L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
REGULATORY SERVICES
BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

September 28, 2016

Marwan Alabbasi
ZANDERSON, LP
764 West Ramona Expressway
Perris, CA 92571

REGARDING: PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE ZANDERSON PLAZA PROJECT, ±8.67 ACRES IN THE CITY OF HEMET, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is pleased to present the attached Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment report for your use. The attached report has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Please review this report for accuracy of the facts and return any comments to us for incorporation. Thank you for the opportunity to work with you and please feel free to contact us at 909-335-9897, should you have any questions or comments. It has been a pleasure working with you!

Sincerely,
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Leslie Nay Irish
CEO

Celebrating 20 Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBENC)
Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd., Suite U, PMB #351, Redlands CA 92373
Delivery Address: 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA 92373
Phone: 951.681.4929 & 909.335.9897 • FAX: 951.681.6531 & 909.335.9893

L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
REGULATORY SERVICES
BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE ZANDERSON PLAZA PROJECT ±8.67 ACRES IN THE CITY OF HEMET, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Lakeview, CA USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
Township 5 South, Range 1 West, Section 5

Prepared on Behalf of:
Zanderson, LP
764 West Ramona Expressway
Perris, CA 92571
Contact: Marwan Alabbasi
909-262-8668

Prepared For:
City of Hemet Planning Division
445 East Florida Avenue
Hemet, CA 92543
951-765-2375

Prepared By:
L&L Environmental, Inc.
Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA, Principal Investigator
William R. Gillean, B.S., Archaeologist
Leslie Nay Irish, CEO/Principal Project Manager

Fieldwork Completed By:
William R. Gillean

Fieldwork Date(s):
August 25, 2016

Report Date:
September XX, 2016

Keywords:
±8.67 Acres, Negative Results, Sanderson Avenue, Menlo Avenue, Zanderson Plaza, *Lakeview, CA* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle

Celebrating 20 Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBENC)
Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd., Suite U, PMB #351, Redlands CA 92373
Delivery Address: 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA 92373
Phone: 951.681.4929 & 909.335.9897 • FAX: 951.681.6531 & 909.335.9893

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY iii

1.0) INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 1
1.1) Introduction 1
1.2) Project Location 1
1.3) Project Description 1
1.4) Cultural Resources Staff 6
1.5) Environmental Setting 6
1.5.1) Existing Land Use/Topography/Geology 6
1.5.2) Vegetation 6
1.5.3) Water Resources 7

2.0) CULTURAL SETTING 8
2.1) Prehistoric Setting 8
2.1.1) Early Period (before 6000 B.C.) 9
2.1.2) Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.) 9
2.1.3) Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500) 9
2.1.4) Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769) 10
2.2) Ethnographic Setting 10
2.2.1) Cahuilla 11
2.2.2) Luiseño 12
2.3) Historic Setting 13
2.3.1) Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) 13
2.3.2) Mexican Period (1821 to 1848) 14
2.3.3) American Period (1848 to Present) 15

3.0) REGULATORY SETTING AND METHODS 17
3.1) Regulatory Setting 17
3.1.1) Federal Significance Criteria 18
3.1.2) State Significance Criteria 18
3.1.3) Local Regulations 19
3.2) Methods 22
3.2.1) Cultural Resources Records Search 23
3.2.2) Historic Records Review 23
3.2.3) Native American Coordination 23
3.2.4) Pedestrian Survey 24

4.0) RESULTS 25
4.1) Cultural Resources Records Search 25
4.2) Historic Records Review 30
4.3) Native American Coordination 30
4.4) Pedestrian Survey 32

5.0) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 35
5.1) Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains 36
5.2) Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources 36

6.0) REFERENCES CITED 38

7.0) CERTIFICATION 40

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Personnel Qualifications....42
Appendix B: EIC Records Search Form....53
Appendix C: Photographs....55
Appendix D: Sacred Lands Search....58
Appendix E: Native American Coordination....64

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map....2
Figure 2. Project Location Map....3
Figure 3. Aerial Photograph....4
Figure 4. Development Plan....5
Figure 5. Survey Coverage in the Project Area....33

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Located Within 1 Mile of the Project Area....25
Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within 1 Mile of the Project Area....28
Table 3. Summary of Native American Coordination....31

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) for the Zanderson Plaza Project. The purpose of this study was to determine if cultural resources more than 45 years old were observable or known within the project area and then evaluate the potential for the proposed project to impact cultural resources. The project would develop a ±8.67 acre project area with a commercial center known as the Zanderson Plaza in the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California. The project area includes Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 444-100-016. L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) has completed this CRA at the request of Marwan Alabbasi of Zanderson, LP.

A cultural resources records search was completed at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside. L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean completed the search on August 24, 2016 for the project area and all lands found within one mile (Appendix B). The results indicated that no cultural resources have been recorded within the project area and that the project area has not been previously surveyed. A total of 17 studies have been completed within one mile of the project area and these studies have addressed approximately 30 percent of the land within the search radius. Collectively, these studies have recorded a total of 15 cultural resources.

Records and maps available from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) were reviewed to provide information about historic era land use and development within the project area (BLM 2016). In addition, archival topographic maps dating between 1901 and 1986 and aerial photographs dating between 1966 and 2012 were reviewed (NETR 2016). The results of the review indicated that the project area was once part of the San Jacinto Viejo land grant owned by Resaria Estudillo de Aguirra, Jose Antonio Estudillo, Concepcion Estudillo, Francisco Estudillo, Gudalupe Estudillo, and Jose Maria Estudillo (BLM 2016). In addition, no structures or any other development has been located within the project area between 1901 and the present (NETR 2016).

L&L contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File database search (SLS). The SLS was requested on August 24, 2016 and a response was received on August 25, 2016 (Appendix D). The NAHC SLS failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. However, the NAHC noted that the absence of specific site information does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area and that other resources should be consulted to obtain information regarding

known and previously recorded sites. Scoping letters were sent to the 18 contacts listed by the NAHC on September 14, 2016. As of the date of this report, one (1) response has been received from the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI). In an email dated September 23, 2016, Consultant Leslie Mouriquand, M.A., RPA indicated that Hemet is outside of the SMBMI ancestral territory and suggested contacting Tribes in closer proximity to the project area. All coordination efforts are presented in detail in Table 3 of this report and copies of all correspondence are included in Appendix E.

The Phase I pedestrian survey was conducted on August 25, 2016. During the pedestrian survey, no prehistoric or historic cultural resource sites or isolates were detected.

Based on the results of a records search completed at the EIC and a pedestrian survey, no known historical or archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA are located in the project area. In addition, the NAHC SLS and the information scoping process failed to yield any information about the presence of Native American resources in or adjacent to the project area. These findings lend to a low probability that prehistoric or historic age cultural resources may be encountered during project-related ground disturbance. Therefore, the project area appears to have a low sensitivity for prehistoric and historic cultural resources and a mitigation-monitoring program is not recommended during project implementation.

In the event that previously unknown resources are encountered during any project-related ground disturbance, ground-disturbing activity should cease within 100 feet of the resource and a professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources commensurate with their significance (see Section 5.2).

1.0) INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.1) Introduction

The following report documents a Phase I CRA for the Zanderson Plaza Project and was completed in accordance with CEQA. This report follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and is generally based on the OHP Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) format (OHP 1990).

1.2) Project Location

The proposed project is generally located in the western portion of Riverside County, California, and is situated south of State Route 60, east of Interstate 215, and north of State Route 74 (Figure 1). Specifically, it can be found within Section 5 of Township 5 South, Range 1 West as shown on the USGS *Lakeview, CA* 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The project is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Sanderson Avenue and Menlo Avenue in the City of Hemet (Figure 3). The project site consists of APN 444-100-016 and measures ±8.67 acres.

1.3) Project Description

The proposed project includes the construction of Zanderson Plaza, which is a neighborhood commercial center consisting of retail stores, restaurants, and associated parking. The plaza currently proposes to offer a car wash, three (3) dining establishments with drive-thru access, and spaces for several retail tenets within the ±8.67 acre project area. The development plan is shown as an overlay on an aerial photograph in Figure 4.

L&L Environmental, Inc.

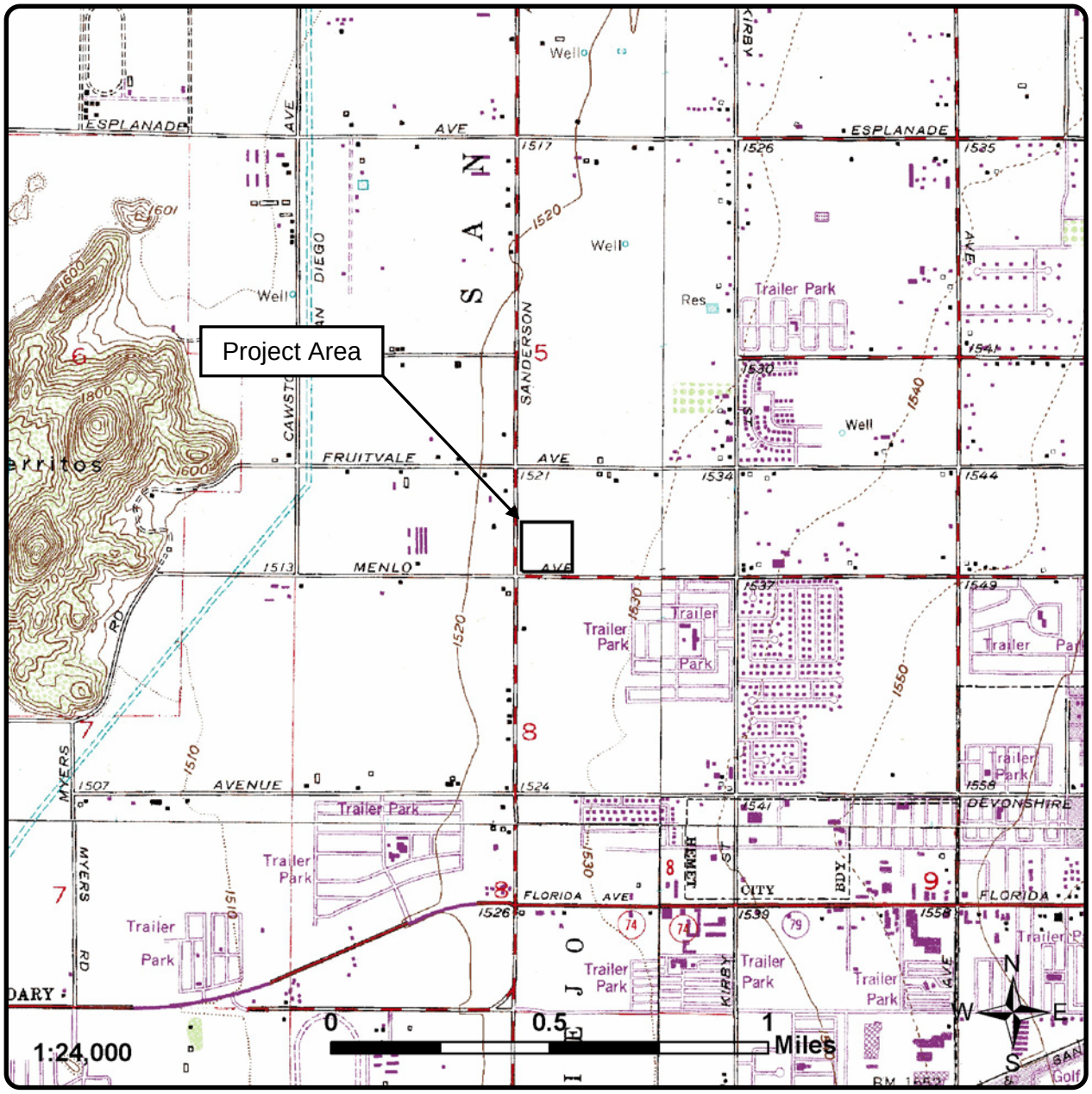
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

LECI-16-551
September 2016

Figure 1

Project Vicinity Map

Zanderson Plaza Project, City of Hemet
County of Riverside, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

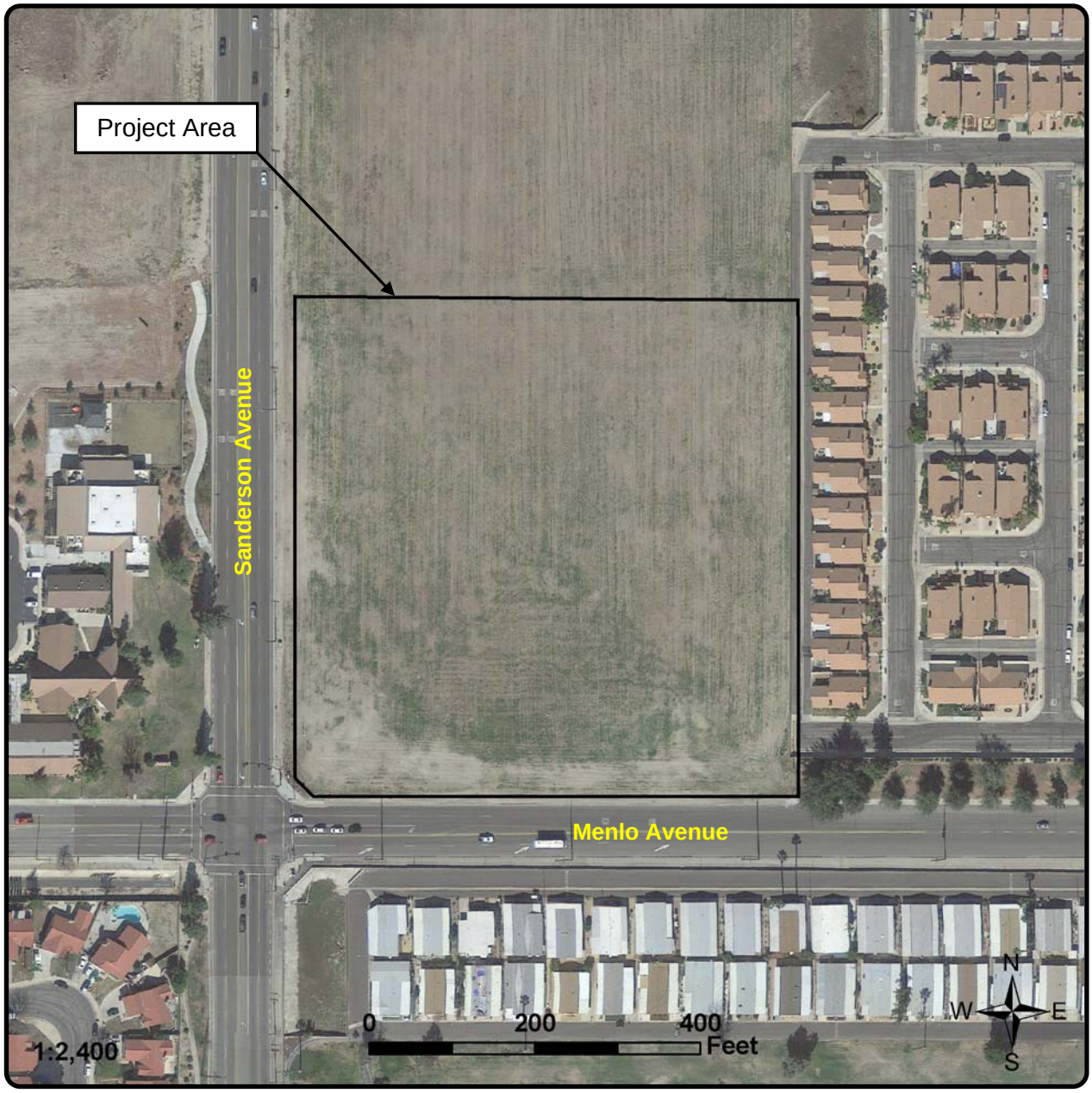
LECI-16-551
September 2016

Figure 2

Project Location Map

(USGS Lakeview [1979] quadrangle,
Section 5, Township 5 South, Range 1 West)

Zanderson Plaza Project, City of Hemet
County of Riverside, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

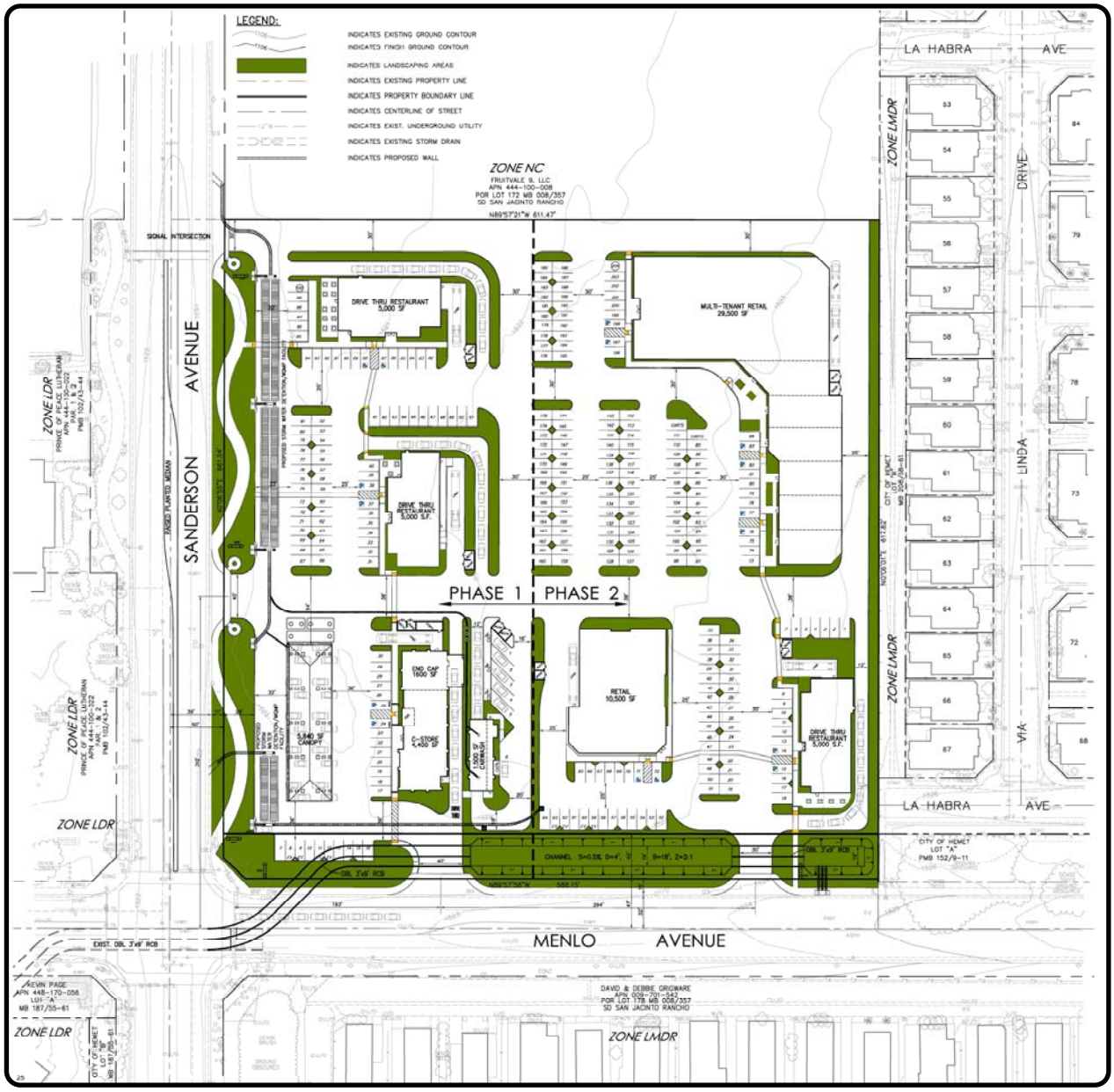
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

LECI-16-551
September 2016

Figure 3

Aerial Photograph
(Photo obtained from Google Earth, 2/5/2016)

Zanderson Plaza Project, City of Hemet
County of Riverside, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

LECI-16-551
September 2016

Figure 4

Development Plan

(Plan obtained from Land Engineering Consultants, Inc. 8/2/2016)

Zanderson Plaza Project, City of Hemet
County of Riverside, California

1.4) Cultural Resources Staff

The cultural resources records search was conducted on August 24, 2016 at the EIC by L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean, B.S. W. Gillean completed the pedestrian survey on August 25, 2016. L&L Archaeologist Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA authored the CRA with contributions from W. Gillean. L&L CEO/Principal Project Manager Leslie Irish provided quality control oversight and J. Sanka served as the Principal Investigator.

Professional qualifications for all team members are located in Appendix A.

1.5) Environmental Setting

1.5.1) Existing Land Use/Topography/Geology

The project area is currently undeveloped. The lands surrounding the project area are generally characterized by high-density residential development with limited vacant or undeveloped parcels. The project area is bound to the north by an undeveloped and cleared field, followed by high-density housing. It is bound to the east by high-density housing. Menlo Avenue forms the southern boundary and is followed by high-density housing and a golf course known as the Colonial County Club. Sanderson Avenue is located to the west of the project area, followed by the Prince of Peace church and school, and high-density housing.

Elevation within the project area is approximately 1,525 feet above mean sea level. The entirety of the project area soils are mapped as San Emigdio fine sandy loam (SeA) (NRCS 2016). Geologic mapping indicates that the project area is situated on surficial soils mapped as young alluvial-fan deposits from the Holocene and latest Pleistocene (Qyfa). The deposits located in the project area are underlain by the end of a large alluvial fan that emanates from Bautista Canyon to southeast and they consist of gray-hued, unconsolidated, fine-grained arkosic sand derived from varied metamorphic and granitic lithologies (Morton and Matti 2001).

1.5.2) Vegetation

The project area has been recently disked and vegetation is generally sparse. Minimal vegetation was noted along the project area boundaries.

1.5.3) Water Resources

The north-south trending San Diego Canal is located about 1.75 miles to the west of the project area, Diamond Valley Lake is located approximately 3.75 miles to the south, and the San Jacinto River is located about 5.00 miles to the north.

2.0) CULTURAL SETTING

2.1) Prehistoric Setting

The following section provides a brief discussion on the prehistoric and historic setting to provide a context for understanding the relevance of resources found in the project area and the general vicinity. Additional information can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Fagan (2003), and Jones and Klar (2007).

The purpose of establishing a cultural sequence is to allow for the meaningful comparison of material culture attributes on an intra- and inter-site basis and to provide the basis for culture-model building. To this end, regional archaeologists often follow Wallace's southern California format (1955 and 1978) for discussing the prehistoric chronology of the project area. However, the established chronologies are often augmented or even abandoned. For example, Fagan (2003) does not use the traditional archaeological cultural sequences for his regional analysis, instead he describes the stages as generalized models related to recent environmental change and socio-economic models, all associated with an ever-changing environment. Thusly, it should be noted that all of the presented cultural sequences are regularly challenged, as are the meanings of the individual frames of reference. Wallace's prehistoric format is as follows:

- Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)
- Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)
- Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

Wallace also argued (Wallace, in Heizer 1978) that the stages prior to 2000 B.C. in southern California could be assigned to:

- San Dieguito Period (Period I: 9000 to 6000 B.C.)
- Standard Millingstone Period (Period II: 6000 to 3000 B.C.)
- Modified Millingstone Period (Period III: 3000 to 2000 B.C.)

Warren (1968) uses the following terms to subdivide the periods:

- San Dieguito Tradition (before 5500 B.C.)
- Encinitas Tradition (5500 B.C. to A.D. 600)
- Shoshonean Tradition (A.D. 600 to A.D. 1769)

2.1.1) Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)

Beginning with the first human presence in California, prehistoric artifacts and cultural activities appear to represent a big-game hunting tradition. Very few sites from the Early Period exist, especially in inland areas. Of the Early Period sites that have been excavated and dated, most exhibit a refuse assemblage suggesting short-term occupation. Such sites have been detected in caves and around fluvial lakes fed by streams that existed near the end of the last glaciation. Chipped stone tools at these sites are surmised to reflect a specialized tool kit used by hunters. Large-stemmed bifaces are common. Millingstones and dart points are not part of the Early Period tool assemblage.

2.1.2) Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)

Characterized by the appearance of handstones and millingstones, the onset of the Millingstone Period appears to correspond with an interval of warm and dry weather known as the Altithermal (Wallace 1978). Artifact assemblages begin to reflect an emphasis on plant foods and foraging subsistence systems, as evidenced by the grinding tools found at these sites. Assemblages also include choppers and scraper planes; however, there is a reduced number of large bifaces. Sites are occupied for a greater duration than Early Period sites, based on an increase in occupational debris. The distribution of millingstone sites reflects the theory that groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. In this semi-sedentary pattern a base camp would have been occupied for a portion of the year, but small population groups seasonally occupied subsidiary camps in order to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. More arid inland regions would have provided a seasonally dispersed resource base, restricting sedentary occupation.

2.1.3) Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)

Dating between roughly 3000 B.C. and A.D. 500, the Intermediate Period represents a slow technological transition, which is presumably related to the slowly drying and warming climate. Site artifact assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period. Technologically, these sites are difficult to distinguish from earlier sites in the absence of radiometric dates.

Additionally, these sites generally contain a reduced number of large-stemmed or notched projectile points, but there is an increase in portable mortars and pestles. The lack of large points, combined with the mortars and pestles, suggest that the indigenous populations may have preferred harvesting, processing, and consuming acorns and other seeds over hunting. Due to a general lack of data, neither the settlement and subsistence systems nor the cultural evolution of this period are well understood. It has been proposed by some researchers that group sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable, high-yield plant food resources, such as acorns. The duration and intensity of occupation at base camps increased during this period, especially in the later part of the period.

2.1.4) Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

Extending from about A.D. 500 to Spanish contact in A.D. 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period reflects an increased sophistication and diversity in technology. Cultural complexes appeared that have modern ethnographic counterparts. Occupation sites consisted of major villages with cemeteries, as well as "special purpose" and seasonal sites. Village sites are common. Late assemblages characteristically contain small projectile or dart points, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. Use of bedrock milling stations is purported to have been widespread during this period, as it was in the previous period. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. Desert series projectile points, buffware and brownware ceramics, shell, steatite beads, slate pendants, incised stones, and milling tools constitute the tool assemblage. Regional differences, such as Cottonwood Projectile Points, were common and the use of obsidian increased in some areas and decreased in others.

2.2) Ethnographic Setting

The project area is located in an ethnographic transition region adjacent to the borders of the traditional use areas of the Cahuilla and Luiseño. Tribal boundaries were likely very fluid in this area, allowing for the exchange of ideas and technology among these groups. The project area is situated along the western edge of an area that is associated with the Cahuilla (Bean 1978) and the eastern edge of an area that is associated with the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978). This section focuses on the Cahuilla and Luiseño as the entities most closely associated with the project area (Hemet 2012).

2.2.1) Cahuilla

The Cahuilla traditional use area is vast, with borders extending southeast from the modern City of Riverside in the north to Borrego Springs in the south. From Borrego Springs, the border trends east below the Santa Rosa Mountains, bisecting the Salton Sea, and further inland past the Chocolate Mountains. The Cahuilla northern border then trends southeast from near the modern City of Riverside in the west, along the southern margin of the San Bernardino Mountains to beyond the Chocolate Mountains in the east (Bean 1978).

The Cahuilla belong to the Shoshonean linguistic family and have had definitive historical relationships with the Hopi of Arizona, the Gabrieliño, and Digueño of the southern California coast and the Luiseño of Riverside County, as well as other desert tribes such as the Kamia, Chemehuevi, Paiute, and Serrano. The Cahuilla population prior to Spanish contact could have been as numerous as 6,000 persons in an area encompassing more than 2,400 square miles (Bean 1978; Bean and Saubel 1979; Strong 1972).

Villages were determined according to their proximity to a defined water source and access to a food-gathering locale. Village sites were usually located near alluvial fans, streams, or at the base of mountains for protection against the winds. In the desert, some settlements were located around hand dug wells and watering holes. The Cahuilla can be discussed according to their primary village locality: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Valley Cahuilla. Typically, a clan or family occupied several food-gathering locations and guarded these areas against other Cahuilla clans (Bean 1972 and 1978; Oswalt 1988; Strong 1972).

Cahuilla homes were generally constructed with forked posts, which supported wood ceiling beams. These structures were completely covered in thatch, which was slightly mixed with sand or soil. In some cases, the floor was slightly subterranean and each house was positioned so that a level of privacy was attained (Bean 1978; Kroeber and Hooper 1978). Wilke (1978) notes that the Cahuilla homes were generally hidden in mesquite groves, which effectively obscured them from plain view.

The pottery associated with the Cahuilla has been stylistically and ornamentally compared to that of an ancient Pueblo style, as well as to the Colorado River Indians, the Digueño, Luiseño, and Mohave (Bean and Lawton 1975; Kroeber and Hooper 1978). It is constructed in coil form, and then shaped with a polishing stone and wooden paddle to be baked or fired in the sun. In many cases, their pottery was incised for decoration (Bean and Lawton 1975; Kroeber and

Hooper 1978). Kroeber and Hooper (1978) suggest that the Cahuilla had four (4) definitive pottery forms: an open bowl or dish, a cooking pot, a small-rimmed vessel, and a wider opening rimmed vessel; while Bean and Lawton (1975) suggest that ladles, trays, and pipes were also manufactured. Baskets were also an important item to a Cahuilla clan and were typically made in a variety of shapes and sizes, but always produced from a coil of mesquite branches, willow, or palm leaves. Grasses were used in the foundation and the only tool used to manufacture these baskets was a needle. These needles were either fashioned from the leg bone of a deer or made from a heavy cactus needle set into a wooden handle (Bean 1978).

Ceremony and ritual was of great importance to the Cahuilla (Bean 1978). Deep ceremonial ties existed between the Serrano and the Cahuilla, and it is thought that the Desert Cahuilla may have adopted certain ceremonial practices from the Serrano (Strong 1972). Frequently practiced ceremonies include multiple rituals for the mourning of the dead, the eagle dance, summer and winter solstice celebrations, and separate initiation rites for boys and girls (Strong 1972).

2.2.2) Luiseño

The project area is located near the eastern-most extent of an area that is affiliated with the Luiseño, a tribe associated with San Luis Rey Mission. Luiseño territory consisted of approximately 1,500 square miles, extending from Agua Hedionda on the south to Aliso Creek on the northwest, inland to Santiago Peak across the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, southward to the east of Palomar Mountain, and around the southern slope above the Valley of San Jose (Bean and Shipek 1978). This area covered every ecological zone and provided a vast amount of resources for the people.

The Luiseño spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin). Luiseño territory abuts the ethnographic boundaries of Gabrielino and Juaneño groups, who spoke languages closely related to the Luiseño and once shared many common cultural traits.

Luiseño were characterized by the occupation of sedentary villages in subsistence territories that permitted them to reach the majority of their resources within a day's walk. Villages were commonly located along valley bottoms, streams, or coastal strands in areas with abundant resources and defensive locations. During October and November much of the village population moved to temporary camps in the mountains to harvest acorns and hunt game.

Inland groups also had fishing and gathering spots on the coast that they visited annually. Primary subsistence resources included deer, rabbit, woodrat, mice and ground squirrels, quail, duck, and other fowl. Trout, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks could be utilized in coastal areas and mountain streams. Plant resources were also important, the acorn being the most utilized. Other important plant resources included grass seeds, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lamb's quarters, and pine nuts. Various greens, cactus pods and fruits, berries, and yucca, as well as mushrooms, bulbs, roots, and tubers were also part of the everyday diet. Tobacco and datura, also known as Jimson weed, toloache, or náqtumuš, were used in sacred rituals.

The Luiseño appear to have maintained a high population density and a more rigid social structure. According to Bean and Shipek (1978), each village was a clan tribelet—a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring groups. There was a hereditary village chief that was responsible for ceremonial, economic, and warfare issues. Also involved in the political makeup of the group was a council of ritual specialists and shamans whose positions were hereditary, often with the successor coming from a specific lineage. The cult *Chingichngish* was very important to the spiritual leaders as well and they were allotted special access to ritual and supernatural power forms.

Luiseño patterns may have been relatively stable until mission secularization in 1834. During the mission period, the Catholic Mission fathers had a policy to maintain imported European traditional style settlement and economic patterns (Bean and Shipek 1978). The secularization resulted in political imbalance, revolts, and uprisings against the Mexican rancheros.

2.3) Historic Setting

The historic period (post-contact) in southern California is commonly presented in terms of Spanish, Mexican, and American political domination. Certain themes are common to all periods, such as the development of transportation, military activities, settlement, and agriculture.

2.3.1) Spanish Period (1769 to 1821)

The first Europeans to traverse the territory that comprises modern Riverside County were Spanish soldier Pedro Fages and Father Francisco Garcés. This expedition to locate deserting soldiers brought the group through the foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains and along Coyote Canyon on the southern edge of Riverside County. They then continued into the Anza Valley,

the San Jacinto Valley, Riverside, and eventually into San Bernardino, and the Cajon Pass. Later, in 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza would also utilize Coyote Canyon and enter the confines of modern Riverside County as his expedition searched for an overland route from Sonora to coastal southern California. These expeditions sparked an influx of non-natives to southern California and the first of these groups were the Spanish. Associated with the Spanish migration is the establishment of missions and military presidios along the coast of California. Between 1769 and 1823, Spanish explorers and missionaries established 21 missions, four (4) presidios, and four (4) pueblos between San Diego and Sonoma (Bean and Rawls 1983). Although neither the missions nor presidios were ever located within modern Riverside County, their influence was far-reaching. Lands within modern Riverside County were utilized for agriculture and pasturage under the supervision of the Mission San Gabriel and the Mission San Luis Rey (Lech 2004).

In the early 19th century, the Missions began establishing Ranchos for the purpose of expanding their agricultural holdings. The establishment of the Ranchos is important to the development of the area as a center of mission activity for inland southern California and it encouraged population expansion into modern Riverside County lands. The Mission San Gabriel established the San Bernardino, San Gorgonio, and Jurupa Ranchos, while the Mission San Luis Rey established the Temecula and San Jacinto Ranchos (Lech 2004). The San Jacinto Rancho included lands in the Perris and San Jacinto Valleys and was used as a vast cattle ranch (Hemet 2016).

2.3.2) Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

By the early decades of the 19th century, the growth of Spanish California had come to a halt. Embroiled in the Napoleonic wars and a subsequent struggle to evade French rule, Spain was unable to effectively rule its North American colonies. In 1821, and after more than a decade of revolutionary struggle, Mexico achieved independence from Spain and California became a distant outpost of the Mexican Republic. Following Mexican Independence, the secularization of the Missions and the Mission holdings took place over the next decade and the former Mission lands were transferred to prominent Mexican families.

Subdivision of former Mission lands was common during the Mexican period and the size of the San Jacinto Rancho dwindled over time. For the lands that once comprised the San Jacinto Rancho, the Mexican authorities created three (3) large land grants during the 1840s. Trending from east to west, these grants included the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo, the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and the Rancho El Sobrante de San Jacinto. The Rancho San Jacinto Viejo

was granted to Jose Antonio Estudillo in 1842 (Hemet 2016). This land grant included about 35,000 acres extending east from Hemet to the eastern portion of Perris. It encompassed the modern towns of Hemet, San Jacinto, Valle Vista (Florida), and Winchester (Pleasant Valley) and was used to graze cattle (Perris 2005; Hemet 2016). The Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero was situated to the west of the San Jacinto Viejo. This tract was granted to Miguel Pedrorena and it included modern Lake Perris. The western portion of the Perris area was located within the Rancho El Sobrante de San Jacinto, which was granted to Maria del Rosario and Estudillo de Aguirre. This area included the western Perris Valley, the Canyon Lake area, and the Lake Mathews region (Perris 2005).

2.3.3) American Period (1848 to Present)

The Mexican Period formally ends in 1848, following the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This event marked the end of the Mexican-American War and ceded the northern provinces of Mexico to the United States. The following decades saw an influx of American settlers to the region, sparked by the discovery of gold, agricultural possibilities, and land speculation. Mexican ranchos were subdivided or sold during this period, and much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California.

Development was very limited in the San Jacinto Valley until the early 1860s. At this time, two (2) sons of Jose Estudillo arrived and began cattle ranching. By 1870, the brothers were selling off parcels of land in the valley to American settlers (San Jacinto Valley 2016). Thereafter, the San Jacinto Valley was more actively settled during the California boom years of the 1880s and this settlement was linked to the availability of reliable water resources and the advent of the California Southern Railroad (Hemet 2012).

During the early 1880s, the California Southern Railroad endeavored to build a railway to connect the modern cities of Barstow and San Diego. This railway would conclude the western extent of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (AT&SF) Transcontinental Railroad. To complete the railway, they deemed a route through the nearby Perris Valley as the most appropriate and this new route passed through the area of Pinacate, which is located in the southern portion of the modern City of Perris. Eventually, the townsite of Perris was established to the north of Pinacate and was named as a station on the AT&SF on April 1, 1886 (Perris 2005; Perris 2016).

By 1887, plans were made to construct the first railroad tracks in the San Jacinto Valley and the first train arrived in the valley in 1888 (Hemet 2016). Various train depots and sidings were

constructed along the line, including a depot in Hemet and a stop in the Community of Winchester (San Jacinto Valley 2016). The presence of a train depot or stop greatly influenced the growth of burgeoning communities, as the railway ensured access to a variety of goods and services.

In the 1890s, the town of Hemet began to prosper. The Lake Hemet Dam was constructed and water from Lake Hemet began to be distributed through various flumes and ditches. The arrival of reliable water allowed farmers to successfully grow alfalfa, citrus, apricots, potatoes, olives, walnuts, and other crops (Hemet 2012). Also during the 1890s, numerous buildings were erected, including the three (3) story Hotel Mayberry, a warehouse, an opera house, and several businesses and shops. Hemet became an officially incorporated City within Riverside County on January 17, 1910 (Hemet 2016).

During the 1920s through the 1940s, Hemet was well known for the annual Ramona Pageant, the 46th Agricultural District Farmer's Fair of Riverside County, and for the Ryan School of Aeronautics. The Ryan School trained about 6,000 fliers for the U.S. Army Air Force between 1940 and 1944 and Hemet Ryan Airport exists today at the site of the original flight school (Hemet 2016). The character of Hemet then began to shift in the early 1960s with the development of the county's first mobile home subdivision, known as Sierra Dawn. Thereafter, a variety of other mobile home parks and retirement developments were constructed and Hemet became known as a retirement community (Hemet 2012; Hemet 2016).

Currently, Hemet retains its orientation toward retirement housing and living, but it also attracts younger families who provide services to the senior population and people pursuing an alternative to the more heavily urbanized areas of southern California. The economy focuses on services for the senior community, as well as ancillary services, such as financial institutions and health care professions (Hemet 2012; Hemet 2016).

3.0) REGULATORY SETTING AND METHODS

3.1) Regulatory Setting

Government agencies, including federal, state, and local agencies, have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by an agency. Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both historical resources and unique archaeological resources. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical resource is a term with a defined statutory meaning (see PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) and (b)). The term embraces any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as some California Historical Landmarks (CHLs) and Points of Historical Interest (CPHIs).

Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be historical resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC, Section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished, lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not eligible for listing, a lead agency should consider the resource to be potentially eligible for the CRHR.

In addition to assessing whether historical resources potentially impacted by a proposed project are listed or have been identified in a survey process, lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate them against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's impacts to historical resources (PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064(a)(3)). The following criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts to cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact would be considered significant if the proposed project affects the qualities that render a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP or

the CRHR.

3.1.1) Federal Significance Criteria

Evaluation of a resource for listing on the NRHP requires that specific elements be addressed: the criteria of significance and the integrity of the property.

Regulations found in Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60.4 list the criteria for evaluating site significance for listing on the NRHP. Following the standards and guidelines, resources are considered significant if they meet at least one of four (A–D) significance criteria, retain integrity, and are at least 50 years old. In rare cases, sites may be considered significant if they are of exceptional value and do not meet any other requirements. The criteria for determining the significance of a property are as follows:

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

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one of the significance criteria listed above, a property must also demonstrate a sufficient degree of integrity so that it is capable of conveying such significance (Hardesty and Little 2000). The seven elements of integrity identified by the NRHP include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (NPS 1991).

3.1.2) State Significance Criteria

Given that the CRHR was modeled after the NRHP, it has very similar eligibility criteria. Generally, to be considered significant under CEQA, a resource must possess integrity and demonstrate eligibility under at least one of the following criteria (California Code of Regulations 15064.5):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

As noted above, CEQA also requires lead agencies to consider whether projects will impact unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) states that a unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Treatment options under Section 21083.2 include activities that preserve such resources in place and in an undisturbed state. Other acceptable methods of mitigation under Section 21083.2 include excavation and curation, or study in place without excavation and curation (if the study finds that the artifacts would not meet one or more of the criteria for defining a unique archaeological resource).

3.1.3) Local Regulations

The City of Hemet has addressed cultural resources in the Municipal Code and in the Historic Resources Element of the General Plan (GP) (Hemet 2012).

City of Hemet Municipal Code

The Municipal Code addresses cultural resources when defining historic structures (Section 14-235 – Definitions). Pursuant to the code, a historic structure is any structure that is:

1. Listed individually in the NRHP (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or

preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI) as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the NRHP;

2. Certified or preliminarily determined by the SOI as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the SOI to qualify as a registered historic district;

3. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the SOI; or

4. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either by an approved state program as determined by the SOI or directly by the SOI in states with approved programs.

Cultural resources are also addressed elsewhere in the Municipal Code and in the context of preservation. In Article XXXIII – Open Space Zones, Section 90-1152 – Zones Established, cultural resources can be incorporated into the Open Space-Recreation Zone (OS-R). This zone is defined as follows:

b. The OS-R is for outdoor recreation, including but not limited to areas of outstanding scenic, historic, and cultural values; areas particularly suited for park and recreation purposes; and areas which serve as links between major recreation and open space reservations, including utility easements, banks of channels and creeks, trails and scenic highway corridors.

City of Hemet General Plan

The GP discusses the preservation of cultural resources in the Historic Resources Element and specifically addresses architectural, archaeological, paleontological, and scenic resources (Hemet 2012). The City has established the following Goals and Policies for cultural resources:

Goal HR-1: Identify, maintain, protect, and enhance elements of Hemet's cultural, historic, social, economic, architectural, agricultural, archaeological, and scenic heritage.

Policies:

HR-1.1. Preservation. Encourage the preservation and re-use of historic structures, landscape features, roads, landmark trees, and trails as well as public access to significant scenic vistas, viewpoints, and view corridors.

HR-1.2. Appreciation. Promote an understanding and appreciation of Hemet's history and built environment.

HR-1.3. Incentives. Provide incentives wherever possible to protect, preserve, and maintain the City's heritage by offering alternatives to demolition and encouraging restoration and rehabilitation. Where feasible, allocate resources and/or tax credits to prioritize the retrofitting of irreplaceable historic structures.

HR-1.4. Demolition Alternatives. Require development applications that include the demolition of structures older than 50 years or are listed in the EIC Historic Property Data File (HPDF) for Riverside County, to consider alternatives to demolition such as architecturally compatible rehabilitation, adaptive reuse, and relocation.

HR-1.5. Neighborhood Character. Encourage retention of the character of existing historic structures and design elements that define the built environment of the City's older neighborhoods.

HR-1.6. Use/Adaptive Re-use. Encourage retention of structures in their original use or reconversion to their original use where feasible. Encourage sensitive, adaptive re-use where the original use is no longer feasible.

HR-1.7 Historic Design. Encourage the incorporation of historic design features, as well as safety, when street or other public improvements are proposed in older neighborhoods and districts.

HR-1.8. Historic Building Code. Utilize the California State Historic Building Code to facilitate the proper restoration and rehabilitation of historic structures.

HR-1.9. Public Buildings and Sites. Maintain and improve City-owned or City-funded historic buildings and sites in an architecturally and environmentally sensitive manner.

Goal HR-2: Preserve significant archeological and paleontological resources in areas under the City's jurisdiction, to the greatest extent possible.

Policies:

HR-2.1. Consultation. Consult with the Soboba Band and any other interested Indian tribes to identify and appropriately address cultural resources and tribal sacred sites through the development review process. Require a Native American Statement as part

of the environmental review process of development projects with identified cultural resources.

HR-2.2. Monitoring. Require monitoring of new developments where resources or potential resources have been identified in the review process.

HR-2.3. Evaluation. Resources found prior to or during site development shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist, and appropriate mitigation measures shall be applied before resumption of development activities. Development project proponents shall bear all costs associated with the monitoring and disposition of cultural resources management within the project site.

HR-2.4. Preferred Repository. To the extent practicable and appropriate, newly uncovered non-Native American archeological and paleontological resources shall be transferred to the Western Science Center of Diamond Valley for cataloguing, study, and, if appropriate, display.

Goal HR-3: Foster increased community awareness and appreciation of Hemet's unique heritage.

Policies:

HR-3.1. Program Coordination. Coordinate with community organizations, local Indian tribes, property owners, educational institutions, and other governmental agencies to facilitate Hemet's historic preservation program.

HR-3.2. Activities/Events. Encourage and promote activities and events designed to educate the community about the history of the Hemet area and the recognition of local historical and cultural resources.

3.2) Methods

The primary purpose of this CRA is to determine whether cultural resources more than 45 years old are located within or near the project area and whether these resources will be or could be impacted by the proposed project. To accomplish this, research and a pedestrian survey were conducted. The results of these efforts assist in determining if resources are present and, if present, considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation. This allows for the consideration of the impacts of the proposed project on cultural resources, including

resources considered significant under the parameters of the Regulatory Setting. The assessment included the following tasks:

- Review of regional history and previous cultural resource sites and studies within the project area and the vicinity.
- Examination of archival topographic maps and aerial photographs for the project area and the general vicinity.
- Request of an NAHC SLS for the project area and contact with Tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC.
- Conduct a non-collection Phase I pedestrian survey of the project area.
- Evaluate the potential for the proposed project to result in significant impacts to cultural resources.
- Develop recommendations associated with impacts to cultural resources following the guidelines as outlined in the Regulatory Setting.

3.2.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

A records search was conducted by L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean on August 24, 2016 (Appendix B). The records search consisted of a check for previously recorded cultural resource sites and isolates and previous cultural resources studies on or within a one mile radius of the project area. In addition, the records search included a review of the NRHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE), and the OHP HPDF.

3.2.2) Historic Records Review

Information available from the BLM was reviewed, including maps and GLO records pertinent to the project area (BLM 2016). In addition, archival topographic maps and aerial photographs containing the project area were reviewed (NETR 2016).

3.2.3) Native American Coordination

A request was sent to the NAHC asking for an SLS and a tribal contacts list on August 24, 2016. A response was received on August 25, 2016 (Appendix D). The NAHC contacts were sent project location information and were asked for their potential concerns regarding the project area. The information scoping packages were sent to the 18 contacts listed by the NAHC on September 14, 2016 (Appendix E). As of the date of this report, one (1) response has been received from the SMBMI. All coordination efforts are summarized in Table 3 of this report and copies of correspondence are included in Appendix E.

3.2.4) Pedestrian Survey

The primary purpose of the pedestrian survey is to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resource sites or isolates that are more than 45 years old within the project area, and to determine whether such resources will be or could be impacted by project implementation. The entire project area (100 percent) was surveyed on August 25, 2016 via north-south trending transects at intervals of no more than 15 meters. During the survey, digital photographs were taken to document existing conditions.

If previously unrecorded resources were detected during the survey, they would be measured, photographed, and mapped in the field. Location information would be obtained for all resources via Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). All data obtained in the field would be used to record resources onto Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms.

4.0) RESULTS

4.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean conducted the records search on August 24, 2016 (Appendix B). The records search was completed for the project area and all lands found within one mile. The results indicated that no cultural resources have been recorded within the project area and that the project area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. The results additionally revealed that a total of 15 cultural resources have been recorded within the one mile search radius. Of these previously recorded resources, none are located within 0.25 mile of the project area, one (1) is located within 0.25 and 0.50 mile of the project area, and 14 are located between 0.50 mile and one mile of the project area.

The identified resources consist of eight (8) prehistoric sites and seven (7) historic resources. The prehistoric sites are mainly bedrock milling sites (n=7), while the remaining resource is a rock shelter (n=1). The historic resources are predominately residences or residences with associated barns, outbuildings, and cisterns, built between 1894 and prior to 1942 (n=6). The remaining historic resource consists of a refuse dump (n=1). These previously recorded resources and their locations relative to the project area are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Located Within One Mile of the Project Area

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
33-4046/CA-RIV-4046	B. Smith of Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA), 1990.	Prehistoric: A bedrock milling site consisting an outcrop with one (1) milling slick. This site was tested via one (1) Test Unit (TU) and seven (7) Shovel Test Pits (STPs) in 1990 with negative results.	●	—	—	No
33-4048/CA-RIV-4048	B. Smith of BFSA, 1990.	Prehistoric: A bedrock milling site consisting an outcrop with one (1) milling slick. This site was tested via one (1) TU and three (3) STPs in 1990 with negative results.	●	—	—	No
33-4049/CA-RIV-4049	Originally recorded by B. Smith of BFSA, 1990. Updated by A.	Historic: A trash dump dating to the early 20th century. This site was tested via 1 TU and five (5) STPs in 1990 and one (1) STP returned positive results. The	●	—	—	No

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
	Hoover and K. Blevins of L&L, 2003.	site was described as lacking further research potential. In 2003, the site could not be relocated and was believed to have been destroyed by agricultural activity.				
33-4065/CA-RIV-4065	Originally recorded by B. Smith of BFSA, 1990. Updated by James & Briggs Archaeological Services, 2001.	Prehistoric: A bedrock milling site consisting of one (1) boulder with two (2) slicks and one (1) basin. This site was tested via one (1) TU and three (3) STPs in 1990 with negative results. In 2001, the site was relocated.	●	—	—	No
33-6287	Originally recorded by J. Warner of the Riverside County Historical Commission (RCHC), 1982. Updated by C. Tibbet of LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA), 2007.	Historic: Hanson Stock Farm. This resource includes a Classical Revival farm house constructed in about 1901. In 2007, the farm house was evaluated and was recommended not eligible for the CRHR and the NRHP. Nonetheless, the residence appeared to retain a good level of architectural integrity and seemed to warrant some consideration in local planning. The HPDF lists this property with a status code of 3S, indicating that it appears eligible for NRHP as an individual property through survey evaluation.	●	—	—	No
33-6305	J. Warner of the RCHC, 1982.	Historic: Green Valley Acres. This resource consists of a Vernacular wood frame residence constructed in 1912. The HPDF lists this property with a status code of 5S2, indicating that it is an individual property eligible for local listing or designation.	—	●	—	No
33-6307	J. Warner of the RCHC, 1982.	Historic: A two-story Vernacular Ranch house constructed circa 1894. The HPDF lists this property with a status code of 5S2, indicating that it is an individual property eligible for local listing or designation.	●	—	—	No
33-7359	J. Warner of the RCHC, 1982.	Historic: A Craftsman Bungalow style residence constructed in 1939.	●	—	—	No

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
33-11172/CA-RIV-6720H	S. Briggs, A. Pigniolo, and D. James of James & Briggs Archaeological Services, 2001.	Historic: The site is comprised of five (5) structures and a cistern. The structures include a house, a barn, and two (2) outbuildings. The date of construction is unknown; however, they appear on topographic maps as early as 1942.	●	—	—	No
33-11581/CA-RIV-6899 (Also includes 33-4061/CA-RIV-4061 and 33-4062/CA-RIV-4062)	S. Briggs, A. Pigniolo, and D. James of James & Briggs Archaeological Services, 2001.	Prehistoric: A bedrock milling site consisting of 13 bedrock milling features, lithic debitage, and groundstone fragments.	●	—	—	No
33-14791	D. Livingstone of Applied Earthworks, 2003.	Historic: Two (2) residences, including one (1) constructed in the Bungalow style with Craftsman elements and one (1) constructed in the Folk or Shotgun style. Both structures were built before 1940 and were recommended not eligible for the CRHR.	●	—	—	No
33-17334/CA-RIV-9015	M. Tuma and C. LeSeur of SWCA, 2007.	Prehistoric: A bedrock milling site consisting of one (1) outcrop with three (3) milling slicks. In 2007, this site was tested via three (3) STPs. The STPs yielded negative results and the site was recommended not eligible for the CRHR.	●	—	—	No
33-17336/CA-RIV-9017	M. Tuma and E. Knell of SWCA, 2007.	Prehistoric: A rock shelter. In 2007, this site was tested via one (1) TU and two (2) STPs. The TU and one (1) of the STPs yielded positive results, including the remains of rodent, bird, canine, and additional unidentified faunal remains. Some of the remains appeared to exhibit cut marks suggesting human activity. The site was recommended not eligible for the CRHR.	●	—	—	No
33-17337/CA-RIV-9018	E. Knell and E. Game of SWCA, 2007.	Prehistoric: A bedrock milling site consisting of four (4) bedrock outcrops with 10 milling surfaces, a surface and subsurface lithic scatter, a Gypsum type projectile point, and one (1) bifacial mano. In 2007, the site was subjected to	●	—	—	No

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.50 Mile Radius	Within ~0.50 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
		a testing program via one (1) TU and nearly 30 STPs. Several STPs were positive for subsurface lithics. The site was recommended not eligible for the CRHR.				
33-17340/ CA-RIV-9021	E. Knell and E. Game of SWCA, 2007.	Prehistoric: A bedrock milling site consisting of two (2) outcrops with nine (9) milling slicks. In 2007, the site was subjected to a testing program via four (4) STPs. The testing program yielded negative results and the site was recommended not eligible for the CRHR.	●	—	—	No

The EIC records search also indicated that 17 area-specific technical reports are on file for the project area and the one mile search radius. None of these reports addresses the project area; therefore, the project area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

Collectively, the 17 previous reports address approximately 30 percent of the land located within the search radius. The survey coverage varies throughout the search radius with the lands located within 0.25 mile exhibiting 10 percent coverage, between 0.25 and 0.50 mile 15 percent coverage, and 0.50 and one mile of the project area exhibiting about 25 percent coverage. The details of these reports are summarized below in Table 2.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
RI-3053	1990	Yes	An Archaeological Survey of 404 Acres and the Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Conducted in Accordance with CEQA and the Guidelines of the City of Hemet	BFSA
RI-4810	2004	No	Report of Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment at Proposed Ford Land Company Development Tract, Hemet, Riverside County, California	White Oak Environmental Alliance, Inc.
RI-5099	2003	No	Cultural Resources Survey of Tentative Tract 31864, Hemet, California	Applied Earthworks
RI-5103	2002	No	Cultural Resources Survey of Tentative Tract 30560, Hemet, California	Applied Earthworks
RI-5315	2003	No	Cultural and Paleontological Assessment, Rico Enterprises, Inc. Parcel (APN 441-490-007), City of Hemet, Riverside County, California	LSA

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
RI-5523	2004	No	Results of the Cultural Resource Records Search and Field Survey 7.54 Acres (APNs 441-210-059 and -060) in the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California	LSA
RI-5555	2003	Yes	Cultural Resources Survey of Tentative Tract 31184, Hemet, California	Applied Earthworks
RI-6022	2003	No	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Hemet/San Jacinto Water Treatment Plant, City of Hemet, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech
RI-6242	2004	No	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Hemet/San Jacinto Water Treatment Plant Pipeline, in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech
RI-6254	2004	No	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, Hemet/San Jacinto Water Treatment Plant, City of Hemet, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech
RI-6944	2006	No	Report of Phase I Archaeological Assessment of West Esplanade Project (APNs 431-190-010 and 431-190-011), City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Resource Management Corporation
RI-7937	2007	Yes	Cultural Resources Assessment: Hanson Stock Farm Project, 2158 Esplanade Avenue, City of Hemet, Riverside County, California	LSA
RI-7938	2007	No	Letter Report: Addendum to the Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hanson Stock Farm (LSA Project No. IND0701)	LSA
RI-8026	2009	No	New Tower (“NT”) Submission Packet FCC Form 620, Project Name: Firestone	Earth Touch, Inc.
RI-8160	2008	No	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan, in and near the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech
RI-9206	2013	No	Archaeological Survey Report of the Berean Fellowship Baptist Church Project, AT&T Mobility Site No. RS0330, 375 North Sanderson Avenue, Hemet, Riverside County, California 92545	Historic Resource Associates
RI-9241	2014	No	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc. Property, 2410 West Menlo Avenue, Hemet, Riverside County, California 92545	Tetra Tech

4.2) Historic Records Review

Historic documents and maps available from the BLM GLO website were reviewed to provide information about historic era land use and development within the project area (BLM 2016). In addition, archival topographic maps and aerial photographs containing the project area were reviewed. This review included topographic maps dating between 1901 and 1986 and aerial photographs dating between 1966 and 2012 (NETR 2016).

A review of land patents for Section 5 of Township 5 South, Range 1 West indicated that the entirety of Section 5 was transferred to Resaria Estudillo de Aguirra, Jose Antonio Estudillo, Concepcion Estudillo, Francisco Estudillo, Gudalupe Estudillo, and Jose Maria Estudillo on January 17, 1880. This transfer occurred under the authority of the Spanish-Mexican Grant of March 3, 1851 (9 Stat. 631) and consisted of approximately 35,000 acres. This land grant was known as the San Jacinto Viejo. No additional land transfers are listed for any portion of Section 5.

Topographic maps dating between 1901 and 1986 depict neither structures nor any other development in the project area. Sanderson Avenue is represented as an unnamed road in or near its current alignment along the western project boundary as early as 1901. Menlo Avenue is shown in its current alignment along the southern project area boundary beginning in 1955. A lack of development within the project area is also demonstrated by available aerial photographs.

The earliest available aerial photograph dates to 1966 and shows neither structures nor any other development in the project area. At this time, Sanderson Avenue and Menlo Avenue are shown in or near their current alignments. Surrounding development is characterized by sparse rural residences on large lots. This development pattern is consistent between 1966 and 1978. By 1996, the project area remains undeveloped, but a significant amount of development appears to have occurred in the vicinity. High-density residential housing is present immediately to the east, south, and southeast of the project area and additional buildings and a parking lot are located immediately to the west of the project area. These buildings currently house the Prince of Peace church and an associated school. This development pattern is generally consistent between 1996 and the present (2016; see Figure 3).

4.3) Native American Coordination

An SLS was requested from the NAHC on August 24, 2016 and a response was received on

August 25, 2016 (Appendix D). The NAHC SLS failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. However, the NAHC noted that the absence of specific site information does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area and that other resources should be consulted to obtain information regarding known and previously recorded sites.

A total of 18 scoping letters were sent to the tribes and individuals named by the NAHC on September 14, 2016. As a result of the information scoping process, no information has been obtained about the presence or absence of Native American resources in or near the project area. All correspondence has been incorporated into Appendix E and a summary of the detail is provided below in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of Native American Coordination

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
Luther Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
John Perada, Environmental Director	Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on September 14, 2016	No response received	N/A

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
John Valenzuela, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
Leslie Mouriquand, Consultant	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Response sent via Email on September 23, 2016	In an email dated September 23, 2016, Ms. Mouriquand indicated that Hemet is outside of the SMBMI ancestral territory and suggested contacting Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.	Continue coordination efforts with Tribes located in closer proximity to the project area.
Steven Estrada, Chairperson	Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
Goldie Walker, Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
Mary Resvaloso, Chairperson	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via Email on September 14, 2016	No response received.	N/A

4.4) Pedestrian Survey

L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean, B.S. performed the pedestrian survey on August 25, 2016. North-south trending transects were completed at intervals of no more than 15 meters throughout the entirety of the ±8.67 acre project area. Survey coverage is shown in relation to the project area boundary in Figure 5 and photographs of the project area are included in Appendix C.

L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

LECI-16-551
September 2016

Figure 5

Survey Coverage in the Project Area

(Photo obtained from Google Earth, 2/5/2016)

Zanderson Plaza Project, City of Hemet
County of Riverside, California

The project area consists of a square shaped parcel located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Sanderson Avenue and Menlo Avenue. The site is generally flat and exhibits a silty-sandy loam with extremely sparse vegetation (Appendix C: Photographs 1 through 8). The northern boundary is represented by the terminus of recent disking activities (Appendix C: Photograph 1) and a cinder block wall defines the eastern project area boundary (Appendix C: Photograph 3). It is bordered to the south by Menlo Avenue (Appendix C: Photograph 5) and to the west by Sanderson Avenue (Appendix C: Photograph 7). Ground surface visibility was excellent (100 percent) throughout the project area due to a lack of vegetation. The project area appears to have been disked for weed abatement purposes within the last year (Appendix: Photographs 1 through 8).

During the pedestrian survey, no prehistoric or historic cultural resource sites or isolates were detected in the project area.

5.0) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with CEQA, L&L has assessed the impacts of the proposed development on the project area. A records search at the EIC indicated that no cultural resources have been recorded within the project area and that the project area has not been previously surveyed. In addition, the records search showed that the lands within one mile of the project area have been addressed by 17 cultural resources reports. These studies have addressed approximately 30 percent of the land within the search radius and have recorded a total of 15 cultural resources.

A historic records review included the examination of documents and maps available from the BLM GLO (BLM 2016), archival topographic maps (NETR 2016), and aerial photographs (NETR 2016). The results of the review indicated that the project area was once part of the San Jacinto Viejo land grant owned by Resaria Estudillo de Aguirra, Jose Antonio Estudillo, Concepcion Estudillo, Francisco Estudillo, Gudalupe Estudillo, and Jose Maria Estudillo (BLM 2016). In addition, no structures or any other development has been located within the project area between 1901 and the present (NETR 2016).

An SLS was completed by the NAHC and the search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area (Appendix D). Information scoping letters were sent to the 18 contacts listed by the NAHC on September 14, 2016. As of the date of this report, one (1) response has been received from the SMBMI. In an email dated September 23, 2016, Consultant Leslie Mouriquand, M.A., RPA indicated that Hemet is outside of the SMBMI ancestral territory and suggested contacting Tribes in closer proximity to the project area. All correspondence completed to date has been incorporated into Appendix E.

A pedestrian survey was conducted for the project area on August 25, 2016. During the pedestrian survey, no prehistoric or historic cultural resource sites or isolates were encountered.

Based on the results of a records search completed at the EIC and a pedestrian survey, no known historical or archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA are located in the project area. In addition, the NAHC SLS and the information scoping process failed to yield any information about the presence of Native American resources in or adjacent to the project area. These findings lend to a low probability that prehistoric or historic age cultural resources may be encountered during project-related ground disturbance. Therefore, the project area appears to have a low sensitivity for prehistoric and historic cultural resources and a mitigation-monitoring program is not recommended during project implementation.

In the event that previously unknown resources are encountered during any project-related ground disturbance, ground-disturbing activity should cease within 100 feet of the resource and a professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources commensurate with their significance. See Section 5.2 below.

5.1) Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown and buried human remains. If human remains are discovered during any phase of construction, including disarticulated or cremated remains, all ground-disturbing activities should cease within 100 feet of the remains and the County Coroner and the Lead Agency (City of Hemet) should be immediately notified.

California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. The Lead Agency shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the find and consult with the Most Likely Descendant, if any, identified by the NAHC. As necessary and appropriate, the archaeologist may provide professional assistance to the Most Likely Descendant, including the excavation and removal of the human remains. The Lead Agency shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation as it deems appropriate, taking account of the provisions of State law, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and PRC Section 5097.98. The project contractor shall implement approved mitigation measure(s), to be verified by the Lead Agency, prior to resuming ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of where the remains were discovered.

5.2) Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities may uncover presently obscured or buried and previously unknown cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, such resources could be damaged or destroyed, resulting in impacts to potentially significant cultural resources. If subsurface cultural resources are encountered during construction, if evidence of an archaeological site are observed, or if other

suspected historic resources are encountered, it is recommended that all ground-disturbing activity cease within 100 feet of the resource. A professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources. Potentially significant cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to: stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including structural remains, historic dumpsites, hearths, and middens. Midden features are characterized by darkened soil and could conceal material remains, including worked stone, fired clay vessels, faunal bone, hearths, storage pits, or burials and special attention should always be paid to uncharacteristic soil color changes. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction should be recorded on appropriate DPR forms and evaluated for significance under all applicable regulatory criteria.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

6.0) REFERENCES CITED

Bean, L. J. 1972. Mukat's People: The Cahuilla Indians of Southern California. Los Angeles, CA: University of California Press.

Bean, L. J. 1978. Cahuilla. In Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 575-587. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Bean, L. J., and H. Lawton. 1975. The Cahuilla Indians of Southern California. Banning, CA: Maliki Museum Press.

Bean, L. J., and K. S. Saubel. 1979. Temalpakh: Cahuilla Indian Knowledge and Usage of Plants. Banning, CA: Maliki Museum Press.

Bean, L. J. and F. C. Shipek. 1978. Luiseño. In R. F. Heizer, (ed.), Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California: 550-563. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Bean, W. and J. J. Rawls. 1983. California: An Interpretive History, 4th ed. New York, NY: McGraw Hill.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2016. General Land Office Records Search for Section 5 of Township 5 South, Range 1 West. Website accessed September 2016. http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx

California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). 1990. Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format. http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/armr.pdf

Chartkoff, J. L. and K. K. Chartkoff. 1984. The Archaeology of California. Menlo Park, CA: Stanford University Press.

Fagan, B. M. 2003. Before California: An Archaeologist Looks at Our Earliest Inhabitants. New York, NY: Alta Mira Press.

Hardesty, D., and B. Little. 2000. Assessing Site Significance: A Guide for Archaeologists and Historians. Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press.

Heizer, R. F. (ed). 1978. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Hemet, City of. 2012. City of Hemet 2030 General Plan. Website accessed September 2016. http://www.cityofhemet.org/index.aspx?NID=534

Hemet, City of. 2016. History of Hemet. Website accessed August 2016. http://www.cityofhemet.org/index.aspx?nid=120

Jones, T. L. and K. A. Klar (eds). 2007. California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture and Complexity. Lanham, MD: Alta Mira Press.

Kroeber, A. L. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin No. 78. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Kroeber, A. L. and L. Hooper. 1978. Studies in Cahuilla Culture Classics in California Anthropology no. 4. Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press.

Lech, S. 2004. Along the Old Roads: A History of the Portion of Southern California that became Riverside County, 1772-1893. Riverside, CA: Self-published.

Moratto, M. J. 1984. California Archaeology. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

Morton, D. M. and J. C. Matti. 2001. Geologic Map of the Lakeview 7.5' Quadrangle, Riverside County, California. U. S. Geological Survey.

National Park Service (NPS). 1991. How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. National Register Bulletin 15. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR). 2016. Historic Aerials and Topographic Maps. Website accessed September 2016. http://www.historicaerials.com

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2016. Web Soil Survey Search. Website accessed August 2016. http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm

Oswalt, W. H. 1988. This Land Was Theirs, A Study of North American Indians. Mountain View, CA: Mayfield Publishing Co.

Perris, City of. 2005. City of Perris General Plan 2030. Website accessed August 2016. http://www.cityofperris.org/city-hall/general-plan.html

Perris, City of. 2016. History. Website accessed August 2016. http://www.cityofperris.org/about/history.html

San Jacinto Valley. 2016. History of the San Jacinto Valley. Website accessed August 2016. http://www.visitsanjacintovalley.com/explore-san-jacinto-valley/history/

Strong, W. D. 1972. Aboriginal Society in Southern California. Banning, CA: Malki Museum.

Wallace, W. J. 1955. A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology. 11(3): 214-230.

Wallace, W. J. 1978. Post-Pleistocene Archeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C. In Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California, edited by R.F. Heizer, 25-36. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Warren, C. N. 1968. Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast In Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology No. 1.

7.0) CERTIFICATION

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

DATE: September XX, 2016 SIGNED: _____

PRINTED NAME: Leslie Nay Irish, CEO, L&L Environmental, Inc.

DATE: September XX, 2016 SIGNED: _____

PRINTED NAME: Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA, L&L Archaeologist

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Personnel Qualifications....42
Appendix B: EIC Records Search Form....53
Appendix C: Photographs....55
Appendix D: Sacred Lands Search....58
Appendix E: Native American Coordination....64

APPENDIX A

Personnel Qualifications

Leslie Nay Irish
Principal Project Manager
Cal Trans (CT) 022889

Leslie Irish is the qualifying principal for WBE certification with CALTRANS, with both a State and Federal designation as a 100% WBE and Small Business Enterprise. Ms. Irish has multi-disciplinary experience in environmental, engineering, land development and construction management and administration.

Ms. Irish has more than 25 years of experience as a project manager on public and private NEPA / CEQA projects overseeing the areas of biology, archaeology, paleontology, regulatory services and state and federal level permit processing.

Ms. Irish is a certified to perform wetland / jurisdictional delineations and holds a responsible party permit for performing archaeological and paleontological investigations on (BLM) public lands. She has attended the desert tortoise handling class, passed the practicum and the test and was awarded a certificate. She remains an active participant in the oversight of mitigation monitoring and reporting programs, the installation and monitoring of revegetation programs and the development of project impact mitigation plans. Her principal office duties include a review of all environmental documents authored by the firm; oversight of regulatory permits, agency consultation and negotiations; impact mitigation review; and long-term permit compliance. Her field duties are more limited but include delineations / compliance monitoring and reporting (coordination), constraints analysis, plan for corrective measures and resolution of "problem projects".

Ms. Irish's responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve her in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Ms. Irish has a complex understanding of the industry from various perspectives. As a result, she uses her personal understanding of team member positions and responsibilities in her role as the principal management and quality control lead.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation Certification Update, 2015
- ACOE, Advanced Wetlands Delineation and Management, 2001
- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation and Management, 1999, Certificate No. 1257
- U.S. Government, Permit for Archaeology & Paleontology on Federal Lands, Responsible Party
- MOU, County of Riverside, Archaeology, Biology, Paleontology and Wetlands ID/Delineation
- CALTRANS WBE Certification
- Public Utilities Commission, WBE Certified
- WBENC, WBE Certified

EDUCATION

Certificate in Project Management, Initiating and Planning Projects, UC, Irvine, June 20, 2015
Foundations of Business Strategy, Darden School of Business, UVA, Jan 2014
Design Thinking for Business Innovation (audit), Darden School of Business, UVA, Nov 2013
Update, Storm Water Management BMPs, University of California, Riverside Extension, 2005
Certificate, Wetland Delineation & Management, ACOE, 2000 and Advanced Certificate: 2002
Certificate Program, Field Natural Environment, University of California, Riverside, 1993

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

Certificate Program, Light Construction, Developmental Management, University of California, Riverside, 1987
Certificate Program, Construction Technologies, Administrative Management, Riverside City College, 1987
License B-General and C-Specialties (Concrete/Masonry) and General Law sections, 1986
Core Teaching and Administrative Management, Primary (K-3) and Early Childhood, Cal State, San Bernardino, Lifelong Learning Program, 1973-2005
Behavioral Sciences and Anthropology, Chaffey and Valley Jr./Community Colleges, 1973 – 1976

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

L&L Environmental, Inc. - Principal, Project Manager / Principal in Charge: 1993 - present: Site assessments, surveys, jurisdictional delineations, permit processing, agency consultation/negotiation, impact mitigation, project management, coordination, report writing, technical editing, and quality control.
Marketing Consultant - Principal: 1990 - 1993: Engineering / architectural, environmental, and water resource management consultant.
Warmington Homes - Jr. Project Manager: 1989 - 1990: Residential development, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties.
The Buie Corporation - Processor / Coordinator: 1987 - 1990: The Corona Ranch, Master Planned Community.
Psomas & Associates - Processor / Coordinator- 1986 - 1987: Multiple civil engineering and land surveying projects.
Irish Construction Company – Builder Partner: (concurrently with above) 1979 - 1990: General construction, residential building (spec. housing), and concrete and masonry product construction.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Member, Building Industry Association
Member, Southern California Botanists
Member, Archaeological Institute of America
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, California Chamber of Commerce
Member, CalFlora
Member, San Bernardino County Museum Associates
Member, Orange County Natural History Museum Associates
Life Member, Society of Wetland Scientists
1994-97 President, Business Development Association, Inland Empire
1993-94 Executive Vice President, Building Industry Association, Riverside County
2010 Chair of the Old House Interest Group – Redlands Area Historical Society

SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS

Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation Process Overview. Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Group. Temecula, CA. October 2015
ACOE Compensatory Mitigation Workshop – Wilshire Blvd Office, July 16, 2015
May 27, 2015, CWA Rule, Update, San Diego CA, October 20-23, 2015

Leslie Nay Irish
Continued

ACOE 2 Day Workshop, Mitigation Rule & Mitigation Checklist, Carlsbad, March 20, 2015
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, update (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG) 2013 Update
Bedrock Food Processing Centers in Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Nexus Geology-Archaeology, Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG), 2008 Certificate Granted
Ecological Islands and Processes (vernal pools, alkali wetlands, etc.), Southern California Botanists, 2004
Low Impact Development, State Water Board Academy, 2004
Inland Empire Transportation Symposium, 2004
Western Riverside County MSHCP Review and Implementation Seminar, 2004
Field Botany and Taxonomy, Riverside City College, 2002
Construction Storm Water Compliance Workshop, BIA, 2002
Identifying Human Bone: Conducted by L&L Environmental, County Coroner and Page Museum, 2002
CEQA/NEPA Issues in Historic Preservation, UCLA, 2000
CEQA and Biological Resources, University of California, Riverside, 2000
CEQA Law Update 2000, UCLA
Land Use Law/Planning Conference, University of California, Riverside
CALNAT “95”, University of California, Riverside
Desert Fauna, University of California, Riverside
Habitat Restoration/Ecology, University of California, Riverside
Geology of Yosemite and Death Valley, University of California, Riverside
San Andreas Fault: San Bernardino to Palmdale, University of California, Riverside
Historic Designations and CEQA Law, UCLA

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator
Archaeologist

Ms. Sanka has gained more than 17 years of archaeological fieldwork and project-related experience in the U.S., including projects in Alaska, Arizona, California, Indiana, Maryland, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, and North Carolina. She has conducted all aspects of archaeological fieldwork; has authored and provided third party assessments of numerous cultural resources sections for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental impact reports (EIR), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental impact statements (EIS), NEPA environmental assessments (EA), constraints analyses and CEQA initial studies; and has certified more than 75 CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)-compliant documents. She is a Registered Professional Archaeologist ([RPA] #15927, 2006), meets the Secretary of Interior (SOI) Standards for Archaeology and has served as a Principal Investigator on projects reviewed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Ms. Sanka has spent over a decade working in the archaeological field in southern California. She is a Riverside County Certified Archaeologist (#103, 2007) and is a Certified San Diego County CEQA Consultant for Archaeological Resources (2010). She is also qualified as a Principal Investigator for the BLM Cultural Resources Use Permit (CRUP) for the State of California and the State of Nevada (Historic Resources).

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2014-present – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA. Perform field survey and site recordation for projects in southern California. Author, certify, and serve as the Principal Investigator for projects in southern California.

2014 – Cultural Resources Specialist, Burns & McDonnell. Kansas City, MO. Perform field survey and site recordation for projects in Carroll, Howard, Miami, and White Counties, IN.

2009-2014 – Associate Project Manager/Archaeologist, Atkins. San Bernardino, CA. Performed field surveys and subsurface testing programs throughout California and Alaska. Authored and certified numerous survey and testing program reports. Served as an Associate Project Manager, Principal Investigator, and Regional Cultural Lead for projects throughout California and Alaska.

2006-2009 – Project Manager/Archaeologist, Michael Brandman Associates (currently First Carbon Solutions). Irvine, CA. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects throughout southern California. Authored and certified numerous survey and testing program reports. Served as a Project Manager and Principal Investigator for projects throughout southern California.

2005-2006 – Archaeological Field Technician, ASM Affiliates. Pasadena, CA and Reno, NV. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects in Barstow (Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center [MCAGCC]), Fontana, Hemet, Moreno Valley, Palm Springs, Ridgecrest (China Lake Naval Air Warfare Station), and Twentynine Palms (MCAGCC), CA.

2005-2006 – Archaeological Field Technician, EDAW, Inc. (currently AECOM). San Diego and Los Angeles, CA. Performed field surveys and data recovery projects in El Centro (Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range), Los Angeles (Los Angeles Public School #9 Cemetery Relocation), and Oceanside (Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Air Station), CA.

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Continued

2003-2004 – Archaeological Laboratory Technician, TRC-Garrow Associates, Inc. (currently TRC Solutions). Durham, NC. Performed subsurface testing programs and data recovery projects in Pokomoke City, MD (18-WO-183), Greensboro, NC, and Fayetteville, NC (Fort Bragg Army Airborne and Special Forces Installation). Completed artifact curation and collection management for 18-WO-183 and for various Fort Bragg collections.
2001-2003 – Teaching and Research Assistant, Duke University, Department of Religion. Durham, NC. Screened films, led group discussions, graded documents, and performed research on the Reformation Period to support faculty research projects.
2000 and 2002 – Trench Supervisor, North Carolina State University, Department of History. Aqaba, Kingdom of Jordan. Supervised up to five Jordanian archaeological technicians/laborers during trench excavations for the Roman Aqaba Project (RAP). Experience included the excavation of a probe along the Byzantine Era curtain wall and salvage archaeology within a Nabatean–Early Roman transition period domestic complex.
1999 – Student, Miami University, Department of Anthropology. Oxford, OH. Completed salvage excavation at Milford Works I.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology
Register of Professional Archaeologists

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2015 – *Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation Process Overview.* Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Group. Temecula, CA.
2013 – *Advanced Seminar: Reaching Successful Outcomes in Section 106 Review.* Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Palm Springs, CA.
2010 – *The Natural and Cultural History of Ancient Lake Cahuilla.* County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
2010 – *Connecting the Dots with a Regional Perspective: Village Footprints (Pechanga Cultural Resources Department).* County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
2009 – *Geology for Archaeologists.* County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
2009 – *Riverside County History and Research Resources.* County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA.
2007 – *An Introduction to Professional Practice under Section 106 of the NHPA.* SWCA. Mission Viejo, CA.
2006 – *Project Management Fundamentals*. ZweigWhite AIA/CES course. Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, CA.
2006 – *CEQA Basics: Understanding the California Environmental Process*. AEP. Chapman University, Orange, CA.
2006 – *Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) Land Use Planning and the Protection of Native American Cultural Places.* AEP. Irvine, CA.

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Continued

EDUCATION

M.A., Religion (Hebrew Bible and Archaeology) – 2003, Duke University, Durham, NC
Graduate Certificate, Women's Studies – 2003, Duke University, Durham, NC
B.A., Anthropology, Comparative Religion (with Honors Thesis), and Classical Humanities – 2001, Miami University, Oxford, OH

Selected Project Experience

2015-2016

Requa Avenue Sewer Interceptor Project Cultural Resources Survey and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)/State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Coordination, Indio, Riverside County, CA; Valley Sanitary District. Principal Investigator and author of a cultural resources assessment (CRA) addressing upgrades to the existing City of Indio sewer system. This study was completed in accordance with the SWRCB CEQA-Plus guidelines. Responsibilities included generating the technical report, supporting memorandums, SHPO cover letter, and SHPO review package in coordination with the SWRCB Cultural Resources Officer. In addition, seven previously recorded resources were addressed via DPR 523 Update Forms and one new resource was recorded. Recommendations for NRHP eligibility were provided for resources located in the project's APE.

2015-2016

6563 East Avenue Project Archaeological Resources Survey, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA; GFR Homes. Principal Investigator and author of a Phase I CRA completed in accordance with CEQA. This project included the recordation and CRHR evaluation of the archaeological component of an NRHP eligible built-environment resource.

2015 **APN 963-010-006 Project (TR 32323) Cultural Resources Survey, French Valley Area, Riverside County, CA; Richland Communities.** Principal Investigator and author of a Phase I CRA addressing proposed residential development on 19.36 acres. The study was completed in accordance with CEQA and the County of Riverside Guidelines for Cultural Resources Review.

2012-2014

Johnson Avenue Sewer Relief Project Cultural Resources Survey and SHPO Coordination, El Cajon, San Diego County, CA; City of El Cajon. Principal Investigator responsible for a pedestrian survey and author of a CRA addressing upgrades to the existing City of El Cajon sewer system. The study was performed at the request of the City of El Cajon and was completed in accordance with the SWRCB CEQA-Plus guidelines. Responsibilities included generating the technical report, a Mitigation-Monitoring and Treatment Plan, and coordination with the SWRCB Cultural Resources Officer, local Native American groups and individuals, and SHPO.

2011 **Massachusetts Avenue and Boulevard Drive Sewer Main Improvements Project Cultural Resources Survey, La Mesa, San Diego County, CA; City of La Mesa.** Principal Investigator responsible for a pedestrian field survey and author of a CRA. The archaeological survey was completed at the request of the City of La Mesa and considered proposed improvements to an existing sewer main. The resultant study was completed in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA to support ACOE permitting efforts for the project.

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA
Continued

Selected Project Experience (Continued)

2010-2011

Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Archaeological Monitoring Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, CA; City of Murrieta. Principal Investigator for the mitigation-monitoring program implemented for the Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Project. The monitoring program was required by an IS-MND for the project, as well as the recommendations of Caltrans. The IS-MND and Caltrans-compliant cultural resources documentation identified one historic property within the Ivy Street Bridge Replacement project site and established an ESA where all ground-disturbing activities required full-time archaeological and Native American monitoring. The detected prehistoric resources were documented and evaluated in the field and subsequently provided to the Native American monitors in accordance with a Mitigation Monitoring and Resource Treatment plan drafted by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. Responsibilities included management of field crew members, coordination with Native American monitors, and certifying the resultant report.

2007-2013

Public Safety Enterprise Communication (PSEC) Project, Orange, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, CA; Riverside County Facilities Management. Associate Project Manager, Principal Investigator (Archaeology) and Cultural Resources Task Manager for the PSEC project, which involved the placement of up to 87 new communication facilities for the county sheriff and fire departments throughout Riverside County. Phases 1 and 2 (2007-2009) included experience as the Principal Investigator and Cultural Resources Task Manager for the cultural resources constraints analysis in support of an EIR-EA. Responsibilities included conducting and managing records searches and Class III intensive pedestrian surveys/Phase I surveys for over 165 proposed emergency services radio tower facilities throughout Riverside County and along the Riverside County borders in Orange, Imperial, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties. This sizable work effort included communication and permitting efforts with several district offices of the BLM, the USFS, and the National Park Service, as well as informal consultation efforts with local resource agencies and numerous southern California Native American groups and individuals. Phases 1 and 2 involved the supervision of various staff members and several subcontracted archaeologists and architectural historians. Phase 3 (2009-2013) included the management of mitigation compliance at all PSEC project sites, as well as the compilation of EAs for 25 sites on BLM, USFS, ACOE, NPS, and BIA lands. All EAs required the completion of cultural resources technical reports. Three EAs were prepared for the BLM, one for the ACOE, and three for the BIA. The preparation of the BIA EA documents included close coordination with the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians and the Colorado River Indian Tribes. Additional duties included aiding the USFS in the preparation of multiple EAs located on the San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests.

William R. Gillean, B.S.
Archaeologist

Mr. Gillean has gained more than 10 years of archaeological survey, testing, and excavation experience in Arizona, California, and Nevada. His duties at L&L include archaeological mitigation monitoring, Phase I surveys, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) research, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Search (SLS) requests, Native American information scoping, completion of site records, and assisting senior staff with technical reports. He has experience with a wide range of GPS data collectors, photographic equipment, and software programs. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Anthropology with an emphasis in Cultural Resource Management from Cal Poly, Pomona.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2015-present – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA. Performs field surveys, research, and completes site recordation for projects in southern California. Contributes to technical reports.

2013-present – Archaeologist, First Carbon Solutions. Irvine, CA. Performs archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.

2010-2015 – Archaeologist, Atkins. San Bernardino, CA. Performed field surveys, research, completed site records, contributed to technical reports, assisted with Native American information scoping letters, and coordinated with the NAHC for SLS requests. Performed archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.

2006-2010 – Archaeologist, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, Skyforest, CA. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects throughout the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests in southern California. Completed site records, authored and contributed to technical reports, conducted archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of fire suppression activities in support of the Butler II, Grass Valley, Slide, and Station fires. Made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archeological sites and performed mitigation monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas during project implementation.

2004-2007 – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Corona, CA. Performed field surveys, research, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Inyo Counties, California. Contributed to technical reports and performed archaeological mitigation monitoring.

2003-2004 – Field Technician, Center for Archaeological Research, California State University, Bakersfield. Bakersfield, CA. Provided technical support for the archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of over 40 miles of the Southern California Edison power line corridor located within the San Bernardino National Forest.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2010 – Applied NEPA. USDA Forest Service. San Bernardino, CA.

2008 – The Section 106 Essentials. USDA Forest Service. Sacramento, CA.

EDUCATION

B.S., Anthropology (Cultural Resource Management Emphasis) – 2002, Cal Poly, Pomona, CA

William R. Gillean, B.S.
Continued

Selected Project Experience

Murrieta Hills Specific Plan, Murrieta, Riverside County, CA. Field technician for the pedestrian survey of over 900 acres of the Murrieta Hills. Project responsibilities included intensive pedestrian survey, relocation and updating of previously recorded sites, and recordation of sites not previously recorded or encountered.

Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly, Colton, San Bernardino County, CA. Field technician for the City of Colton Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project. This project considers the issuance of an incidental take permit by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act, and requires USFWS review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The project area considers approximately 150-acres of land proposed to be subject to the permit, and was completed at the request of The Altum Group for the City of Colton. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the AIC, Native American information-scoping, field survey, and contributions to the technical report.

Safe Routes to School Project, Palm Springs, Riverside County, CA. Field technician responsible for assisting with the completion of an ASR and an HPSR in support of the City of Palm Springs Safe Routes to School Project. This FHWA Local Assistance Funding Project requires Caltrans-compliant documentation and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes the installation of a variety of medians, bulb-outs and chokers designed to control the flow of traffic in the vicinity of local elementary and middle schools. The project area consists of ten non-contiguous sites found throughout the entire City. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), Native American information scoping, field survey, and contributions to the technical report.

Adelfa Booster Station Redesign Survey, Community of Lakeland Village, Riverside County, CA. Field technician assisting with a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment addressing upgrades to the existing Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) distribution system. The study was performed at the request of the EVMWD and was completed in accordance with CEQA. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the EIC, Native American information scoping, field survey, and contributions to the technical report.

Temescal Canyon Road Improvements Survey, Corona Vicinity, Riverside County, CA. Field technician responsible for assisting with the field survey and completion of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for proposed improvements to Temescal Canyon Road. The study was performed at the request of the Riverside County Redevelopment Agency and was completed in accordance with CEQA. One previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site was detected within the project area and was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR. The Cultural Resources Assessment was submitted to the USACE to support permitting efforts for the project.

William R. Gillean, B.S.
Continued

Selected Project Experience (Continued)

Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Archaeological Monitoring Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, CA. Monitoring Crew Chief for the mitigation monitoring program implemented for the Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Project. All detected prehistoric resources were documented and evaluated in the field and subsequently provided to the Native American monitors in accordance with a Mitigation Monitoring and Resource Treatment plan drafted by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. Responsibilities included coordination with Native American monitors, completing DPR 523 Forms, and co-authoring the resultant report.

Baldy Mesa Unauthorized OHV Rehabilitation Project on the Front Country Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, CA. Archaeologist responsible for pedestrian survey of several miles of unauthorized OHV trails, the relocation and update of previously recorded sites, location and recordation of new sites, and mitigation monitoring during project implementation.

San Sevaine Hazard Tree Removal Project on the Front Country Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, CA. Archaeologist responsible for the relocation and update of previously recorded sites, location and recordation of new sites, and performed mitigation-monitoring during project implementation.

Butler II, Grass Valley, and Slide Fires Survey Project on the Mountain Top Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, CA. Conducted archeological reconnaissance/inventory of fire suppression dozer lines in support of the Butler II, Grass Valley, and Slide fires. Made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archeological sites, and performed mitigation monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas.

APPENDIX B

EIC Records Search Form

EIC DIY Worksheet

CHRIS Access and Use Agreement Number: _____

EIC Tracking Number: _____

Print Name: Bill Gillean Date: 08-24-16

Affliation: L+L Environmental, Inc.

Address: 700E. Redlands Blvd., Ste. U-351 City/State/Zip: Redlands, CA 92373

Billing Address (if different from above): _____

Telephone: (909) 335-9897 Fax (909) 335-9893 Email: wgillean@llenviroinc.com

Purpose of Access: Records Search

Reference (project name or number, title of study, and street address if applicable): Zanderson Plaza Project, City of Hemet / LECI-16-551

County: RIV Township/Range/Section or UTMs: T5S / R1W / Sec. 5

USGS 7.5' Quad: Lakeview, CA

TIME IN: 10:10

TIME OUT: 12:05

COPIES: _____

BIBLIO: YES/NO PGS: _____

APPENDIX C

Photographs

Photograph 1. Overview of the northern project area boundary taken from the northeastern project corner. View to the west.

Photograph 4. Overview of the project area taken from the southeastern project corner. View to the northwest.

Photograph 2. Overview of the project area taken from the northeastern project corner. View to the southwest.

Photograph 5. Overview of the southern project area boundary taken from the southeastern project corner. View to the west.

Photograph 3. Overview of the eastern project area boundary taken from the southeastern project corner. View to the north.

Photograph 6. Overview of the project area taken from the southwestern project corner. View to the northeast.

Photograph 7. Overview of the western project area boundary taken from the southwestern project corner. View to the north.

Photograph 8. Overview of the project area taken from the northwestern project corner. View to the southeast.

APPENDIX D

Sacred Lands Search

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts 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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Zanderson Plaza Project (L&L Project Number LECI-16-551)

County: Riverside County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Lakeview, CA

Township: 5 South Range: 1 West Section(s): 5

Company/Firm/Agency: L&L Environmental, Inc.

Contact Person: William R. Gillean, Archaeologist

Street Address: Physical Address – 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307 // Mailing Address - 700 East Redlands Boulevard, #U351

City: Redlands, CA Zip: 92373

Phone: 909-335-9897

Fax: 909-335-9893

Email: BGillean@llenviroinc.com

Project Description:

The proposed project is the construction of Zanderson Plaza within a project area that measures approximately 10.05 acres. The Plaza is a neighborhood commercial center consisting of retail stores, restaurants with drive-thru access, and associated parking.

The project is generally located in the west-central portion of Riverside County, California. Specifically, it can be found within Section 5 of T5S, R1W as shown on the USGS *Lakeview, CA* 7.5' topographic quadrangle map.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX

August 25, 2016

William R. Gillean
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: BGillean@llenviroinc.com

RE: Proposed Zanderson Plaza Project (L&L Project Number LECI-16-551), City of Hemet; Lakeview USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Gillean:

Attached is a contact list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.

Our records indicate that the lead agency for this project has not requested a Native American Consultation List for the purposes of formal consultation. Lists for cultural resource assessments are different than consultation lists. Please note that the intent of the referenced codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

> **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. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include 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. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the 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 have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
   - 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;
   - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.

- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential 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 measurers.
   - 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 pubic disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission.

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

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

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. 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 case that they do, having the information beforehand well help to facilitate the consultation process.

The results of these searches and surveys should be included in the "Tribal Cultural Resources" subsection of the Cultural Resources section of the environmental document submitted for review.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

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

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/25/2016

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

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

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

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

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

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760)782-0711
Fax: (760)782-0712
Chapparosa@msn.com

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
John Perada, Environmental Director
P. O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086
Phone: (760) 782 - 0712
Fax: (760) 782-2730

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Rroad — Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 — Serrano
Phone: (951)849-8807
Fax: (951)922-8146

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Zanderson Plaza (L&L Project Number LECI-16-551), Riverside County.

PROJ-001921 08/25/2016 10:28 AM 1 of 2

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
8/25/2016

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Serrano
Phone: (760) 885 - 0955 Tataviam
tsen2u@hotmail.com

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Fax: (909) 864-3370
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951)659-2700
Fax: (951)659-2228

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909)528-9027

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951)654-2765
Fax: (951)654-4198
carrieg@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
Mary Resvaloso, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760)397-0300
Fax: (760)397-8146
tmchair@torresmartinez.org

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760)399-0022,Ext.1213
Fax: (760)397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Zanderson Plaza (L&L Project Number LECI-16-551), Riverside County.

PROJ-001921 08/25/2016 10:28 AM 2 of 2

APPENDIX E

Native American Coordination

L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
REGULATORY SERVICES
BIOLOGICAL & CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS & MONITORING

September 14, 2016

SAMPLE

REGARDING: INFORMATION REQUEST LETTER ASSOCIATED WITH ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT PROJECT – THE ZANDERSON PLAZA PROJECT, LOCATED ON ±10.05 ACRES IN THE CITY OF HEMET, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (USGS LAKE VIEW, CA. 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE) (L&L PROJECT LECI-16-551)

To Whom It May Concern:

L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is in the process of completing a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliant cultural resources assessment for a project area totaling ±10.05 acres in the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California. The proposed project includes the construction of Zanderson Plaza, which is a neighborhood commercial center consisting of retail stores, restaurants, and associated parking. The plaza currently proposes to offer a car wash, three (3) dining establishments with drive-thru access, and spaces for several retail tenets.

Environmental regulations, including CEQA, consider the impacts a project may have on cultural resources. To determine whether the proposed project may impact any cultural resources, L&L has conducted research on the project area, including the request of a Sacred Land Search (SLS) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC does not indicate that any NAHC-recorded Native American cultural resources are located in the project area. However, the NAHC recommends additional coordination with regard to development projects in order to avoid any unanticipated discoveries. To this end, the NAHC has listed you as a contact and has indicated that you may have information about the potential for this project area to contain resources not found in the SLS. This letter is not associated with a formal consultation process, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resources assessment document.

We have enclosed maps showing the location of the project area. Generally, the project area is located in the western portion of Riverside County, California, and is situated south of State Route 60, east of Interstate 215, and north of State Route 74 (Figure 1). Specifically, it can be found within Section 5 of Township 5 South, Range 1 West as shown on the USGS *Lakeview, CA* 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The project is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Sanderson Avenue and Menlo Avenue in the City of Hemet (Figure 3).

Z:\SERVER PROJECT FILES\UNIFIED PROJECTS\LECI-16-551 Zanderson Plaza\ARS\Report\Appendices\App E - NA Coordination\1 - LECI-16-551_Zanderson Plaza NA Scoping Letter_Sample.docx

Celebrating 20 Years of Service to Southern CA and the Great Basin, WBE Certified (Caltrans, CPUC, WBENC)
Mailing Address: 700 East Redlands Blvd, Suite U, PMB#351, Redlands CA 92373
Delivery Address: 721 Nevada Street, Suite 307, Redlands, CA
• Phone & 909-335-9897 • & 909-335-9893

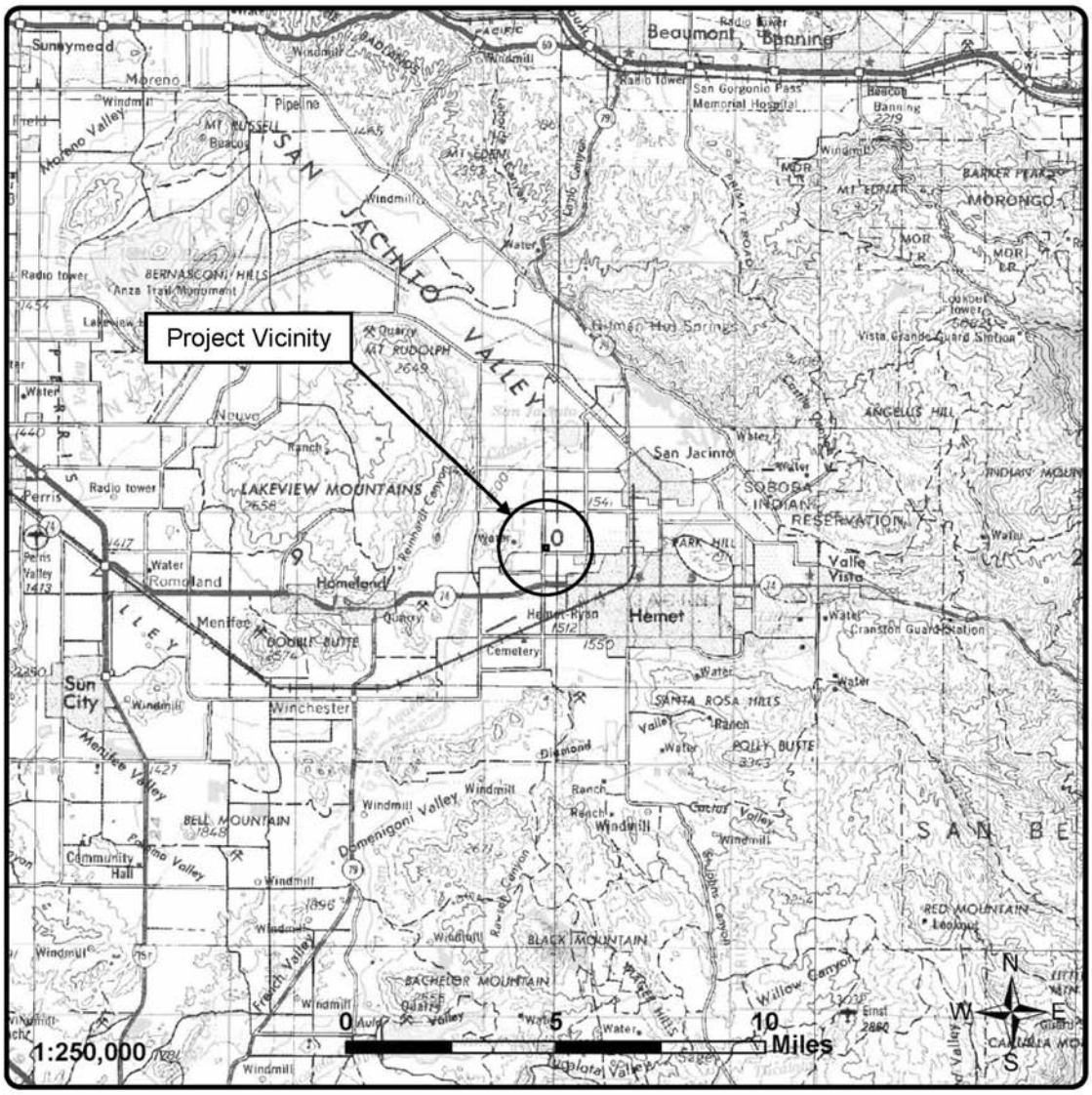
We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 909.335.9897 or BGillean@llenviroinc.com if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at our office.

Sincerely,
L&L Environmental, Inc.

William (Bill) R. Gillean
Archaeologist

JMS/al

Encl: Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map
Figure 2: Project Location Map
Figure 3: Aerial Photograph



L&L Environmental, Inc.

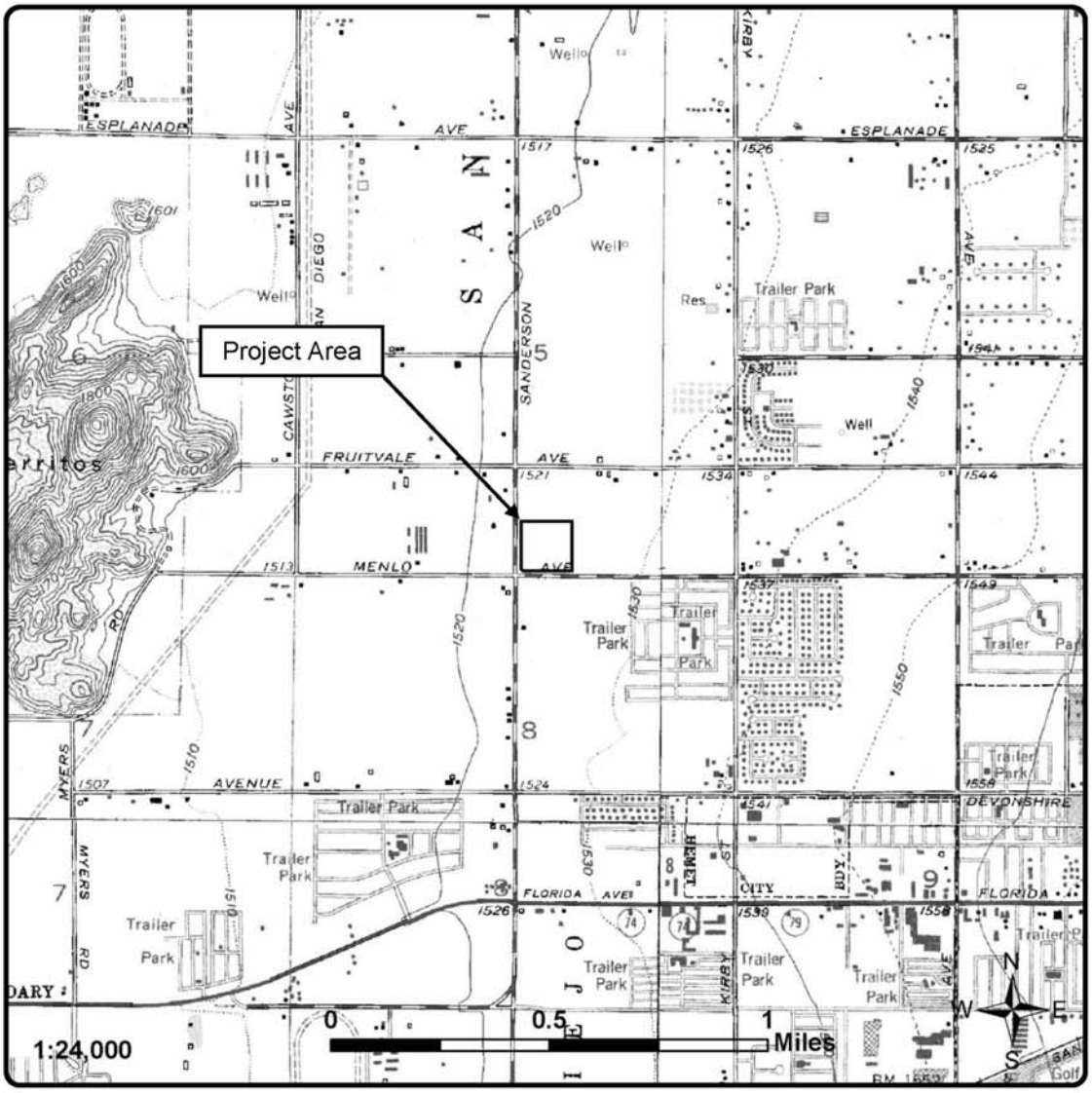
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

LECI-16-551
September 2016

Figure 1

Project Vicinity Map

Zanderson Plaza Project, City of Hemet
County of Riverside, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

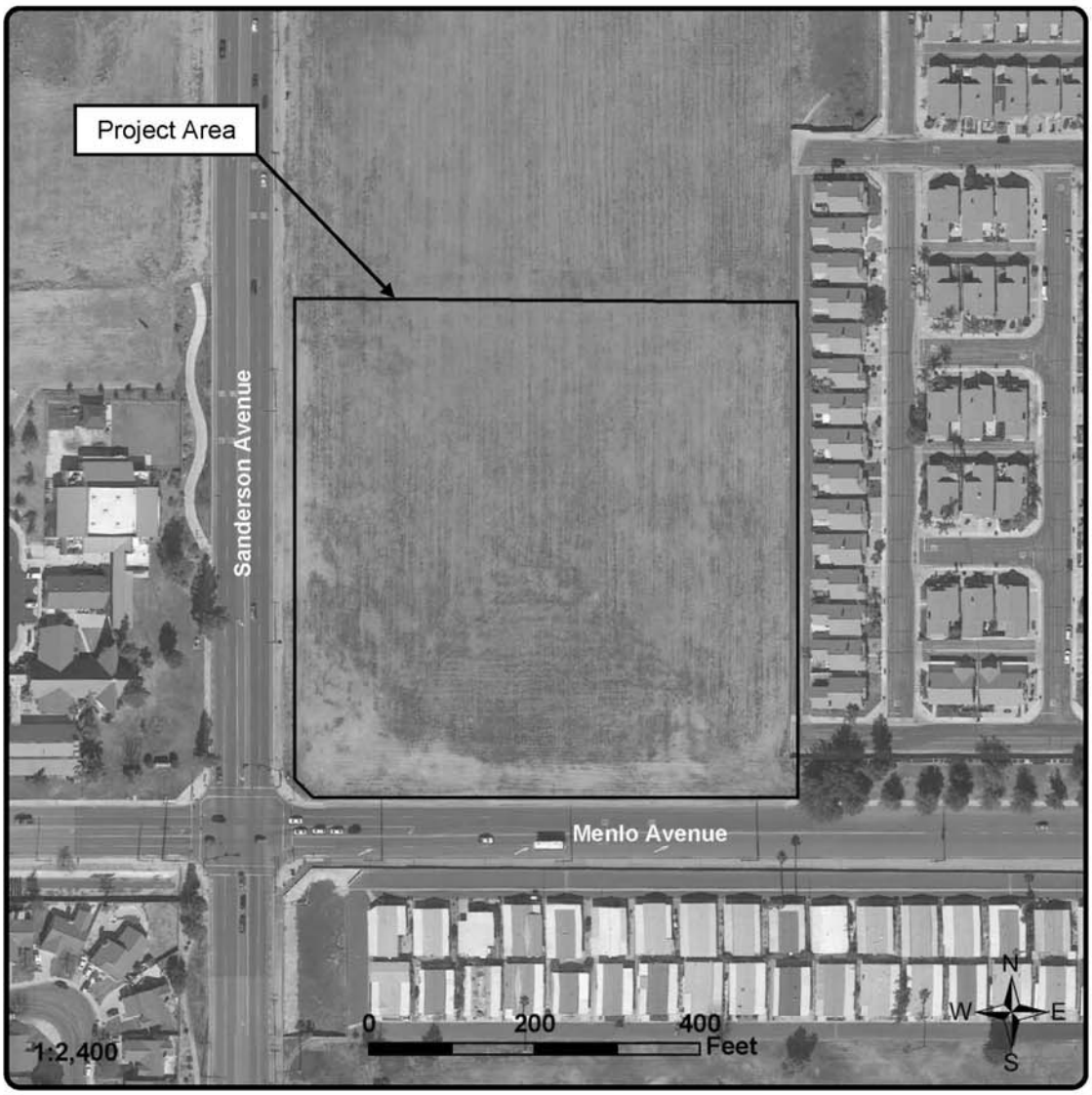
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

LECI-16-551
September 2016

Figure 2

Project Location Map
(USGS Lakeview [1979] quadrangle,
Section 5, Township 5 South, Range 1 West)

Zanderson Plaza Project, City of Hemet
County of Riverside, California



L&L Environmental, Inc.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

LECI-16-551
September 2016

Figure 3

Aerial Photograph
(Photo obtained from Google Earth, 2/5/2016)

Zanderson Plaza Project, City of Hemet
County of Riverside, California

From: SMConsultation <SMConsultation@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Date: September 23, 2016 at 12:21:43 PM PDT
To: Ann Lopez <alopez@llenviroinc.com>
Subject: RE: Information Request Letter Associated With One Cultural Resources Assessment Project – The Zanderson Plaza Project, City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

Hi Ann,

Thank you for contacting our office. Hemet is outside of the Tribe's ancestral territory, therefore I recommend that you contact other tribes whose ancestral territory does include the proposed project location.

Thank you,
Leslie Mouriquand MA, RPA
Consultant

Cultural Resources Management

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

26569 Community Center Drive

Highland, CA 92346

Office: 909 864-8933 x3248

SMConsultant@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

From: Ann Lopez [alopez@llenviroinc.com]
Sent: Wednesday, September 14, 2016 9:57 AM
To: Lee Clauss
Cc: Bill Gillean; Jennifer Sanka
Subject: Information Request Letter Associated With One Cultural Resources Assessment Project – The Zanderson Plaza Project, City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Clauss,

For your review and comment is an Information Request Letter Associated With One Cultural Resources Assessment Project – The Zanderson Plaza Project, Located On ±10.05 Acres in the City of Hemet, Riverside County, California (USGS LAKE VIEW, CA. 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE)- is being sent to you on behalf of Mr. Bill Gillean Archaeologist at L&L Environmental Inc.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please

contact Mr. Bill Gillean at 909.335.9897 or BGillean@llenviroinc.com if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to Bill attention at our office.

Thank you,
Ann

Ann M. Lopez
L&L Environmental, Inc.

Mailing Address:
700 E. Redlands Blvd.
Suite U PMB # 351
Redlands CA 92373

Delivery Address:
721 Nevada Street Suite 307
Redlands, CA 92373
(909) 335-9897 (Office)
(909) 335-9893 (Fax)
(909) 234-7979 (Cell)