has three aluminum-framed sliding windows and a wood-and-glass door. The southwest elevation is adjacent to a dirt driveway and has four aluminum-framed sliding windows and a small addition at the south corner of the house. The addition has a wood-and-glass door and appears to be a storage room. The southeast (rear) elevation has the small addition, two aluminum-framed sliding windows, and a water heater closet. The northeast elevation is somewhat obscured from view by vegetation and fencing, but appears to have aluminum-framed sliding windows.

A small concrete reservoir and a concrete drainage swale are located approximately 250 feet northwest of the residences (Figures 3 and 6 through 8). The edge or lip of the reservoir appears to be about one foot wide and the sides have a moderate slope. At the north end, there is a short wooden pier that extends into the reservoir and is supported by two metal poles. The reservoir appears to retain a high degree of integrity.



FIGURE 3

LSA

LEGEND

Project Boundary

Buildings

Residence

Shade Structure

Shed/Storage Building

Stalls



0 40 80
FEET

SOURCE: Google Earth, 2016

I:\HSC1801\Reports\Cultural\fig3_Buildings.mxd (1/25/2018)

Kiley Properties - TR 37154
Cultural Resources Assessment
Built Resources



Figure 4: Residence 1, view to the southeast (January 24, 2018).



Figure 5: Residence 1, view to the southeast (January 24, 2018).



Figure 6: Reservoir, view to the north (January 24, 2018).



Figure 7: Drainage swale along north side of reservoir, view to the west (January 24, 2018)



Figure 8: Wooden pier at the north end of the reservoir, view to the west (January 24, 2018)

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

Based on the research results discussed above, the following sections present the significance evaluation for the resources in the project area and the conclusions as to whether any qualifies as a “historical resource” as defined by CEQA.

DEFINITIONS

CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historical resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to historical resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and *Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register*. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method or construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the Nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource’s period of significance to “obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.” Fifty years is used as a general estimate of time needed to develop the perspective to understand the resource’s significance (CCR 4852 [d][2]).

The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity, which is defined as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance” (California Office of Historic Preservation 1999:2). To retain integrity, a resource should have its original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Which of these factors is most important depends on the particular criterion under which the resource is considered eligible for listing (California Office of Historic Preservation 1999).

EVALUATION

In summary, the project area is developed with two residences, a reservoir, and several accessory structures including sheds, shade structures, pipe corrals, and tanks. The only historic-period resources are the reservoir (circa 1963) and one of the residences (1947 with a 1988 addition). The nondescript residence and reservoir were built during the ownerships of the Burnetts and the Bovees, neither of whom appear to be historically significant.

Under Criterion 1, the residence and reservoir were constructed during the post-World War II construction boom, but do not appear to be associated with that event or any other significant even in history. Therefore, the resources do not appear to be significant under this criterion.

Under Criterion 2, the residence was constructed during the period when Paul and Irene Burnett owned the property, but there is no indication that the Burnetts are historically significant. The reservoir was built in the early 1960s when John and Alice Bovee owned the property, but there is no evidence that the Bovees ever lived on the property or that they are important figures in history. Therefore, the resources do not appear to have any associations with historically significant people.

Under Criterion 3, the altered, nondescript residence does not embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, period, or method of construction. It does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Similarly, the reservoir is not particularly distinctive or representative. Therefore, neither resource appears to be significant under this criterion.

Under Criterion 4, the residence and reservoir were constructed within the past 71 years using common methods and materials. Neither has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the Nation and neither is significant under this criterion.

For these reasons, the residence and reservoir do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The foregoing report has provided background information on the project area, outlined the methods used in the current study, and presented the results of the various avenues of research. Throughout the course of the study, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, the County may reach a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No mitigation measures are recommended for cultural resources. However, because numerous drainages were noted throughout the project site and most were inaccessible for survey due to steep slopes and impenetrable vegetation, LSA recommends the standard conditions below. The report findings are summarized in the County Level of Significance Checklist for Archaeological Resources, attached as Appendix D.

- Archaeological monitoring of all initial earth-disturbing activity within the areas of the project indicated in Appendix B, including the drainages and slopes, is recommended. In the event that archaeological materials are encountered during construction, all construction work shall be halted and a qualified archaeologist consulted to determine the appropriate treatment of the discovery (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5(f)).
- In the event 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 Public Resources Code 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 will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (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.

REFERENCES

Ancestry.com

- Var. Various records were accessed online in January and February 2018 at: <http://home.ancestry.com/>. These include city directories, voter registration records, and United States Census Data.

Bean, Lowell John

- 1977 Morongo Indian Reservation: A Century of Adaptive Strategies. In *American Indian Economic Development*. Sam Stanley, ed. The Hague: Mouton. In Press.

Bean, Lowell John, and F. Shipek

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

Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase

- 1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press.

Bonner, Wayne, and Marnie Aislin-Kay

- 2007 *Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE05297 (Sycamore Creek Water Tank), Unaddressed Parcel, Corona, California*. Report RI-7433 on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Bynon, A.A. & Son

- 1893-4 *History and Directory of Riverside County 1893-4*. Reprinted from the original by the Historical Commission Press, Riverside, California, in 1992.

California Office of Historic Preservation

- 1999 California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register), OHP Technical Assistance Series #6.

Drover, Christopher, Ph.D.

- 1989 *Archaeological Assessment Study for the Indian Trails Project in the Temescal Valley Area of Riverside County*. Report RI-2396 on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Ellerbe, Rose L.

- 1920 *History of Temescal Valley, California*. Historical Society of Southern California. Volume 11, Part 3.

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1874 Plat map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 6 West of the San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1874. Accessed online at: <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx>.
1892 Plat map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 6 West of the San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1891. Accessed online at: <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx>.

Gudde, Erwin G.

- 1998 *California Place Names: The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names*. Fourth edition revised and enlarged by William Bright. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press.

Gunther, Jane D.

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

Historicaerials.com

- Var. Accessed online in January and February 2018 at: <https://www.historicaerials.com/>.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 78, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Reprinted: Dover Publications, New York.

Lech, Steve

- 2004 *Along the Old Roads*. Published by the author.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 2004 *California Archaeology*. Orlando, Florida: Academic Press. Reprinted by Coyote Press in 2004.

Oxendine, Joan

- 1983 *The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

Riverside County Assessor

- 1899–1907 Real property tax assessment records, Book 15, Map 59. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
- 1907–1913 Real property tax assessment records, Book 15, Map 69. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
- 1913–1919 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 58. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
- 1920–1926 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 37. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
- 1927–1933 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 12. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
- 1933–1938 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 12. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
- 1938–1944 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 12. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
- 1943–1949 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 12. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
- 1949–1954 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 12. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.

- 1955–1959 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 12. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
- 1960–1964 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 12. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
- 1964-1970 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 12, Page 10. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
- 2018 Telephone conversation with Michael in the Appraiser's office regarding the County Assessor building records for APN 290-160-011.

Rogers, T.H.

- 1965 Geologic Map of California, Santa Ana Sheet. California Division of Mines and Geology, Scale 1:250,000.

Sparkman, Philip S.

- 1908 The Culture of the Luiseño Indians. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 8(4). Berkeley.

USGS (United States Geological Survey)

- Var. Accessed online in January and February 2018 at: <https://www.historicaerials.com/>

Wallace, William J.

- 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214–230.
- 1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology. In *California*, edited by R. Heizer, pp. 550–563. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8. W.C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.

- 1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3). Portales.
- 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by M. Moratto with contributions by D.A. Fredrickson, C. Raven, and C.N. Warren, pp. 339–430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
- 1986 Fort Irwin Historic Preservation Plan, Volume 2: The Research Overview. Coyote Press, Salinas, California. Copies also available from National Park Service-Western Region, San Francisco, and National Technical Information Service, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

- 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In W.L. D'Azevedo ed., *Handbook of the North American Indians*, Vol. 11, Great Basin, pp. 183–193. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

White, Raymond C.

- 1963 Luiseño Social Organization. University of California. *Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*. 48 (2):91–194.

APPENDIX A

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SCOPING RESPONSE LETTER

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



January 22, 2018

Gini Austerman
LSA

Sent by E-mail: gini.austerman@lsa.net

RE: Proposed TR37154 (LSA Project Number HSC1802) Project, Community of Temescal Valley; Alberhill USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Austerman:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/22/2018**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126

Kumeyaay

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaalg@leaningrock.net

Kumeyaay

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161

Cahuilla

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Gabrieleno

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880

Cahuilla

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrieleno

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Cahuilla

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino

Campo Band of Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

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 TR37154 Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/22/2018

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

Luiseno

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817

Kumeyaay

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal
Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

Kumeyaay

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians**

Sonia Johnston, Chairperson
P.O. Box 25628
Santa Ana, CA, 92799
sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net

Juaneno

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Kumeyaay

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Belardes**

Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522

Juaneno

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission
Indians**

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712
Chapparosa@msn.com

Cahuilla

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Belardes**

Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Segovia
Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission
Indians**

John Perada, Environmental
Director
P. O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086
Phone: (760) 782 - 0712
Fax: (760) 782-2730

Cahuilla

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Romero**

Teresa Romero, Chairperson
31411-A La Matanza Street
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 488 - 3484
Fax: (949) 488-3294
tromero@juaneno.com

Juaneno

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 TR37154 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/22/2018**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146

**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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
- Pauma & Yuima Reservation**

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422

**Pechanga Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Pechanga Band of Mission
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

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramonatribe.com

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramonatribe.com

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
vwhipple@rincontribe.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 TR37154 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/22/2018**

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Luiseno

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (760) 885 - 0955
tsen2u@hotmail.com

Kitanemuk
Serrano
Tataviam

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

Kumeyaay

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians

John Flores, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

Kumeyaay

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians

(951) 659-2700 Steven Estrada,
Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228

Cahuilla

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources
Manager
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources
Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935
lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

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 TR37154 Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/22/2018

**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

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Robert Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

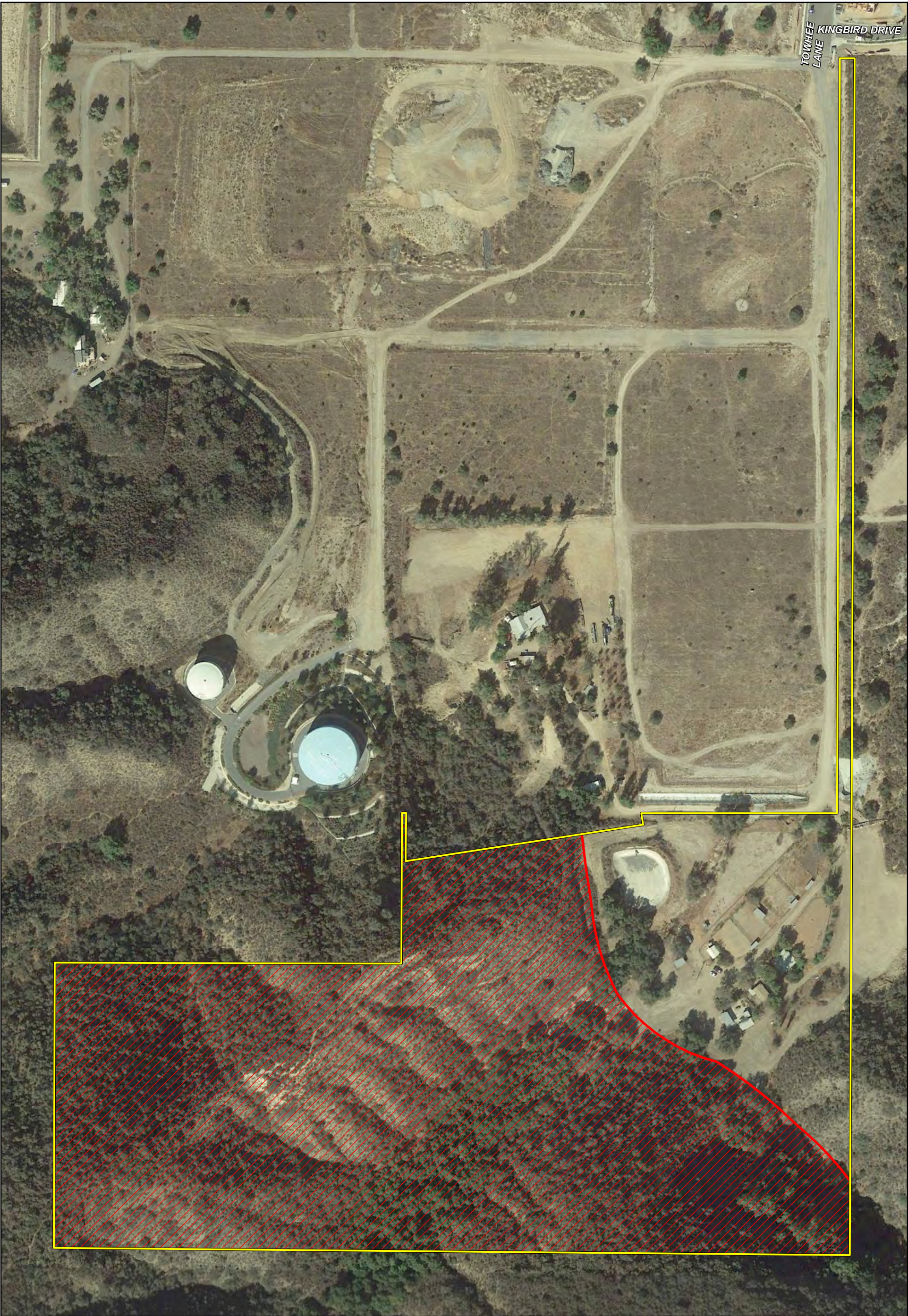
Julie Hagen,
1 Viejas Grade Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

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 TR37154 Project, Riverside County.

APPENDIX B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY COVERAGE



APPENDIX C

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) 523 FORMS

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 7

Resource Name or #: 11851 Indian Truck Trail

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County: Riverside and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Alberhill, CA Date: 1988 T 5S; R 6W; northwest ¼ of Section 13; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 11851 Indian Truck Trail City: Corona Zip: 92883

d. UTM: Zone: 11; _____mE/ _____mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 290-160-011

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This approximately 34-acre property is located approximately one mile southwest of Interstate 15 and approximately one-half mile southwest of Towhee Lane. The property is characterized by rolling terrain with numerous oak trees, sumac bushes, and other vegetation as well as structures including two houses, sheds, shade structures, pipe corrals, water tanks, and a small reservoir.

Residence 1 (R1 on attached map) is a one-story vernacular building. It is square in plan and surmounted by a nearly flat, multi-level roof sheathed with composition sheets. It has narrow eaves and the exterior walls are concrete block and T1-11 plywood siding. The northwest-facing façade has three aluminum-framed sliding windows and a wood-and-glass door. The southwest elevation is adjacent to a dirt driveway and has four aluminum-framed sliding windows and small addition at the south corner of the house. The addition has a wood-and-glass door and appears to be a storage room. The southeast (rear) elevation has the small addition, two aluminum-framed sliding windows, and a water heater closet. The northeast elevation is somewhat obscured from view by vegetation and fencing, but appears to have aluminum-framed sliding windows. (See Continuation Sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3-Multiple family property

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



See Continuation Sheet

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Residence 1, façade, view to the southeast (1/24/18)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1947-residence (County Assessor)
1963-reservoir (County Assessor)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Unknown

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Casey Tibbet, M.A.
Riordan Goodwin
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507

*P9. Date Recorded: January 24, 2018

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive-level CEQA compliance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Cultural Resources Assessment, Kylie Properties – Tract 37154, Assessor's Parcel Number 290-160-011, 11851 Indian Truck Trail. Prepared by LSA, February 2018.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 7

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11851 Indian Truck Trail

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Multifamily property

*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

No building permits dating to the historic period were found for this property.

1947 – County Assessor building file indicates an approximately 700-square foot house with a flat roof (Residence 1) was constructed in this year.

1963 – County Assessor building file indicates the reservoir had been constructed by this year.

1985 – County Assessor building file indicates a 768-square foot mobile home on the property.

1986 – County Assessor building file indicates a structure was demolished, electricity was added to the well, and a 627-square foot, L-shaped patio was added to the 1947 house.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

Pipe corrals, equine stalls, sheds, shade structures, tanks, fencing, treehouse remains, and miscellaneous remnant features.

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: Residential Settlement Area: Temescal Valley, unincorporated Riverside County

Period of Significance: 1947–1963 Property Type: Multiple-family residential Applicable Criteria: NA

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The vernacular 1947 residence and 1963 reservoir do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). They are not historical resources for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Historic Context. (Refer to related report for more detail.) Leandro Serrano (1785–1852) was the pioneer settler of the Temescal Valley and the first non-Native American to reside in what is today Riverside County. In 1818, he was sent by the padres at Mission San Luis Rey to scout the Temescal Valley and the following year they gave him a temporary occupancy permit and permission to graze his cattle and sheep in Temescal Valley, even though the Mission San Juan Capistrano padres considered the area to be within their territory (Lech 2004; Ellerbe 1920). Serrano eventually built three adobes for himself and his family in Temescal Valley and four tanning vats, where his family and local Luiseños processed cattle hides into leather, but he never obtained title to the land under either Spanish or Mexican law (Ellerbe 1920).

The first official map of the State of California, approved by the Legislature in 1854, shows Temescal on the Emigrant Trail (northwest of the project area), in San Bernardino County, between Chino and Alamo (Willow Springs, later Murrieta; Gunther 1984:8–9). Sheep and cattle ranching were the main industries in the valley until the 1870s (see *Continuation Sheet*)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

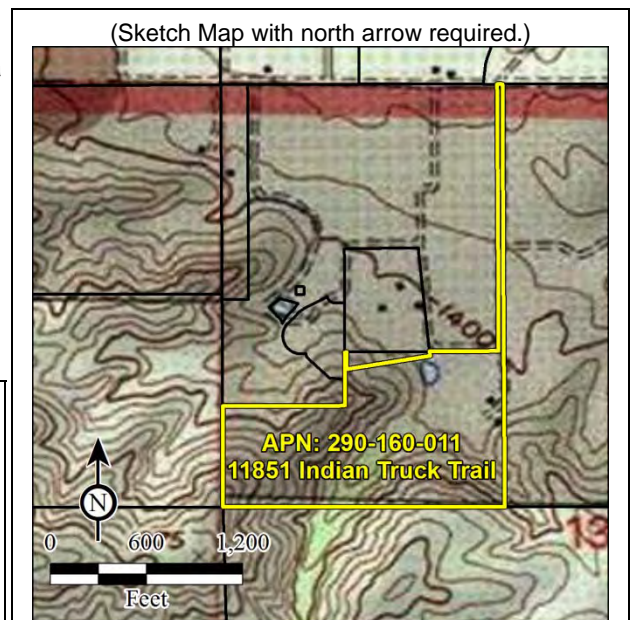
*B12. References: *See Continuation Sheet*

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Casey Tibbet, M.A., LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, California 92507

*Date of Evaluation: January 2018

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 7 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 11851 Indian Truck Trail
*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: January 2018 X Continuation _____ Update

***P3a. Description:** (continued from page 1)

A small, empty, concrete reservoir and a concrete drainage swale are located approximately 250 feet northwest of the residences. The edge or lip of the reservoir appears to be about one foot wide and the sides have a moderate slope that is fairly easy to walk down. At the north end, there is a short wooden pier that extends into the reservoir supported by two metal poles. Other built environment features include pipe corrals, sheds, shade structures, equine stalls, tanks, and fencing.

The two residences appear to be in good to fair condition and retain a moderate to high degree of integrity, but are completely unremarkable from an architectural perspective. The accessory structures are also unremarkable.

Remnant pieces of utility poles, sections of riveted pipe, and water conveyance-related debris were noted within a debris pile. Several remnant water conveyance features were also noted within one of the drainages; however, no evidence of their presence was documented on historic maps, aerial photographs, or in the official records prior to 1986. The features are currently in use and plumbed to modern water tanks.

The property has been affected by substantial equestrian and agricultural activities for at least 40 years and human habitation for at least seven decades (Riverside County Assessor 2018). Due to the relatively recent age of the residence (post-World War II) and the lack of any temporally distinctive features or deposits, the project area does not appear to retain sensitivity for significant historic period subsurface archaeological resources.

P5a. Photo or Drawing (continued from page 1) All photographs were taken on January 24, 2018.



Residence 1, view to the east.



Residence 2, view to the east.

See Continuation Sheet

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 7 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 11851 Indian Truck Trail
*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: January 2018 X Continuation _____ Update

P5a. Photo or Drawing (continued from page 3)



Residence 2, view to the north.



Residence 2, view to the northwest.



Tack room with shade structure and shed, view to the southeast.



Equine stalls, view to the northeast.



Shade structures and pipe corrals, view to the northeast.



Sheds and shade structure on large concrete slab west of Residence 2, view to the east.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 7 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 11851 Indian Truck Trail
*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: January 2018 X Continuation _____ Update

P5a. Photo or Drawing (continued from page 4)



Large (18-inch diameter) well, tank and related equipment located south of the reservoir, view to the west.



Water pipeline along northern contour of drainage – note different components of multiple, successive lines. View to the north.



Reservoir, view to the north

***B10. Significance:** (continued from page 2)

when they began to give way to orchards and apiaries (Ellerbe 1920:18). In 1874, in Temescal, approximately 1.5 to 2 miles northwest of the subject property, maps show Compton's house, Earl's house, Mrs. Newman's house, Lathrop's house, Burdett's house and barn, a cornfield, an irrigation ditch, and various roads including the "old road" and the "road to Temecula" (GLO 1874). In the 1880s, mining gained popularity in the area with several groups and individuals purchasing large acreages for the purpose of mining coal and/or clay (Gunther 1984). As a result, Terra Cotta City was founded southeast of the subject property and later became known as Alberhill (Ibid.). By 1889, the Temescal Water Company was incorporated and in the next few years water was pumped into pipelines causing farms and orchards in the central part of the valley to be abandoned (Ibid.). The 1892 GLO map shows a number of homes, a school, and roads in Temescal, and notes "Compton's House" in Section 2 in Temescal as well as in Section 13 north of the subject property (GLO 1892).

Throughout the 20th century, Temescal Valley remained rural in character and sparsely developed (HistoricAerials.com var.; USGS var.). Much of the land, including acreage north, east, and west of the project area, was planted with orchards. Other development in the project vicinity included the freeway approximately one mile to the northeast and two reservoirs just outside the project boundaries to the south and southwest (Ibid.). In the last decades of the century, housing developments began to replace the orchards, although the orchards adjacent to the project area remained until sometime between 2005 and 2009 (HistoricAerials.com var.). Today, suburban development, dominated by shopping centers and residences, continues throughout the area. (See *Continuation Sheet*)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 6 of 7 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 11851 Indian Truck Trail
*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: January 2018 X Continuation _____ Update

***B10. Significance:** (continued from page 5)

People Associated with This Property. Based on information provided by the County, the historic-period residence and reservoir were built when the property was owned by the Burnetts and the Bovees. Census records indicate that in 1930 Paul D. Burnett, who was born in Kentucky in about 1898, was living in Temescal with his wife Irene and owned a barbershop (Ancestry.com var.). No additional relevant information about the Burnetts was found and there is no indication they were historically important.

In 1954, the Burnetts sold 93 acres including the project area to John L. Bovee, Jr. and his wife Alice L. Bovee who owned the project area until at least 1970 (Riverside County Assessor 1954-1959, 1960-1964, 1964-1970). John was born in Colorado in 1908 and married Alice Lucille Baker in 1935 (Ancestry.com var.). Records indicate that the Bovees lived in Anaheim from at least 1938 to 1959, with the exception of 1944 when they were in Iowa (Ibid.). John is variously listed as an engineer and as President of Equipment Sales Corp (Ibid.). By 1960, it appears they lived in Laguna Beach (Ibid.). In 1962, John died in Orange County, leaving behind his wife Alice and son Robert (Ancestry.com var.). There is no indication that the Bovees ever lived on their property in Temescal Valley or that they were historically significant.

Significance Evaluation. The residence and reservoir are evaluated under the California Register criteria.

Under Criterion 1, the residence and reservoir were constructed during the post-World War II construction boom, but do not appear to be associated with that event or any other significant event in history. Therefore, the resources do not appear to be significant under this criterion.

Under Criterion 2, the residence was constructed during the period when Paul and Irene Burnett owned the property, but there is no indication that the Burnetts are historically significant. The reservoir was built in the early 1960s when John and Alice Bovee owned the property, but there is no evidence that the Bovees ever lived on the property or that they are important figures in history. Therefore, the resources do not appear to have any associations with historically significant people.

Under Criterion 3, the altered, nondescript residence does not embody the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, period, or method of construction. It does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Similarly, the reservoir is not particularly distinctive or representative. Therefore, neither resource appears to be significant under this criterion.

Under Criterion 4, the residence and reservoir were constructed within the past 71 years using common methods and materials. Neither has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the Nation and neither is significant under this criterion.

***B12. References:** (continued from page 2)

Ancestry.com

Var. Various records were accessed online in January and February 2018 at: <http://home.ancestry.com/>. These include city directories, voter registration records, and United States Census Data.

Ellerbe, Rose L.

1920 *History of Temescal Valley, California*. Historical Society of Southern California. Volume 11, Part 3.

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1874 Plat map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 6 West of the San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1874. Accessed online at: <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx>.

1892 Plat map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 6 West of the San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1891. Accessed online at: <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx>.

Gunther, Jane D.

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

Historicaerials.com

Var. Accessed online in January and February 2018 at: <https://www.historicaerials.com/>.

Lech, Steve

2004 *Along the Old Roads*. Published by the author.

Riverside County Assessor

1949–1954 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 12. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.

1955–1959 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 12. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.

1960–1964 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 12. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.

1964–1970 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 12, Page 10. On file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.

2018 Telephone conversation with Michael in the Appraiser's office regarding the County Assessor building records for APN 290-160-011.

USGS (United States Geological Survey)

Var. Accessed online in January and February 2018 at: <https://www.historicaerials.com/>

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 7 of 7

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11851 Indian Truck Trail

Drawn By: Casey Tibbet

Date: January 24, 2018



APPENDIX D

RIVERSIDE COUNTY LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST

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

| | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| APN: | 290-160-011 | Project No. | HSC1801 | EA Number | TR37154 |
| | Potentially Significant Impact | 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?

☐☐☐☒

- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5?

☐☐☐☒

- c) Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resource Code Section 5024.1)?

☐☐☐☒

Findings of Fact:

A cultural resources records search, literature review, and pedestrian survey were conducted for the project. No previously undocumented cultural resources were identified by the current field survey; however, the background research noted the presence of a historic residence and associated features. Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, within the project area. Therefore, LSA recommends to the County a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.

Proposed Mitigation:

None

Monitoring Proposed:

A portion of the project was not accessible for survey due to steep slopes and impenetrable vegetation; therefore, all ground-disturbing activities in the areas of steep slopes, dense vegetation, and drainages should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. If buried cultural materials are encountered during earthmoving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist has been consulted to determine the nature of the find and provide treatment recommendations.

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

Archaeological Resources

Would the project:

- a) Alter or destroy an archaeological site?

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|

- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in the California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5?

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|

- c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|

- d) Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|

Findings of Fact:

A cultural resources records search, literature review, and pedestrian survey were conducted for the project. No previously undocumented cultural resources were identified by the current field survey. Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, within the project area. Therefore, LSA recommends to the County a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.

Proposed Mitigation:

None

Monitoring Proposed:

A portion of the project was not accessible for survey due to steep slopes and impenetrable vegetation; therefore, all ground-disturbing activities in the areas of steep slopes, dense vegetation, and drainages should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. If buried cultural materials are encountered during earthmoving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist has been consulted to determine the nature of the find and provide treatment recommendations.

Prepared By: Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA Date: February 27, 2018Signature: 

County Use Only

Received by: _____ Date: _____

PD-A No.: _____ Related Case No.: _____