



**PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCE AND PALEONTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE KPC
PROMENADE PROJECT, San Jacinto CA,
Riverside County Assessor Parcel Numbers
(433-130-021 and -025)**

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CONFIDENTIAL: DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION FORM (DPR)

CONFIDENTIAL: SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

CONFIDENTIAL: RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

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I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In January 2016, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. (SRSinc) was contracted by Latham Management Group to conduct a Phase 1 archaeological and paleontological study for a 23.37-acre property lot located in the San Jacinto area in southwestern Riverside County. The project area is located to the northwest of the intersection between the Ramona Expressway and Main Street in the City of San Jacinto, found on the San Jacinto Quadrangle inside Section 36 of Township 4S, Range 1W. The property owner, Latham Management Group, intends to develop the two plots (APN 433-130-021 and 433-130-025) for the KPC Promenade Project. The project proposes to build a series of restaurants, a hotel, an urgent care medical center, a convenience store, and a senior living residence. If approved, the project would require trenching (up to 8 feet in depth) to construct the sewage system and up to 5 feet in grading. The purpose of this study is to identify the presence or absence of any cultural or paleontological resources on the Project Area/Area of Potential Effect (APE) prior to initiating any construction plans.

A record search was conducted on February 10, 2016 by Andrew Garrison of SRSinc at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California Riverside (UCR). The record search identified 24 cultural resources studies/surveys which have been conducted within one mile of the project area. Further, the EIC records show that a total of 35 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the project area. One resource, CA-RIV-3971, an historic trash deposit, had been recorded on a portion of the current APE in the 1980s. Nevertheless, subsequent surveys and this study failed to relocate the site and it is believed to have been destroyed.

A *Sacred Lands File* record search was conducted on February 10, 2016 by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC record search did not produce any record of Native American cultural resources or sacred lands within a one-mile radius of the proposed project. SRSinc contacted twenty (20) individuals representing nearby Native groups. SRSinc received comments back from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requesting formal consultation and to be included during this study's pedestrian survey. SRSinc obliged and conducted the survey on February 25, 2016, with a tribal monitor from the Soboba Band.

On February 26, 2016, Andrew Garrison submitted a request via email for a paleontological records search through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). The LACM reported the Project Area has surficial deposits of Quaternary Alluvium, underlain by older Quaternary deposits. The older Quaternary deposits may yield significant paleontological finds, however, the Alluvium would not.

A systematic pedestrian survey was conducted on February 25, 2016 by the SRSinc archaeological crew. A tribal monitor, William "Billy" Swan from the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, was also present and aided the archaeological crew during the survey. This study revealed no known significant cultural or paleontological resources on the subject property. The careful reconnaissance of the area confirmed no prehistoric resources are visible on the surface of the APE. A water tank, ruins of a pump house, and the molding of a mid-century tractor are currently located on the property, but this are does **NOT** qualify as significant and therefore is not an historical resource under the CEQA guidelines.

As all other known recorded resources located within one mile from the project are outside of the project's view shed, are not known to be considered significant, and would not derive any potential significance based the project area, the project **WILL NOT** have any impact on neighboring resources. Finally, as **NO** Cultural Resources or Paleontological resources are known to exist within the project area, this study indicates that the project would have ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation*** and recommends: both a Riverside County qualified archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor oversee all ground breaking activities; Paleontological Monitoring by a qualified paleontologist if ground disturbing activities are deemed to extend down into the Pleistocene sediments; and in the event that any evidence of cultural or paleontological resources are discovered, all work within the vicinity of the find should stop until the qualified consultant can assess the find and make recommendations.

II. INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

In January 2016, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. (SRSinc) was contracted by Latham Management Group to conduct a Phase 1 archaeological and paleontological study for a 23.37-acre property lot located in the San Jacinto area of southwestern Riverside County. The project area is located on two parcels (APN 433130021 and -025) located within the San Jacinto Quadrangle inside Section 36 of Township 4S, Range 1W (Figure 2). The parcels are intended for the future development of a general commercial plot containing several retail stores, a hotel, an urgent care medical facility, and a senior living residence. The current lot is classified as a low density residential area and will be redeveloped for mixed use.

Project Goals

The goals for this research and survey are to locate and record the presence of any cultural or paleontological resources within the proposed project area. If identified, resources are to be recorded and put into archaeological and/or historical context. All cultural resources discovered will be documented utilizing State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Site Forms (DPR523 series). As a general guideline, historic and/or archaeological sites will be evaluated based on the presence of three or more historically significant artifacts within a 100-meter radius or one or more historical or archaeological features. Using the California Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Site Forms in conjunction with a careful surface survey and examination of all built structures on the property, all isolates and sites will be assessed using the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for significance determination, the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) significance criteria under CEQA (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, §15000 et seq.), and the City of San Jacinto General Plan as outlined within the following section. If any cultural or historical resources are identified, SRSinc will provide recommendations on how to mitigate any negative effects that may be caused by the proposed project.

This research attempts to assess whether the development of a mixed use, general commercial area will negatively affect any cultural resources located on or near the property. The project proposes to build a series of restaurants, a hotel, an urgent care medical center, a convenience store, and a senior living residence over the project area. If approved, the project would require trenching (up to 8 feet in depth) to construct the sewage system and up to 5 feet in grading.

Any newly discovered cultural resources and mitigation recommendations will be provided within this final report, written by Kassie Sugimoto and Andrew Garrison. The SRSinc archaeological team for this project consisted of two members: the primary investigator (PI), Andrew Garrison and the Cultural Resource Specialist and Archaeologist, Kassie Sugimoto. During the survey, photographs were taken by Sugimoto using a digital camera while Garrison documented the project area and any potential features and artifacts utilizing a Thales Promark 3 survey grade GPS. All maps and Geographic Information System (GIS) based graphics were created by Garrison. The following report was requested by Latham Management Group for the benefit of the lead agency, the City of San Jacinto.

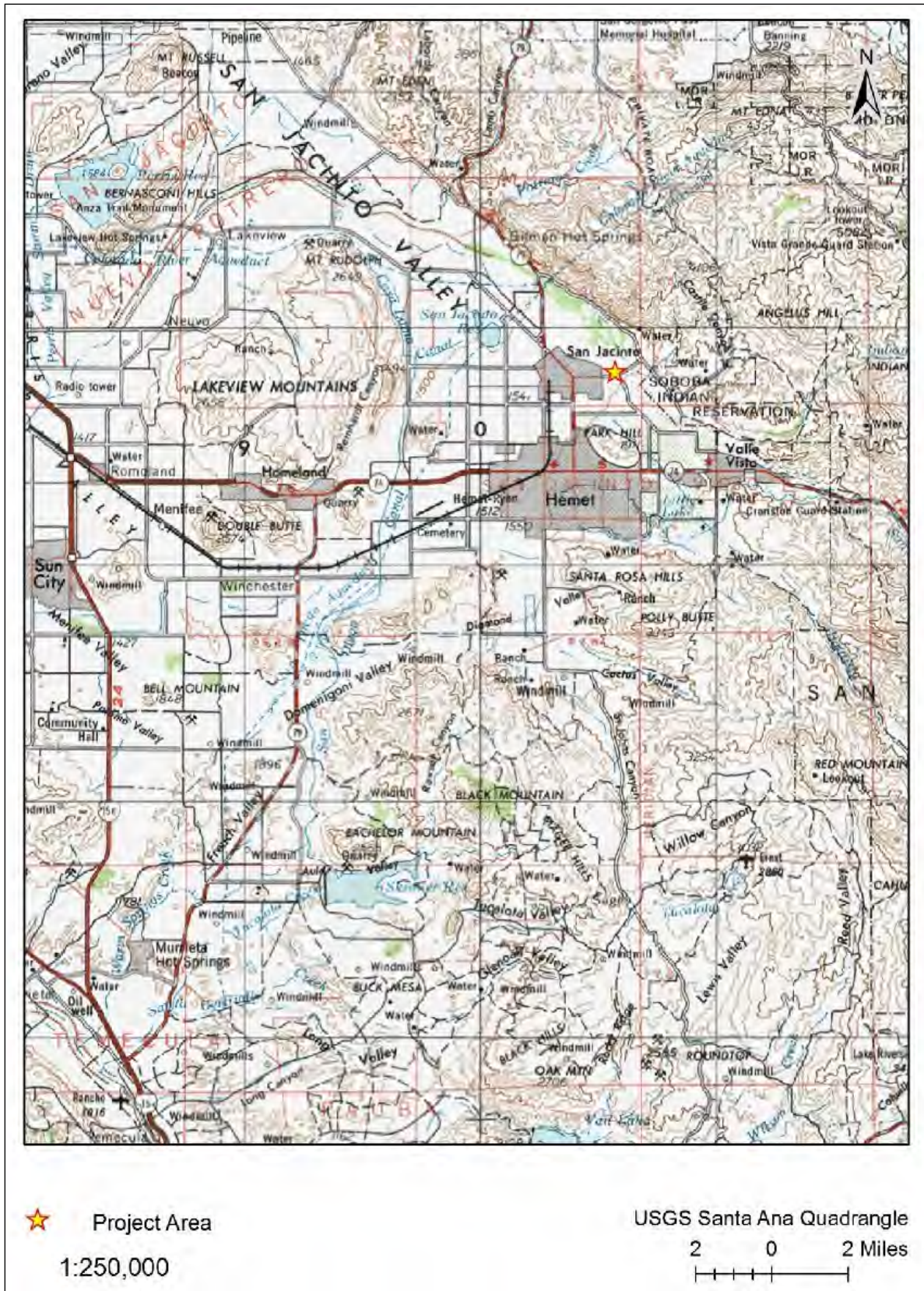


Figure 1. General location of proposed project area USGS 1979 Santa Ana 1:250,000 map.

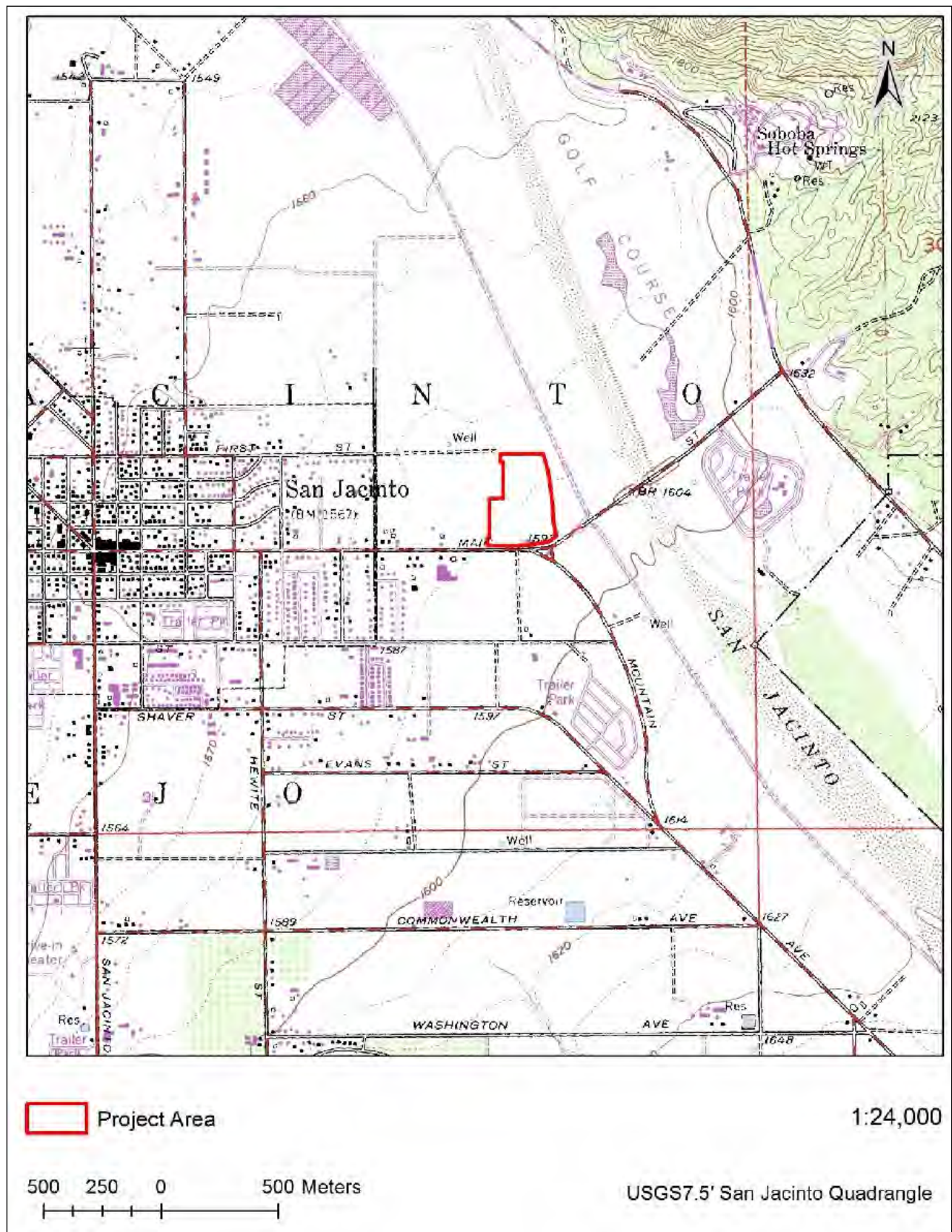


Figure 2. Map of project area location as noted on San Jacinto USGS 7.5' Quadrangles 1959 PR 1973.

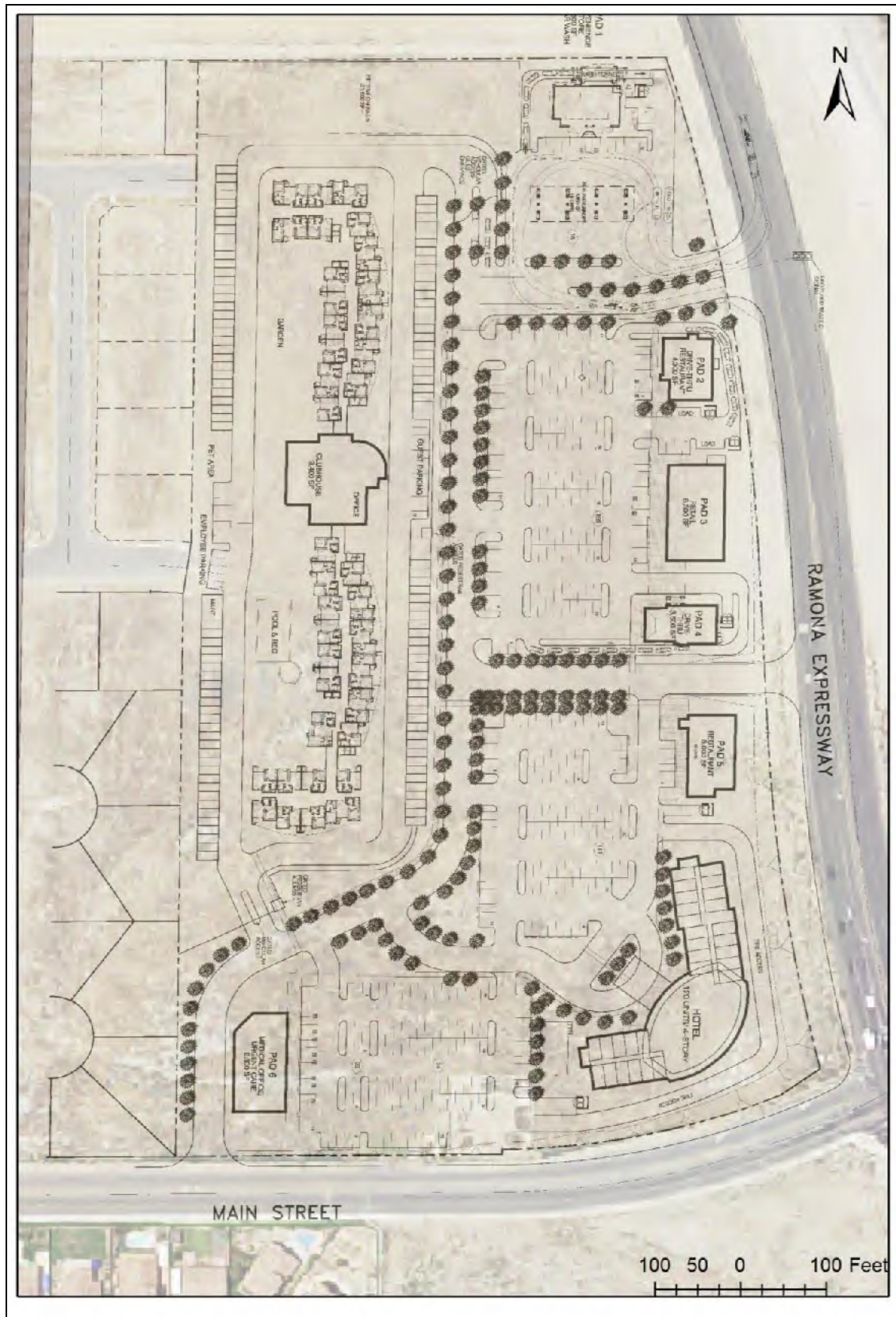


Figure 3: Engineering plans overlaid on an aerial photo.

Environment: Climate, Topography, and Geology

Today, Southern California coasts and inland deserts experience warm and dry summers, cool and wet winters, and mean temperatures that rarely deviate outside of 59°-100° Fahrenheit. California has experienced a moderate Mediterranean climate since the Late Pleistocene (Johnson 1977). Although California has been experiencing cool, moist winters and dry summer for an upward of 10,000 years, the Pleistocene environment looked very different from the arid inlands and the high-sea coastal shores that are present today. 15,000 years ago, the high sierras were covered in glaciers, the foothills contained pine forests, the California coasts were extended farther west, and numerous lakes existed in the now arid regions of the lowland deserts (Moratto 1984). As temperatures warmed during the Late Pleistocene (circa 11,000 B.P.), the deep desert lakes reduced to small marshes. The formation of shallow lakes and marshes in the inlands created ideal locales for human occupation because they provided access to several resources: water, plants and seeds, fish, turtles, birds and their eggs, and large and small mammals (Moratto 1984).

The Project Area is located just east of the San Jacinto city center within the San Jacinto Valley in Riverside County. The San Jacinto Valley is surrounded by the Santa Rosa Hills and the San Jacinto Mountains. The San Jacinto River is formed at the western base of the San Jacinto Mountains; a section of the San Jacinto River passes near the Santa Rosa Summit leading to Lake Hemet. Although the area is dry with low precipitation, the San Jacinto River provided an invaluable resource that facilitated prehistoric occupation and encouraged regional development.



Figure 4: Overview of typical vegetation on the APE. Soboba Tribal Monitor William "Billy" Swan is assisting the SRS archaeology team with the pedestrian survey.

The property is currently not in use, but it has historically been used for farming. The property is characterized by the flat terrain with an averaged elevation of 1591 AMSL (Max: 1609 ft. Min: 1586 ft. AMSL). The vegetation on the site at the time of survey was typical of chaparral environments with a moderate presence of bushes (local sage scrub) throughout property. Due to the historic ranching and agricultural practices, as well as increased urbanization, a majority of the original plant life surrounding the project area has been either destroyed or reduced to a bare minimum. The surrounding undeveloped lands contain a sage scrub environment interspersed with oaks. Sage scrub environment does appear in small sections across the subject parcel.

Prior to the introduction of agriculture and ranching in the area the low-lying valleys and foothills would have supported coastal sage scrub, dense grassland habitats, and oak woodland communities, all of which are visible in varying degrees across the surrounding parcels (Munz 1974:4). Large riparian habitats would have been supported in the areas nearest the San Jacinto River and would have included several plant resources such as black, golden, and arroyo willow trees, cottonwoods, and elderberry all which would have been utilized by Native Americans. The prominence of bedrock milling features combined with these floral resources in the surrounding hillsides and valleys would have provided all the necessary implements to gather and process foods. The nearby San Jacinto River combined with these other natural resources would have made the general area highly suitable for both semi-permanent settlements as well as temporary activity areas.

Geology

The area of San Jacinto is interrupted by consistent fault activity from the San Andreas Fault and two parallel adjacent faults, the San Jacinto and Elsinore Faults (Harden 1998: 349). Since the early 1800s the area has been subject to at least ten 6-6.9 magnitude earthquakes (Norris and Webb 1990: 285). The seismic activity within the San Jacinto Valley may be responsible for compromising archaeological sites and historic structures. The entire project area appears to be situated on a loose alluvial plain caused by the flooding of the San Jacinto flood plain from the intermittent hillside drainages. Although the river is currently dry, flooding may occur during the wet and rainy months. Sites may have been covered with sediment as the water levels fluctuated. The surrounding morphology of the hillsides is composed of predominantly non-marine granitic rocks which have been exposed over time from intermittent drainages (Norris and Webb 1990:288). The basins of these valleys contain loose sandy silt while the surrounding hillsides contain outcroppings of non-decomposed bedrock.

Prehistoric sites in the general area tend to cluster near sources of water close to large granitic outcrops utilized by the native inhabitants for food processing, rock art, and/or shelter. The current project area does not contain any of these outcrops. However, the APE is situated near (70 meters) the San Jacinto River. Lithic material found in the general area is mostly granitic ranging from granite to gabbro. Stone cobbles used prehistorically as manos and hammerstones are obtainable throughout the region although none are readily available on the project area. Further, sources of fine grained homogeneous material for flaked stone tools are sparse in the region, being composed of mostly finer grained quartzite, undifferentiated metasedimentary material, quartz, and greywacke; nevertheless, no loose lithic material suitable for the creation of flaked tools is found within the project area.

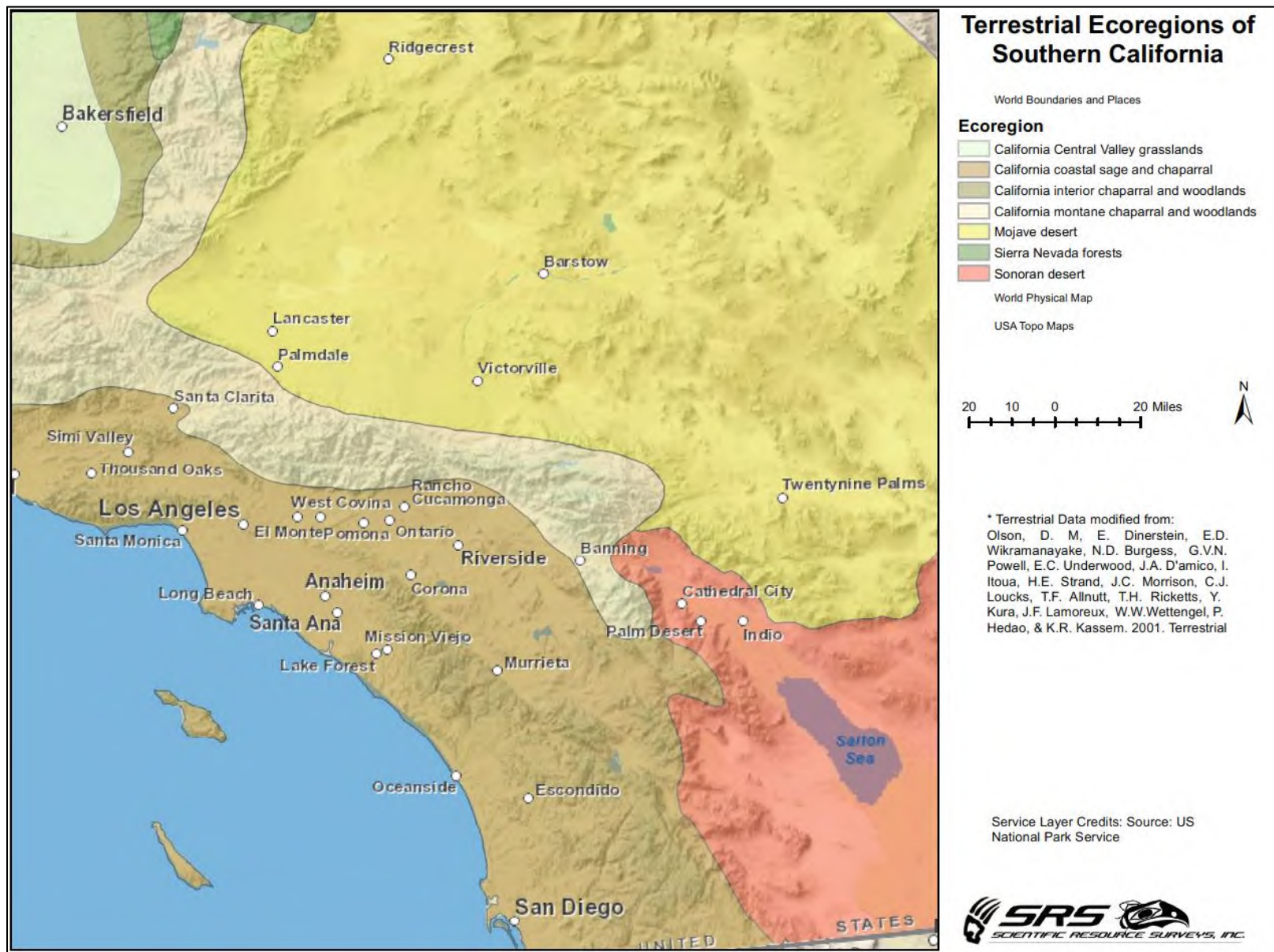


Figure 5. Map of Southern California Ecoregion.

III. PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The Peopling of California

During the Pleistocene, a number of glacial oscillations caused reduced sea levels, which exposed land masses conducive to land migration by both people and animals. Although genetic (Schurr 2004a; Schurr 2004b) and archaeological data (Adovasio, et al. 1998; Goodyear 1999; Dillehay 1999; Goebel, et al. 2001) suggests that the peopling of the Americas occurred in multiple migrations through both land and water migration, the exact timing is under disagreement. However, it is widely accepted that people inhabited the Americas by the Late Pleistocene, circa 12,000-10,000 B.P. This period is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is characterized by Clovis technology. During the Paleo-Indian/Paleo-coastal period, small bands of people practiced big game hunting strategies using fluted lithic points and coastal groups cultivated water technology, including fishing hooks, nets, and boats (Jones and Klar 2007).

The earliest undisputed California site is located in the Northern Channel Islands at Daisy Island (Sutton 2011b; Jones and Klar 2007). Daisy Island provides evidence of a fishing subsistence strategy and boat manufacturing technology by 12,000 B.P. The site at Cross Creek (dated to around 10,000 B.P.) contained the oldest shell midden found on the mainland coast. By 9,000 B.P., California sites contain evidence of year-round consumption of fish and shellfish resources (Sutton 2011c; Jones and Klar 2007).

Fluted Clovis points are rarely found on the coast during the Late Pleistocene, but there is a limited amount of evidence that suggests they were used in the inland desert areas near lakes (Sutton 2011c). Although most Clovis evidence is recovered from surface surveys, there are two major inland sites with Clovis technology. In Northern California, a series of Clovis points and crescents were found at Borax Lake. Additionally, one of the largest collections of North American Clovis points was found at Tulare Lake located in California's San Joaquin Valley. Despite the impressive number of fluted lithics found at these two locations, the sites are heavily disturbed and dilapidated; no other contextual information could be ascertained (Sutton 2011c).

Local Archaeology

The project area is susceptible to an array of cultural resources due to the close proximity to known tribal territories. Stone tools, worked shell, shell middens, and food processing technologies are some of the specific indicators of prehistoric occupation. The following sections will review the types of material culture that has been recovered from prehistoric archaeological sites.

Late Pleistocene

Cultural occupations are archaeologically assessed through the presence or absence of time sensitive cultural resources. Although foraging peoples used the San Jacinto region to hunt and gather resources by the Late Pleistocene (16,000-10,000 B.P.), there is little archaeological evidence to elucidate the lifeways of these early hunter and gatherers. People living in the inland deserts during the Late Pleistocene exploited the many resources provided by local lakes and marshes. However, many of these lakes disappeared when the climate became warmer and drier. The transition into the Early Holocene required people to adapt to the changing environment. Instead of hunting large game, people started to exploit the small animal fauna near the marshes. This tradition is often referred to as the Western Stemmed Tradition (also referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition or the Lake Mojave Period) and is characterized by the crescents and large stemmed lithic points found in the archaeological record (Sutton 2011b; Sutton 2011c).

Early Holocene

The development of the earliest cultural tradition, known as the San Dieguito culture, arises around 8,000 B.P. (Warren 1967). The San Dieguito culture is characterized by flaked volcanic stone tool industry; specifically, the San Dieguito culture is the time period when hunter and gatherers used stemmed projectile points, chipped lunates (crescents), knives, domed scrapers, and hammerstones to process food (Keller

and McCarthy 1989; Padon 2010; Sutton 2011b; Sutton 2011c). Middle Horizon archaeological sites are usually found around or near ancient lake terraces (Padon 2010) and can be further divided into one of three categorical phases: San Dieguito I represent sites that are located in the desert, whereas San Dieguito II and III sites are found on both sides of the peninsular mountain ranges (Sutton 2011b).

Middle Holocene

The subsequent cultural tradition, La Jolla Complex, added the use of bifacial lithic projectile points, shell middens, and millingstone technologies into coastal and eastern cultural resources. The transition from San Dieguito to La Jolla is still vague, but Sutton (2011a) presents two possible scenarios. First, the San Dieguito people could have ventured to the coast from the desert areas, only to be subsequently replaced by the southern migration of the La Jolla (Encinitas) culture. In this situation, millingstone technology pervaded into the region via the Northern La Jolla peoples. The alternative theory proposes that people originated from the desert and moved west to occupy the coast at an early date. The adaptation of La Jolla culture occurred at a later date when the climate shifted to hotter and drier conditions around 6,000 B.P. In this scenario, the use of millingstone technology is perceived as an adaptive response to warmer climatic conditions and a shift to a seed economy.

The shifts in food processing technologies indicate a change in subsistence strategies; although people were still hunting for large game, plant based foods and marine resources became the primary dietary resource (Sutton 2011a). The La Jolla Complex is divided into two sub-categories: La Jolla Pattern (La Jolla I, II, III, and IV) represents the shellfish subsistence strategies used by coastal people and The Pauma Pattern, a contemporary eastern variant which relied on small game hunting and seed gathering, such as acorns, as their main subsistence (Sutton 2011b; Sutton 2011c). Sutton's (2011c) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the Middle Holocene are attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier climate may have been responsible for moving eastern cultural groups toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

The Late Holocene

Significant social and political changes occurred in all Californian groups during the Late Holocene. In addition to an intensified reliance on acorns throughout California, many groups underwent population spikes and an increase in sociopolitical complexity (Sutton 2011a). Coastal groups, such as the Chumash located on the Santa Barbara coast, developed large sedentary chiefdoms. The inland deserts of Southern California contain less archaeological data dating to the Late Holocene, but the Takic language groups enter the coastal region around 3,500 B.P. (Sutton 2010). Sutton (2011a) argues that the diffusion of cultural traits and the expansion of the Takic language into Southern California may have sparked changes in social complexity, such as the development of Chumash Chiefdoms. Evidence of these changes, such as the shifts found in Gabrielino burial practices and subsistence strategies, are found in the archaeological record (Sutton 2011a). The introduction of the Takic linguistic groups into Southern California marks the end of the coastal Encinitas tradition and the beginning of the Del Rey Tradition on the Southern California mainland and Channel Islands.

A period of population movement occurred in the Late Holocene bringing the Takic people into Southern California and displacing existing groups to the south (Morrato 1984). Around 1,250 B.P., the proto-Cupan linguistic group, derived from the proto-Gabrielino language, entered Orange and San Diego Counties near the ancestral lands of the Juaneño to launch the San Luis Rey tradition (Sutton 2010; Sutton 2011a). The Initial San Luis Rey (1,250-1,000 B.P.) tradition refers to the integration of Takic people into Southern California which, in turn, initiated the development of new technologies aimed at facilitating hunting subsistence strategies. New settlement patterns are found in the Initial San Luis Rey period, such as the abandonment of La Jolla and Pauma localities and the establishment of new temporary foraging settlements. The Initial San Luis Rey economy relied more on terrestrial resources throughout the year, but

seasonally exploited coastal resources. The Initial San Luis Rey tradition was contained to the Juaneño territory and did not move south until around 1,000 B.P. (Sutton 2011b).

At around 1,000 B.P., the neighboring regions surrounding the Juaneño territory began to adopt the Initial San Luis Rey tradition. The expansion of the Initial San Luis Rey tradition into Luiseño territory marks the transition into San Luis Rey I (Sutton 2010; Sutton 2011a; Sutton 2011b). The San Luis Rey I tradition is, quintessentially, the cultural diffusion of Initial San Luis Rey traditions into the Encinitas Culture. In other words, the San Luis Rey I changes were sparked by a diffusion of cultural practices rather than population movement. In addition to adopting new subsistence and settlement patterns, people began to create Rancho Bernardo/ Riverside Maze-styled rock art (Sutton 2011a); although the exact meaning of these maze images is unknown (McCarthy and Mouriquand 2003), the integration of rock art may be associated with the spread of the Gabrielino religion, Chingichngish (Sutton 2011b). The San Luis Rey I tradition lasted until 500 B.P., when pottery was added into the coastal and inland Southern California material culture.

At 500 B.P., new forms of technology and settlement patterns occurred in both Initial San Luis Rey and San Luis Rey I; the combined cultural changes formed the subsequent cultural tradition, San Luis Rey II, which lasted from 500 B.P. up until European contact. The foraging settlements found in previous traditions shifted towards large, sedentary seasonal villages to facilitate a collection subsistence strategy and pottery, ceramic figurines, and pipes emerged in San Luis Rey II (Sutton 2010). The importance of acorns and large game hunting were emphasized, while the exploitation of marine resources waned.

Table 1: Chronological Template for Native Occupation in the Region.

PERIOD		TIME	
Paleo-Indian/ Clovis Culture	Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene	9600 to 5600 cal BC	11600-5800 BP
La Jolla/ Pauma	Middle Holocene	5600 to 1650 cal BC	5800-1850 BP
	Late Holocene	1,650 cal BC to A.D. 1,650	1850-300 BP
San Luis Rey	Protohistoric, Mythic Period	A.D. 1650 to A.D. 1769	300BP-181 BP
Spain	Mission Period	A.D. 1770s-1830s	230-120 BP
Mexico	Rancho Period	A.D. 1830s-1850s	120-100 BP
American	American Migration to California	A.D. 1850s-1880s	100-70 BP
	Reservation Period	A.D. 1880s -1920s	70-30 BP
	Modern Period	A.D. 1920s - Present	30 BP- Present Day

Cultural Context

The City of San Jacinto lies within the ancestral territory of the Luiseño Indians within Riverside County. The ancestral territories for the Luiseño, Juaneño, and the Cahuilla Indians are located around the modern City of San Jacinto, but the ancient territorial borders remain vague for two reasons: first, territorial boundaries were probably more flexible than rigid (Kroeber 1925) and, secondly, indigenous borders and land use was not recorded until after European contact destroyed native lifeways (Padon 2010). Although firm and defining borders cannot be known, there is archaeological, ethnographic, and historic evidence to support prehistoric use by both groups. Following European contact, members of the Luiseño and Cahuilla tribes coalesced into the Soboba band (of the Luiseño Indians) (The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians 2015) Native Americans Post-Contact.

The land surrounding and encompassing the present day city of San Jacinto was initially inhabited by the Luiseño Indians. European contact within the region was probably first made in 1774 when The Anza Expedition passed through the San Jacinto Valley on their way to the San Gabriel Mission. At the time of

European contact, the Luiseño Indians were inhabiting the region and organized in patrilineal villages consisting of several patrilineal related families (Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians 2013). Pre-contact population estimates suggest the Luiseño population consisted of 10,000 people among at least fifty (50) villages (White 1963). The village site of Savabo was an important prehistoric village site because it was used as an exchange site between the surrounding tribes of Chauilla, Gabrielino, and Serrano (CRM TECH 2014).

Luiseño Indians inhabited the San Jacinto region prior to European contact. Before the arrival of Spanish missions, the Luiseño Indians sustained themselves by cultivating small crops and utilizing the local natural resources, such as the San Jacinto River. After the establishment of the Mission San Luis Rey, Luiseño and Cahuilla Indians worked at the mission as ranch labor. After the secularization of the missions, the native people continued to live on their ancestral land. In 1842, the land encompassing the Mission San Luis Rey was granted to José Antonio Estudillo and turned into the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo with the stipulation that he continued to allow the Native population to live and inhabit the land. When the United States took control of California, the Estudillo family began to sell off portions of their land to private parties. The division and dispersal of the Rancho left native peoples without land or resources. After a lengthy legal battle, the United States reserved 3,172 acres of the old Rancho to the Soboba people and the Soboba Indian Reservation was finally established in 1911. The Soboba Reservation has since expanded to 7,000 acres, but the residents have had to mitigate the loss of several natural resources which they once relied upon.

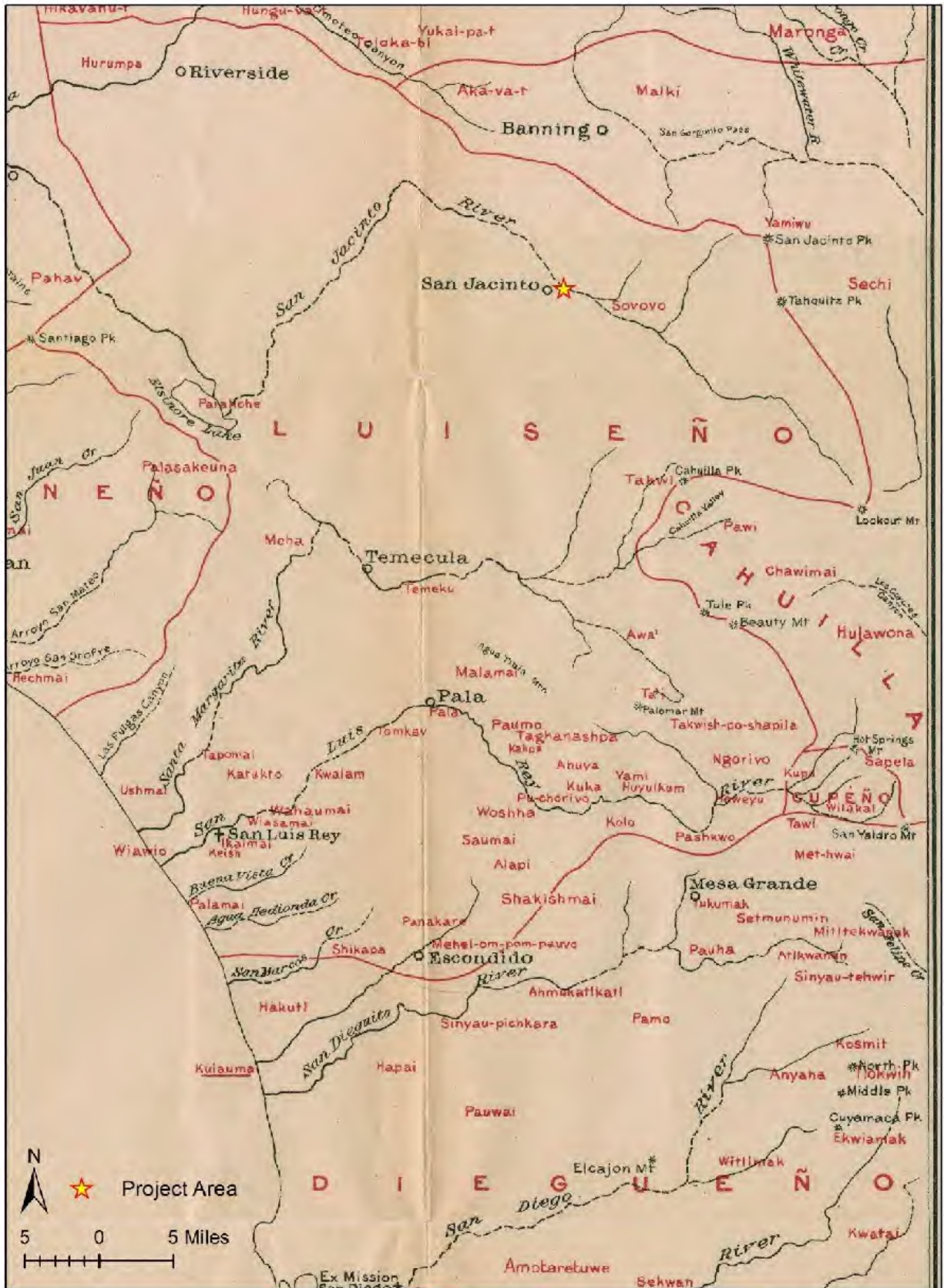


Figure 6: Map of the ancestral territories and the location of the project area (indicated with a star).

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The California historic periods can be divided into three periods based upon the controlling political administration: Spain, Mexico, and the United States. The Spanish and Mexican Rancho periods were especially influential in the development of the regional history. The delegation of land to specific individuals not only spearheaded California regional development, but also impacted many Native American tribes that inhabited the land. The following sections will briefly discuss the historic events that led to regional development and the effect they had on the indigenous populations.

Spain

Native Californians may have first coalesced with Europeans around 1769 when the first Spanish mission was established in San Diego. In 1771, Friar Francisco Graces first searched the Californian desert for potential mission sites. Interactions between local tribes and Franciscan priests definitely occurred by 1774 when Juan Bautista De Anza made an exploration of Alta California. The eighteenth Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded in 1798 by Padre Fermin Francisco de Lasuen. Three thousand Luiseño Indians lived and worked at Mission San Luis Rey. In addition to missions, Spain established a series of *asistencias* (sub-mission ranch settlements intended for farming and/or raising livestock) in the San Diego region. These *asistencias* typically contained several structures, including a church and living accommodations for Indians, but lacked a resident priest. The nearest *asistencia* to the San Luis Rey Mission was the *asistencia de Pala* (also referred to as Rancho de Pala), which was established 30 miles east of Mission San Luis Rey in 1816 (Pentacle Press, LLC 2015).

Spain encouraged settlement in California by issuing a number of land grants, which provided individuals the right to use Spanish-owned property. The first Spanish land grant was issued to Juan José Domínguez in 1784. In total, Spain issued twenty-two (22) land grants out between the years of 1784-1821. When Mexico gained independence, the Mexican government gained control of Baja and Alta California. The Mexican government reclaimed the land Spain granted to the Missions and continued to issue land grants to individuals.

Mexico

Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1822 which began the Mexican period in Alta California. In 1825, José Maria de Echeandía was appointed as the Governor of Baja and Alta California and initiated the secularization of the Missions. Echeandía emancipated all Native Americans from the missionary imperatives and provided all indigenous populations the option to apply for Mexican citizenship. Mexico continued to grant large tracts of land to soldiers, civil servants, and other settlers by bequeathing complete ownership of the land to the grantees. The closest land grant to the proposed project site was the Rancho San Jacinto, which was located across the present-day cities of San Jacinto and Hemet.

The Rancho Period

The Rancho period refers to the period when Spain and Mexico allocated property rights to specific individuals throughout the Spanish and Mexican historic periods. The Hemet/San Jacinto region was specifically influenced by the Rancho San Jacinto land grant to the Estudillo family. The Estudillo family was a prominent Californian family with ties to several California land grants (Table 2), controlling over 100,000 acres within Southern California. José María Estudillo was a military man who was well known for exploring the northern inlands. Based out of the Monterey area, José María Estudillo gained social and political advancement through his service in the military. In 1827, José María was relocated to San Diego as the captain of the San Diego presidio. José María's two sons were particularly influential in the development of California. José Joaquín, José María's first son, influenced the development of Northern California near the San Francisco bay. José María's second son, José Antonio Estudillo, followed in his father's footsteps in Southern California. José Antonio gained political and social prominence through his military service and political endeavors as mayor, judge, and treasurer.

In 1822, Mexico approved Juan José Dominguez's Spanish land grant under Mexican law making him the first person to receive a Mexican land grant. Two years later, José Antonio married Dominguez's daughter,

María Victoria Dominguez. Jose Antonio's accumulation of land quickly followed the Dominguez family. In 1829, the Estudillo family were granted two plots of land east of present day Chula Vista. José Antonio was the grantee of Rancho Janal and his sister, Magdalena, was the grantee of Rancho Otay. José Antonio's children were also granted several plots of land in 1845. The Estudillo family had ties to several Spanish land grants, either as the grantee of large plots of land or through marriage.

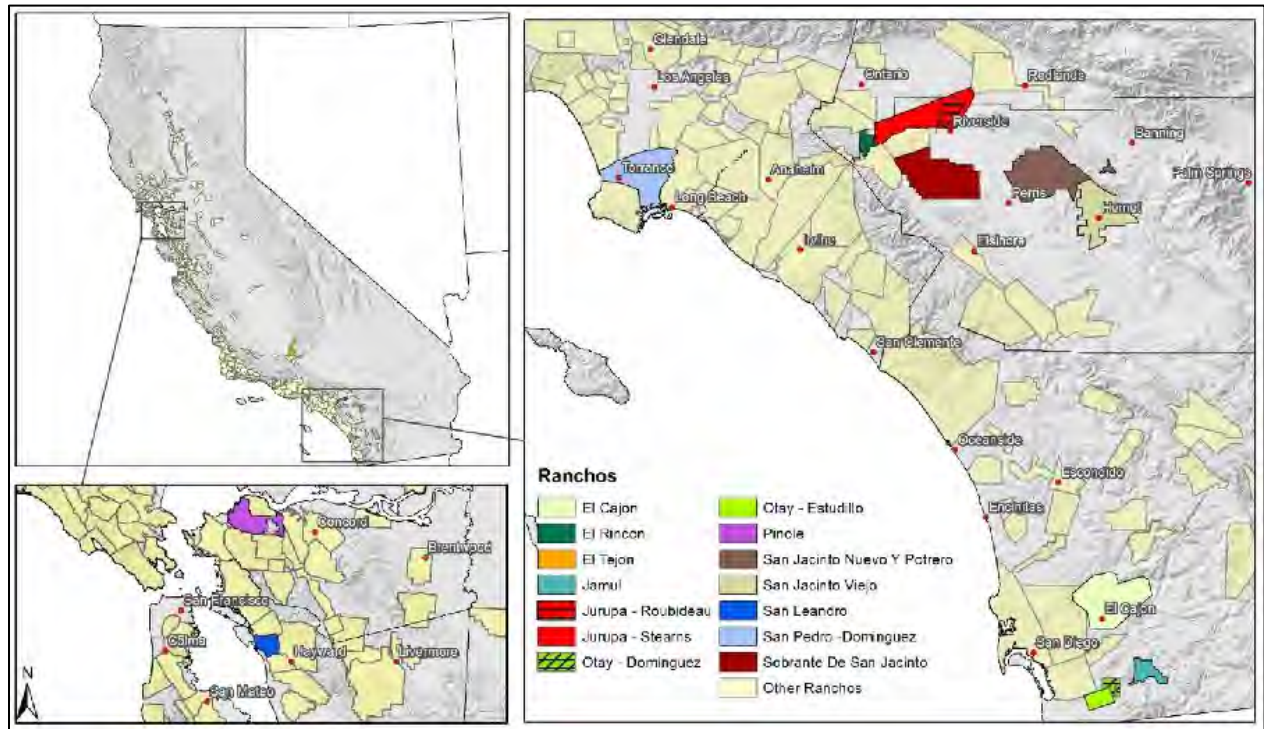


Figure 7: Map of the California Ranchos.

The Rancho San Jacinto Viejo

Originally, the land that encompassed the Rancho San Jacinto was owned and managed by the San Luis Rey Mission as an operating cattle farm (City of Hemet 2015). The Luiseño Indians began working at the Ranch at approximately 1815 (The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians 2015). José Antonio was granted the land in 1842 after he was appointed as the administrator of the San Luis Rey Mission (McShane 1969). Following the secularization of the Rancho, legislation was written into the property deed to ensure the Luiseño, Chauilla, and Soboba Indians maintained access to the land they inhabited (The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians 2015). However, the Estudillo family started to sell portions of their properties in 1868, which left local Indians without access to their land and water by the 1880s (The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians 2015).

Table 2: List of California Ranchos and their location.

Rancho	Locations
Rancho San Leandro	Located in present-day Alameda County, California and extended along the east San Francisco Bay from San Leandro Creek south to San Lorenzo Creek, and encompassed present-day San Leandro
Rancho El Pinole	Located in present day Contra Costa County and extended over the present day cities of Franklin Ridge, Crockett, Hercules, Martinez, Oleum, Pinole, Rodeo, Selby and Tormey.
Rancho San Pedro	Located in the Los Angeles, South Bay area: San Pedro, the Palos Verdes Peninsula, Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, and Manhattan Beach, and east to the Los Angeles River, including the present day cities of Lomita, Gardena, Harbor City, Wilmington, Carson, Compton, and western portions of Long Beach and Paramount.
Rancho Janal	The grant was located near present day Otay Mesa. A large portion of the grant is now covered by the waters of the Upper and Lower Otay Reservoirs. Rancho Janal and the adjoining Rancho Otay were granted to members of the Estudillo family, and they are often considered as one rancho.
Rancho Jacinto Viejo	Located in Riverside County, California encompassing the present-day cities of Hemet and San Jacinto.
Rancho Otay	Located in San Diego County, California in the present-day Otay Mesa area, extending along the Otay River west of Lower Otay Reservoir.
Rancho El Rincon	Located in San Bernardino County and Riverside County, California within present-day Chino. The land was bordered by Rancho Jurupa on the east and the Santa Ana River on the south, and Rancho Cañón de Santa Ana on the West.
Rancho Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero	Located in Riverside County, California in the present-day city of Lake Perris.
Rancho El Tejon	Located in the Tehachapi Mountains and northeastern San Emigdio Mountains, in present day Kern County, California.
Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante	Located in present day Lake Mathews.
Rancho Jurupa	Located in the present day city of Jurupa Valley and extends into downtown city of Riverside and is situated between both banks of the Santa Ana River

United States

The 1846 annexation of Texas exacerbated existing conflict over territory between the United States and Mexico. The United States took possession of California after the end of the Mexican-American War in 1847. The following year, California received a spike in population as people flocked in from around the world in search for gold (Padon 2010). As the non-native population increased through immigration, the indigenous population rapidly declined from the high morbidity of European diseases, low birth rates, and conflict and violence. California became a state in 1850 and was divided into twenty-one (21) counties. The dwindling native populations were eventually displaced into reservations after California became a state.

Local Development

Since Spanish settlement in California was motivated by the dissemination of Christianity rather than the development of Spanish territories, European settlement did not reach the San Jacinto regions until after Mexican Independence (Applied Earth Works, Inc. 2003). In the early 1880s, Helen Hunt Jackson visited the San Jacinto Valley to conduct research for her upcoming book entitled *Ramona*. Although *Ramona* is a fictional dramatization of Native American maltreatment, the book sparked tourism within the San Jacinto Valley.

During the early 1880s, the Estudillo family started to sell portions of their Rancho to wealthy entrepreneurs hoping to capitalize on the local water resources. Edward Mayberry, William Whitter, Albert H.H. Judson, Hancock M. Johnston, and Peter Potts formed the Lake Hemet Water Company and the Hemet Land Company after acquiring portions of the Rancho San Jacinto. By 1895, the Lake Hemet Water Company had constructed a dam (Lake Hemet) that they planned to use to irrigate the holdings of the Hemet Land Company. The formation of the Lake Hemet Dam led to the foundation of the city of Hemet in 1887 (City of Hemet 2015).

The newly founded irrigation capabilities facilitated agriculture within the region and created a demand for railway transportation. By the 1870s, the local economy shifted from cattle ranching to agriculture (The City of San Jacinto 2015). The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF) created a railroad which operated through Hemet between the years of 1888-1987. AT&SF railroad was popularized for their long distance passenger transportation routes throughout the late 1800s. In 1883, AT&SF serviced the Southern California region when they initiated a railway between Barstow and San Diego (Orange Empire Railway Museum 2015). The railway surrounding Hemet was utilized to transport passengers until 1967 (Orange Empire Railroad Museum 2002), but the railroad was used to transport produce until it was discontinued in 1987.

Farming continued as an integral part of San Jacinto and Hemet as settlement increased with the help of the San Jacinto Land Association. The San Jacinto Land Association created a city plan for the City of San Jacinto in 1883 and began selling land between 10 and 15 dollars an acre. The San Jacinto Land Association originally wanted the region to be a Methodist temperance colony and had even gone as far as to state that deeds to land sold by the Association would contain a clause prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages upon land sold by the company. Nevertheless, it appeared as though such clauses were never initiated into the deeds (Los Angeles Times 1883a and 1883b).

The open acres of the former Estudillo lands created an excellent opportunity for a farmer in the creation of their own family agricultural business. With the increase of small farms, widespread cattle ranching grew less prominent and small scale horticulture increased. Many different crops were grown as the San Jacinto Valley enjoyed a relatively high water table at 10 to 15 feet below surface and warm year-round climate. (Pitman 1976). Citrus, alfalfa, corn, potatoes, oat hay, and walnut orchards all prospered in the early twentieth century (Los Angeles Times 1908).

Dairy farming grew in popularity as urban sprawl started to affect other farming areas of Southern California and the demand for milk products grew. By 1922, dairy farmers in the San Jacinto Valley were producing more than 500,000 gallons of milk yearly (Law 1922). The San Jacinto Valley Railroad also contributed to the profitability of dairy farms as fresh milk could be shipped directly to Los Angeles daily. With so much available open acreage and easy irrigation, San Jacinto dairy cows enjoyed free forage and fresh alfalfa. Rather than being kept in stagnant pens and fed low-quality hay, these cows were healthy and produced a better milk product. The dairy business is still important in San Jacinto and Hemet today.

The city of San Jacinto was originally incorporated into San Diego County in 1888. After Riverside County formed from portions of San Bernardino County and San Diego County, the city was rezoned in what is now Riverside County.

Property History

The project area was originally surveyed by the General Land Office (GLO) in 1867, again in 1883 and 1901. None of the GLO records indicate the presence of any structures within the project area. In 1893 an extensive block of land including the project area was owned by the San Jacinto Land Association (SJLA). The SJLA divided the land into large farm lots usually made up of ¼ (one quarter) of the sectioned land. The Farm Lots were commonly split further into 20-acre parcels and used for a number of agricultural activities at the turn of the century. Sections of land closer to the emerging town of San Jacinto were broken up into smaller lots at the time the larger farm lots were created. Portions of the SJLA land was irrigated with water obtained in the San Jacinto Mountains to the southeast. The project area is situated on two of the smaller lots (64 and 66) closer to downtown San Jacinto.

The Project Area appears to have remained agricultural since it was sectioned. By 1940, Census records indicate the property was owned by Joseph "Jozo" Ramljak. Joseph, his wife Kittie, and his sons Joe and Michael are listed as living along Main Street in San Jacinto. Joseph and his wife arrived in New York from Yugoslavia on October 10, 1913. Joseph became a U.S. citizen in Los Angeles in 1931. His citizenship papers have him listed as owning a home in Los Angeles at 1201 ½ Riverside Drive. Building permits for

the Los Angeles home indicate he owned it throughout the twentieth century. The family owned a number of parcels in the San Jacinto region which they used for agriculture growing mostly alfalfa and spices. Aerial photos and historic maps indicate structures located on the parcels to the west of the project area. This land was also owned by Joseph. Riverside County Records show that in 1961 a "modern" ranch style home was constructed on one of the adjacent lots at what is now 967 East Main Street. Michael became a doctor and ran a small practice out of 967 East Main Street lot between during the later decades of the twentieth century until the early 2000s. This home still stands along with older structures likely associated with the Ramljak ranching operations. The aerial photos and historic maps show that sometime between 1943 and 1953 a well and pump house was constructed on the Project Area. Along with the well, a water basin was constructed on the Project Area during the middle of the twentieth century. In recent years the Ramljak Ranch properties have been subdivided for the construction of single-family homes.

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ORIGINAL

No. 58529

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

In the DISTRICT Court
of THE UNITED STATES of LOS ANGELES

I, Jozo Ramljak
now residing at 1801 Riverside Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.
occupation laborer, aged 38 years, do declare on oath that my personal description is:
Sex Male, color White, complexion Dark, color of eyes Brown
color of hair Brown, height 5 feet 8 inches; weight 155 pounds; visible distinctive marks
None
race Herzegovinian; nationality Jugoslavian
I was born in Pomorie, Jugoslavia on 9/18/95
I am married. The name of my wife or husband is Kate
we were married on 4/28/23 at Los Angeles, Cal.
born at Begovo, Jugoslavia on 5/1/90
at New York, NY on 5/20/97
resides at with me I have 2 children, and the name, date and place of birth,
and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: Joseph, 7/20/24 at Los Angeles,
Cal.; Michael, 9/28/26 at Los Angeles, Cal., both reside with me

I have heretofore made a declaration of intention: Number _____ on _____
at Los Angeles, Calif. U. S. Dist. _____
my last foreign residence was Pomorie, Jugoslavia
I emigrated to the United States of America from Naples, Italy
my lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at New York, NY
under the name of Jozo Ramljak on 10/14/15

on the vessel "ANCONA"
I will, before being admitted to citizenship, renounce forever all allegiance and
fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly,
by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which I may be at
the time of admission a citizen or subject; I am not an anarchist; I am not a
polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in
good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to reside
permanently therein; and I certify that the photograph affixed to the duplicate
and triplicate hereof is a likeness of me: So HELP ME GOD.

DO NOT ATTACH PHOTOGRAPH TO THIS
COPY OF DECLARATION

[SEAL]

Form 5009-1-A
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said Court,
at Los Angeles, Cal. this 26 day of June
anno Domini 1931 Certification No. 25-12949 from the Commis-
sioner of Naturalization showing the lawful entry of the declarant for permanent
residence on the date stated above, has been received by me. The photograph
affixed to the duplicate and triplicate hereof is a likeness of the declarant.

R. S. Zimmerman, Clerk U. S. District Court,
Southern District of California
by Edw. J. Indley Clerk.

Figure 8. Joseph (Jozo) Ramljak naturalization record.

Line No.	Street	House No.	Visited	N	Home Value	Home Farm	Name	Relation	Code A	Sex	Race	Marital S	Attended	Grade	Code B	Birthplace	Code C	Citizen	City	County	State	Farm	Code D	
45	Main Street	38	R	5	No		Morris Joe	Head	0	M	W	58	M	No	7	7	California	93		San Jacinto		California	No	XOV 1
46							— Eleanor	Wife	1	F	W	58	M	No	7	7	California	96						XOV 1
47							— Ralph	Son	2	M	W	25	S	No	8	8	California	98						XOV 1
48							— Betty	Daughter	2	F	W	15	S	Yes	8	8	California	98						XOV 1
49	Main Street						Teacher Eugene	Grandson	4	M	W	10	S	Yes	8	8	California	98						XOV 1
50		39	R	15	No		Eastham William	Head	0	M	W	38	M	No	4	20	Oklahoma	96		San Jacinto		California	No	XOV 1
51							— Marian	Wife	1	F	W	32	M	No	5	60	California	98						XOV 1
52							— Howard	Son	2	M	W	8	S	Yes	2	2		98						XOV 1
53	Main Street						— John Allen	Son	2	M	W	5	S	Yes	1	1		98						XOV 1
54		40	O	3250	Yes		Hoffman Robert	Head	0	M	W	42	M	No	4	50		98					Yes	XOV 2
55							— Gwendlyn	Wife	1	F	W	31	M	No	4	30	Montana	98						XOV 2
56							— Norman	Son	2	M	W	11	S	Yes	5	5	California	98						XOV 2
57	Main Street						— Marvel	Son	2	M	W	10	S	Yes	5	5		98						XOV 2
58							— Jerry	Son	2	M	W	6	S	Yes	1	1		98						XOV 2
59							— Joyce	Daughter	2	F	W	1	S	No	0	0		98						
60		41	O	3250	Yes		Ramjak Joe	Head	0	M	W	43	M	No	8	8	Austria	98	Yes	San Jacinto		Austria	Yes	XOV 3
61	Main Street						— Kitty	Wife	1	F	W	48	M	No	8	8	Austria	98	Yes	San Jacinto		Austria	Yes	XOV 3
62							— Joe Jr.	Son	2	M	W	15	S	Yes	4	4	California	98		San Jacinto				XOV 3
63							— Michael	Son	2	M	W	13	S	Yes	6	6		98						XOV 3
64							— Nicholas	Son	2	M	W	28	S	No	8	8	Austria	98		San Jacinto		Austria	Yes	XOV 3
65	Main Street	42	O	6000	Yes		Blivest George W.	Head	0	M	W	96	M	No	8	4	Indiana	60		Collegedale		Indiana	Yes	XOV 3
66							— Alice	Wife	1	F	W	76	M	No	7	7	Indiana	61		San Jacinto		California	Yes	XOV 3
67							— Donald	Son	4	M	W	14	S	Yes	4	10	California	98		San Jacinto				XOV 3
68							— Sanford Howard	Son	4	M	W	29	S	No	4	10	Illinois	61		San Jacinto		Illinois		XOV 3

Figure 9. Excerpt of 1940 US Census showing the Ramjak Family located on Main Street in the city of San Jacinto.

V. RESEARCH DESIGN

This study attempts to establish the presence or absence of cultural resources within the proposed project area. SRSinc will elucidate the archaeological and historic context within the region and the proposed project area by utilizing academic research, historic documents, auxiliary cultural resource studies within a one-mile radius from the project area, and a Phase I pedestrian land survey. These findings will be used to evaluate the presence or absence of an historic or archaeological site, contextualize any cultural resources found, and if necessary, provide mitigation recommendations.

Regulatory Setting

Historic resources fall within the jurisdiction of several levels of government. Federal laws provide the framework for the identification, and in certain instances, protection of historic resources. Additionally, states and local jurisdictions play active roles in the identification, documentation, and protection of such resources within their communities. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended and the California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 5024.1, are the primary federal and state laws and regulations governing the evaluation and significance of cultural resources of national, State, regional, and local importance. Descriptions of these relevant laws and regulations are presented below.

In local government, a property is presumed to be historically or culturally significant if it is listed in a local register, satisfies the criteria for cultural or historic significance set forth by local government, or found to be historically or culturally significant (by meeting federal, state, or local government criteria) in a resource survey. Generally, a lead agency must consider a property a cultural resource under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) if it is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). The California Register is modeled after the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The National Register, California Register, and local designation programs are discussed below.

Federal Level

There are numerous federal regulations, executive orders, and policies that direct management of cultural resources on federal lands and by federal agencies. These include the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) 36 CFR Part 800, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) 16 USC 470 & 43 CFR 7, Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) 25 USC 3001 & 43 CFR 10, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) Executive Order 13007, and Public Lands, Interior 43 CFR 8365.1-7.

The National Register

The National Register has an established set of significance criteria to which each potentially eligible historic property must be evaluated. The criteria are reviewed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60. In essence, a property is considered eligible for nomination to the National Register if the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or;
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguished entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or;
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory and history.

Prehistoric sites are usually accepted on the National Register based on Criterion D. Archaeological sites vary in complexity from:

1. Village complexes with multiple artifact classes and a deep midden (organic deposit formed by decomposing debris), and usually include an associated cemetery, to
2. Support camps depicted by shallow deposits with limited artifact classes, to
3. Limited use areas, such as processing areas (e.g. shellfish; hard seeds; acorns), procurement areas (e.g. plant gathering areas; lithic quarry sites; and hunting blinds), and ceremonial areas (e.g. shamanic; annual rites; puberty rites), to
4. Minimal expressions of Native American use of an area can frequently be found in widely scattered surface artifacts or in a single artifact which is described as an isolate or occasional "drop site."

Particularly, prehistoric village complexes normally have the ability to provide information to address regional research questions and, as such, contribute to the broad understanding of the heritage patterns in prehistory. However, support camps and limited use areas can also qualify if they include significant ritual areas or are included in a district. A National Register district comprises a group of sites, normally related geographically, which possess a common location, setting, feeling, and association. Each individual site within the district nomination need not qualify independently since together the group may exemplify a "distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" (Criterion C).

Sacred areas often leave no trace of Native American use. For example, power caves that were used by boys during initiation or men wishing to increase their power simply consist of a cave or rock shelter with an opening in the ceiling or a chimney through which the applicant must ascend. If he makes it through the opening, he will gain the power that he seeks. If he fails, he will not. No artifacts or food remains are left in these caves. Only ethnographic reference and oral tradition have memorialized their use. Consultation with local Native American groups is necessary in order to avoid inadvertent problems with respect to places held to be secret or sacred by Native Americans.

The guidelines (National Register Bulletins) for assessing cultural resources are reviewed for the current project including seven specific publications that address prehistoric archaeological, historic archaeological, and ethnographical sites as enumerated below:

- | | |
|-----|---|
| #12 | Definition of National Register Boundaries for Archaeological Properties |
| #15 | How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation |
| #18 | How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes |
| #24 | Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning |
| #30 | Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes |
| #36 | Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeology Sites and Districts |
| #38 | Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties |

National Registry of Natural Landmarks

Federally, the National Registry of Natural Landmarks (49 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. 641) (NRNL) is a voluntary program that works to encourage and support preservation of sites that strengthen the public appreciation of the Nation's geological and ecological heritage. As of July 2014, 597 sites have been added to the National Registry of National Landmarks. National Natural Landmarks (NNL) are nationally significant sites owned by a number of different land stewards. The NRNL obtains its legislative authority from the 1935 Historic Sites Act. Nevertheless, the program does not have the same protection features of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Therefore, designations made under the NRNL merely represent an agreement from the land owner of a significant natural resource to preserve it. The preservation of the NNL and administration is the land owner's responsibility, as the federal government does not include land acquisition as a goal of the program. Further, the agreement to preserve the NNL can be terminated by either party after notification.

State Level

The goals of initial phase CEQA studies are to seek cultural resources on the subject property, evaluate the CEQA "significance" and "uniqueness" of such resources (if any), assess potential impacts upon those resources, and recommend such impact mitigation measures as might be warranted.

Cultural resources are evaluated in terms of the criteria for California Register of Historical Resources

(CRHR) listing and the CEQA criteria (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, §15000 et seq.). The CRHR criteria in part recapitulate those for NRHP eligibility, which have been promulgated by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as follows.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily, religious, grave sites, or relocated historic structures do not qualify as cultural or historic resources; cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, commemorative property locals, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years usually are **not** considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with an historic person or event; or
- C. A birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.
- D. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent of design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Cultural resources eligible for CRHR listing are defined by the *California Public Resources Code* Section 5024.1 as including those formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the NRHP, State Historical Landmarks numbered 770 or higher, Points of Historical Interest recommended for listing by the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC), resources nominated for listing and determined eligible in accordance with criteria and procedures adopted by the SHRC, and resources and districts designated as city or county landmarks pursuant to a city or county ordinance when the designation criteria are consistent with California Register criteria.

CEQA and Paleontological Resources

State CEQA Guidelines includes paleontological resources under cultural resources. Appendix G (Environmental Checklist Form) of the CEQA Statutes and Guidelines indicates that projects addressing cultural resources performed under CEQA must determine whether a specific project has potential to cause a significant impact to any unique paleontological resources.

An impact to paleontological resources would be considered a significant impact if the project results in the direct or indirect destruction of a unique or important paleontological resource or site. A project site is deemed paleontologically sensitive if:

- A it has fossils that have previously been recovered from a particular geologic unit
- B there are recorded fossil localities within the same geologic units as occur within the project area
- C the types of fossil materials that have been recovered from the geologic unit are unique or important.

Local Level

City of San Jacinto General Plan (City of San Jacinto, 2006) recognizes the California Environmental Quality Act as the basis for City policies regarding cultural resources. In addition, the City's General Plan does identify two main goals with a multitude of policies that apply to cultural resources.

GOAL

Land Use Goal 4: Promote cultural awareness through the preservation of the City's historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources.

POLICIES

- Policy 4.1: Whenever possible, identify, protect, and preserve the historical resources of the City.
- Policy 4.2: Encourage historic preservation in the downtown core.
- Policy 4.3: Increase public awareness of and accessibility to the City's cultural heritage And resources through educational visitor-oriented programs.
- Policy 4.4: Ensure new development is compatible with and complementary to adjacent historic resources.

GOAL

Land Use Goal 6: Preserve and protect the City's cultural, historic, agricultural, and visual resources.

POLICIES

- Policy 6.1: Balance the benefits of development with potential impacts to existing cultural resources
- Policy 6.2: Identify, designate, and protect buildings, districts, and sites of historic importance within San Jacinto.
- Policy 6.3: Use landscaping for screening, solar control, parking lot shade, and other beautification purposes throughout the City.
- Policy 6.4: Encourage outdoor gathering spaces, such as miniparks and plazas that encourage social interaction and also enhance the visual character of the community.
- Policy 6.5: Encourage the use of project design features that reduce impacts to important local and regional environmental resources.
- Policy 6.6: Identify funding programs to assist private property owners in the preservation of historic resources.
- Policy 6.7: Preserve and enhance public views of the mountains and hillsides and other scenic vistas.
- Policy 6.8: Preserve large groupings of trees, rock outcroppings, and other valuable scenic resources.
- Policy 6.9: Protect valuable agricultural resources and encourage the continuation of agricultural activities.
- Policy 6.10: Promote the maintenance of private and public properties to enhance the visual appearance of the community.

Paleontological Resources

Riverside County

The County of Riverside's General Plan recognizes the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 as a threshold for the identification and protection of historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources, as well as the determination of significant impacts on those resources. In addition, the County's General Plan includes several Open Space policies to reduce or minimize the effects of development on historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources (County of Riverside, 2008).

City of San Jacinto

The Resource Management Element of the City of San Jacinto General Plan (City of San Jacinto, 2006) recognizes the California Environmental Quality Act as the basis for City policies regarding paleontological resources. It states that the City may require a study by a paleontologist to determine if paleontological assets are present in a proposed development, and whether the project will have a significant impact on such resources.

Society of Vertebrate Paleontology

The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (2010) has provided Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources. These guidelines are recognized throughout the paleontological resource management community.

Predictive Model and Hypothesis

The use of a predictive model in archaeological studies stems from the New Archaeology theoretical framework that was developed during the 1960s. Scholars (Binford, Flannery, Wagner, Steward, Gamble, Cleland) throughout the 1960s and 70s were especially concerned with understanding the cultural systems that populations used to adapt to their environment and the settlement patterns they produced. Essentially, a predictive model attempts to understand the relationship between site function, resource exploitation, and settlement patterns to recognize the patterns they manifest in the archaeological record. Archaeologists study these identifiable settlement patterns to help locate unknown sites in similar environments and cultural systems.

The predictive model applies this methodology to assess whether or not a location classifies as a low risk, moderately low risk, moderate risk, high risk, or very high risk of encountering prehistoric or historic resources. There are two approaches that are frequently employed to assess the level of risk. Empirical approaches characterize patterns based on observations. For example, an empirical assessment might classify a project area as extremely high risk because 1.) the project site is located within 100 meters of a water source which, 2.) is a characteristic that has been observed at several known sites within the region. The deductive approach assesses the risk of encountering a site based upon traits or characteristics a population would select to meet their physical and social needs. For example, an archaeologist might classify all areas in close proximity to water as high risk because they predict that people would select settlement areas that provided water and food resources. This study will use both approaches to assess the risk of encountering prehistoric and historic resources based upon cultural, geological, environmental, and paleontological data.

This study predicts (Table 3 and Table 4) that prehistoric resources will be located on the APE if other prehistoric sites have been observed or documented nearby. If prehistoric sites have been documented within a mile of the APE, then we expect a moderate risk of encountering prehistoric cultural resources on the APE. We hypothesize that the risk of encountering cultural resources will increase as the distance between the APE and documented sites decrease. In other words, documented sites closer than one mile will increase the risk of encountering cultural resources on the APE. Additionally, prehistoric sites have been observed to be located near bedrock outcrops or a source of water. We expect a moderate risk of

encountering a prehistoric site/ cultural resources if bedrock outcrops or water sources are located within a quarter-mile of the APE.

Table 3: First Hypothesis to assess the presence of prehistoric cultural resources: The proximity of documented sites surrounding the APE will contribute to the level of risk.

Hypotheses:	Expected Observation:	Expected Risk if Hypothesis is accepted:
Prehistoric sites would be located within one mile of other prehistoric sites.	The number of prehistoric sites within a one-mile radius of the APE ≥ 1 (one).	Moderate
Prehistoric sites would be located within a half mile of other prehistoric sites	The number of prehistoric sites within a half-mile radius of the APE ≥ 1 (one).	Moderate
Prehistoric sites would be located within a quarter mile of other prehistoric sites	The number of prehistoric sites within a quarter-mile radius of the APE ≥ 1 (one).	High
Prehistoric sites will be located near (on the same property) as other prehistoric sites.	The number of prehistoric sites documented on the APE ≥ 1 (one).	Extremely High
Prehistoric sites will be located if cultural resources are found on the surface of the APE.	The presence of several historic or prehistoric artifacts on the surface of the APE.	Moderate

Table 4: Second Hypothesis to assess the presence of prehistoric cultural resources: Prehistoric people would seek locals to facilitate their physical and social needs.

Hypotheses:	Expected Observation:	Expected Risk if Hypothesis is accepted:
Prehistoric people would situate settlements within 100 meters of water	The number of water sources within 100 meters of the APE ≥ 1 (one).	Moderate or High
Prehistoric people would situate settlements next to bedrock outcrops.	The number of bedrock outcrops on the APE ≥ 1	Extremely High
Prehistoric people would situate settlements within a quarter mile of a bedrock outcrops	The number of bedrock outcrops on within a quarter mile ≥ 1	Moderate to High
Prehistoric people would situate settlements within a half mile of bedrock outcrops	The number of bedrock outcrops on within a half mile ≥ 1	Moderate
Prehistoric people would situate settlements within a mile of a bedrock outcrops	The number of bedrock outcrops on within a mile ≥ 1	Moderately Low

Many sites within the region cluster together around bedrock outcrops or water sources. It is possible that people selected sites near local streams to facilitate access to critical resources, such as food and water. This study predicts (Table 3 and Table 4) the following:

First Hypothesis: Prehistoric sites will cluster around each other. If there are prehistoric sites located near the APE, then APE contains a high risk of encountering cultural resources.

Second Hypothesis: Prehistoric sites were systematically selected based upon their location to critical or cultural resources. If the APE contains access to water or access to a bedrock outcrop, then there is a moderate to high risk of encountering cultural resources on the APE.

Since the boundaries of village sites are known to spread across modern parcel boundaries for several miles, our first hypothesis is a spatial analysis of known site locations. If prehistoric sites have been documented within a mile of the APE, then we expect a moderate risk of encountering prehistoric cultural resources on the APE. Risk is expected to increase as the distance between the APE and documented sites decreases. In other words, the risk of encountering cultural resources on the APE will be higher if a previous site was documented on another portion of the APE; conversely, the risk of encountering cultural resources on the APE will be lowest if closest documented site was located between a half-mile and one mile away from the APE. Additionally, prehistoric sites have been observed to be located near bedrock outcrops or a source of water.

Water sources are high risk locations for three reasons. First, streams can erode the banks and transport cultural resources or burials downstream. Cultural materials interred at a nearby site situated along the same waterway could have been moved to secondary locations by natural geologic forces. Secondly, the likelihood of subterranean cultural resources is greater because sediment is frequently deposited during floods. The inundation of sediment could hinder the visibility of cultural resources and/or completely inter surface material. Lastly, streams and rivers provide invaluable resources that would have been exploited by prehistoric people. Water resources are considered high risk because several prehistoric sites in the region have been documented near streams and rivers. Our second hypothesis assesses the risk of encountering cultural resources by testing the presence or absence of a water source near the APE. If a water source is located within 100 meters of the APE, then we expect a moderate risk of encountering a prehistoric site/ cultural resources.

Additionally, the second hypothesis tests for the presence or absence of bedrock features. Bedrock outcrops were frequently used for food processing and ceremonial activities. Establishing a site near a bedrock outcrop may have been differentially selected because they facilitated food preparation or fulfilled a social custom, such as puberty rites.

Table 5: Third Hypothesis to assess the presence of historic resources: Historic sites would be represented in the archaeological record through the presence of standing buildings, historic trash deposits, and building foundations.

Hypothesis	Expected Observation	Expected Risk if Hypothesis is accepted:
If the APE contains an historic site, then evidence of a standing building will be observed on the property.	The presence of at least one standing building located on the parcel.	Moderate
If the APE contains an historic site, then evidence of a previous standing building will be observed on the property.	The presence of at least one dilapidated building or ruins located on the parcel.	Moderate
If the APE contains an historic site, then historic trash will be present at the site.	The observance of historic trash during the pedestrian survey.	Moderate

Historic sites within the San Jacinto region are typically associated with agriculture or historic ranches and farms, as observed on the list of surveys and historic sites. We hypothesize (Table 5) that if the APE contains an historic site, we will be able to observe standing building(s), historic trash scatter on the surface of the site, and/or dilapidated ruins or building foundations on the property. The third hypothesis is a binary (present/absent) assessment where the hypothesis is rejected if the distinguishing characteristics are absent from the APE. If the defining characteristics are present on the APE, the hypothesis will be accepted and any historic evidence will be tested for significance in a subsequent section using local, state, and federal standards.

VI. METHODS

Record Searches

Eastern Information Center (EIC): Cultural Resources Record Search

A records search was performed in person on February 10, 2016 by Andrew Garrison of SRSinc at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California Riverside (UCR). The EIC is the official cultural resource records repository for Riverside County, and a part of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS), established and maintained under the auspices of the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The information obtained by the records check utilized the Centers' maps and records identifying previously recorded cultural (historical/built and archaeological) resources located on or within a mile of the Project Area. The EIC records search also examined all existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity.

Registry of Historic Places

In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (SHL), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the California State Historic Properties Directory (HPD), as well as local inventories of cultural resources were reviewed to determine whether any already-recorded significant cultural resources were located on or within a mile of the project area. All built resources were assessed via the National Resource Status codes (NRS) developed by the National Registry of Historic Places (NRHP).

Sacred Lands File Search

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on January 25, 2016 to request a *Sacred Lands File* record search to serve as a preliminary method to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the area of potential effect (APE). The NAHC response was received on February 10, 2016. The NAHC record search did not produce any record of Native American cultural resources or sacred lands within a one-mile radius of the proposed project. However, these negative results do not indicate the absence of cultural resources within the area because many traditional cultural places and sites are only known by Native American tribes or individuals. The NAHC recommended we contact 19 tribal groups (Appendix E) to further assess the presence or absence of cultural resources.

Archival Searches

Historical maps and records consulted during this study included published literature in local and regional history, archival records of Riverside County, and historical maps of the general area. This research looks at records not held by the EIC including General Land Office (GLO) maps and GLO land patents found at <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/>. Further, historic aerial photos, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, and historic topographic maps were also consulted. Research was also conducted at the Riverside County Archives in the Assessor's Property Ownership Records (POR) for ownership history up to the 1970s, the Riverside county Building and Safety, Records for permit history, the Riverside County Transportation & Land Management Agency (TLMA) for survey and plat maps, and the County Assessor's Office for modern ownership records. This research aids in providing historic context of the project area as it relates to built resources, land use, individuals, and events. The Information acquired through the historic resources records search is presented above in the Property History Section.

Paleontological Resources Record Search

On February 26, 2016, Andrew Garrison submitted a request via email for a paleontological records search through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). Site records with supporting maps and documents are maintained at this facility. The record search included the examination of current geologic maps and paleontological locality maps. The record search is used to determine if any paleontological resources have been recovered within and around the Project site, and establish a foundation for gauging the sensitivity of the project site for additional and buried paleontological resources.

The results for the paleontological records search were returned to SRSinc via email on March 14, 2016. SRSinc Paleontologist Joseph Stewart interpreted the results of the record search and conducted further independent research. Stewarts findings are summarized in the “Results” section of this report. A complete write up of the Paleontological investigations is also included in Appendix C.

Field and Survey Methods

A systematic pedestrian survey was conducted on February 25, 2016 by the SRSinc archaeological crew. A tribal monitor, William “Billy” Swan, from the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians was also present and aided the archaeological crew during the survey. Along with Billy from the Soboba Band, Principal Investigator Andrew Garrison and Cultural Resource Specialist Kassie Sugimoto surveyed the entire 24-acre parcel walking in 5-meter parallel transects in a north to south manner. The ground visibility on the project site ranged between good and excellent (80-95% visibility). The soil was soft and silty due to periodic flooding and numerous rodent burrows upturned the soil. The project area was surveyed for any potential cultural and paleontological resources. SRSinc staff also inspected all rodent burrow back dirt for any cultural remains. During the survey, a Thales Promark 3 survey grade GPS unit was utilized to document the project area and any potential features and artifacts. A digital camera was used to photograph the project area, parcel condition, topography and vegetation, and potential resources. All cultural resources discovered were to be documented utilizing the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeological Site Forms (DPR 523 series) and submitted to the EIC.

VII. RESULTS

Record Searches

Eastern Information Center (EIC): Cultural Resources Record Search

The record search identified 24 cultural resources studies/surveys within one mile of the project area. One study covered the southeastern corner of the project area. This study was a survey and field study for the construction of a new Main Street bridge over the San Jacinto River (McLean and Schroth 1988). Four more studies have been conducted within a quarter-mile of the project area with the most recent study consisting of monitoring results for the widening of the Ramona Expressway (Hunt and Wessen 2015). This study took place adjacent to the project area near the southeastern corner of the project area. Two studies have been conducted within a half-mile of the project area. Both studies are associated with the “Horseshoe” property and were completed by CRM Tech. The property is located across the San Jacinto River near the south of the Soboba Springs Country Club and Golf Course. One study not obtained from the EIC is a 1985 report (Peter 1985) which documented an historic trash scatter on the eastern edge of the APE (CA-RIV-3971). The Peter survey (1985) was a survey of land for the rerouting of the Ramona Expressway. At the time of this survey, the Expressway did not run parallel to the current project area. The Peter survey looked at portions of the current project area at that time. This report is currently on file in the SRSinc Library in Orange, California. The records for the other studies conducted within one mile of the project area are on file at the EIC and are located between the half-mile and one mile search radius.

Archaeological Resources

A total of 35 resources were identified within one mile of the project area. According to the EIC files, one is listed as a prehistoric archaeological site; two are listed as unknown age, but are recorded as prehistoric sites; two sites are historic trash scatters; six are recorded as ruins of historic buildings located in the hills near the Soboba Hot Springs; and the rest are identified as historic built resources associated with the history and development of the City of San Jacinto.

One of the recorded historic trash scatters, CA-RIV-3971, is shown as being located on the southeastern portion of the project area. This site was recorded in 1985 by SRSinc (Peter 1985) [report on file in SRSinc Library in Orange, California]; nevertheless, this area has been resurveyed two times since, having the site recorded, and no update has ever been filed. After reviewing the historic maps of the area, it is probable

that CA-RIV-3971 was not located on the APE and/or the realignment of the roadway in 1985 (Peter 1985) likely destroyed the majority of the site. CA-RIV-124, recorded by Eberhart in 1951, is located within a half-mile of the project area and noted as the Prehistoric Village Site of Ivah; however, no updates have ever been filed for this record and it has been noted that Eberhart documented the location based on ethnographic evidence and speculation, not artefactual remains (Peter 1985). CA-RIV-125 was also recorded by Eberhart under the same conditions as RIV-124. Both RIV-124 and 125 are the two sites listed as unknown for age, were not recorded based on any artefactual evidence, and therefore were not included in the Predictive Model hypothesis testing found below. All other recorded resources are located outside of the half-mile radius within the one-mile search radius.

Built Resources

A number of built resources on file at the EIC were documented in 1982 by the Riverside County Historical Commission. All of these buildings were either recorded near the city center of San Jacinto, or up in the hills near the Soboba Hot Springs. All recorded built resources are located outside of a half-mile from the project area within the one-mile search radius. When recorded, the resources were given NRS (National Register Status) codes. Most of these codes have never been updated, but they are listed primarily as either 3S (Appears eligible for National Register as an individual property through survey evaluation), or 5S2 (An individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation that typically only qualifies under local ordinances). As the records for many of the buildings documented in 1982 have not been updated by the City or County, the physical status may have been altered since originally being recorded. The only property which has been reexamined is 275 East Soboba Road, the Estudillo Mansion, and the Soboba Ranch De San Jacinto. Combined, the site includes the mansion along with a ranch with associated features and outbuildings. The complex was owned by Antonio and Francisco Estudillo who acquired the land through a Mexican Land Grant. Together the two founded the cities of San Jacinto and Hemet. Each component of the complex was recorded separately; however, they are all still listed together in the HPD under the mansion and the ranch.

Table 6: Relevant surveys near the project area (sorted by distance from the APE).

Report #	Authors	Year	Title	Prepared by	Report Type	Location from Project Area
RI-06910	McLean, Deborah K.B. and Adella Schroth	1998	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Main Sreett. Bridge, City of San Jacinto	LSA Associates Inc.	Archaeological, Field study	Partially On Project area/ Quarter-Mile
RI-06882	Kevin Hunt and Alex Wesson	2005	Cultural Resources Survey for the Romona Express Gap Closure Project: Seventh Street to Cedar Avenue, San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	SWA Environmental Consultants	Archaeological, Field study	Adjacent/ Quarter-Mile
RI-07637	Collins, Nora and Brian F. Smith	2006	An Archaeological Assessment for the Spice Ranch Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates	Archaeological, Field study	Adjacent/ Quarter-Mile
RI-09326	Riordan Goodwin	2015	Cultural Resources Monitoring Program Ramona Expressway Widening Phase II City of San Jacinto Riverside County, California	LSA	Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study, Monitoring	Adjacent/ Quarter-Mile

Report #	Authors	Year	Title	Prepared by	Report Type	Location from Project Area
RI-00978	D.M. Van Horn	1980	Archaeological Survey Report: A 190+/- Parcel Located in San Jacinto in the County of Riverside, California	Archaeological Associates, Ltd., Costa Mesa, CA	Archaeological, Field study	Quarter-Mile
RI-05397	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI TOM TANG, and DANIEL BALLESTER	2001	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES, THE "HORSESHOE" PROPERTY, NEAR THE SOBOBA INDIAN RESERVATION, CITY OF SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	Archaeological, Field study	Half-Mile
RI-06272	HOGAN, MICHAEL, BAI TANG, JOSH SMALLWOOD, and DANIEL BALLESTER	2004	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES, THE "HORSESHOE GRANDE" PROJECT, NEAR THE SOBOBA INDIAN RESERVATION, CITY OF SAN JACINTO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	Archaeological, Evaluation, Field study	Half-Mile
RI-00086	Stephen R. Hammond	1973	The Proposed Juaro Canyon Quarry Development Report Of Expected Impact On Archaeological Resources.	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	Archaeological, Field study	One-Mile
RI-00273	L. Kyle Napton and Elizabeth Anne Greathouse	1979	Archaeological Reconnaissance on the Soboba Indian Reservation, Riverside, Riverside County, California	California State College, Stanislaus	Archaeological, Field study	One-Mile
RI-00321	Larry L. Bowles and Jean A. Salpas	1978	Archaeological Assessment, Parcel 12,128		Archaeological, Field study	One-Mile
RI-02032	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	1986	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 10 HALF-ACRE PARCELS OF LAND LOCATED ON THE SOBOBA INDIAN RESERVATION, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	Archaeological, Field study	One-Mile
RI-02249	DROVER, C.E.	1988	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SAN JACINTO SPECIFIC PLAN 2, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	Archaeological, Field study	One-Mile

Report #	Authors	Year	Title	Prepared by	Report Type	Location from Project Area
RI-02470	DROVER, C.E.	1987	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF HOWARD RANCH SPECIFIC PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	Archaeological, Field study	One-Mile
RI-05164	JENKINS, RICHARD	2005	CULTURAL RESOURCE NARRATIVE FOR THE SOBOBA FIRE RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA-RRU-052091	CDF NORTHERN REGION OPERATIONS CENTER, REDDING		One-Mile
RI-05769	KYLE, CAROLYN	2005	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE FOOTHILLS RANCH PROJECT, A 48.9 ACRE PARCEL LOCATED IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	KYLE CONSULTING FOR JAMES AND BRIGGS ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES	Archaeological, Field study	One-Mile
RI-07394	Aislin-Kay, Marnie and Lord, Kenneth J.	2006	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report: JD Pierce Project, Tentative Tract 33862 (APN 433-070-044; 433-110-020, -028, -029, -031; 434-190-002, -003, -004) San Jacinto, County of Riverside, California	MBA	Archaeological, Field study	One-Mile
RI-07826	Krull, Scott	2008	Phase I Archaeological Records Search and Field Survey and Significance Evaluation, on a 31-Acre Property, APNs: 547-120-006 and -007 (TR #34814), Located at 275 West Soboba Road, in the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	N/A	Archaeological, Field study	One-Mile
RI-08028	Earth Touch Inc	2009	Reaser Property	Earth Touch Inc, Layton, Utah	Literature search	One-Mile
RI-08074	Wayne H. Bonner and Marnie-Aislin-Kay	2008	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications California, LLC Candidate LA3139A (Rancho Park), 975 East Esplanade Avenue, San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine and San Bernardino, CA	Archaeological, Field study	One-Mile

Report #	Authors	Year	Title	Prepared by	Report Type	Location from Project Area
RI-08075	Wayne H. Bonner and Arabesque Said	2009	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "Soboba" 1549 Mountain Avenue, San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates, San Bernardino and Irvine, CA	Archaeological, Field study	One-Mile
RI-08121	Bai Tang and Michael Hogan	2008	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Line D and D-1 Realignment	CRM Tech, Colton, California	Archaeological, Field study	One-Mile
RI-08144	Jennifer M. Sanka	2006	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Ramona Expressway and Alessandro Avenue Project San Jacinto, Riverside County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	Archaeological, Field study	One-Mile
RI-09395	Jacqueline Hall and Natalie Brodie	2014	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Four Deteriorated Power Poles on the Darthmouth 12kV Circuit TD766245, Soboba Indian Reservation, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	Archaeological, Field study, Literature search	One-Mile
RI-09397	Christopher Morgan	2014	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Two Deteriorated Power Poles on the Darthmouth 12kV Circuit TD766286, Soboba Indian Reservation, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study, Literature search	One-Mile

Table 7: Archaeological sites located within one mile of the project area (sorted by distance from the APE).

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Location: Type	Age	Date Recorded (Recorder)	Location from Project Area	HPD Status Code
P-33-003971	CA-RIV-003971	Light Scattering of Historic Trash	Historic	1985 (SRS); (Brian F Smith) 2006	Partially On Project Area/ Quarter-Mile	
P-33-000124	CA-RIV-000124	Located within the City of San Jacinto: Prehistoric Village Site of Ivah	Unknown	1951 (Eberhart, n/a)	Half-Mile	
P-33-000125	CA-RIV-000125	Unknown Site	Unknown	1951 (Eberhart, n/a)	One-Mile	
P-33-003970	CA-RIV-003970	Light Scattering of Historic Trash	Historic	1985 (SRS); (Brian F Smith) 2006	One-Mile	
P-33-005789		248 East Main Street: Pioneer/ Virginia Lee Hotel	Historic	1982 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	3S
P-33-007311		202 East Main Street: The Hogan/ Building	Historic	1982 (Jim Warner, Riv. Co. Historical Comm.)	One-Mile	3S
P-33-007312		300 East Main Street: Site of Library/ Building	Historic	1982 (David Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	5S2
P-33-007313		41980 East Main Street: Building	Historic	1982 (Joy Summers, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	5S2
P-33-007327		22850 Soboba Road: Loma Soboba/ Building	Historic	1982 (Joy Summers, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	5S2
P-33-007325		Estudillo Mansion SEE 33-17050, Same Resource	Historic	1982 (Susan Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	3S
P-33-007336		138 South Jordan Avenue: Building	Historic	1982 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	3S
P-33-007337		165 North Alessandro Street: Building	Historic	1982 (Margaret Van Loven, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	3S
P-33-007339		145 North Algona Avenue: Building	Historic	1982 (Margaret Van Loven, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	5S2
P-33-007340		154 North Algona Avenue: Building	Historic	1982 (Margaret Van Loven, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	7R
P-33-007341		180 North Algona Avenue: Building	Historic	1982 (Margaret Van Loven, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	3S
P-33-007342		40390 Artesia Street: Building	Historic	1982 (Margaret Van Loven, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	5S2
P-33-007357		23816 Hewitt Street: Building	Historic	1982 (David Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	5S2

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Location: Type	Age	Date Recorded (Recorder)	Location from Project Area	HPD Status Code
P-33-007365		340 East Main Street: Building	Historic	1982 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	3S
P-33-007366		380 East Main Street: Building	Historic	1982 (David Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	7N
P-33-007367		392 East Main Street: Building	Historic	1982 (David Stuart, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	5S2
P-33-007368		410 East Main Street: Building	Historic	1982 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	3S
P-33-007369		455 East Main Street: Building	Historic	1982 (Jim Warner, Riverside County Historical Commission)	One-Mile	3S
P-33-007402		215 South Alessandro: Building	Historic	1984 (Starratt, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	One-Mile	7N
P-33-007403		163 North Jordan: Building	Historic	1984 (Starratt, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	One-Mile	7N
P-33-007404		187 North Jordan: Building	Historic	1984 (Starratt, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	One-Mile	5S2
P-33-007406		166 East Second: Building	Historic	1984 (M. Starratt, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	One-Mile	
P-33-014994	CA-RIV-007967	Two Historic (1950s-1960s) Structures	Historic	2006 (Sanka, J., Michael Brandman Associates)	One-Mile	
P-33-016028		975 Shaver Street San Jacinto: Ranch Complex/ Buildings	Historic	2007 (Hoover, Anna M., L&L Environmental, Inc.)	One-Mile	
P-33-017050	CA-RIV-008869	275 East Soboba Road San Jacinto: Estudillo Mansion; Voided - 33-007325	Historic	1982 (M. Van Luven, Riv. Co. Historical Comm.); 2008 (Crull, Scott, Scott Crull)	One-Mile	3S Listed under Estudillo Manision
P-33-017051	CA-RIV-008870	275 East Soboba Road San Jacinto: 1948 House	Historic	2008 (Crull, Scott, Scott Crull)	One-Mile	3S Part of Entire Complex Listed Under Soboba Ranch De San Jacinto
P-33-017052	CA-RIV-008871	275 East Soboba Road San Jacinto: 1946 House	Historic	2008 (Crull, Scott, Scott Crull)	One-Mile	3S Part of Entire Complex Listed Under Soboba Ranch De San Jacinto

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Location: Type	Age	Date Recorded (Recorder)	Location from Project Area	HPD Status Code
P-33-017053	CA-RIV-008872	275 East Soboba Road San Jacinto: Mortar & Slick	Prehistoric	2008 (Crull, Scott, Scott Crull)	One-Mile	
P-33-017054	CA-RIV-008873	275 East Soboba Road San Jacinto: Outbuildings	Historic	2008 (Crull, Scott, Scott Crull)	One-Mile	3S Part of Entire Complex Listed Under Soboba Ranch De San Jacinto
P-33-017055	CA-RIV-008874	275 East Soboba Road San Jacinto: 1960s Structure	Historic	2008 (Crull, Scott, Scott Crull)	One-Mile	3S Part of Entire Complex Listed Under Soboba Ranch De San Jacinto
P-33-017056	CA-RIV-008875	275 East Soboba Road San Jacinto: Pump House	Historic	2008 (Crull, Scott, Scott Crull)	One-Mile	3S Part of Entire Complex Listed Under Soboba Ranch De San Jacinto

Sacred Lands File Search

The NAHC record search did not produce any record of Native American cultural resources or sacred lands within a one-mile radius of the proposed project. However, these negative results do not indicate the absence of cultural resources within the area because many traditional cultural places and sites are only known by Native American tribes or individuals. To ensure the proposed project does not directly affect any areas designated as a traditional cultural area or site, SRSinc contacted twenty (20) individuals (Appendix E) affiliated with Native American tribes located in Riverside County. The Rincon Band of Mission Indians and Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians submitted letters informing us that the APE is located outside of their ancestral territory and that they had no further comments. Please refer to Appendix E for additional communication details and a list of the twenty individual consulted for further information.

SRSinc. received comments back from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requesting formal consultation. As per their request, the Soboba letter has been kept confidential and is currently being kept on file at the SRSinc office in Orange, California.

Historic Records and Archival Results

GLO maps obtained from the archival research show the project area was surveyed in 1867, 1880, and 1901. No buildings are present on any of the GLO maps. Also located during the archival research is the 1883 Plat Map of the holdings of the San Jacinto Land Association from San Diego County Map Book 8/357. The Plat Map indicates the project area was sectioned up at that time into sections 64 and 66. Historic USGS quadrangles located for the project area include the 1901 San Jacinto 30', 1943 Banning 15', 1953 San Jacinto 7.5', 1956 Banning 15', and the 1959 PR 1979 San Jacinto 7.5'. The USGS quadrangles do not show any buildings ever being located on the Project Area. Between the 1943 and 1953 USGS maps, a well was added to the southern portion of the Project Area. Aerial photos acquired from archival research include dates from 1966, 1975, 1980, 1996, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2011, and 2015. The

aerial photos combined with the maps show the land has been utilized for agriculture since the early twentieth century. The aerial photos show much of the area stayed agricultural until the early 2000s when portions of adjacent land were sold and subdivided to make way for the creation of single family homes. Between the 2006 and 2009 photo the directly adjacent west parcels were subdivided and streets were created. At this time, it appears left over material from the construction activities were left on the parcels as the 2009 photo shows piles of asphalt and other material in the western section and southwestern section of the Project Area.

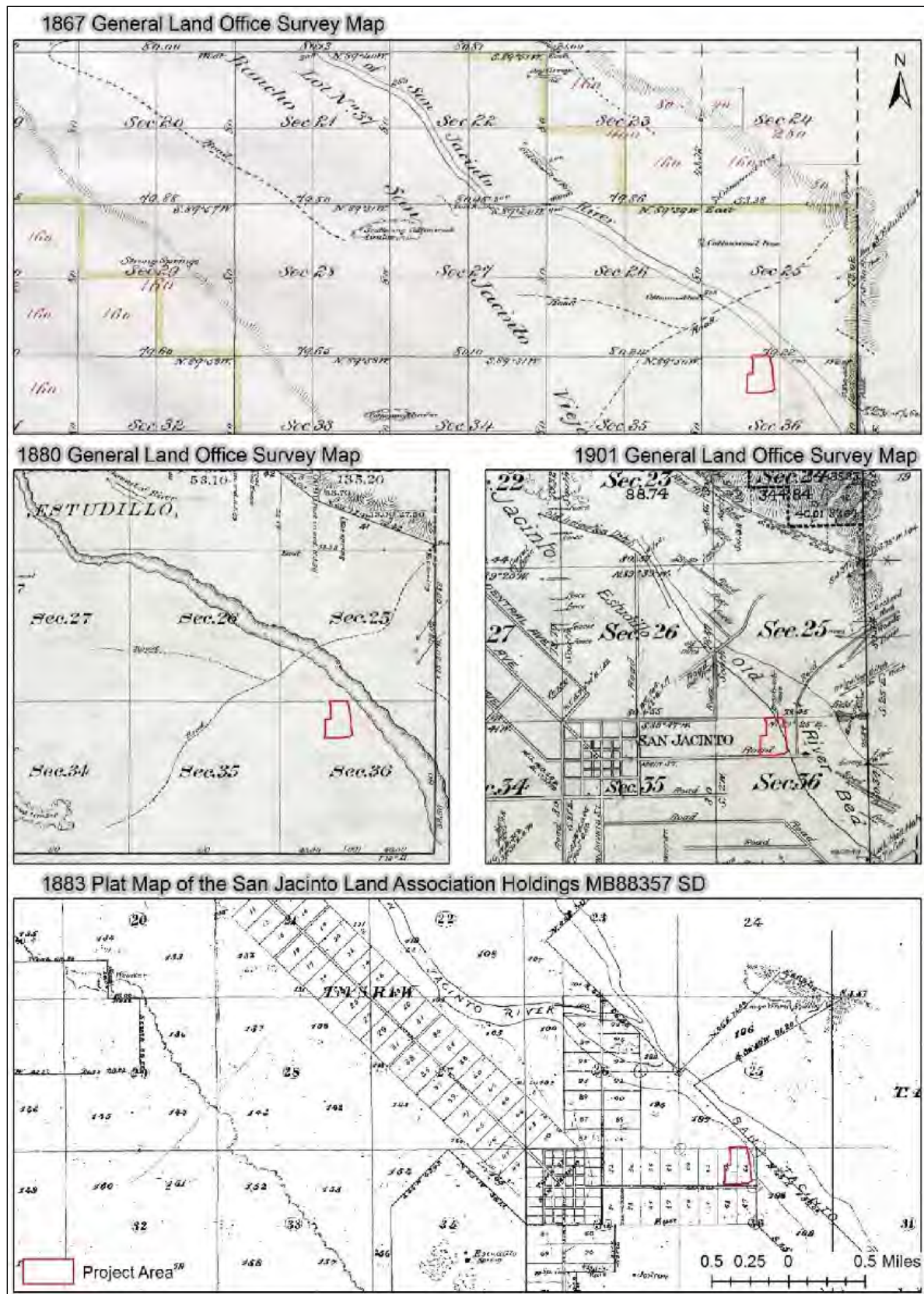


Figure 10. Location of Project Area in relation to historic GLO and Plat maps.

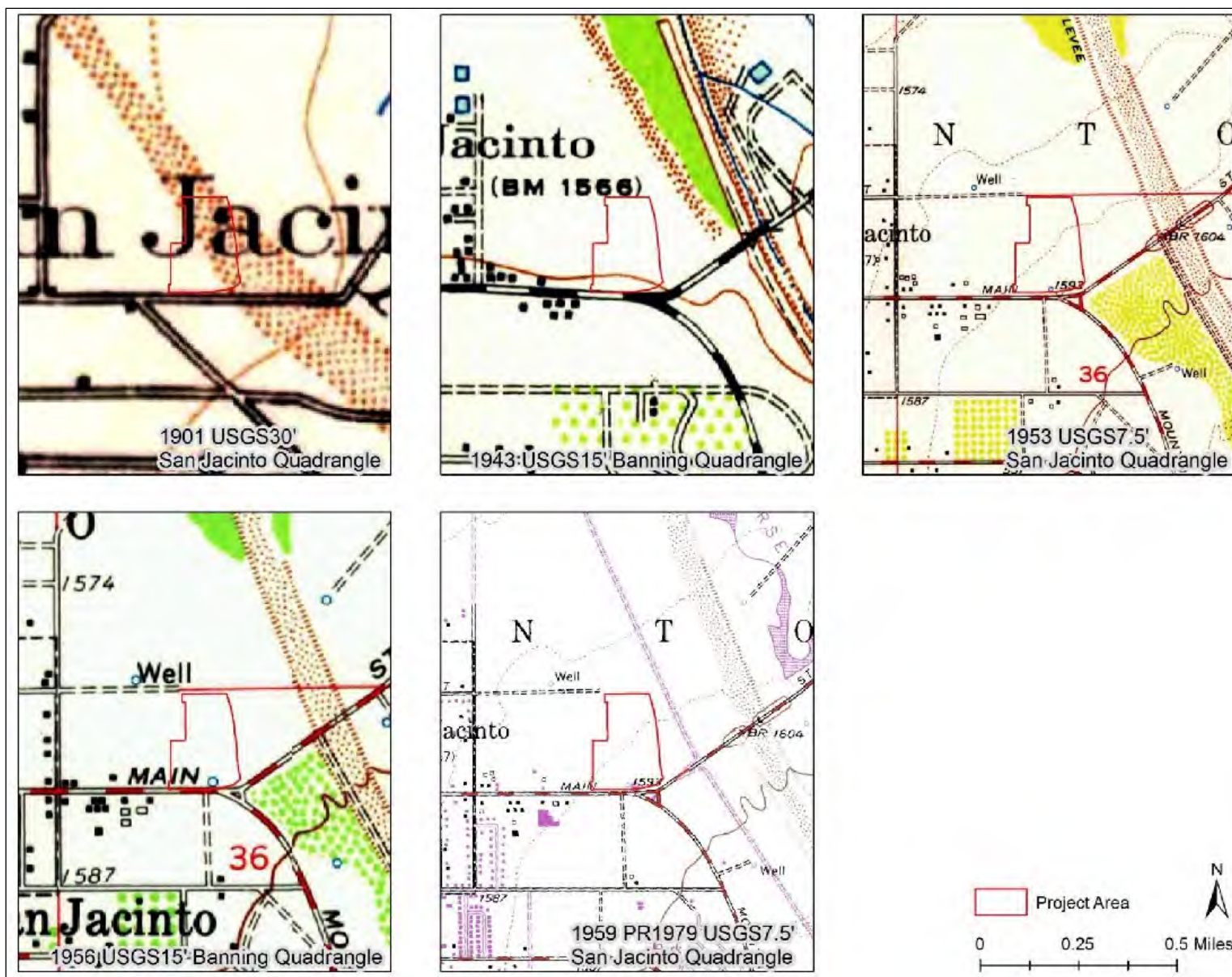


Figure 11. Location of Project Area in relation to historic USGS Quadrangles.

Paleontological Results

The LACM reported the Project has surficial deposits of Quaternary Alluvium, underlain by older Quaternary deposits (McLeod, 2016). The Quaternary Alluvium is too young to produce significant paleontological resources, but older Quaternary deposits have produced them. The LACM collections have no records of nearby localities producing vertebrate fossils. The report recommended a paleontological monitoring program including testing sediment samples for microvertebrate fossils. Such a program should also involve reporting and curation of any fossils recovered.

The survey of published and unpublished literature revealed no paleontological resources within the Project footprint. Dibblee and Minch (2003) mapped the entire Project area as alluvial sand and clay of valley areas (Qa: Holocene), covered by gray soil, including stream channel gravel and sand in mountain areas. Lancaster et al. (2012) mapped the Project area as young alluvial valley deposits of Holocene to Late Pleistocene age.

Neither of Jefferson's compendia of California Pleistocene vertebrate fossil localities (1991a, b) lists any localities near to the Project Area. However, similar deposits as little as 9 miles southeast of the Project Area have yielded numerous, significant paleontological resources, including sabre-tooth cats, mammoths, mastodons, bison, ground sloths, and large and small camels, large and small horses (Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Anderson et al., 2002; Springer and Scott, 1994; Springer et al., 1998; Springer et al., 1999; and Springer et al., 2009).

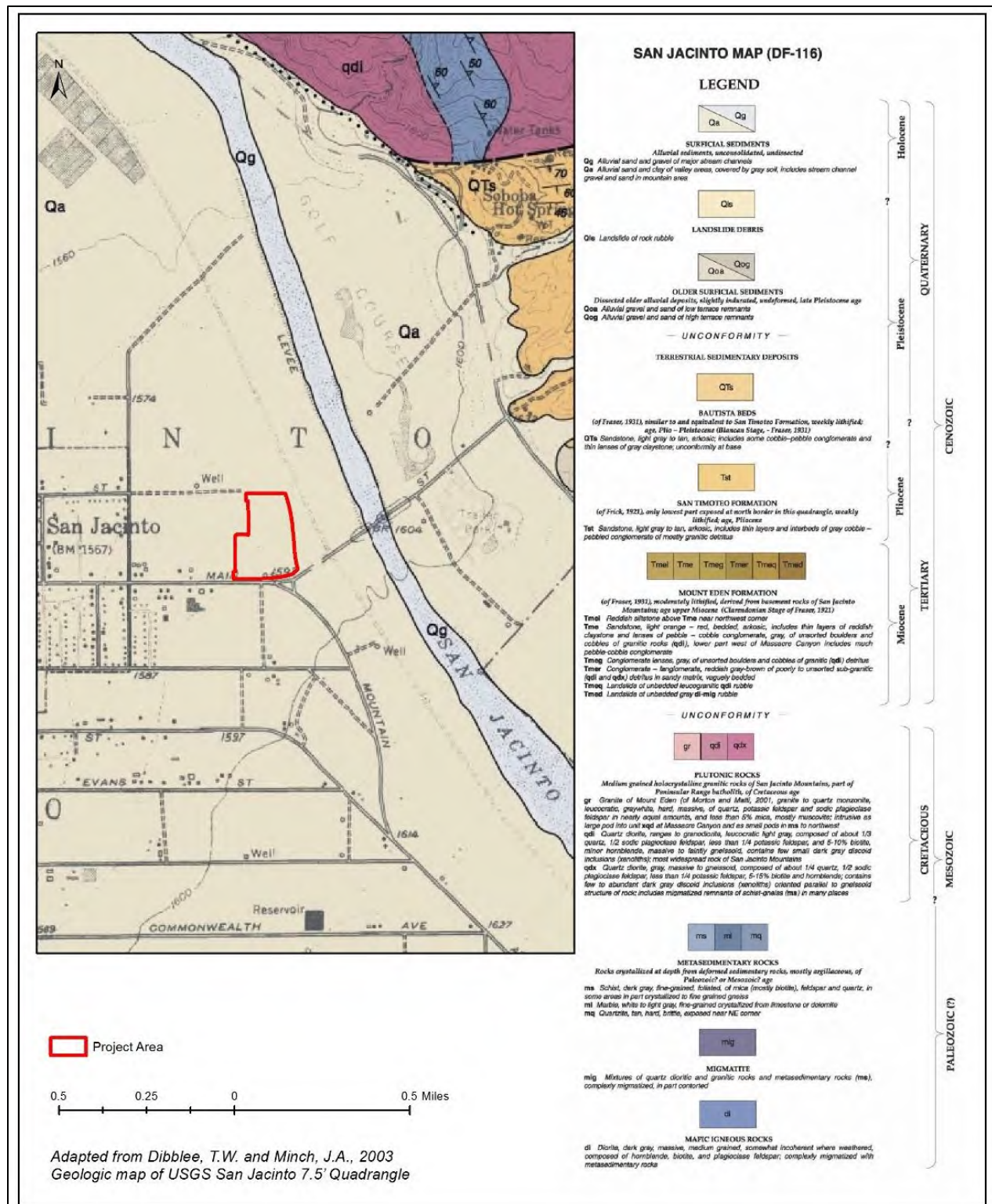


Figure 12. Location of Project Area in relation to Dibblee and Minch 2003 Geologic Quadrangle for San Jacinto.

Field and Survey Results

During the survey, the observed soil was silty with small amounts of vegetation. The soil on the project area was recorded as alluvial sand and gravel of a major stream or drainage in concurrence with geological maps of the area (Dibblee and Minch 2003). Covered mostly with short grasses and small brush, ground visibility during the survey ranged between good and excellent (80-95%). No significant cultural or paleontological resources were identified during the systematic survey. The project area has been used for agriculture for approximately 100 years, with the soil being tilled and turned over regularly. Further, the boundaries of CA-RIV-3971 could not be relocated. Small isolated glass and ceramic fragments were located throughout the eastern edge of the property; nevertheless, none of this material was concentrated and appears to represent mostly scattered isolated fragments of modern trash.



Figure 13. Overview of Project Area looking southeast towards the intersection of the Ramona Expressway and Main Street.



Figure 14. Archaeologist Andrew Garrison and Soboba Tribal Monitor Billy Swan surveying the property.



Figure 15. Local fauna on the Project Area. Looking north.

The survey did locate large concentration of modern refuse in the southeast, western, and southwestern portions of the Project Area. Most of this material appears to be building material associated with recent construction projects that have been performed in the immediate vicinity. In the southeast, large piles of concrete and bags of concrete were identified. In the western portions of the Project Area, large swaths of asphalt and asphalt road fragments were recorded. Finally, in the southwestern section a large pile of concrete fragments and concrete pipe fragments were identified and noted.

During the survey, the remains of the tank house first seen in the 1953 USGS map were located and recorded. The structure has deteriorated and only ruins remain next to a metal water tank. Interestingly the front section of an old, mid-twentieth century, McCormick Deering tractor section/molding was located in the vicinity of the tank house ruins. The tractor section was also recorded. In addition, a large concentration of modern trash was present around the water tank. Also associated with the water tank was the water basin which was recorded. The basin had been fenced off; however, the fence has been removed in many places and large pieces of concrete and modern trash has been deposited within the basin. The water tank, remains of the tank house, tractor molding, and basin were documented and recorded on the appropriate DPR forms and submitted to the EIC. The resource was assigned a Primary Number (P-33-24874) and a trinomial (CA-RIV-12330).



Figure 16. Mapped survey results. No significant resources were identified. Note the remnants of modern trash and building material refuse.



Figure 17. Piece of undifferentiated ceramic plate located on the project area.



Figure 18. Documentation of modern refuse on the project area.



Figure 19. Large piles of materials left on site. Note the concrete, concrete pipes, and asphalt road fragment.



Figure 20. Another view of the large piles of trash dumped on site.



Figure 21. Tractor molding, water tank, and pump house ruins identified during the survey.



Figure 22. Documenting the water tank and other surrounding features. Note the mixture of modern debris near the remains of the tank house. Also note the large pile of concrete in the background near the intersection of the Ramona Expressway and Main Street.



Figure 23. Close-up of McCormick Deering tractor molding.



Figure 24. Remains of asphalt and gravel likely left on the site from the development of the surrounding lots.



Figure 25. Close up of asphalt left on site. Note the 'double yellow' line indicating the material came from the remains of a road.

Predictive Model Results

As shown in the Record Search Results, one (1) prehistoric and thirty-two (32) historic resources are located within one mile of the project area. As outlined above, the bedrock outcroppings were integral to regional prehistoric sites. The large outcrops were ceremonially and domestically used; indigenous puberty rituals are evidenced by pictographs and cupulas painted and carved on the granitic surfaces, whereas domestically used outcrops were utilized as food processing stations. Additionally, the APE is located 70 meters from a riverbed that would have flooded over the APE.

The historic resources identified within one mile of the project area are primarily comprised of farm remnants, including building, foundations, fences, and trash scatters. The property is documented to have been farmed. Since the soil has been turned over and harvested on a regular basis, cultural resources may be disturbed.

The proposed project area does not contain any large granitic outcroppings; however, it is located within 70 meters of a riverbed. Predictably, if subsurface prehistoric resources are present, they would likely be isolated artifacts, ie. fragments of chipped or ground stone implements, situated near the natural drainage. Isolated subsurface historic artifacts associated with the agricultural history of the land may also be present. The pedestrian survey did not indicate the presence of any historic or prehistoric sites as no structures have ever been located on or near the parcel, and the APE is void of the large granite outcroppings where many of the local sites are clustered around.

Although no surface materials were found during the pedestrian survey, the APE is located adjacent to the Soboba reservation and within the boundaries of their documented land use. Since waterways can transport cultural materials downstream or bury surface remains with sediment, the presence of a river yields a high risk of encountering subterranean remains.

Table 8: Results of the First Hypothesis.






Hypotheses:	Expected Observations	Results	Accept or reject the hypothesis?	Assessed Risk
Prehistoric sites would be located within one mile of other prehistoric sites.	The number of prehistoric sites within a one-mile radius of the APE ≥ 1 (one).	N=1	Accepted 	Moderate
Prehistoric sites would be located within a half mile of other prehistoric sites	The number of prehistoric sites within a half-mile radius of the APE ≥ 1 (one).	N=0	Rejected 	Moderate
Prehistoric sites would be located within a quarter mile of other prehistoric sites	The number of prehistoric sites within a quarter-mile radius of the APE ≥ 1 (one).	N=0	Rejected 	Low
Prehistoric sites will be located near (on the same property) as other prehistoric sites.	The number of prehistoric sites documented on the APE ≥ 1 (one).	N=0	Rejected 	Low
Prehistoric sites will be located if cultural resources are found on the surface of the APE.	The presence of several historic or prehistoric artifacts on the surface of the APE.	N=0	Rejected 	Moderate to High

Table 9: Results of the Second Hypothesis.









Hypothesis	Expected Observations	Results	Accept or reject the hypothesis?	Assessed Risk
Prehistoric people would situate settlements within 100 meters of water	The number of water sources within 100 meters of the APE ≥ 1 (one).	N=1	Accepted 	High
Prehistoric people would situate settlements next to bedrock outcrops.	The number of bedrock outcrops on the APE ≥ 1	N=0	Rejected 	Extremely High
Prehistoric people would situate settlements within a quarter mile of a bedrock outcrops	The number of bedrock outcrops on within a quarter mile ≥ 1	N=0	Rejected 	High
Prehistoric people would situate settlements within a half mile of bedrock outcrops	The number of bedrock outcrops on within a half mile ≥ 1	N=0	Rejected 	Moderate
Prehistoric people would situate settlements within a mile of a bedrock outcrops	The number of bedrock outcrops on within a mile ≥ 1	N=1	Accepted 	Moderately Low

Table 10: Results of the Third Hypothesis.

Hypothesis	Expected Observations	Results (present/absent)	Accept or reject the hypothesis?	Assessed Risk
If the APE contains an historic site, then evidence of a standing building will be observed on the property.	The presence of at least one standing building located on the parcel.	Absent	Rejected 	Low
If the APE contains an historic site, then evidence of a previous standing building will be observed on the property.	The presence of at least one dilapidated building or ruins located on the parcel.	Present	Accepted 	Low
If the APE contains an historic site, then historic trash will be present at the site.	The observance of historic trash during the pedestrian survey.	Present	Accepted 	Low

The risk of encountering historic resources was assessed in Table 10. Although stronger evidence of historic use was expected, a standing water tank, ruins of a pump house, and the molding from an old tractor were found during the pedestrian survey. The property lacks any significant built resources and has a long history of being used as dry farmland. Prior to the survey, we expected to find more historic debris based upon the documented site of CA-RIV-3971. The lack of historic debris suggests that the site previously documented may have been farther away from the APE than previously thought, the debris has since been covered up from taphonomic forces, or, more likely, the site was destroyed when the Ramona Expressway was realigned.

Two of the three hypotheses were accepted: the pedestrian survey identified the water tank and pump house ruins in addition to one piece of historic trash (the tractor). No other historic evidence was observed during the survey, which indicates a low risk factor for encountering historic resources. However, we strongly suggest caution since any historic resources may have been buried from river fluctuations, soil upturn from farming, and/or rodent activity.

The final risk is assessed by considering all of the factors tested (Table 8-Table 10). Although we did not encounter any prehistoric cultural resources during the pedestrian survey, there is always a chance of encountering subsurface materials. The highest risk is centered on the eastern border near the riverbed; extra precaution should be taken when conducting any ground breaking activities near the watercourse. **Based upon our predictive model, there is a moderate risk for encountering subterranean prehistoric cultural resources on the APE.** Since there are no significant built resources or historic sites located on the property, there is a low risk of encountering historic resources. However, the presence of the historic water tank suggests that more historic resources might be discovered during the construction phase of the project. Additionally, both prehistoric and historic resources could have been buried by the river. This study strongly advises archaeological monitoring during any groundbreaking activities.

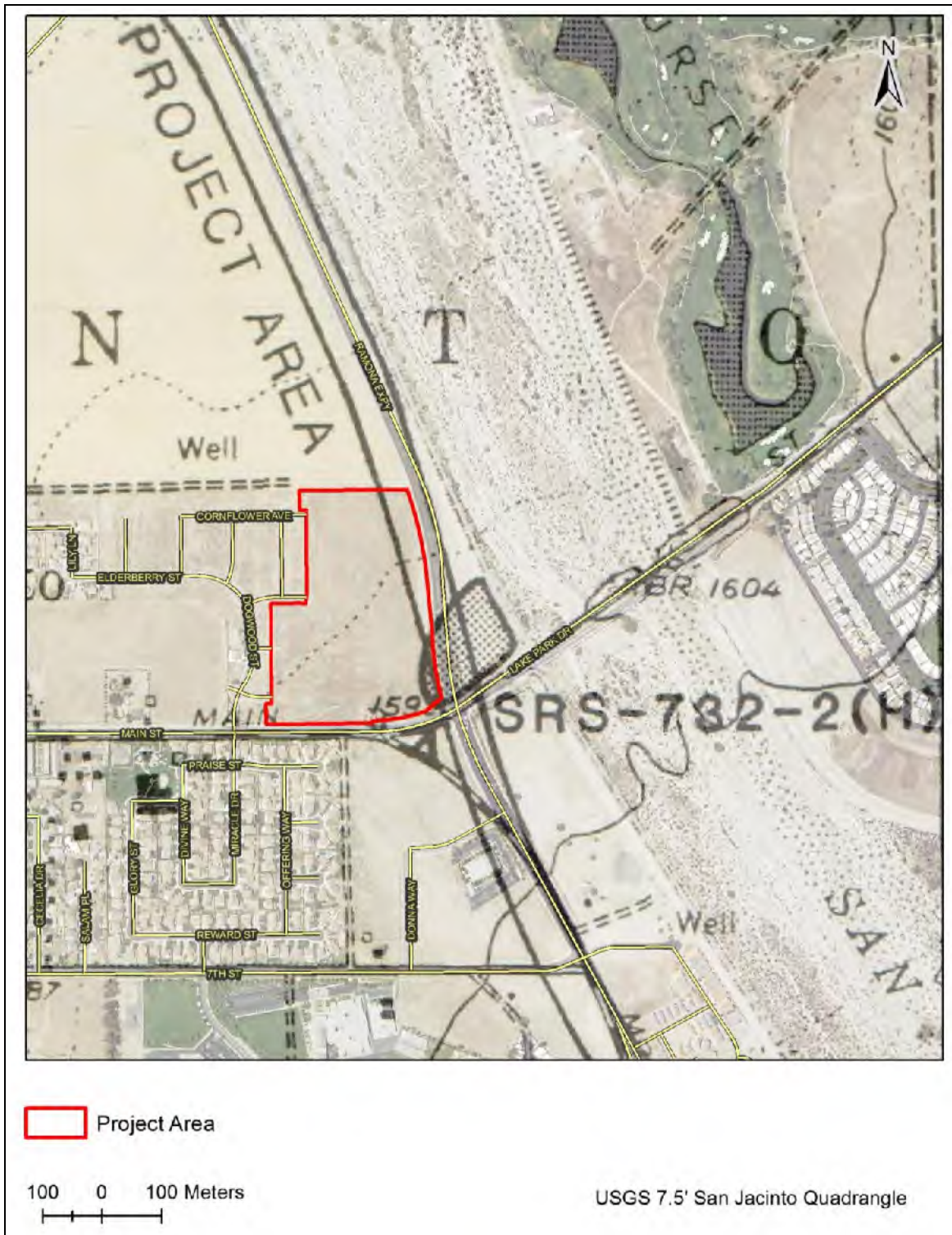


Figure 26. Composite map showing the location of CA-RIV-3971, the Project Area, and the current alignment of the Ramona Expressway. Note, SRS-732-2(H) is CA-RIV-3971, based off of Peter 1985.

VIII. ANALYSIS OF STUDY RESULTS

Significance Criteria

Under CEQA, a proposed development must be evaluated to determine how it may impact the potential eligibility of a structure(s), or a site, for designation as an historic resource. The thresholds for determining the significance of environmental effects on cultural resources are derived from the CEQA Guidelines as defined in §15064.5. Pursuant to this guidance, a project that would physically detract, either directly or indirectly, from the integrity and significance of the historical resource such that its eligibility for listing in the National Register, California Register, or local registry would no longer be maintained, is considered a project that would result in a significant impact on the historical resource. Therefore, studies must evaluate direct and indirect impacts (how the project would/could alter potentially significant project-specific resources and neighboring resources). Adverse impacts, that may or may not rise to a level of significance, result when one or more of the following occurs to a cultural resource: demolition, relocation, conversion, rehabilitation, alteration, or new construction on the site or in the vicinity. The following sections examine the property's potential significance in relation to National, State, and local criteria.

National and State Significance

Broad Patterns of History

With regard to broad patterns of history, the following are the relevant criteria:

- National Register Criterion A: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- California Register Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

The property is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of National or State history. CA-RIV-12330, the documented water tank and ruins of the tank house would not qualify as a significant resource under this category.

Significant Persons

With regard to associations with important persons, the following are the relevant criteria:

- National Register Criterion B: Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- California Register Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

The property is not associated with any persons significant to National or State history. The Ramljak family owned a number of parcels in the area with; however, their association with the land and CA-RIV-12330; the documented resources, water tank, and ruins of the tank house does not meet this criterion.

Architecture

With regard to architecture, design or construction, the following are the relevant criteria:

- National Register Criterion C: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- California Register Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

No standing buildings were identified. Nevertheless, the remains of the of the tank house would not qualify as a significant resource under this category as it would not be regarded as the work of a master architect or possess high artistic value.

Archaeology

- National Register Criterion D: Yields, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- California Register Criterion 4: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The property as a whole is unlikely to yield any archaeological information important to National or State history. No prehistoric sites were identified on the parcels and CA-RIV-12330, the documented historic resource, is not significant and not likely to yield any information important to prehistory or history.

Local Significance

The City of San Jacinto has developed a series of resource management goals to help advise on their city planning (The City of San Jacinto 2015). Resource management goal four (4) was designed to protect the city's cultural and historic resources:

Resource Management Goal 4: Promote cultural awareness through the preservation of the City's historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources.

- Policy 4.1: Wherever possible, identify, protect and preserve the historical resources of the City.
- Policy 4.2: Encourage historic preservation in the downtown core.
- Policy 4.3: Increase public awareness of and accessibility to the City's cultural heritage and resources through educational visitor-oriented programs.
- Policy 4.4: Ensure new development is compatible with and complementary to adjacent historic resources.

The Project meets the City of San Jacinto resource management goals as efforts were made to identify significant cultural resources under CEQA. The Project will have no effect on the historic downtown core. Again as no known significant resources will be effected by the project Policy 4.3 and 4.4 do not apply to the current project.

Mitigation Analysis

Cultural Resources

The results of this study indicate that there are no known significant resources located on the property. Although the water tank was recorded, it does not qualify as significant under CEQA and is, therefore, not an historic resource. Although it appears the current project will have no direct impact on any known cultural resources, the identification of prehistoric sites and historic structures located within one mile of the project area indicate there is a **MODERATE RISK** of encountering subterranean cultural resources. We recommend that an archaeological and a Native American monitor be present during earth-moving activities in areas deemed as a moderate risk or above. Overall, the APE represents a moderate risk; the area that illustrates the most risk is located around the river on the east side of the property. The Riverside County Cultural Resources Investigations Standard Scopes of Work stipulates archaeological monitoring on all projects unless no archaeological resources are known on the property or within the one-mile record search radius. Therefore, archaeological monitoring is strongly recommended during all earth-moving activities because of the presence of prehistoric cultural resources documented within one mile of the property and the proximity to a water source. In general, any soil-disturbing activity, including foundation removal, excavation, grading, utilities installation, and driving of piles for shoring or foundation work pose risks to subsurface archaeological resources. Trash dumps, glass bottles, tin cans, shotgun shells, privies,

changes in soil colorations, human or animal bone, pottery, chipped or shaped stone, shell-midden, etc. are all potential indications of an archaeological site. Therefore, caution should be taken during ground-disturbing activities. Excavation of potential cultural resources should not be attempted by project personnel. The proximity of a water source suggests that there is an increased chance that buried materials may be unearthed during construction. While Phase-1 reconnaissance-level surveys are helpful in locating cultural resources prior to development, it should be recognized that the nature of the study does not preclude the existence of subsurface deposits; there is a distinct possibility that cultural materials may exist in the area of proposed construction. Please refer to the following section for any recommended mitigation and the protocols for the event of unearthed burials/human remains.

Human Remains

Although there was no evidence suggesting human remains would be discovered during the construction phase, the following section will discuss the procedures that must be followed in the event human remains are found. If human remains are discovered, there is an established legal framework that must be adhered to. All discovered human remains shall be treated with respect and dignity. California state law (California Health & Safety Code 7050.5) and federal law and regulations ([Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) 16 USC 470 & 43 CFR 7], [Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) 25 USC 3001 & 43 CFR 10] and [Public Lands, Interior 43 CFR 8365.1-7]) require a defined protocol if human remains are discovered in the state of California, regardless if the remains are modern or archaeological.

Upon discovery of human remains in California, all work in the area must cease immediately, nothing disturbed and the area is to be secured. The County Coroner's Office of the county where the remains were located must be called. The Coroner has two working days to examine the remains after notification. The appropriate land manager/owner of the site shall also be called and informed of the discovery. It is very important that the suspected remains and the area around them remain undisturbed and the proper authorities called to the scene as soon as possible as it could be a crime scene. Disturbing human remains is against federal and state laws and there are criminal/civil penalties including fines and/or time in jail up to several years. In addition, all vehicles and equipment used in the commission of the crime may be forfeited. The Coroner will determine if the bones are historic/archaeological or a modern legal case.

Modern Human Remains

If the Coroner's Office determines the remains are of modern origin, the appropriate law enforcement officials will be called by the Coroner and conduct the required procedures. Work will not resume until law enforcement has released the area.

Archaeological Human Remains

If the Coroner has determined the remains are archaeological and there is no legal question, the Coroner will make recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the remains to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. If the Coroner believes the remains to be those of a Native American, he/she shall contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by telephone within 24 hours. The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendent of the remains. The most likely descendent has 48 hours to make recommendations to the land owner for treatment or disposition of the human remains. If the descendent does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the land owner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. If the land owner does not accept the descendant's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

Paleontological Resources

The paleontological resources record search conducted by the LACM shows the project area to be Quaternary Alluvium underlain by older Quaternary deposits (McLeod 2016). The Quaternary Alluvium is too young to produce significant paleontological resources, but older Quaternary deposits have produced them. The LACM recommended that a paleontological resource monitoring program be designed for the Project construction. Therefore, it is recommended that a paleontological mitigation plan be prepared and implemented in conjunction with development; it should include monitoring of excavations having potential

to disturb Pleistocene sediments, testing of sediments for microvertebrate fossils, preparation and curation of specimens collected, and preparation of a final report in accordance with the guidelines of Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP, 2010).

Thresholds of Significance

The following significance criteria are derived from Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. The Project would result in a significant impact related to cultural resources if it would:

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5.

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5.

Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Based on the Cultural and Paleontological studies presented in the document **NO** known cultural or paleontological resources will be affected by the current project design. Nevertheless, subsurface cultural and paleontological resource may still be present in the project area due to the location of the APE to the San Jacinto River and the underlying Pleistocene sediments. Therefore, this study finds that the project as currently designed would have a ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.***

Impact Summary: *Less Than Significant with Mitigation.*

The Project would not impact any known historic, archaeological, or paleontological resources. Grading could impact unknown resources. This impact would be reduced to a level considered less than significant with implementation of the following ***Recommended Mitigation.***

IX. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

Cultural Resources

- CR-1 An Archaeological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (AMMP) shall be developed prior to initiating construction. The plan shall involve monitoring of all ground disturbing activities by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a Native American Monitor. The plan shall include protocol for the mitigation and significance testing of inadvertent archaeological finds.
- CR-2 Archaeological clearance will be granted under the stipulation that should any material be encountered during the monitoring the archaeologist has the authority to stop all earthwork in the immediate area of the finds (within 50 feet), so that appropriate mitigation measures can be undertaken in order to test and evaluate the significance of the find in accordance with CR-1.
- CR-3 In the unlikely event of inadvertent discovery of human remains, the Coroner will be notified and all work in the area must cease immediately, nothing disturbed, and the area is to be secured. Protocol will follow all applicable state and federal laws [California state law (California Health & Safety Code 7050.5) and federal law and regulations ([Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) 16 USC 470 & 43 CFR 7], [Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) 25 USC 3001 & 43 CFR 10] and [Public Lands, Interior 43 CFR 8365.1-7])].

Paleontological Resources

- CR-4 It is recommended that a Paleontological Resource Monitoring Program (PRMP) be designed for the Project construction. The PRMP should include protocol for monitoring of excavations having potential to disturb Pleistocene sediments, testing of sediments for microvertebrate fossils, preparation and curation of specimens collected, and preparation of a final report in accordance with the guidelines of Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP 2010).

By following these recommendations, the client will make their best effort to comply with the terms of local, State, and Federal legislation, ensuring that an appropriate cultural and paleontological resource protection plan can be put into place with minimum delay in the unlikely event of discovery during construction.

X. REPORT CONCLUSION

In summary, this study revealed no known significant cultural or paleontological resources on the subject property with 35 recorded resources identified within one-mile of the project area. Only one prehistoric resource has been recorded within one mile of the project area. A careful reconnaissance of the area confirmed no prehistoric resources are visible on the surface of the APE. A water tank with associated features, CA-RIV-12330, is currently located on the property, but it does **NOT** qualify as significant and therefore is not an historical resource under the CEQA guidelines.

Finally, as all other known recorded resources located within one mile from the project are either outside of the project's view-shed, not considered significant, and lastly, would not derive any potential significance based on the project area, the project **WILL NOT** have any impact on neighboring resources. Finally, as **NO** Cultural Resources or Paleontological resources are known to exist within the project area, this study indicates that the project would have ***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.***

The results of the predictive model suggest that the project area is moderately at risk for containing subsurface cultural resources. Prehistoric resources are more likely to be encountered during earth moving activities due to the close proximity of a water source. Furthermore, the presence of (insignificant) historic resources on the property suggests that there will be an increased chance of encountering other historic resources during the construction phase of the project. The paleontological resources record search conducted by the LACM shows the project area to be Quaternary Alluvium underlain by older Quaternary deposits (McLeod, 2016). The Quaternary Alluvium is too young to produce significant paleontological resources, but older Quaternary deposits have produced them. This study recommends that an archaeological and Native American monitor be present during all earth-moving activities to prevent any adverse impacts to any buried prehistoric or historic resources, and a paleontological monitor be present if excavations extend down into the Pleistocene deposits.

XI. REFERENCES CITED

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APPENDIX A:
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

ANDREW JOSEPH GARRISON, M.A., RPA

SENIOR RESEARCH & GIS SPECIALIST

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

With over nine years of experience in Cultural Resource Management, Mr. Garrison has the experience and training to develop and lead survey and research projects. As Senior Research Specialist, he is qualified to conduct Historical and Archaeological studies. He holds a B.A. in History, a B.S. in Anthropology, and an M.A. in History. He has experience in the guidelines and implications of The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and section 106 of The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). He worked for a number of years at the Eastern Information Center, and has experience researching the background and documentation of archaeological and historic sites. Mr. Garrison gained experience in architectural history while in graduate school where he worked with the City of Riverside documenting resources of the recent past as part of the City of Riverside Modernism Context Survey. Further, he interned at the City of Riverside's Historic Preservation program administered through the Planning Division of the Community Development Department during the summer of 2010 researching historic properties. He also has participated in a National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) internship. At SRSinc he conducts all historic research and architectural history assessment. Mr. Garrison also holds a Professional Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

SUMMARY PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

- **Senior Research & GIS Specialist**
Oversee all research aspects of projects including historical, archaeological and spatial/maps. Responsible for writing and compiling all reports.
- **Historian**
Document and photograph historic buildings and sites performing extensive research utilizing knowledge of architectural styles, public records, and historic maps located at local libraries and archives.
- **Preservation Researcher**
Document, photograph, research and architectural resources within the City of Riverside. Completed extensive research utilizing knowledge of modern architectural styles, public records, and historic maps.
- **Lead Lithic Analyst**
CA-ORA-85 & CA-ORA-83, Inventory, catalogue, and provide analysis of the lithic assemblage from a technological approach to aid in site interpretation.
- **Field Technician**
Participate as a field technician for numerous pedestrian surveys.
- **Field Supervisor**
Linear survey in the City of Victorville, Ca. on the Southern California Logistical Airport, Formerly Fort George Air Force Base. Completed a linear survey as well as archaeological and historical research into the surrounding area.
- **Field Supervisor**
CA-RIV-2160, Performed a two-week long Phase II, worked with Native American monitors while performing survey, artifact collection, documentation of bedrock milling features, shovel test pits, as well as a 1x2 hand unit.

EDUCATION

*Professional Certificate in GIS
University of California,
Riverside Extension, 2014*

*M.A. Public History,
University of California,
Riverside, 2009*

*B.A. History, University of
California, Riverside, 2005*

*B.S. Anthropology, University
of California, Riverside, 2005*

REGISTRATIONS & CERTIFICATES

*Registered Professional
Archaeologist (RPA)*

*Certified Archaeologist for
Riverside County #319*

*ESRI 2013 GIS Certification
for ArcDesktop*

*Completion of OSHA Ten
Hour Safety Course #36-
003655607*

Lithic Studies Society

*Society for California
Archaeology*

*Society for Primitive
Technology*

*Center for the Study of the
First Americans*

WORK HISTORY

*Scientific Resource Surveys
(SRS), Senior Research and
GIS Specialist
2009- present*

*City of Riverside Historic
Preservation Volunteer
Intern, April 2010-Sept.2010*

*City of Riverside Modernism
Context Survey, Preservation
Researcher, April 2009- Aug.
2009*

*Eastern Information Center
(EIC), Information Officer*

KASSIE SUGIMOTO

CULTURAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST AND ARCHAEOLOGIST

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Kassie Sugimoto is a cultural resource specialist with experience at historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within North and South America. While earning a B.A. in anthropology (archaeology concentration) from California State University Dominguez Hills, Kassie worked on several archaeological projects, including the Rancho Dominguez Historical Archaeology Project (Carson, CA), the Bioarchaeology Human Osteology Project (San Jose de Moro, Peru), and the Sinsicap Valley Archaeological Project (La Libertad, Peru). Kassie developed specialized human osteology skills while earning an M.A. in Anthropology from North Carolina State University by conducting Forensic and Bioarchaeological research. Throughout her career, Kassie has acquired the necessary experience and training to conduct historic and archaeological surveys, mapping and recording, excavation, and artifact analysis. She has experience with supervising and directing archaeological crews, field and lab research, and museum curation. Kassie has collaborated with both senior and junior scholars in archaeological, bioarchaeological, and forensic settings to produce, publish, and present research in topics such as ethnography, historical ecology, historic and prehistoric archaeology, forensic anthropology, skeletal biology, and bioarchaeology.

SUMMARY PROJECT DUTIES

Archaeologist:

- Conducts archaeological field and lab research for cultural resource projects.
- Participates in the management and curation of archaeological artifacts.
- Specializes in the identification and handling of osteological materials.

Cultural Resources Specialist:

- Conducts cultural resource research: survey, documentation, photography, technical writing, and technical editing.
- Synthesizes the results of archaeological research and prepares the final report for the lead agency

Research:

- Conducts archaeological and historic research for cultural resource projects.
- Produces academic research and disseminates research on behalf of SRSinc.

EDUCATION

*M.A. Anthropology,
North Carolina State
University (2015)*

*B.A. Anthropology
California State
University Dominguez
Hills (2013)*

REGISTRATIONS & CERTIFICATES

Certificates in:

HAZWOPER

*~40 Hour Certification,
AdvanceOnlineSolutions
(2015)*

*~Analysis of Organismal
Form, University of
Manchester (2014)*

Registered Member of:

*~Society for American
Archaeology*

*~California Preservation
Foundation*

WORK HISTORY

*Scientific Resource
Surveys (SRS), Cultural
Resource Specialist and
Archaeologist, 2015-
present*

*Andahuaylas
Bioarchaeology Project,
Assistant Project
Director, 2013-Present*

*Sinsicap Valley
Archaeological Project,
Research Assistant,
2012*

*Rancho Dominguez
Historical Archaeology
Project, Crew Chief,
2011-2012*

J. D. Stewart, PhD

PALEONTOLOGIST

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Dr. Stewart is currently employed as a vertebrate paleontologist with 40 years of experience in paleontology and 30 years of experience in the geology and paleontology of California. He earned his MA and PhD in Systematics & Ecology from the University of Kansas. Dr. Stewart is a certified paleontologist in Orange and Riverside Counties, California. He has extensive experience with NEPA and CEQA Compliance, Project management, as a Principal Investigator (PI), and Paleontological Management and Treatment. He has been involved in the permitting or construction of more than ten power plants, and has directed the paleontological monitoring and mitigation program for Path 15, a major transmission line project. His publications include more than 40 peer-reviewed articles in books and journals. Additionally, his research specialties are fossil fishes and Pleistocene vertebrate faunas.

RECENT PROJECT SPECIFIC EXPERIENCE:

- **ISEC West Solar Project, 2013-present**
Supervised paleontological monitoring on private lands.
- **BrightSource Sonoran West Solar Project, 2012-2013:**
Supervised paleontological survey on BLM and private lands. Worked on AFC and wrote final report when project was terminated.
- **TerraGen Project, 2012:** Performed pedestrian paleontological survey of project site and wrote the Paleontological Resources section for the AFC.
- **BrightSource Rio Mesa Solar Project, 2011-2013:**
Supervised paleontological survey on BLM and private lands. Wrote the Paleontological Resources section for the AFC.
- **Pio Pico Energy Center, 2010-2011:** Supervised paleontological survey and wrote the Paleontological Resources section for the AFC.
- **Mesquite Nevada Replacement General Aviation Airport, 2009:**
Wrote the paleontological Resource Assessment for the Federal Aviation Administration.
- **Marsh Landing Generating Station Application for Certification, 2008-2013:**
Performed paleontological pedestrian survey of project area in Contra Costa County and wrote the paleontological resource section of the AFC. Served as Paleontological Resource Specialist for construction. Wrote final report.

EDUCATION

*MA, Systematics & Ecology,
University of Kansas, 1979*

*PhD, Systematics & Ecology,
University of Kansas, 1984*

REGISTRATIONS & CERTIFICATES

*Hazardous Waste Operations
and Emergency Response 40
Hr.*

*Certified paleontologist in
Orange County*

*Certified paleontologist in
Riverside County*

WORK HISTORY

*URS Corporation, Principal
Paleontologist, San Diego,
California, 2007-Present.*

*PCR Services Corporation,
Principal Paleontologist,
Irvine, California, 2005-
2007.*

*Jones and Stokes, Project
Paleontologist, Sacramento,
California, 2003-2005.*

*Brian F. Smith &
Associates, Project
Paleontologist, Poway, CA,
2003-2005*

*Natural History Museum of
Los Angeles County,
California, Assistant Curator
of Vertebrate Paleontology,
1985-2003.*

APPENDIX B:
SURVEY PHOTOS AND PHOTO LOG

SRSinc 1771- Phase 1 Cultural Resource and Paleontological Assessment for The KPC Promenade Project, San Jacinto Ca

Photo Log					
Month	Day	Time	Frame	Description	POV
February	25	10:03	DSCN1514	Overview from the parking lot	East
February	25	10:07	DSCN1515	Construction/staging area trash pile	North
February	25	10:07	DSCN1516	Construction/staging area trash pile	North
February	25	10:08	DSCN1517	Water tower and trash pile	North
February	25	10:08	DSCN1518	Water tower and trash pile	South
February	25	10:09	DSCN1519	Catch basin and trash pile	East
February	25	10:10	DSCN1520	Catch basin and trash pile	East
February	25	10:11	DSCN1521	Catch basin and trash pile	East
February	25	10:13	DSCN1522	Catch basin and trash pile	East
February	25	10:13	DSCN1523	Trash Scatter- Clothes	South
February	25	10:13	DSCN1524	Trash Scatter- Clothes	North
February	25	10:14	DSCN1525	Trash Scatter- Clothes and tarp	North
February	25	10:16	DSCN1526	Trash Scatter- Couch cushion	North
February	25	10:35	DSCN1527	Rodent holes	North
February	25	10:38	DSCN1528	Concrete post	
February	25	10:42	DSCN1529	accidental photo with trash scatter	West
February	25	10:42	DSCN1530	historic ceramic	North
February	25	10:57	DSCN1531	historic ceramic	
February	25	10:57	DSCN1532	historic ceramic	
February	25	10:59	DSCN1533	historic ceramic	
February	25	10:59	DSCN1534	asphalt	South
February	25	11:03	DSCN1535	asphalt	South
February	25	11:17	DSCN1536	historic trash scatter- scaper	
February	25	11:18	DSCN1537	view of the road standing inside the lot	
February	25	11:18	DSCN1538	elevated plot of land with a crane	West
February	25	11:18	DSCN1539	elevated plot of land with a crane	West
February	25	11:22	DSCN1540	elevated plot of land with rodent burrows	West
February	25	11:22	DSCN1541	image of the road	West
February	25	11:25	DSCN1542	looking back at the parking lot	West
February	25	11:28	DSCN1543	view towards street	West
February	25	11:29	DSCN1544	Water tower and trash pile	South
February	25	11:29	DSCN1545	historic trash pile	South
February	25	11:29	DSCN1546	Water tower and trash pile	East
February	25	11:29	DSCN1547	historic trash pile	East
February	25	11:32	DSCN1548	Construction/staging area trash pile	East
February	25	11:32	DSCN1549	Construction/staging area trash pile	East
February	25	11:33	DSCN1550	Construction/staging area trash pile	East
February	25	11:36	DSCN1551	a piece of road	
February	25	11:36	DSCN1552	a piece of road	
February	25	11:38	DSCN1553	trash scatter	
February	25	11:40	DSCN1554	Construction/staging area trash pile	West
February	25	11:40	DSCN1555	Construction/staging area trash pile	West



DSCN1514.JPG



DSCN1515.JPG



DSCN1516.JPG



DSCN1517.JPG



DSCN1518.JPG



DSCN1519.JPG



DSCN1520.JPG



DSCN1521.JPG



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DSCN1545.JPG



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DSCN1547.JPG



DSCN1548.JPG



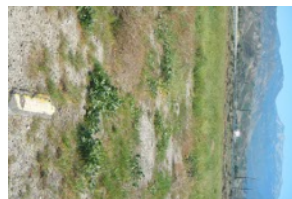
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DSCN1550.JPG



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DSCN1553.JPG



DSCN1554.JPG



DSCN1555.JPG

APPENDIX C:
PALEONTOLOGY TECHNICAL REPORT
By Joe D. Stewart, PhD

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT UNDERTAKING AND LOCATION

Latham Management is proposing to develop a 23.37 acre parcel of land in San Jacinto, California. The proposed Project, KPC Promenade, consists of an approximate 8.43 acres located at the intersection of Ramona Expressway and Perry Street in the City of San Jacinto, CA (Figures 1 and 2). The Project is located within the San Jacinto 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle within an area which has not been the subject of a cadastral survey; thus, a standard legal description is not available. The Project is at an approximate elevation of 1,590 feet above sea level. The UTM coordinates near the center of the study area are UTM zone 11 N 505,637.93 mE and 3,738,397.53 mN. The property for the Project Currently the project area is vacant. In the past it was used for agriculture (alfalfa). Immediately adjacent to the west are homes, surrounding lots are either residential or agricultural.

1.2 SCOPE OF STUDY AND PERSONNEL

The scope of work for this paleontological assessment included a paleontological resource records search at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the aforementioned field survey, in conformance with the guidelines established by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP, 2010). A field survey of the project site was conducted by SRS Cultural resources staff to determine possible paleontological resource impacts in compliance with the CEQA and Riverside County's guidelines for paleontological resources. Within this report are the conclusions of comprehensive paleontological resources assessment, with the intention of satisfying the cultural resource requirements of CEQA and the City of San Jacinto.

SRS employees involved in this assessment included Dr. Joe D. Stewart. Qualifications of Dr. Stewart are provided in Appendix A. The pedestrian survey was conducted by Andrew Garrison, Kassie Sugimoto, and a tribal monitor from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, William Swan. All paleontological interpretations were conducted by Dr. Stewart

SECTION 2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed Project is located in the city of San Jacinto in Riverside County, CA. The proposed Project is situated in a floodplain on the west bank of the San Jacinto River. In general, the approximate 23-acre property is a nearly rectangular-shaped and is not developed. It lies at the intersection of West Ramona Expressway and East Main Street.

The property is located within the northern peninsular ranges geomorphic province (Norris and Webb, 1990; Harden, 2004). It is bounded to the north by the San Bernardino Mountains (transverse ranges geomorphic province), to the west by the Elsinore fault zone, to the south by Mexico, and to the east by the San Jacinto fault zone.

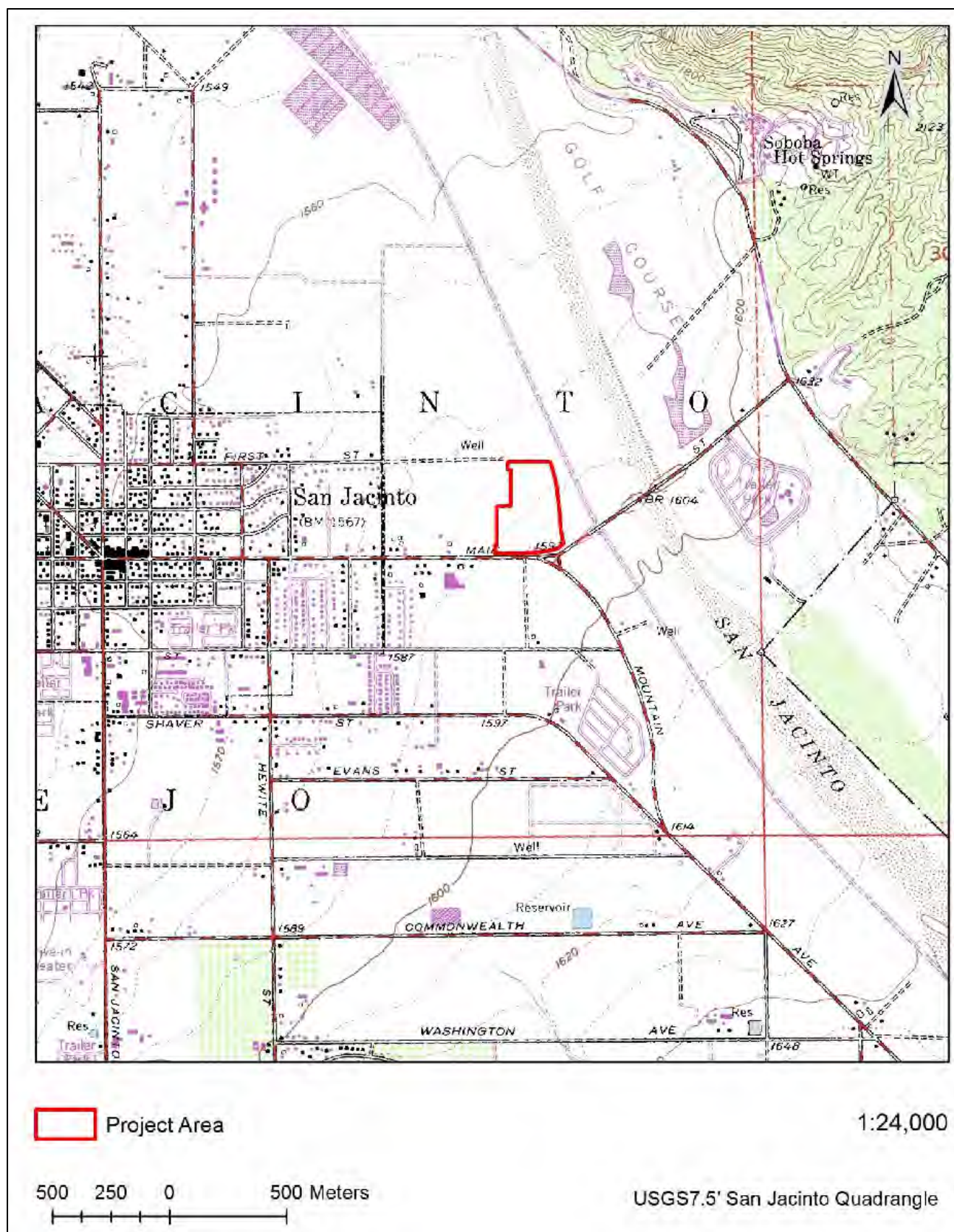


Figure 1. Project Location.

SECTION 3 REGULATORY SETTING

CEQA provides regulations concerning significant impacts to paleontological resources. The following is concise description of the State and local laws and regulations.

3.1 STATE LEVEL

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provides protection for paleontological resources through environmental legislation. Direction regarding significant impacts on paleontological resources is found under Appendix G (part V) of the CEQA Guidelines. The guidelines state, "A project will normally result in a significant impact on the environment if it will ...disrupt or adversely affect a paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, except as part of a scientific study." Per section 5097.5 of the Public Resource Code, it is unlawful to remove paleontological remains without authorization and can result in a misdemeanor. In addition, Section 622.5 of the California Penal Code sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources.

3.2 LOCAL LEVEL

3.2.1 County of Riverside

The County of Riverside's General Plan recognizes the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 as a threshold for the identification and protection of historic resources, archaeological and paleontological resources as well as the determination of significant impacts on those resources. In addition, the County's General Plan includes several Open Space policies to reduce or minimize the effects of development on historic, archaeological and paleontological resources (County of Riverside, 2008).

3.2.2 City of San Jacinto

The Resource Management Element of the City of San Jacinto General Plan (City of San Jacinto, 2006) recognizes the California Environmental Quality Act as the basis for City policies regarding paleontological resources. It states that the City may require a study by a paleontologist to determine if paleontological assets are present in a proposed development, and whether the project will have a significant impact on such resources.

3.2.3 Society of Vertebrate Paleontology

The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (2010) has provided Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources. These guidelines are recognized throughout the paleontological resource management community.

SECTION 4 METHODS

4.1 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

On February 26th, 2016 Andrew Garrison submitted a request for a paleontological records search through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). Garrison received the record search results on March 14th, 2016 and consulted with Joe Stewart for the recommendations listed in this report. The record search included the examination of current geologic maps and paleontological locality maps. The record search is used to determine if any paleontological resources have been recovered within and around the Project site, and establish a foundation for gauging the sensitivity of the project site for additional and buried paleontological resources.

4.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES LITERATURE SEARCH

SRS searched published and unpublished literature pertinent to the geology and paleontological resources of this Project.

4.3 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

On February 25, 2016, a pedestrian survey of the project site was performed by SRS archaeologists. The survey included walking the perimeter of the site and transects across it to determine if any outcrops were evident on the property that might contain paleontological resources.

SECTION 5 RESULTS

5.1 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The LACM reported the Project has surficial deposits of Quaternary Alluvium, underlain by older Quaternary deposits (McLeod, 2016). The Quaternary Alluvium is too young to produce significant paleontological resources, but older Quaternary deposits have produced them. The LACM collections have no records of nearby localities producing vertebrate fossils. The report recommended a paleontological monitoring program including testing sediment samples for microvertebrate fossils. Such a program should also involve reporting and curation of any fossils recovered.

5.2 LITERATURE SEARCH

The survey of published and unpublished literature revealed no paleontological resources within the Project footprint. Dibblee and Minch (2003) mapped the entire Project area as alluvial sand and clay of valley areas (Qa: Holocene), covered by gray soil, including stream channel gravel and sand in mountain areas.

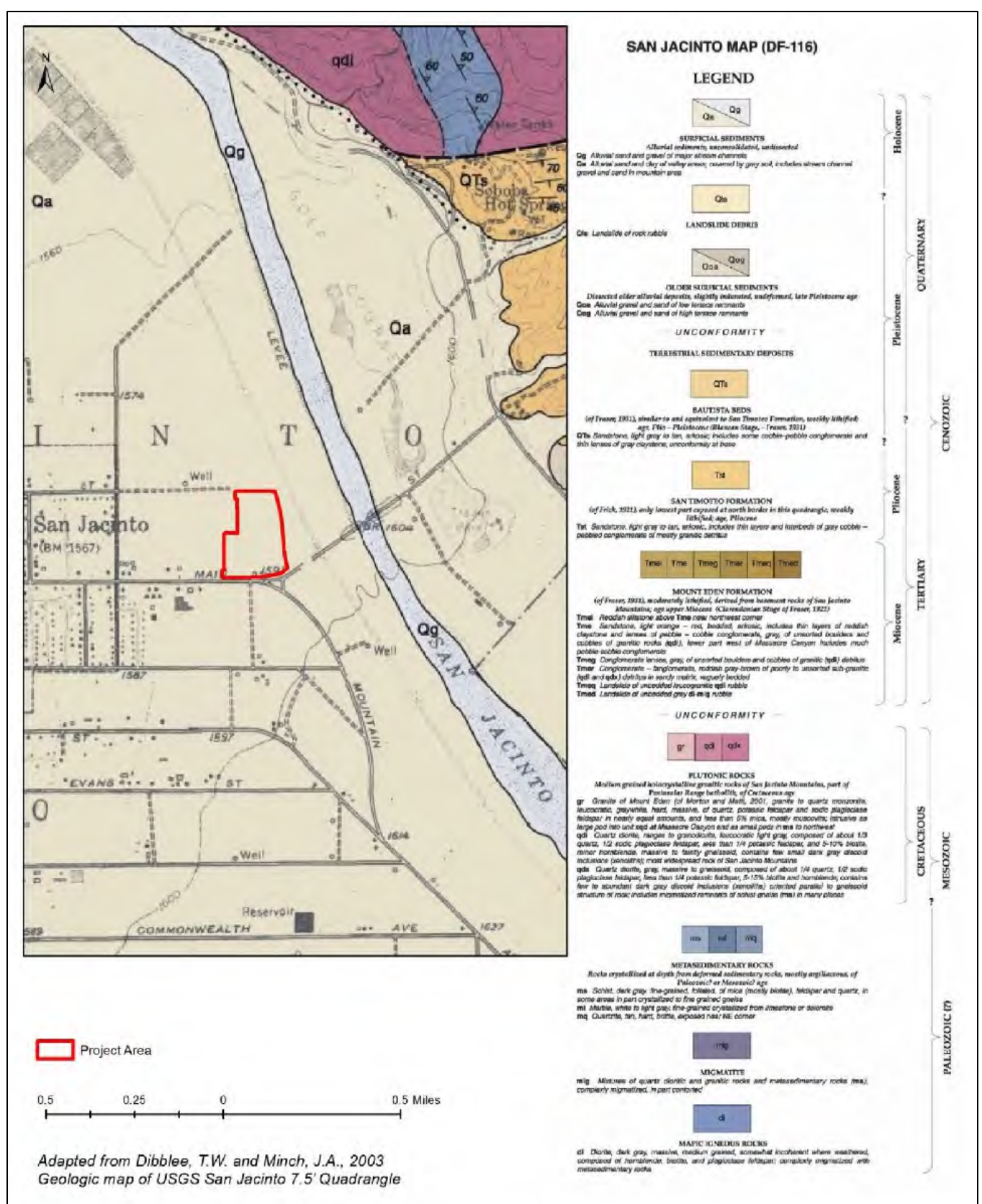


Figure 2. Project area seen on Dibblee and Minch 2003 Geologic Map.

Lancaster et al. (2012) mapped the Project area as young alluvial valley deposits of Holocene to late Pleistocene age.

Neither of Jefferson's compendia of California Pleistocene vertebrate fossil localities (1991a, b) lists any localities near to the Project. However, similar deposits as little as 9 miles southeast of the Project have yielded numerous, significant paleontological resources, including sabre-tooth cats, mammoths, mastodons, bison, ground sloths, large and small camels, large and small horses (Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Anderson et al., 2002; Springer and Scott, 1994; Springer et al., 1998; Springer et al., 1999; and Springer et al., 2009).

5.3 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

The pedestrian survey revealed no paleontological resources on the proposed construction site.

SECTION 6 SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND MITIGATION

6.1 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The paleontological resources records search conducted by the LACM shows the project area to be Quaternary Alluvium underlain by older Quaternary deposits (McLeod, 2016). The Quaternary Alluvium is too young to produce significant paleontological resources, but older Quaternary deposits have produced them. The LACM recommended that a paleontological resource monitoring program be designed for the Project construction. Therefore, it is recommended that a paleontological mitigation plan be prepared and implemented in conjunction with development; it should include monitoring of excavations having potential to disturb Pleistocene sediments, testing of sediments for microvertebrate fossils, preparation and curation of specimens collected, and preparation of a final report in accordance with the guidelines of Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP, 2010).

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APPENDIX D:
CONFIDENTIAL: DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION FORM (DPR)

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Please contact SRSINC at (714) 685-0204 if further information is required.

APPENDIX E:
CONFIDENTIAL: SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

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Please contact SRSINC at (714) 685-0204 if further information is required.

APPENDIX F:
CONFIDENTIAL: RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

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