Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

San Jacinto Residential Development Project, TTM38202

City of San Jacinto, California

PREPARED FOR:

Richland Communities
23986 Aliso Creek Road #711
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677
Contact: William Inghram

PREPARED BY:

VCS Environmental
EXPERTS IN STRATEGIC SOLUTIONS

30900 Rancho Viejo Road, Suite 100
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675
Contact: Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA
Director, Cultural Services

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Cultural Resources Assessment for the San Jacinto Residential Development Project, TTM 38202

San Jacinto, California

by
Patrick Maxon, M.A., RPA

April 2022

Submitted by:

Patrick Maxon M.A., RPA
VCS Environmental
30900 Rancho Viejo Road, Suite 100
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675
T: (949) 489-2700

Submitted to:

William Inghram
Richland Communities
23986 Aliso Creek Road #711
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

USGS San Jacinto, CA 7.5-Minute Quadrangle in Township 4 South; Range 1 West, Section 28 (S.B.B.M).

Project site: 33.8 acres; 1.26 acres offsite; 35.06 acres total

Key Words: EIC, WSC, NAHC, P-33-021063

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope

VCS Environmental (VCS) undertook this study under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements for the proposed San Jacinto Residential Development Project (Project) in the City of San Jacinto. This cultural resources investigation will meet CEQA and the City of San Jacinto's requirement for cultural resources for its Project application package. This Phase I Cultural Resources Study was designed to identify cultural resources that may be present on the Project site and to provide management recommendations.

The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

Dates of Investigation

A cultural resources literature review was completed by staff at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside on August 24, 2021 (Attachment A). A paleontological resources literature review was completed by Darla Radford at the Western Science Center (WSC) on June 24, 2021 (Attachment B). A Sacred Lands File search was received from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 7, 2022 (Attachment C). A cultural resources survey of the property was conducted by VCS Director of Cultural Services, Patrick Maxon, RPA and Brian Kussman on December 17, 2021 and March 2, 2022. This report was completed in April 2022.

Investigation Constraints

The Project site is free of any structures and was recently disked and cleared of vegetation during routine weed abatement and maintenance. Approximately 95% of the ground surface is visible.

Findings of the Investigation

Implementation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any known significant historical resources. The area, however, is known to contain historical resources. Mitigation measures are recommended:

- The EIC records search identified 32 cultural resources recorded within one-half mile of the Project site. One of the resources (P-33-021063) is within the Project site. It has previously been removed from the property.
- As many as 36 cultural resources studies have previously been completed within one-half mile of the Project site. None of the studies include the current Project site.
- The NAHC Sacred Lands File search was negative.
- The field survey was negative.

Management Considerations

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines contains the Initial Study Environmental Checklist Form, which includes, for Section V. *Cultural Resources*, questions relating to cultural resources, including the historic

built environment, historic and prehistoric archaeology, and human remains, and a paleontological question included in Section VII, *Geology and Soils*.

The issues presented in the Initial Study Checklist have been used as significance criteria. Accordingly, a project may result in a significant environmental impact if:

- *The Project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5.*
- *The Project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5.*
- *The Project would disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.*

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines Section VII, *Geology and Soils*, includes an additional question related to the presence or absence of fossil resources on the Project site. Accordingly, a project may result in a significant environmental impact if:

- *The Project would directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.*

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines Section XVII, *Tribal Cultural Resources*, includes additional questions related to the presence or absence of Tribal Cultural Resources on the Project site. They are as follows:

- *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:*
    - *a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or*
    - *b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.*

The purpose of the cultural resources assessment is to identify any historical/cultural resources that may exist on the Project site, to determine the sensitivity of the Project site for the presence of buried archaeological material, and to make recommendations to the lead agency regarding the development of mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of the Project on resources to a less than significant level.

Public Resources Code (PRC) §21084.1-2 and PRC §5020.1(q) of CEQA states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change (i.e., demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired) in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

Summary and Recommendations

An examination of historic aerial photographs (NETRONLINE n.d.) revealed that the Project site was formerly developed with a ranch. The entire Project site was razed and disked beginning around 2005.

Thirty-two cultural resources are recorded within one-half mile of the Project site. One resource (P-33-14710) is a basin metate, attesting to the prehistoric presence of indigenous populations in the vicinity.

The sediment underlying the project area is mapped entirely as Holocene alluvium; however, the nearby Diamond Valley Lake Project localities are also mapped in Holocene alluvial and has produced significant fossil specimens associated with the Pleistocene. The paleontology will be addressed in a separate study (Kussman 2022).

Implementation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any existing known cultural resources. However, because the area is known to contain resources, archaeological monitoring is recommended during ground disturbing activities.

Mitigation Measures

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Based on the data presented, it is recommended that archaeological monitoring and Native American monitoring (if applicable) occur during Project excavations into younger Holocene alluvial soils, estimated to occur within near surface soils to a depth of 5 to 10 feet. These Mitigation Measures for the project, outline the monitoring protocols.

A MMRP to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried cultural resources within the Project shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification that a certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program. This verification shall be presented in a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency.

2) The project applicant shall provide Native American monitoring during grading if the lead agency determines it is necessary pending results of the AB52 Consultation process. If applicable, the Native American monitor shall work in concert with the archaeological monitor to observe ground disturbances and search for cultural materials. The Lead Agency shall coordinate with the consulting Tribe(s) to facilitate communications with the Project developer/applicant so that all Parties can develop a mutually-acceptable Tribal Monitoring and Treatment Agreement which includes the scope of monitoring, scheduling of monitors from individual consulting Tribe(s), and the course of action for inadvertent discoveries.

3) The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Consulting Tribe(s) if applicable pending results of the AB 52 Consultation, the contractor, and the City, shall implement a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) to address the details, timing and responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the project site. Details in the Plan shall include:

    a. Project grading and development scheduling;

    b. The Project archeologist and the Consulting Tribes(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the City, the construction manager and any contractors and will conduct a mandatory Cultural Resources Worker Sensitivity Training to those in attendance. The Training will

include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the Project and the surrounding area; what resources could potentially be identified during earthmoving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols.

c. The protocols and stipulations that the contractor, City, Consulting Tribe(s) and Project archaeologist will follow in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resource deposits that shall be subject to a cultural resources evaluation.

4) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological and Tribal monitors (if applicable) shall be on-site, as determined by the consulting archaeologist, to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. Monitoring is recommended in younger Holocene alluvial soils, estimated to occur within near surface soils to a depth of 5 to 10 feet. The frequency of inspections will depend upon the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify the monitoring program if the potential for cultural resources appears to be less than anticipated.

5) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.

6) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be implemented by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human bones are discovered, the county coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (as identified by the NAHC) shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

a. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered, and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The project archaeologist in consultation with the consulting Tribe(s) shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.

b. One or more of the following treatments, in order of preference, shall be used in the event of a discovery:

i. Preservation-in-Place. Avoidance, or preservation-in-place, involves leaving a resource where it was found with no development affecting its integrity. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archaeological and cultural resources.

ii. Reburial on the Project site in an area not subject to future disturbance. Reburial of a resource shall include provisions to protect the selected reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all required cataloging and basic recording have been completed, with the exception of sacred items, burial goods and Native American human remains. Any reburial process shall be culturally appropriate. The listing of contents and the location of the reburial shall be included in a confidential Phase IV monitoring report.

c. If Preservation-in-Place or reburial is not feasible, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to the current professional repository standards in a Riverside County curation facility that meets State Resources Department Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Resources (OHP 1993). The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title and accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

7) A Phase IV Monitoring Report, documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context, shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms. The Phase IV report shall be filed with the City under a confidential cover and not subject to Public Records Request and a copy of the report shall be submitted to the consulting Tribe(s).

Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the City of San Jacinto, Richland Communities, VCS, and at the EIC. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at VCS, San Juan Capistrano.

1.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

1.1 Contracting Data

Richland Communities retained VCS Environmental (VCS) to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed San Jacinto Residential Development Project. This report details the findings of the investigation and offers management recommendations and mitigation measures to evaluate any discoveries and to reduce the impact of the Project on resources to a less than significant level.

1.2 Undertaking

The proposed Project would develop an approximately 33.8-acre vacant site with up to 181 single-family residential homes and associated infrastructure. The Project requires subdividing five (5) existing parcels (APNs 436-280-011, 436-280-012, 436-280-013, 436-280-014 and 436-280-025). Offsite improvements include connecting the proposed internal circulation system to the intersections of Lyon Avenue/Appaloosa Drive and Marilyn Drive/Estrella Street; connecting to existing utility systems within Lyon Avenue; frontage improvements along Lyon Avenue including a Class I multi-use path (per City of San Jacinto Trails Master Plan), sidewalk and street lights; and constructing a portion of the San Jacinto Valley Master Drainage Plan storm drain system Line G-3 from Marilyn Drive/Estrella Street along the northeast edge of the development to a future connection point (note: continuation of Line G-3 to be constructed by others) at the Monte Vista Middle School property to the north.

1.3 Project Site

The Project site is located east of N. Lyon Avenue, west of Marilyn Drive, north of a residential ranch development, and immediately south of Monte Vista Middle School in San Jacinto, Riverside County. Figure 1 depicts the regional and specific location of the Project site on a portion of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS') *San Jacinto* 7.5-minute quadrangles, in Section 9 of Township 3 South; Range 3 West (S.B.B.M). Figure 2 depicts the Project site and offsite improvements in an aerial photograph.

1.4 Project Personnel

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA requested the literature review at the EIC, contacted the NAHC, and authored this report. Mr. Maxon and Brian Kussman completed the field survey. Refer to Attachment D for qualifications.

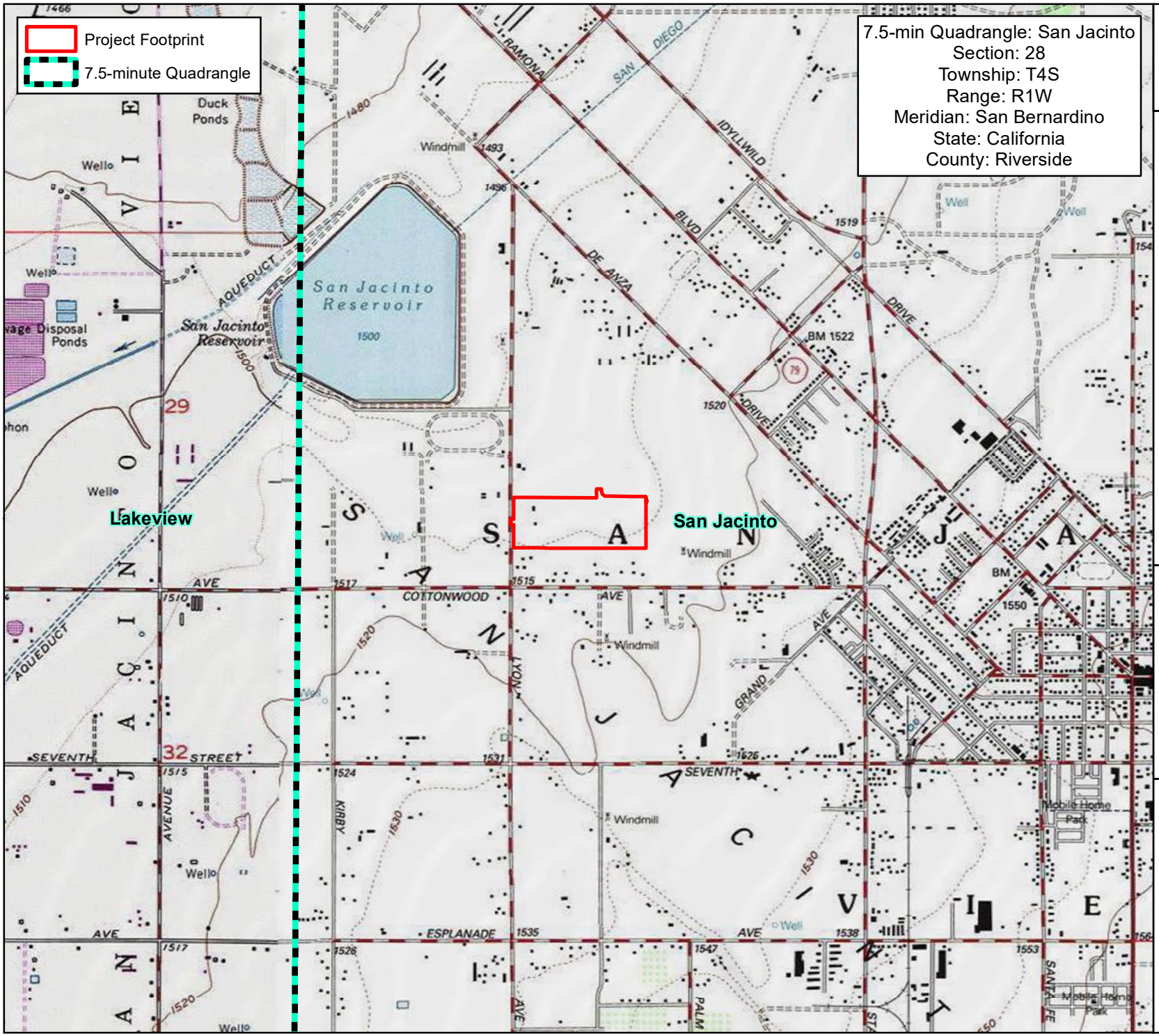

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Figure 1
USGS Topographic Map

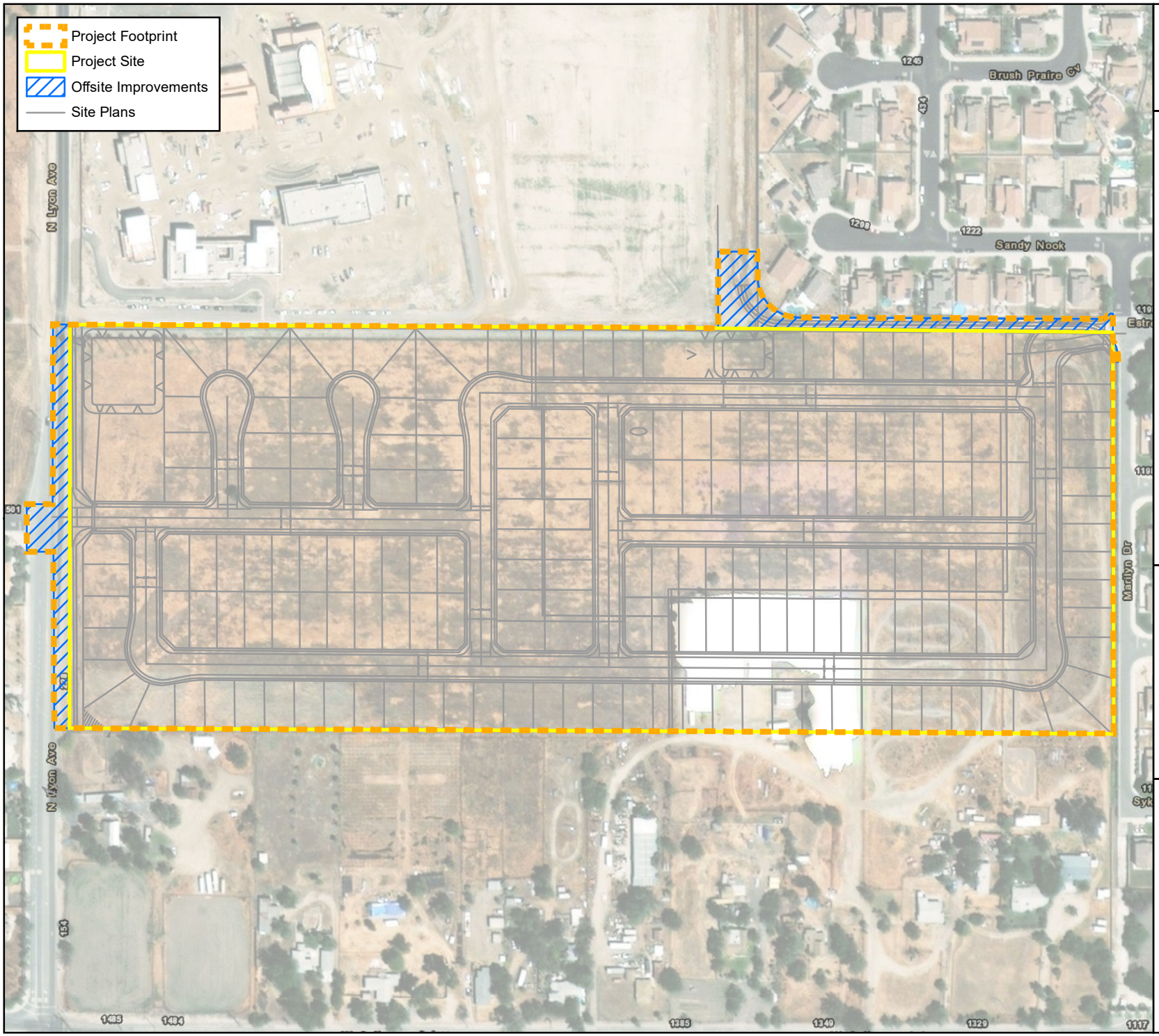
N
W E
S

0 1,200 2,400
Feet

1:24,000

Map Date: April 2022
Data Sources: ESRI, BAWCE

Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



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San Jacinto Residential Development - TTM 38202

Figure 2

Project Aerial Map

N
W E
S

0 150 300
Feet

1:3,000

Map Date: April 2022
Data Sources: ESRI, BAWCE

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

This section contains a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards that govern cultural resources and must be adhered to both prior to and during Project implementation. The report is intended to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations (14 *California Code of Regulations* [CCR] §15064.5 and *California Public Resources Code* [PRC] §21083.2). It is assumed that there is no federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and thus no cultural resources analysis is required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 *United States Code* [USC] 470f) and its implementing regulations at 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] 800, Protection of Historic Properties).

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant effect on one or more historical resources. According to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a "historical resource" is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC §21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 *California Code of Regulations* [CCR], §15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR §15064.5[a][3]).

Public Resources Code (PRC) §5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), and Sections 21080.3.1, 21083.2, and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR, which were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR §60.4), are listed below.

> The quality of significance in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California is present in any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that:
>
> (a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; or
>
> (b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or
>
> (c) 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; or
>
> (d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to Public Resources Code 5024.1 and described further in Section 15064.5(a)(3)(A–D) of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4). Impacts that affect those characteristics of the resource that qualify it for the NRHP or that would adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from the proposed Project are thus considered significant if the Project: (1) physically

destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The purpose of a cultural resources investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of the Project site or whether any cultural resources can reasonably be expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, management recommendations would be required for evaluation of the resources for CRHR eligibility.

Broad mitigation guidelines for treating historical resources are codified in Section 15126.4(b) of the CEQA Guidelines. To the extent feasible, public agencies should seek to avoid significant effects to historical resources, with preservation in place being the preferred alternative. If not feasible, a data recovery plan shall be prepared to guide subsequent excavation. Mitigation for historical resources such as buildings, bridges, and other structures that are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) will generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance.

2.2 Assembly Bill (AB) 52

This Project is subject to the requirements of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (PRC §21080.3.1). AB52 is applicable to projects that have filed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), or notice of intent to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or Negative Declaration (ND) on or after July 1, 2015. The law requires lead agencies to initiate consultation with California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project and have requested such consultation, prior to determining the type of CEQA documentation that is applicable to the Project (i.e., EIR, MND, ND). Significant impacts to "tribal cultural resources" are considered significant impacts to the environment.

For "tribal cultural resources," PRC §21074, enacted and codified as part of a 2014 amendment to CEQA through Assembly Bill 52, provides the statutory definition as follows:

"Tribal cultural resources" are either of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
    A. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
    B. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

To determine if such resources exist, under AB 52 lead agencies must consult with tribes that request consultation and must make a reasonable and good faith effort to mitigate the impacts of a development on such resources to a less than significant level. AB 52 allows tribes 30 days after receiving notification to request consultation and the lead agency must initiate consultation within 30 days of the request by tribes.

2.3 San Jacinto General Plan

The Resource Management Element of the City of San Jacinto General Plan, whose focus is the protection and enhancement of natural [and cultural] resources to ensure a high-quality living environment for years to come, includes the following Cultural Resources section (partial):

San Jacinto's rich history has left the City with a great number of significant prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. These resources help define the community and offer opportunities for cultural, educational, and community enrichment. The City encourages the protection and enhancement of these resources for generations to come.

> 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 Implementation Program in the General Plan Appendix provides actions, procedures, and techniques that serves to implement the Resource Management Goals. RM-16 is the Cultural Resources section.

Continue to assess development proposals for potential impacts to sensitive historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

a. For structures that potentially have historic significance, the City shall require that a study be conducted by a professional archaeologist or historian to determine the actual significance of the structure and potential impacts of the proposed development in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The City may require modification of the project and/or mitigation measures to avoid any impact to a historic structure, when feasible, such as retaining or rehabilitating historic buildings pursuant to City of San Jacinto guidelines. If a historic building cannot be avoided by a project associated with the proposed General Plan, the significant historic building may be relocated to avoid impacting the structure.

b. For all development proposals within areas with the potential to contain prehistoric/historic resources, the City shall require a study to be conducted by a professional archaeologist. The objective of the study will be to determine if significant archaeological resources are potentially present and if the project will significantly impact these resources. If significant impacts are identified, the City may require the project to be modified to avoid the impacts, or require mitigation measures to mitigate the impacts. Mitigation may involve archaeological investigation and resources recovery.

c. The City shall require an assessment of the potential for development proposals to significantly impact paleontological resources pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines. If the project involves earthworks, the City may require a study conducted by a professional

paleontologist to determine if paleontological assets are present, and if the project will significantly impact the resources. If significant impacts are identified, the City may require the project to be modified to avoid impacting the paleontological materials, require monitoring of rock units with high potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontological resources, or require mitigation measures to mitigate the impacts, such as recovering the paleontological resources for preservation.

d. The City shall make provisions for archaeological resources accidentally discovered during construction, or when the City does not have approval authority over the project, encourage the lead agency to make such provisions. These provisions shall include an immediate evaluation of the find and contingency funding and time allotment sufficient to allow for the recovery of the archaeological resource or implement measures to avoid disturbing the resource if the archaeological resource is determined to be unique.

e. In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the City shall halt excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required. If the remains are of Native American origin, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the descendants from the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the landowner or the persons responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code section 5097.98, or the Native American Heritage Commission was unable to identify a descendant or the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the Commission.

f. Prior to adopting any general plan, specific plan, or any amendment thereto, the City shall notify appropriate tribes of the opportunity for consultation for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the City's jurisdiction that may be affected by the proposed plan or amendment.

g. Prior to the adoption or substantial amendment of a general plan or specific plan, the City shall refer the proposed action to those tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the City's jurisdiction for a 45 day comment period. In addition, at least 10 days prior to a public hearing, the City shall send notice to tribes that have filed a written request for such notice.

h. Prior to designating open space, the City shall consult with tribes if the affected land contains a cultural place and if the affected tribe has requested public notice under Government Code section 65092.

2.4 Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours which, in turn, must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

3.0 SETTINGS

3.1 Natural

The Project site is surrounded by residential development, with rural residential homes to the south. It has previously been used has a horse ranch and heavily disturbed. The Project Footprint supports a vegetation community/land cover type which includes herbaceous non-native forbs and grasses and ornamental palms. The topography throughout the Project Footprint is generally flat. Elevations on the Project Footprint range from 1,505– 1,510 feet (~458 – 460 meters) above mean sea level (MSL).

3.2 Cultural

3.2.1 Prehistory

The prehistory of western Riverside County can be understood as the transition area between coastal and desert subsistence patterns. Earlier studies (Kroeber 1925, Moratto 1984, Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984, et al.) were comprehensive and statewide; however, they were published before and when California's contract archaeology was in its infancy and considerable archaeology has been completed in the area since that time. Progress has also been made in addressing the regional research questions posed by earlier researchers. The following chronology, based on that of Erlandson and Colton (1991) is presented in Jones and Klar (2007) - a recent reevaluation and generalized chronology of California prehistory. The following is a summary of Chapter 14 of that book (Byrd and Raab 2007). It describes cultural traits in the southern California Bight (extending from Point Conception to the Mexican border), from ocean to desert.

Early Holocene (11,600 – 7,600 BP). California's first inhabitants have traditionally been thought of as big game hunters who lived at the end of the last ice-age (~11,000 years before present [BP]). As the environment warmed and dried, the large Ice Age fauna vanished, marking the end of the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) characterized by large pluvial (rainfall-fed) lakes, streams, marshes, and grasslands exploited by native populations whose sites are generally found along their shores (Moratto 1984). Populations responded by exploiting a much wider range of flora and fauna to replace the large mammals.

This traditional model has been tested by the past three decades of archaeological research. Current models suggest a much more complex situation; most dramatically illustrated at coastal sites. The Paleocoastal Tradition (PCT) reflects a coastal adaptation of the WPLT (Davis et al. 1969). PCT sites are also located along bays and estuaries, exploiting mollusks, sea mammals, sea birds, and fish in addition to land plants and animals. Habitation on San Miguel Island has been identified as early as ~11,300 BP at Daisy Cave and ~8,500 BP at Eel Point on San Clemente Island (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Middle Holocene (7,600 – 3,650 BP). The Middle Holocene has been thought of as a time of cultural change where early Holocene cultures morphed over time into the Late Holocene cultures. This "Millingstone Horizon" (Wallace 1955) in coastal southern California suggests a shift in subsistence strategies - to the gathering and processing of plant seeds, grasses and shellfish as the primary dietary staple, with fishing and the hunting of smaller animals playing a less important role. Large habitation sites are seen in inland areas. Occupation revolved around seasonal and semi-sedentary movements in coastal Orange and San Diego counties. Geographic movement through trade networks are postulated by the presence of Olivella grooved rectangle shell beads as far north as central Oregon dating to 4900- 3500 BP (Byrd and Raab 2007). Characteristics of the middle Holocene sites include ground stone artifacts (manos and metates) used for processing plant material and shellfish, flexed burial beneath rock or milling stone cairns, flaked core or cobble tools, dart points, cogstones, discoidals, and crescentics.

Late Holocene (3,650 – 233 BP). Traditional models of this period maintained that the cultural systems encountered by European explorers in the late 18th century were formed during this time. These cultures were said to have access to rich resources (particularly the acorn), invented the bow and arrow, the mortar and pestle, introduced ceramics, and altered mortuary behaviors from inhumations to cremations. These groups were often elevated to utopian levels by earlier researchers (Raab and Jones 2004).

This period is now recognized to have been one of more complex local and regional patterns of change that occurred at differing times within the region. Byrd and Raab (2007) suggest that cultures in southern California over-exploited high-ranked food items such as shellfish, fish, terrestrial and marine mammals, and plant remains. This, and climatic fluctuations, led to resource depression, which necessitated a shift to less desirable, more costly resources.

The "Takic Wedge" migration of Takic speakers from the Great Basin into southern California appears to have occurred early in this period. It should be noted that many Tribal creation stories assert that native peoples were always in this area and no migration actually occurred.

3.2.2 Ethnography

CAHUILLA

According to maps prepared in Bean (1978:576) and Bean and Shipek (1978:551), the Project area is located within traditional territory of the Cahuilla, northeast of the Luiseño and due east of the Gabrielino; however, this area was likely occupied or at least visited by all three tribes.

The Cahuilla are an ethnographic Native American group descended from Late Prehistoric Takic-speaking inhabitants of the region. The name Cahuilla is believed to have originated from the group's word *káwiya* for "master" or "boss" (Bean 1978:575).

The territory of the Cahuilla has been described as topographically diverse, "from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west" (Bean 1978:575). Three main divisions of the Cahuilla—Desert, Pass (or Western), and Mountain groups—were defined mainly by geographic distribution, but dialectic differentiation was apparent (Strong 1929). A network of trails linking Cahuilla villages and those of neighboring groups, including the Luiseño, facilitated trade and maintenance of social ties.

The Cahuilla were hunter-gatherers who followed a seasonal round of utilizing various floral and faunal resources occurring in their territory (Bean 1972, 1978; Bean and Saubel 1972). Because Cahuilla territory was comprised of high mountains and arid lowlands, their seasonal round has been characterized as vertical rather than horizontal, with people moving upward and downward in layers of ecological zones ordered by elevation (Bean 1972). Settled villages were located near reliable water sources and within range of various resources (food, wood for fuel, and lithic materials for tools). Each village was composed of a group of individuals that were related by blood or marriage and which retained its own specific hunting and resource collecting areas. Cahuilla lineage groups were linked together in a complex interaction sphere of trade, alliance, intermarriage, and ceremonial exchange with neighboring groups including the Luiseño.

Major villages were fully occupied during winter, but during other seasons task groups headed out in periodic forays to collect available plant foods, with larger groupings from several villages organizing for annual acorn harvests. Bean and Saubel (1972) have recorded several hundred species of plants used by the Cahuilla for food, utilitarian materials, and medicines. Major plant foods emphasized during late

prehistory included acorns, mesquite, screwbean, pinyon nuts, and various seed-producing legumes that were complemented by agave, wild fruits and berries, tubers, cactus bulbs, roots, and greens. Hunting was accomplished with the throwing stick and bow and arrow; nets and traps were also used for small animals (Bean 1972). Stone tools consisted of two general types: ground stone tools (e.g., mortars, pestles, manos, and metates for pounding and grinding) and flaked stone tools (e.g., knives, drills, and projectile points for cutting and piercing). Ground stone tools were typically made from granite or other coarse stone. Flaked stone tools were typically made from chert, jasper, basalt, quartz, quartzite, obsidian, and other fine-grained stone in which breakage patterns could be controlled and sharp edges would result.

LUISEÑO

The project is located north and east of the ethnographic territory of the Luiseño. The Luiseño are Takic speakers and are descended from Late Prehistoric populations of the region. Takic is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock which migrated west from the Great Basin (Bean and Smith 1978, Shipley 1978). The Luiseño name for Lake Elsinore is *Paiakhche*, (Kroeber 1907:144, 147). The village of *Paiakhche* is ethnographically documented immediately north of the lake by Kroeber (1925), however, consultation with the Pechanga Tribe shows that the village was located northwest of the Lake and that the correct spelling is *Páayaxchi*. This name also refers to the Lake itself.

The Luiseño share many similar cultural traits to many other southern California groups. The Luiseño lived in sedentary and independent village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, food gathering, and fishing areas. Villages were usually located in valley basins, along creeks and streams adjacent to mountain ranges where water was available and where the villages would be protected from environmental conditions and potential enemies. Most inland populations had access to fishing and food gathering sites on the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño economic and subsistence practices centered upon the seasonal gathering of acorns and seeds; the hunting of deer and small mammals such as rabbits, wood rats, ground squirrels, and birds. Coastal foods included sea mammals, fish and shellfish. Tool technologies were organized around food collection, storage, and preparation strategies, which was reflected in the type, size, and quantity of food items gathered. Stone (lithic) tools included two types: ground stone and flaked stone tools. Ground stone equipment included: mortars, pestles, manos and metate grinding slicks, made from granite, schist, and gneiss. Flaked tools included: bifaces, projectile points, scrapers, and gravers, fabricated from siliceous rock such as chert and jasper, microcrystalline chalcedony, obsidian, fine grain ingenious rocks such as basalt rhyolite, and andesite, and hard silica such as quarts and quartzite. Utilitarian tools were constructed from wood, animal bones, skins, and/or woven from flora materials depending on need (Lovin 1963). Hunting activities were conducted both on an individual basis and/or organized into group activities, depending on seasonal factors and the game hunted. Acorns encompassed as much 50 percent of the Luiseño diet (White 1963). Acorns provided a reliable and abundant food source that was high in calories and could be easily stored for future use. Acorn collection was a central tenant in the lives of the Luiseños and dominated their economic and social structure (Basgall 1987, Johnson and Earle 1987).

Villages were organized around an inherited chief who exerted sole control over the economy, religious rituals, and territorial matters within the village (Bean and Shipek 1978:555). The chief at times would consult with a council of elders and shamans on matters of religious practices and on environmental conditions effecting village life. Large villages may have had a complex behavioral and political structure due to their territorial size and economic control, while the smaller villages' political complexity was limited by their territorial size (Strong 1929; Bean and Shipek 1978:555).

For the Luiseño, Lake Elsinore is an important cosmological center (DuBois 1908). After becoming sick, *Wuyóot* was taken to the hot springs of Lake Elsinore for their healing qualities. The Luiseño consider *Wuyóot* a deity in their creation story as he was the first human and a prophet to the *Káamalam*, the First People (DuBois 1908). The Luiseño also believe that *Wuyóot* died at the hot springs of Lake Elsinore.

GABRIELINO/TONGVA/KIZH

At the time of European contact in 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá's expedition crossed the Los Angeles Basin, what were to be named the Gabrielino Native Americans by the Spanish occupied the area to the west of the Project site (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). While the term Gabrielino identifies those Native Americans who were under the control of the Spanish Mission San Gabriel Archángel, the overwhelming number of people in these areas were of the same ethnic nationality and language (Takic) group. Their territory extended from northern Orange County north to the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles County and eastward to the San Bernardino area.

This and the following ethnographic information relate to currently surviving native peoples still living in Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties. They maintain their cultural practices and customs. The current Gabrielino Tribe comprises at least five bands that are recognized Tribes by the State of California (they do not, however, enjoy Federal recognition). They include the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; the Gabrieleno-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; and the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation. The terms the Native Americans in Southern California used to identify themselves have, for the most part, been lost; therefore, the names do not necessarily identify specific ethnic or Tribal groups. Some currently refer to themselves as *Tongva*, while others prefer the term *Kizh*. For the sake of clarity and consistency, the term Gabrielino will be used for the remainder of this section.

The Gabrielino arrived in the Los Angeles Basin possibly as early as 1,500 BCE as part of the so-called Shoshonean (Takic speaking) Wedge from the Great Basin region (Sutton 2010). The Gabrielino gradually displaced the indigenous peoples, who were probably Hokan speakers. Large, permanent villages were established in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. Eventually, Gabrielino territory encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin, coastal regions from Topanga Canyon in the north to perhaps as far south as Aliso Creek, and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978:538–540). Recent studies suggest the population may have numbered as many as 10,000 individuals at their peak in the Precontact Period.

It should be noted that Gabrielino origin stories assert that the union of sky and the earth created the world and everything in it; finally producing Wewyoot or Weywot, the father of all people (McCawley 1996: 172). This occurred in situ, meaning the people were always here and the Shoshonean Wedge hypothesis is, according to the Gabrielino, false.

Kroeber (1925:621) considered the Gabrielino:

> . . . to have been the most advanced group south of Tehachapi, except perhaps the Chumash. They certainly were the wealthiest and most thoughtful of all the Shoshoneans of the State, and dominated these civilizations wherever contacts occurred.

SETTLEMENT

According to Bean and Smith (1978:538), the Gabrielino are, in many ways, one of the least known groups of California's native inhabitants. In addition to much of the Los Angeles Basin, they occupied the offshore islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicolas, and San Clemente. Gabrielino populations are difficult to reconstruct.

However, at any one time, as many as 50 to 100 villages were simultaneously occupied. Like the prehistoric culture before them, the Gabrielino were a hunter/gatherer group who lived in small sedentary or semi-sedentary groups of 50 to 100 persons, termed rancherias. These rancherias were occupied by at least some of the people all of the time. Location of the encampment was determined by water availability. Houses were circular in form and constructed of sticks covered with thatch or mats. Each village had a sweat lodge as well as a sacred enclosure (Bean and Smith 1978). Although the earliest description of the Gabrielino dates back to the Cabrillo expedition of 1542, the most important and extensive accounts were those written by Father Gerónimo Boscana about 1822 and Hugo Reid in 1852.

SUBSISTENCE

Gabrielino subsistence relied heavily on plant foods, but was supplemented with a variety of meat, especially from marine resources. Food procurement consisted of hunting and fishing by men and gathering of plant foods and shellfish by women. Hunting technology included use of the bow and arrow for deer and smaller game, throwing sticks, snares, traps, and slings. Fishing was conducted with the use of shell fishhooks, bone harpoons, and nets. Seeds were gathered with beaters and baskets. Seeds and other foods were stored in baskets. Seeds were prepared with manos and metates and/or mortars and pestles. Food was cooked in baskets coated with asphaltum, in stone pots, on steatite frying pans, and by roasting in earthen ovens (Bean and Smith 1978).

TRADE

Most trade between settlements was through reciprocity (barter), indicated by strings of Olivella shell beads used as a medium of exchange throughout southern California (Ruby 1970). Gabrielino and Juaneño from the mainland probably traded trade beads, game, and plant foods in exchange for shell beads and steatite, and plant foods from the islanders. Steatite artifacts along with fish, shell money, and animal pelts were traded by the mainlander Gabrielino into the interior for seeds and deer skin. According to Bean and Saubel (1972), the Gabrielino traded with the Serrano and the Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino traded goods such as shell beads, dried fish, sea otter pelts, asphaltum, and steatite for goods such as salt, obsidian, deer hides, furs, and acorns. There is evidence of trade between the Arizona Hohokam and the Gabrielino, probably with the Mojave people as middleman (Koerper in Mason et al. 1997). *Glycymeri*s shell bracelets, ceramics, and blankets may have been exchanged for Pacific shells and shell beads (Koerper in Mason et al. 1997).

RELIGION

Aside from shamanistic curing rituals, principal religious activity is related to the Chinigchinich cult that emphasized correct behavior as promulgated by a mythical figure, Chinigchinich. The Chinigchinich religion developed in Gabrielino territory and spread southeast to the Juaneño/Luiseño, Cupeño, and Ipai. It is a cult that is tied into an older creation myth. Chinigchinich is said to give laws and punishment for those who are disobedient in which shamans were given responsibilities to oversee the cult. It was an extensive system of polar opposites (duality) that are united under higher principals (unity) (Applegate 1979). Male-Female dualism found in the creation myth is also present in the origin myth (Applegate 1979). Chinigchinich cult ceremonies included boys' puberty ceremonies using *toloache,* a drug made from Jimson Weed (*Datura stramonium*). During the vision quest, a personal protector or totemic animal was acquired. Such totems could be bear, coyote, crow, or rattlesnake. Other ceremonies were to obtain vengeance on enemies; to express thanks for victory; and to commemorate the dead. The focus of the ceremonies was a circular sacred enclosure found in each village. The emphasis on male rites of passage and war may be a response to the increasing population and resultant competition for territory and access to resources. Or it may be

a response to the arrival of the Spanish since the Chinigchinich religion seems to be of recent (not prehistoric) origin.

Both inhumation (burial in a grave) and cremation was practiced. During cremations, the goods of the deceased and his hut were often buried with him. Annual mourning ceremonies were held in the late summer for all who had died during the previous year. Clothes of the deceased and an image of the deceased were often burned at this time. Eagles were sacrificed for recently deceased chiefs (Applegate 1979).

3.2.3 History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). The Spanish Period (1769-1821) is represented by exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Gabriel and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. Early exploration of the Riverside County area began in 1772 when Lieutenant Pedro Fages (then Military Governor of San Diego) crossed through the San Jacinto Valley. Permanent settlement began about the turn of the century through the issuance of land grants and grazing permits, and Spanish influence continued to some extent after 1821 due to the continued implementation of the mission system.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War. The Secularization Act resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called ranchos) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals. Sixteen ranchos were granted in Riverside County, the first to Juan Bandini in 1838. The Project is located in what was the *Rancho La Laguna*, also known as *Laguna Grande* and *La Laguna de Temecula*. It was confirmed in 1844 in an official land grant to Julian Manriquez by the Mexican governor of California. The rancho consisted of three leagues that included the lakebed and the shoreline (Hampson 1991). At that time, cattle ranching was a more substantial business than agricultural activities, and trade in hides and tallow increased during the early portion of this period. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated California's economy.

The American Period (1848-present) began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and in 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by two years of extreme drought, which continued to some extent until 1876, altered ranching forever in the southern California area.

CITY OF SAN JACINTO

This history of the City is adapted from its website (San Jacinto n.d.).

Founded in 1870, and incorporated on April 9, 1888, San Jacinto is one of the County's oldest communities with roots that stretch back to the earliest days of California.

The first native people settled in the San Jacinto Valley thousands of years ago. Later, the Serrano and Cahuilla people arrived. Their villages were located along and near streams and springs. They were hunters and gatherers and they subsisted primarily on small game and acorns. The Soboba Indian Reservation, just east of San Jacinto, is now the home to the descendants of some of these people.

The first Spanish explorers entered the San Jacinto Valley in the early 1770s. In 1774, and again in 1775, Col. Juan Bautista de Anza led two expeditions up from Mexico, crossing the Colorado River at Yuma and continuing across the Borrego Desert and up Coyote Canyon. For a few years, the Valley was on the main overland route to California.

Beginning around 1820, the Mission San Luis Rey (located in modern day Oceanside) established a cattle ranch in the Valley, which they named for St. Hyacinth (San Jacinto in Spanish). St. Hyacinth ministered in Eastern Europe in the early 13th century; he was canonized in 1594 and his feast day is August 17th. Locally, the name San Jacinto was soon applied to the San Jacinto River and Mt. San Jacinto (elevation 10,804 ft.), one of the three tallest peaks in southern California.

In 1834, after California had passed from Spanish to Mexican rule, the Mission San Luis Rey was taken over by the government, and its lands granted to private individuals. In 1842, José Antonio Estudillo was granted the 35,500-acre Rancho San Jacinto Viejo (Old San Jacinto), which took in most of the Valley. Members of his family received two other nearby grants, giving the Estudillo family control over some 110,000 acres in the area. The Estudillo family ran cattle on the land. José Estudillo died in 1852, but his family continued to own most of the Valley until the early 1880s. Two of his sons built two-story brick mansions in 1885 - 1886. The oldest, built by Francisco Estudillo (1844 - 1921) in 1885, is located at Main and Seventh Streets in San Jacinto. It has been named the most significant historical building in the San Jacinto Valley and is one of the most significant in all of Riverside County. Francisco Estudillo was San Jacinto's first Postmaster (1870), second mayor (1890), and served as the local Indian Agent for the Federal Government in the 1890s. The Estudillo family remained prominent into the 20th Century. In the late 1860s, the family began selling portions of their San Jacinto ranch, and the first American settlers moved into the Valley.

By 1868, a little community had begun to develop on the south side of the Valley, near the San Jacinto River. In 1869, a school district was established. Procco Akimo, a Russian immigrant, established the first store. In 1870, the San Jacinto Post Office was established. During the 1870s, a little town began to grow up around Procco Akimo's store. This community was located southeast of modern downtown San Jacinto, on what is now Hewitt Street.

After the Estudillo lands were broken up in early 1889, a group of Los Angeles investors organized the San Jacinto Land Association, which acquired some 15,000 acres of the old ranch. In 1883, they laid out a rival town site less than two miles away. For several years, "Old" San Jacinto and "New" San Jacinto struggled for dominance. The battle was not settled until 1888, when the Santa Fe railroad built a branch line into the Valley from Perris, which terminated on the west side of "New" San Jacinto on land donated for the purpose by Francisco Estudillo. "Old" San Jacinto was far from the tracks and eventually faded away. The new City of San Jacinto was incorporated that same year on April 9, 1888.

By the 1870s, the Valley's economy had moved from cattle ranching to horticulture. Early ranchers had grown grain, then apricots, walnuts and citrus production came to dominate the area. Turkey ranching and dairy farming came later. Besides agriculture, several local lime kilns added to the local economy before World War I.

Tourism also had an impact on the Valley, beginning around 1900. Natural hot springs along the north side of the Valley stimulated the development of several tourist resorts with hotels, guest cabins and bath

houses. Gilman Hot Springs was the best-known resort. It was originally developed in the 1880s, and was acquired in 1913 by the Gilman family, who ran the resort for 65 years. Soboba Hot Springs was also popular, with its Indian-style cottages scattered along the hillside. Further west was Eden Hot Springs.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

A literature review of documents on file at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside was completed by EIC staff on August 24, 2021 (Attachment A). The review consisted of an examination of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) *San Jacinto, CA* 7.5-minute quadrangle to evaluate the Project area for any cultural resources sites recorded or cultural resources studies conducted on the parcel and within a one-half mile radius. The EIC is the designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and houses records concerning archaeological and historic resources in Riverside, Inyo, and Mono Counties. The records search provided data on known archaeological and built environment resources as well as previous studies within one-half mile of the Project site. Data sources consulted at the EIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), historic maps, and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the CRHR and/or NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

4.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search

A paleontological resources literature review was completed by Darla Radford, Collections Manager at the Western Science Center (WSC) in Hemet, California on June 24, 2021 (Attachment B). The review provided information on geological formations, paleontological localities, the Project's potential to adversely affect fossil resources, and mitigation recommendations.

4.3 Historic Aerial Review

An examination was made by Patrick Maxon of the historic aerial photographs at HistoricAerials.com (NETRONLINE n.d.) on January 7, 2022.

4.4 Native American Scoping

Tribal consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was initiated with Sacred Lands Search (SLF) request of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) (Attachment C). The City of San Jacinto will conduct all formal consultation with interested Tribes including initial outreach to tribes.

4.5 Field Survey

An archaeological survey of the Project site, utilizing transects spaced 10 meters apart, was conducted by VCS Archaeologist Patrick Maxon, RPA and Brian Kussman on December 17, 2021, and completed on March 2, 2022. The entire Project site was examined for the presence of cultural resources.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

5.1.1 Studies

The EIC search resulted in a finding that 36 cultural resources studies have been completed within one mile of the Project site (Attachment A). None of these studies includes the Project site.

5.1.2 Resources

EIC information notes that 32 cultural resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project site (Attachment A). One resource (P-33-021063) is recorded within the Project site. It has previously been removed from the property. Native American tribes may have additional cultural resources information.

Additional cultural resources within one mile of the Project site include, among mostly built environment resources, one large basin metate (33-14710)—a prehistoric milling tool—was discovered approximately 1.5 meters below the surface in a utility trench approximately 1,000 feet southwest of the Project site. This attests to the presence of prehistoric populations in the area.

Table 1 identifies the cultural resource previously recorded on the Project site.

Table 1
Cultural Resources within the Project Site

Site Number	Recorded (Year)	Description	Status
P-33-021063/CA-RIV-10911	McKenna (2012)	Devoe/Bandick Ranch Complex	Previously removed from the Project Site

P-33-021063/CA-RIV-10911: The Devoe/Bandick Ranch Complex was constructed sometime before 1966, growing steadily until it covered the majority of the Project site with structures, stands of tree, fields, and horse pens. The site began to be cleared sometime between 2002 and 2005 and was completely cleared by 2009. When the site was recorded in 2012, it consisted of fields associated with use as pastureland. There was scant evidence of residential demolition, but there were pipes and hydrants along the Lyon Avenue frontage and a modern drainage swale constructed along the northern property boundary. A wind row defined the property boundary on property to south. There was evidence of recent disking.

5.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search

The Western Science Center (WSC) in Hemet completed a Paleontological Records search on June 24, 2021 (Attachment B) that determined no paleontological resource localities are recorded on the Project site; however, numerous fossil localities have been found within three miles of the Project that are associated with the Diamond Valley Lake Project. According to WSC, the sediment underlying the Project area is mapped entirely as Holocene alluvium, which is typically of low paleontological sensitivity, however, the nearby Diamond Valley Lake Project localities are also mapped in Holocene alluvial and did produce a few specimens associated with the Pleistocene.

According to Radford (2021), excavations for the Project have the potential to impact paleontologically sensitive sediments and any fossils recovered from this Project would likely be scientifically significant. The

WSC therefore recommends that caution should be observed during the excavation activity associated with the development of the Project area.

This information will be expanded upon in the paleontological assessment being completed concurrently for this Project (Kussman 2022).

5.3 Historic Aerial Review

An examination of historic aerial photographs (NETRONLINE n.d.) revealed that as of 1966—the earliest available aerial—some development was already evident in the northwest end of the Project site. Additional development is seen in that area through the early 1970s. By 1978, the entire northern portion of the Project site is developed with nominal structures, immature trees, and horse pens. By the time of the next available photo in 1996, the entire Project site is developed, the trees have matured, and structures can be seen throughout the site. In 2002, the same development is extant, but by 2005, the Project site has been mostly cleared. In 2009, it is completely cleared and disked. It has remained cleared until the present day. A cultural resources map in the San Jacinto General Plan (San Jacinto n.d. RM-25) shows the western end of site within a Historic Buildings boundary.

5.4 Native American Scoping

On January 5, 2022, VCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and to obtain an AB 52 tribal contacts list. The NAHC responded on March 7, 2022. The results of the SLF Search were negative (Attachment C). The City of San Jacinto, however, has its AB 52 tribal contacts list to be used in consultation. The NAHC advises that notification letters to tribes should include the results of a records search, pedestrian survey, and SLF search. Ethnographic and geotechnical studies should also be provided. The City of San Jacinto will conduct this consultation.

The following is the City of San Jacinto's AB 52 Tribal consultation list:

- Morongo Band of Mission Indians; Honorable Robert Martin, Chairperson.
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians; Denisa Torres, Cultural Heritage Program Coordinator.
- Pechanga Band of Mission Indians; Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Analyst, Pechanga Cultural Resources Department.
- Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians; Deneen Pelton, Administrative Assistant, Cultural Resources Department.
- Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians; Sheryl Madrigal, Manager, Cultural Resources Department.
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Director.
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians; Jessica Valdez, Assistant to the Cultural Resource Director.
- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians; Patricia Garcia, Director of Tribal Historic Preservation Office.
- Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians; Alicia Reed, Cultural Resource Coordinator.
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians; Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resources Analyst.

5.5 Field Survey

Patrick Maxon, VCS Director of Cultural Services and Brian Kussman conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project site on December 17, 2021 and completed it on March 2, 2022. The site had recently been completely disked. Starting in the southwest corner of the site, nearest N. Lyon Avenue and Appaloosa Drive, the 2021 survey consisted of north/south transects spaced approximately 10 meters apart, moving east to west, the entire site was examined closely. The survey in 2022 was concentrated on the newly added

southeast corner of the Project site. The site previously was developed with a ranch (NETRONLINE n.d.), which was removed from the site after 2005. No remnants of the ranch or any other cultural resources were observed.

Disked Site; South side; View to Northeast

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines contains the Initial Study Environmental Checklist Form, which includes, for Section V. Cultural Resources, questions relating to cultural resources, including the historic built environment, historic and prehistoric archaeology, and human remains. The issues presented in the Initial Study Checklist have been used as significance criteria. Accordingly, a project may result in a significant environmental impact if:

- *The Project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5.*
- *The Project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5.*
- *The Project would disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.*

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines Section VII, *Geology and Soils*, includes an additional question related to the presence or absence of fossil resources on the Project site. Accordingly, a project may result in a significant environmental impact if:

- *The Project directly or indirectly destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.*

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines Section XVII. Tribal Cultural Resources includes additional questions related to the presence or absence of Tribal Cultural Resources on the Project site. They are as follows:

- *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:*
    - *a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or*
    - *b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.*

The purpose of the cultural resources assessment is to identify any historical resources or (through tribal consultation) tribal cultural resources that may exist on the Project site, to determine the sensitivity of the Project site for the presence of buried archaeological and/or paleontological material, and to make recommendations to the lead agency regarding the development of mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of the Project on resources to a less than significant level.

Public Resources Code (PRC) §21084.1-2 and PRC §5020.1(q) of CEQA states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change (i.e., demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired) in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An examination of historic aerial photographs (NETRONLINE n.d.) revealed that the Project site was formerly developed with a ranch. The entire Project site was razed and disked beginning around 2005.

Thirty-two cultural resources are recorded within one-half mile of the Project site. One resource (P-33-14710) is a basin metate, attesting to the prehistoric presence of indigenous populations in the vicinity.

The sediment underlying the project area is mapped entirely as Holocene alluvium; however, the nearby Diamond Valley Lake Project localities are also mapped in Holocene alluvial has produce significant fossil specimens associated with the Pleistocene. The paleontology will be addressed in a separate study (Kussman 2022).

Implementation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any existing known cultural resources. However, because the area is known to contain resources, archaeological monitoring is recommended during ground disturbing activities.

7.1 Mitigation Measures

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Based on the data presented, it is recommended that archaeological monitoring and Native American monitoring (if applicable) occur during Project excavations into younger Holocene alluvial soils, estimated to occur within near surface soils to a depth of 5 to 10 feet. These Mitigation Measures for the project, outline the monitoring protocols.

A MMRP to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried cultural resources within the Project shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification that a certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program. This verification shall be presented in a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency.

2) The project applicant shall provide Native American monitoring during grading if the lead agency determines it is necessary pending results of the AB52 Consultation process. If applicable, the Native American monitor shall work in concert with the archaeological monitor to observe ground disturbances and search for cultural materials. The Lead Agency shall coordinate with the consulting Tribe(s) to facilitate communications with the Project developer/applicant so that all Parties can develop a mutually-acceptable Tribal Monitoring and Treatment Agreement which includes the scope of monitoring, scheduling of monitors from individual consulting Tribe(s), and the course of action for inadvertent discoveries.

3) The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Consulting Tribe(s) if applicable pending results of the AB 52 Consultation, the contractor, and the City, shall implement a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) to address the details, timing and responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the project site. Details in the Plan shall include:

    a. Project grading and development scheduling;

b. The Project archeologist and the Consulting Tribes(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the City, the construction manager and any contractors and will conduct a mandatory Cultural Resources Worker Sensitivity Training to those in attendance. The Training will include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the Project and the surrounding area; what resources could potentially be identified during earthmoving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols.

c. The protocols and stipulations that the contractor, City, Consulting Tribe(s) and Project archaeologist will follow in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resource deposits that shall be subject to a cultural resources evaluation.

4) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological and Tribal monitors (if applicable) shall be on-site, as determined by the consulting archaeologist, to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. Monitoring is recommended in younger Holocene alluvial soils, estimated to occur within near surface soils to a depth of 5 to 10 feet. The frequency of inspections will depend upon the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify the monitoring program if the potential for cultural resources appears to be less than anticipated.

5) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.

6) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be implemented by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human bones are discovered, the county coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (as identified by the NAHC) shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

a. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered, and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The project archaeologist in consultation with the consulting Tribe(s) shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.

b. One or more of the following treatments, in order of preference, shall be used in the event of a discovery:

i. Preservation-in-Place. Avoidance, or preservation-in-place, involves leaving a resource where it was found with no development affecting its integrity. Pursuant

to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archaeological and cultural resources.

ii. Reburial on the Project site in an area not subject to future disturbance. Reburial of a resource shall include provisions to protect the selected reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all required cataloging and basic recording have been completed, with the exception of sacred items, burial goods and Native American human remains. Any reburial process shall be culturally appropriate. The listing of contents and the location of the reburial shall be included in a confidential Phase IV monitoring report.

c. If Preservation-in-Place or reburial is not feasible, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to the current professional repository standards in a Riverside County curation facility that meets State Resources Department Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Resources (OHP 1993). The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title and accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

7) A Phase IV Monitoring Report, documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context, shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms. The Phase IV report shall be filed with the City under a confidential cover and not subject to Public Records Request and a copy of the report shall be submitted to the consulting Tribe(s).

8.0 CERTIFICATION

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

DATE: April 2022

SIGNED:

Patrick Maxon., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

9.0 REFERENCES

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1978 Gabrielino. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, California, pp. 538-549. Robert F. Heizer, volume editor. Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D.C.

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ATTACHMENT A

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

(EIC)

Confidential - Not for public

ATTACHMENT B

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

(WSC)

Confidential - Not for public

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING (NAHC)

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested

☑ **CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52)** – ***Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2***

☐ **General Plan (SB 18)** - ***Per Government Code § 65352.3.***

Local Action Type:

___ **General Plan** ___ **General Plan Element** ___ **General Plan Amendment**

___ **Specific Plan** ___ **Specific Plan Amendment** ___ **Pre-planning Outreach Activity**

Required Information

Project Title: San Jacinto residential Development Project

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of San Jacinto

Contact Person: Kevin White

Street Address: 595 S. San Jacinto Avenue

City: San Juan Capistrano **Zip:** 92675

Phone: (949) 489-2700 **Fax:** _____

Email: pmaxon@vcsenvironmental.com

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Riverside **City/Community:** San Jacinto

Project Description:

The proposed Project would develop an approximately 27-acre vacant site with up to 135 single-family residential homes and associated infrastructure. The Project requires subdividing four (4) existing parcels (APNs 436-280-011, 436-280-012, 436-280-013 and 436-280-014).

Additional Request

☑ **Sacred Lands File Search** - ***Required Information:***

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): San Jacinto

_____

Township: 4 South **Range:** 1 West **Section(s):** 28

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
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Kumeyaay

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Pomo

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

March 7, 2022

Kevin White
City of San Jacinto

Via Email to: kwhite@sanjacintoca.gov

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, San Jacinto Residential Development Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. White:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

   - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

     All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
3/7/2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 368 - 4382
Fax: (619) 445-9126
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed San Jacinto Residential Development Project, Riverside County.

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

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

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O Box 270 — Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed San Jacinto Residential Development Project, Riverside County.

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

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

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

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Thomas Tortez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1160 — Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
tmchair@torresmartinez.org

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed San Jacinto Residential Development Project, Riverside County.

ATTACHMENT D

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PATRICK MAXON, M.A., RPA

Director | Cultural Services

EDUCATION

1994/MA/Anthropology/ California State University, Fullerton

1987/BA/Psychology/Sociology Towson State University, Towson, MD

VCS TEAM MEMBER SINCE 2017

CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency Certified Archaeologist (No. 226)

California Energy Commission Cultural Resources Specialist (2001)

Registered Professional Archaeologist (National)/No. 11468/Register of Professional Archaeologists

Orange County Certified Archaeologist (1999)

National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance Advanced Certification, 2002

Principal Investigator, Southern California/Bureau of Land Management

ABOUT

Patrick Maxon M.A., RPA is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than 27 years of experience in all aspects of cultural resources management, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, paleontology, ethnography, and tribal consultation. He has expertise in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Clean Water Act, among others. Patrick has completed hundreds of cultural resources projects throughout Southern California and in Arizona and Nevada that have involved (1) agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination and consultation; (2) treatment plans and research design development; (3) archival research; (4) field reconnaissance; (5) site testing; (6) data recovery excavation; (7) construction monitoring; (8) site recordation; (9) site protection/preservation; (10) mapping/cartography; (11) laboratory analysis; and (12) report production. He has managed projects within the jurisdiction of the USACE, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other federal agencies that require compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. He has also completed projects throughout Southern California under CEQA for State and local governments and municipalities, including Caltrans, the Department of General Services (DGS), the California Energy Commission, the California Department of Water Resources, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW), the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Los Angeles Unified School District, and others. Patrick meets the Secretary of Interior's standards for historic preservation programs for archaeology and is a Certified Archaeologist in Orange County and for the Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency.

SELECT EXPERIENCE/PROJECTS

Diamond Sports Complex, Lake Elsinore, CA: VCS is undertaking a cultural resources investigation that was initiated by developing a cultural resources monitoring plan with the Pechanga and Soboba Tribes. We subsequently commenced the controlled grading of site CA-RIV-4042 as required in the project mitigation measures. The project was suspended after the discovery of human remains. The City and tribes are consulting on the disposition of the burial.

Mission Trail Development, Lake Elsinore, CA: VCS completed cultural and paleontological resources monitoring, guided by a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan that we developed, of grading for a housing development. Cultural resources recovered from the site were subsequently reburied on site by the Tribal monitors from the Pechanga and Soboba tribes. Two paleontological specimens: a pair of Mammoth ribs and a horse vertebra, were recovered and analyzed. As they were not museum quality specimens, they were made into a display by the project Applicant.

Home Sweet Home Development, Lakeland Village, CA: Project Manager for a Phase I cultural resources survey. The study consisted of (1) archaeological and paleontological records searches, (2) Native American consultation with the NAHC and subsequent communication with several tribes that wished to consult; (3) pedestrian survey of the project site; and (4) a technical report describing the results of the study and recommended mitigation measure for any potential impacts to resources. No resources were discovered.

Qualified Archaeologist- Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines of Professional Qualification & Standards for Archeology, as per Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61/

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Society for California Archaeology

Society for American Archaeology

Association of Environmental Professionals (OCAEP Board member since 2005)

Summerly Development Project Cultural Resources Monitoring, Lake Elsinore, CA: Project Manager for this project, which included grading for a drainage channel, a large sewer line, the subsequent residential development, and a 71-1cre detention basin. Patrick managed the placement and work of VCS monitors on the project and ensured that any discovery of cultural or paleontological resources was handled appropriately. Daily field notes describing the activities performed each day were maintained by monitors and were included in the final report. No cultural resources were observed or collected during monitoring activities; however, a large, important assemblage of Pleistocene fossils (bison, camel, mammoth, et al.) was recovered from the lake sediments and recently curated at the Western Science Center in Hemet

Godinho Dairy Project Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Eastvale, California. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the Godhino Dairy Project located in the City of Eastvale. He conducted a Phase I cultural resources study for the project, which included cultural and paleontological resources literature reviews, Native American scoping, and a pedestrian field survey of the project site. The site contains the extant remains of the Godinho Dairy which dates to at least the early 1960s. Three prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded within one mile of the project site; one (CA-RIV-2801) was recorded just a few hundred feet to the southeast. The Santa Ana River was used extensively by prehistoric populations of the area. Paleontologically sensitive Older Quaternary Alluvium likely lies at depth on the project site. No significant archeological resources were discovered on the project site during the survey. The extant Godinho Dairy complex appears to exceed 50 years of age and its recordation and evaluation as a historic resource was recommended. The proposed project would allow for development of the dairy property into a residential neighborhood.

La Rivera Drainage Project Cultural Resources Services, Riverside, California. Mr. Maxon served as the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the La Rivera Drainage Project located in the City of Riverside. The Phase I cultural resources study included (1) a cultural resources literature review of the project site at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside; (2) contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of its Sacred Lands File and to obtain a list of Native American contacts for the project area; (3) preparation of informational letters to all the NAHC-listed contacts in order to ensure a good-faith effort of participation and (4) conducted a paleontological resources literature review for the project at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA). No cultural resources were discovered and no impacts are anticipated. The project proposed to improve existing drainage conditions within the La Rivera residential development and BonTerra Consulting prepared an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for its implementation.

Riverside Energy Resource Center Archaeological and Paleontological, and Biological Services, Riverside County. Mr. Maxon served as the Program Director for the archaeological, paleontological, and biological services at the Riverside Energy Resource Center in Riverside County. He managed all aspects of the archaeological, paleontological, historic, and biological surveys of the power plant site and its associated transmission lines and pipelines; he also coordinated monitoring the power plant site and its associated facilities. Mr. Maxon maintained client contacts, coordinated with the California Energy Commission, and communicated with the Riverside public utilities. In addition, he conducted cultural resources surveys and monitoring, completed the cultural resources survey report, and wrote monthly cultural resources monitoring reports and a final project report.

Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys, Jurisdictional Delineations, Track Upgrade from Thermal to Araz. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys, Jurisdictional Delineations, and Track Upgrade from Thermal to Araz. The project began by consulting and coordinating with local, State, and/or federal agencies (as appropriate); the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR); and other relevant agencies to develop a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to consider the cultural resources associated with the project. Mr. Maxon and his crew conducted an intensive 100 percent pedestrian cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect (APE) in transects. Initial Native American consultation and bridge and culvert recordation were provided. There are approximately 609 structures (bridges and culverts) in the project area, of which 512 were built between 1903 and 1960 and are considered historic. An Architectural Historian visited each structure and produced a Primary Record (DPR 523A) and a Location Map (DPR523J).

Desert Ranch Project Cultural Survey, Riverside County. Mr. Maxon served as the Project Manager for the Desert Ranch Project, which consists of approximately seven square miles of desert overlooking the Salton Sea. He helped to provide a Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory for the Client, which entailed a walk of the entire property to survey for archaeological sites. Over 40 sites were recorded and excavation of several is anticipated. In addition to conducting surveys, Mr. Maxon met with the local Indian tribe, the Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Indians, regarding this project.

Lake Elsinore East Lake Specific Plan Amendment Area Cultural Resources Services, City of Lake Elsinore. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager of the Lake Elsinore East Lake Specific Plan Amendment Area. He was responsible for the assessment of known cultural resources and preparation of final report.

Encino Water Quality Improvement Program Archaeological Monitoring, Encino. As the Project Manager for the Encino Water Quality Improvement Program, Mr. Maxon monitored excavations for pipelines.

Stone Canyon Water Quality Improvement Project Prehistoric Cultural and Biological Resources Investigation and Monitoring, City of Los Angeles. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager for the Stone Canyon Water Quality Improvement Project in Los Angeles County and was responsible for reconnaissance and report preparation.

Salton Sea Solar Evaporation Pond Pilot Project Archaeological Survey, Imperial County. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager of the Salton Sea Solar Evaporation Pond Pilot Project. He conducted a field reconnaissance and produced a final report.

East Branch Extension Phase II Water Pipeline Project, Mentone. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Manager for the East Branch Extension Phase II Water Pipeline Project. The project involved the preparation of all CEQA/NEPA environmental documents, the acquisition of regulatory permits, and construction monitoring. Mr. Maxon was responsible for a full range of cultural resources services including historic, prehistoric and paleontological archival research, field surveys, evaluation of resources, and report preparation 6th Street Viaduct Project, Los Angeles. As Cultural Resources Project Manager, Mr. Maxon was responsible for coordinating with the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans's) District 7 on the previously submitted draft Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and the project's Area of Potential Effects (AEP) and completing the ASR and Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Action Plan, which included several revisions, for the proposed project. The ESA Action Plan was developed to protect an archaeological site that was recorded within the AEP. The plan entails

surrounding the site with fencing during construction and monitoring of construction in the vicinity of the site.

Saddleback Meadows Development Archaeological Test Excavations, Orange County. Mr. Maxon was the Program Director of archaeological test excavations for the Saddleback Meadows Development Project. He performed test excavations of ten prehistoric archaeological sites and developed a treatment plan and research design in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for two sites (CA-ORA-710 and CA-ORA-711). Mr. Maxon conducted test excavations on two additional sites (CA-ORA-1435H and CA-ORA-1437), a data recovery excavation (CA-ORA-711), and laboratory and report preparation. Additionally, he developed a testing plan to evaluate two prehistoric sites (CA-ORA-713 and CA-ORA-715), managed the excavation of those sites, and maintained budgets and relations with the client (TPG Management) and the USACE.

Orange County Water District On-Call Environmental Analyses Services, Orange County, CA: Cultural Resources Manager for the On-Call Contract. Mr. Maxon has provided environmental analyses services on an as-needed basis as part of on-call contracts with the Orange County Water District since 2010. Representative cultural resources task orders completed as part of the on-call contracts, include the following:

- La Palma Recharge Basin, Anaheim, CA
- Prado Basin Mitigation Sites, Orange County, CA
- Fletcher Basin Improvement Project Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mitigation Monitoring Plan, City of Orange, CA
- Centennial Park Injection Well Project, Santa Ana, CA
- EW-1 Groundwater Containment and Treatment Project, City of Fullerton, CA.
- Santiago Recharge Basin Project, Orange, CA

BRIAN KUSSMAN

Senior Paleontologist

VCS Environmental
EXPERTS IN STRATEGIC SOLUTIONS

EDUCATION

B.A., Earth Science, California State University Fullerton

CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

AEP CEQA Basics Training, October 2021

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

South Coast Geologic Society Member

Society of Vertebrate Paleontology

Association of Environmental Professionals

ABOUT

Brian began working for VCS Environmental in 2018 and has over 27 years of experience conducting paleontolgical research, field survey, fossil salvage, fossil preparation, laboratory identification, report preparation, and curatorial experience throughout Southern California. This includes background research, project proposals and reports, field surveys and monitoring, lab preparation and storage, identification and analysis, and curation of paleontological materials in repositories. Project experience includes housing construction, business construction, highway construction, and public utilities development throughout Southern California. He is also responsible for field monitoring, and has assisted with archaeological surveying, monitoring, and the preparation of paleontological monitoring reports.

SELECT EXPERIENCE

PALEONTOLOGY

- Led and worked alongside Mark Roeder on many salvage excavations with L&L, PEA, and VCS. Also led salvage excavations with LSA. Led excavation for a mostly complete Mastodon skeleton at Majestic in California.
- Volunteer experience since 1989 at Clark Regional Park Interpretative Center, including several research projects.
- Monitoring experience on southern California sites, since 1994.
- Pleistocene fossil mammal identification expert.
- Familiarity with other fossil types found in local rock units.
- Volunteer at Rancho La Brea during the 1991 summer volunteer session.
- Sampled carbon, using proper field protocols for contamination prevention, for radiometric dating.
- Briefly assisted with curation at the John Cooper Center in 2016.

GEOLOGY

- Led drilling efforts utilizing hollow stem auger, sonic, reverse mud rotary (800 foot + boreholes), standard mud rotary (130 feet to 325 feet boreholes) and direct push.
- Logged soil cuttings, from both conventional and mud drill rigs.
- Utility clearance oversight: utility company record searches, metal detection, ground penetrating radar, hand auger, and air knife.
- Groundwater and soil sampling for pollutants, GW sampling includes use of all types of pumps commonly used and interface probes for sounding (lead on those projects).
- Borehole geological description entry and creation of diagrams using LogPlot software, and report QA.
- Hazwoper 40 taken but would need to retake, TWIC card clearance.
- Familiar with rock and mineral identification.

ARCHAEOLOGY

- Found numerous hearth features in Orange County with Psomas and LSA, as well as lithic artifacts associated with these features. One complete hearth feature excavated with LSA.
- Sampled carbon, for radiometric dating, from these features.
- Archaeological monitoring for both prehistoric and historic resources.
- Excavation experience recently at a central California coastal site extremely rich in lithics.

30900 Rancho Viejo Road, Suite 100
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
949.489.2700 | vcsenvironmental.com

- Have worked alongside monitors from almost all tribal affiliations in central and southern California.

BIOLOGY

- Twice, verified for authorities, that remains were not human. Very familiar with differences between human and other mammalian osteology.
- Familiar with local endangered/threatened animals and plants.
- Familiar with taxonomy and field identification of cacti and succulents of the Southwest.

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Ralph B. Clark Regional Park Interpretive Center

Ralph B. Clark Regional Park includes an interpretive center with an extensive fossil collection. It displays marine fossils dating from about one million years ago, to more recent terrestrial mammals that walked the earth tens of thousands of years ago. These specimens were recovered inside the boundaries of Clark Park, and from the development of the Coyote Hills area in northern Orange County. Brian has volunteered at the park since 1989 and his experience includes the following:

- Worked extensively with modern comparative collections at the Interpretative Center, for identification purposes.
- Learned fossil preparation techniques (Pleistocene predominantly, but also Miocene terrestrial fossils of the Sespe-Vaqueros Formation as well as marine vertebrates from throughout Orange County).
- Acted as unofficial collections manager at the Ralph B. Clark Interpretive Center.
- From late 1990's, began with research, primarily focused on the Pleistocene terrestrial fossils from the Ralph B. Clark Park.
- In 2014, presented a poster at SVP pinpointing the age of the terrestrial fossils in the park. Also coauthored a poster concerning the age of the Oso Member (primarily exposed in Orange County), of the Capistrano Formation.
- Beginning of 2020, began a research project with paleontologists from Anza-Borrego State Park, concerning a rare animal only found in sufficient numbers for research, at these 2 institutions.
- Worked on several other research projects for Ralph B. Clark Interpretive Center, including a collaborative project with paleontologists at Anza-Borrego State Park, concerning a rare fossil animal found at both localities.

George C. Page Museum - Rancho La Brea

Rancho La Brea represents the largest collection of late Pleistocene asphaltic fossils in the world, and uses this opportunity to train students, build collections through excavation, prepare and conserve fossils in our public viewing Fossil Lab and curate this massive collection onsite. Rancho La Brea staff also use these collections to study scientific questions with visiting academics. Brian volunteered at Rancho La Brea in 1991 and his experience includes the following:

- Preparation and reconstruction of Mammoth and Mastodon limb bone specimens.
- Separation and initial sorting of microfossils from matrix.
- Sorting and identification of fossils returned to Rancho La Brea from the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA.
- Cursory observation of Western Camel vertebrae, as part of a potential research project.

SPEAKER AT THE SOCIETY OF VERTEBRATE PALEONTOLOGY 75TH ANNUAL MEETING | OCTOBER 14-17, 2015

VERTEBRATE FAUNA AND UNGULATE BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF THE HIGHLY FOSSILIFEROUS OSO SAND MEMBER, CAPISTRANO FORMATION, ORANGE COUNTY, CA.

Barboza, Michelle, California State University, Fullerton, CA, United States of America

Parham, James F., John D. Cooper Archaeology and Paleontology Center, California State University, Fullerton, CA, United States of America

Kussman, Brian N., California State University, Fullerton, CA, United States of America

The Oso Sand Member is the highly fossiliferous, nearshore facies of the Capistrano Formation, which spans the southwestern rim of the Los Angeles Basin in Orange County, California. Over 20 vertebrate taxa have been identified from this unit, including well preserved fossils of marine taxa, such as a nearly complete skull of a blue marlin and the most complete fossil walrus found to date. In addition to other marine

mammals (whales and sea cows), terrestrial mammals are also known from the Oso Sand Member including gomphotheriids, rhinocerotids, antilocaprids, canids, cricetids, and lagomorphs. Despite the abundance of material from Oso Sand Member sites, just three papers have reported on this unit: one paper focused on the skull of the blue marlin mentioned above, the other two mentioned mammal fossils in passing. We provide an overview of all known vertebrate fossils from Oso Sand Member, and establish a more refined age for the Oso Sand Member, which will help provide a temporal framework for ongoing paleontological studies. Based on stratigraphic correlation, the Capistrano Formation is reported as Upper Miocene to Lower Pliocene. Previous workers have referred to undescribed specimens to place the Oso Sand Member in the Hemphillian North American Land Mammal Age. Partial camelid teeth are identified as *Alforjas*, known from the late early to latest Hemphillian (Hh2 to Hh4). Horse teeth previously referred to *Pliohippus* (Barstovian to Hemphillian) are reidentified as *Dinohippus interpolatus*, which is characteristic of the early late Hemphillian (Hh3). Based on these identifications, we can constrain the age of the Oso Sand Member to the early late Hemphillian (Hh3). By better defining the age of the Oso Sand Member, we can place the marine and terrestrial vertebrate fossils from this unit into a more precise chronostratigraphic framework that allows us to make more detailed comparisons to other late Neogene faunas in California.

BIOSTRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF MAMMALIAN TAXA REVISES THE AGE OF RICH PLEISTOCENE SITES FROM THE LA HABRA FORMATION (ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA) FROM RANCHO LA BREAN TO IRVINGTONIAN

Kussman, Brian N., California State University, Fullerton, CA, United States of America
Parham, James F., John D. Cooper Archaeology and Paleontology Center, California State University, Fullerton, CA, United States of America
Babilonia, Lisa C., Clark Paleontology Museum, Buena Park, CA, United States of America

This study provides a new age assessment for the La Habra Formation at the Emery Borrow Pit, Ralph B. Clark Regional Park, Orange County, California, which contains one of the richest non-asphalt Pleistocene sites in California. Over 35 species of mammal, 19 species of birds, and 16 species of amphibians and reptiles have been identified from this site, although it remains poorly represented in the literature. Although Pleistocene terrestrial fossils from the Emery Borrow Pit have been mentioned occasionally, to date only a single fossil, a tapir tooth (*Tapirus merriami*), has been described and figured from the La Habra Formation. The La Habra Formation has been assigned to the Rancholabrean North American Land Mammal Age largely due to its proximity to another site, La Mirada. However, unlike La Mirada and other Rancholabrean sites, no *Bison* (a hallmark taxon for the Rancholabrean) have been found at the Emery Borrow Pit. This is despite an abundance of grazers such as *Camelops* and *Equus* have been found. Furthermore, the *Microtus* from the La Habra Formation most closely resemble *Microtus meadensis* (an Irvingtonian taxon). Combined with the presence of *Megalonyx jeffersonii* (known from the Late Irvingtonian to Rancholabrean), the *Microtus* and the lack of *Bison* suggest a late Irvingtonian age for the La Habra Formation. Faunas from the Irvingtonian are relatively rare compared to those from the Rancholabrean, increasing this site's importance for interpreting other Pleistocene faunas in the region. The high diversity and antiquity of the fauna from La Habra Formation present an excellent opportunity to characterize the fauna of the Los Angeles Basin just prior to the well-known asphalt site of Rancho La Brea, less than 40 km away.

PUBLICATION

Barboza, M.M., J.F. Parham, G-P. Santos, B.N. Kussman, J. Velez-Juarbe. 2017. The age of the Oso Member, Capistrano Formation, and a review of fossil crocodylians from California. *PaleoBios,* 34. ucmp_*paleobios*_33797.

SELECT PROJECTS

SUMMERLY PROJECT | LAKE ELSINORE, CA

Summerly is a 706-acre master-planned golf community in the Lake Elsinore Back Basin. The development consists of approximately 1,955 residential units, 40 acres of roads, and 329 acres of open space, including an 18-hole golf course. This project included grading for a drainage channel, a large sewer line, the subsequent residential development, and a 71-acre detention basin which required cultural monitors on the project and ensured that any discovery of cultural or paleontological resources was handled appropriately. No archaeological resources were observed or collected during monitoring activities; however, a large, important assemblage of Pleistocene fossils (bison, camel, mammoth, et al.) was recovered from the lake sediments and recently curated at the Western Science Center in Hemet. Brian identified fossil remains during the course of salvage excavation efforts so as to prevent damage to adjacent fossils not yet uncovered.

YORBA LINDA ESTATES - LAKEVIEW AVENUE | YORBA LINDA, CA

Shea Homes retained VCS Environmental (VCS) to provide cultural and paleontological resources monitoring pursuant to Mitigation Measures 122, 129, 130, and 131, of the Yorba Linda Estates Mitigation Monitoring Program developed in the project's Initial Study, govern the mitigation of impacts to paleontological, archaeological, and Tribal Cultural resources. Due to the project's location near a waterway and former existence as a nursery, it required monitoring for cultural and historic

resources, as well as paleontological. Monitoring occurred on 80 separate days beginning in April 2018 and extending through October 17, 2018. The Lead Monitor for the project was VCS Archaeologist/Paleontologist, Brian Kussman. Brian monitored for paleontological and cultural resources during soil removal as part of remediation, mass excavation, and deep utility trenching.

LANDMARK | CHINO, CA

The construction project includes grading of lots for the development of 38 single family homes and trenching for the installation of sewer, water, and utilities. Monitoring of this work was required pursuant to the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Mitigation Measures (MMs) CUL-1 through CUL-3 developed in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the project (Dudek 2017). Monitoring occurred on 90 separate days beginning on February 11, 2019, with grubbing and clearing and extending through December 20, 2019. Brian monitored for both paleontological and cultural resources on this project.

RANCHO DIAMANTE PROJECT | HEMET, CA

The 244.9-acre Rancho Diamante Project site is located south of the Hemet-Ryan Airport in the City of Hemet. The proposed Project is a subdivision of 294 residential lots with paseos and open space consisting of residences, roadways, a stormwater drainage system, and associated infrastructure. To achieve said development, grading operations are required to obtain finished grade elevations. The grading operation will consist of 370,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment of native soil. Brian monitored for both paleontological and cultural resources.

PACIFIC MAYFIELD CULTURAL MONITORING | MENIFEE, CA

The current project site consists of approximately the southern half (Parcels 5-10) of the 2001 site boundaries. La Piedra Road defines the northern end of the current Project site, and Holland Road defines its southern boundary. Brian has conducted both paleontological and cultural resource monitoring at Pacific Mayfield.

STATE ROUTE 210 MIXED FLOW LANE ADDITION FROM HIGHLAND AVENUE TO SAN BERNARDINO AVENUE PROJECT | CITIES OF HIGHLAND, SAN BERNARDINO, AND REDLANDS, CA

The San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 8 and the City of Highland, proposes to widen State Route 210 (SR-210) from Sterling Avenue to San Bernardino Avenue in the cities of Highland, San Bernardino, and Redlands, as well as a portion of unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The land uses surrounding the proposed project corridor are urban and moderately densely developed primarily with residential, public facilities, open space, and general commercial uses. The widening would occur between post miles (PM) Revised (R) 26.3 and R32.4, for a total distance of 6.1 miles. The total length of the proposed project limits is approximately 8.2 miles (PM R25.0 to R33.2), which includes transition striping and signage. Within the limits of the proposed project, SR-210 is a four-lane divided freeway with two 12-foot-wide lanes in each direction, which are flanked by five foot-wide left and right shoulders. The purpose of the proposed project is to reduce congestion and improve operational efficiency by providing lane continuity with existing segments of freeway west and east of the proposed project limits. Brian monitored excavations into native alluvium for new bridge foundations. Excavations took place along a several mile section of SR-210 in Highland, CA.

BANNING DISTRIBUTION CENTER PROJECT | BANNING, CA

The project property encompasses 108 acres, with 64.1 acres onsite and 43.9 acres for offsite improvements. The project is located south of Interstate 10 and the Southern Pacific Railroad and north of the Banning Municipal Airport at the eastern edge of the City of Banning. Ground disturbance is estimated to reach a maximum depth of 33 feet below the current grade. The offsite improvements to the project include a road, fire access road, sewer, and water lines. The proposed project's offsite roadways include a 5,688 linear foot extension of John Street from the project's west property line to Lincoln Street and a 3,871 linear foot emergency fire access roadway at the southwestern corner of the property, across a creek that flows to Smith Creek, and onto Banning Airport property. The offsite utility improvements include a sewer line and an associated lift station; the lift station is approximately 0.4 miles from the southern edge of the project. A water line will start where the line will tie into the existing water line at the intersection of South Hathaway Street and East Barbour Street, then north on Hathaway and east on the extension of John Street. The remaining water line will be located east and south of the project site, terminating at the intersection of Scott Street and East Westward Avenue. Brian monitored for paleontological and cultural resources during all stages of construction.

BRIAN KUSSMAN

Senior Paleontologist **VCS Environmental**

ONTARIO GATEWAY PROJECT | ONTARIO, CA

The approximately 21-acre project site, located within the City of Ontario, is situated on the east side of Mill Creek Avenue, south of Ontario Ranch Road, and west of vacant/undeveloped land. The project site is located within the Standalone Residential land use district of the Rich-Haven Specific Plan and consists of Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 0218-652-27. Brian monitored for paleontological and cultural resources due to the project's proximity to a very fossiliferous site immediately east of Ontario Gateway, made it of high sensitivity.

TIERRA DEL SOL BENTON PARCEL | RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

The 16.6-acre project site is located within the Southwest Area Plan (SWAP) of unincorporated Riverside County, approximately 1.2 miles east of the City of Murrieta and approximately 2.8 miles north of the City of Temecula. Tentative Tract Map No. 37715 proposes to subdivide the 16.6-acre lot into 141 residential lots with a minimum lot size of 2,700 square feet and a density of 8.75 dwelling units per acre. Access into the subdivision will be provided from San Remo Drive and Benton Road. Two detention basins will be constructed within the project site; one located along the northwestern corner of the project site and the other to the east of the main entrance along Benton Road. Brian monitored for paleontological and cultural resources, including historic, during the initial ground disturbances through to completion of mass excavation.

HEIRLOOM FARMS/HARVESTON CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING | TEMECULA, CA

The project consists of a Development Plan to allow for the construction of a 321 unit, single-family residential community built on 27.86 acres consisting of detached homes and attached townhomes and a Tentative Tract Map (TTM 37509) for the creation of 111 single family residential lots, 31 condominium lots and 9 open space lots. VCS provided archaeological and paleontological resources monitoring, Tribal Coordination to develop a Monitoring Agreement with Pechanga, Sensitivity Training at the pre-grade meeting, preparation of a Cultural Resources Treatment Plan, and a Phase IV Negative Findings Monitoring Report. Brian provided paleontological and cultural resources monitoring, during mass excavation, on this project.

ORCHARD HILLS | TUSTIN, CA

Found numerous sites of cultural significance including numerous hearth features, and lithic sites. Participated in the gridded excavation and documentation of a hearth Feature. Multiple carbon samples taken, from hearths, for radiometric dating. Both terrestrial and marine fossil locations were also recovered on this project.

OLINDA LANDFILL | BREA, CA

Brian served as paleontological field technician to perform monitoring at the Brea-Olinda Landfill. He monitored and reported compliance with mitigation measures. He also prepared and identified fossil remains recovered from the excavations into a very fossiliferous marine unit, the Puente Formation.

SANTIAGO CANYON LANDFILL | UNINCORPORATED ORANGE COUNTY, CA

Paleontological field technician at Santiago Canyon Landfill. Brian monitored for compliance with mitigation measures, screenwashed sediments for microfossils, in addition to preparing and identifying fossil remains from the project site.

SIMI VALLEY LANDFILL | SIMI VALLEY, CA

Brian served as paleontological field technician monitoring at several construction projects. He monitored and reported compliance with mitigation measures. He also prepared and identified fossil remains recovered from numerous sites on the project area.

PRIMA DESHECHA LANDFILL | SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, CA

Brian monitored for both paleontological and archaeological resources at the Prima Deshecha Landfill. Archaeological resources consisted of both Native American and historic features. He also participated in the recovery excavations of 2 different whale fossils approximately 10 years apart.

LA PATA ROAD EXTENSION | SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO/SAN CLEMENTE, CA

Brian performed paleontological and archaeological monitoring for the La Pata Road Extension. Archaeological resources consisted of both Native American and historic features. Paleontological resources were derived from the marine Capistrano Formation outcrops on the project.

BRIAN KUSSMAN

Senior Paleontologist **VCS Environmental**

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

VCS Environmental
30900 Rancho Viejo Road, Suite 100, San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
Paleontologist/Cultural Resources Monitor | Date of Employment: April 2018 to Present

Dudek
605 Third Street, Encinitas, CA 92024
Paleontologist/Cultural Resources Monitor | Date of Employment: July 2021 to Present

LSA and Associates
20 Executive Park, Suite 200, Irvine, CA 92614
Paleontology/Cultural Resources Monitor | Date of Employment: July 2014 to May 2021

Psomas
5 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 300, Santa Ana, CA 92707
Paleontology/Cultural Resources Monitor | Date of Employment: 2015

Ultrasystems Environmental Inc.
16431 Scientific, Irvine, CA 92618
Paleontology/Cultural Resources Monitor |Date of Employment: April 2015 to September 2015

L&L Environmental, Inc.
721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA 92373
Paleontology Monitor | Salvage excavation only, 2014

Paleo Environmental Associates, Inc.
2248 Winrock Avenue, Altadena, CA 91001
Paleontology Monitor | Date of Employment: May 1993 to November 2010