Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment
S2A Modular Factory Project
City of Hemet, Riverside County, California

Prepared for:

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San Jacinto (1996) CA United States Geological Survey 7.5" Quadrangle Map,
Unsectioned Township 5 North, Range 1 West

Project Acreage: 32.10
Resources Identified: None

March 26, 2020

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1 – Executive Summary

The proposed application is for the new construction of a TESLA powered modular smart home factory. The factory will also include a showroom and model display area consisting of 7 buildings totaling approximately 250,000 square feet. The project is located at 1321 and 1255 North State Street on the west side of State Street in the City of Hemet. The Project Site encompasses three parcels totaling approximately 32 acres on vacant lot conditions with a fault line and a natural drainage area that flows north on to existing industrial businesses (APN: 439-030-009, 439-030-010, and 439-040-023. The proposal includes seven new (7) buildings including front retail stores (for associated vendors) and a model home display village (five full functioning models). This is a Net Zero facility with all solar use with a battery storage system and Tesla truck delivery system.

MIG conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Study Area to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources (including archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the local cultural resource regulations. This assessment's scope of work includes a cultural resources records search through the California Historical Resources Information System-Eastern Information Center (CHRIS-EIC), a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), land-use history research, the City of Hemet Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Map, a paleontological resources records search through the Vertebrate Paleontological Department of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC), pedestrian field survey, eligibility evaluations for resources identified within the Study Area, impact analyses, and the recommendation of additional work and mitigation measures.

1.1 – Archaeological Resources

The cultural resources records search results from the Eastern Information Center (CHRIS-EIC) indicate that there are no archaeological resources located within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). The City of Hemet Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Map was also reviewed and found the Project Site to be in an area of medium sensitivity for archaeological resources. There were no archaeological resources identified during the pedestrian survey.

Therefore, the proposed project would result in no substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Despite the disturbances of the Study Area due to human activities and environmental factors that may have displaced archaeological resources on the surface, it is possible that intact archaeological resources exist at depth. As a result, recommended mitigation measures are provided in Section 8 to reduce potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level regarding previously undiscovered archaeological resources that may be accidentally encountered during project implementation.

1.2 – Historical Resources

The cultural resources records search results from the Eastern Information Center (CHRIS-EIC) indicated that there are no historical resources located within the Study Area. However, there are five (5) historic buildings/structures (P-33-012805/CA-RIV-07152H, P-33-013156, P-33-014709, and P-33-019841/CA-RIV-10094) located within a one-mile radius of the Study Area. None of these five (5) historic resources will be impacted by the proposed project. Additionally, a review of the City of Hemet Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Map was examined and found the Project Site to be located in an area of medium sensitivity for archaeological resources (City of Hemet General Plan: 2012). There were no historic resources identified during the pedestrian

survey. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5.

1.3 – Paleontological Resources

Results of the paleontological resources records search through NHMLAC indicate that no vertebrate fossil localities have been previously recorded within the Study Area or within a one-mile radius. Moreover, no paleontological resources were identified by MIG during the pedestrian survey. Nevertheless, the results of the literature review and the search at the NHMLAC indicate that the Study Area is situated upon younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived primarily as alluvial fan deposits from the Santa Rosa Hills to the southeast. These deposits are unlikely to contain significant fossil vertebrates in the uppermost layers, but finer-grained older Quaternary deposits that do contain significant vertebrates fossils may be underlined by older Quaternary deposits that extend into the Study Area at unknown depths (Dr. McLeod: 2020).

As a result, recommended mitigation measures are provided in Chapter 8 to reduce potentially significant impacts to previously undiscovered paleontological resources or unique geological features that may be accidentally encountered during project implementation to a less than significant level.

1.4 – Tribal Cultural Resources

CEQA defines Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) as either a site, feature, place, or landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, that is listed or eligible for listing, on the CRHR or on a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(k), or a resource determined by a lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant according to the historic register criteria in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c), and considering the significance of the resources to a California Native American Tribe.[1]

Results of the records research compiled from the CHRIS-EIC, Sacred Lands File Search commissioned through the NAHC, and a pedestrian field survey failed to indicate known TCR within the Study Area as specified in PRC Section 210741, 5020.1(k), or 5024.1. Despite the heavy disturbances of the Study Area that may have displaced or submerged archaeological resources relating to TCRs on the surface, intact tribal cultural resources may exist at depth given the proven prehistoric occupation of the region and the favorable natural conditions that would have attracted prehistoric inhabitants to the area. As a result, recommended mitigation measures are provided in Section 8 to reduce potentially significant impacts to previously undiscovered archaeological resources relating to TCRs that may be accidentally encountered during project implementation to a less than significant level.

AB 52 (Gatto, 2014) contains provisions requiring Cities, Counties, and other government entities to engage in tribal consultations for projects that are not exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Government to government consultation may provide “Tribal Knowledge” of the Study Area that can be used in determining tribal cultural resources that cannot be obtained through other investigative means. Additionally, it is anticipated that during the application process, the City of Hemet Community Development Department (Lead Agency) will notify the tribes of the proposed project and will commence AB 52 consultations as specified in the regulations.

[1] California Public Resources Code Section 21074

2 – Introduction and Background

2.1 – Project Location

The Project Site is located within an urbanized setting on 32.10-acres of vacant land in the City of Hemet, County of Riverside, California (APN: 439-030-009, 439-030-010, and 439-040-023). The proposed application is for the new construction of a TESLA powered modular smart home factory. The factory will also include a showroom and model display area consisting of 7 buildings totaling approximately 250,000 square feet. The proposal includes seven (7) buildings including front retail stores (for associated vendors) and model home display village (five full functioning models).

The Project Site has a rectangular shape, located at 1321 and 1255 North State Street in the City of Hemet, Riverside County. The Project Site is centered with Industrial uses to the north, residential to the west, a mix of residential and commercial mini-storage to the south, and an industrial cement mix facility to the east, which resides within the City of San Jacinto (Figure 1: Regional and Vicinity Map). The Study Area is depicted in United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic map of San Jacinto California, topographic quadrangle in portions of unsectioned, Township 5 North, Range 1 West (see Figure 2: USGS Topographic Map). Land use surrounding the Project Site can be characterized as scattered residential housing, warehouse and self-storage complex, and vacant land. California State Route 79 is approximately 0.87 miles to the east of the Project Site.

2.2 – Scope Of Study And Personnel

MIG conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Study Area from February 3 through March 13, 2020, to identify potential impacts to cultural resources (including archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources). Also., develop mitigation measures to avoid, reduce, or mitigate potential impacts to resources to comply with CEQA and local cultural resource guidelines. The scope of work for this assessment included a cultural resources records search through the CHRIS-EIC, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a paleontological resources records search through the NHMLAC, a pedestrian field survey, eligibility evaluations for the resources identified within the Study Area, impact analyses, and the recommendations of additional work and mitigation measures, if necessary. The assessment was managed, and this report compiled by Mr. Christopher Purtell, M.A., RPA. The record searches and site surveys were conducted by Mr. Purtell as well. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

2.3 – Environmental Setting

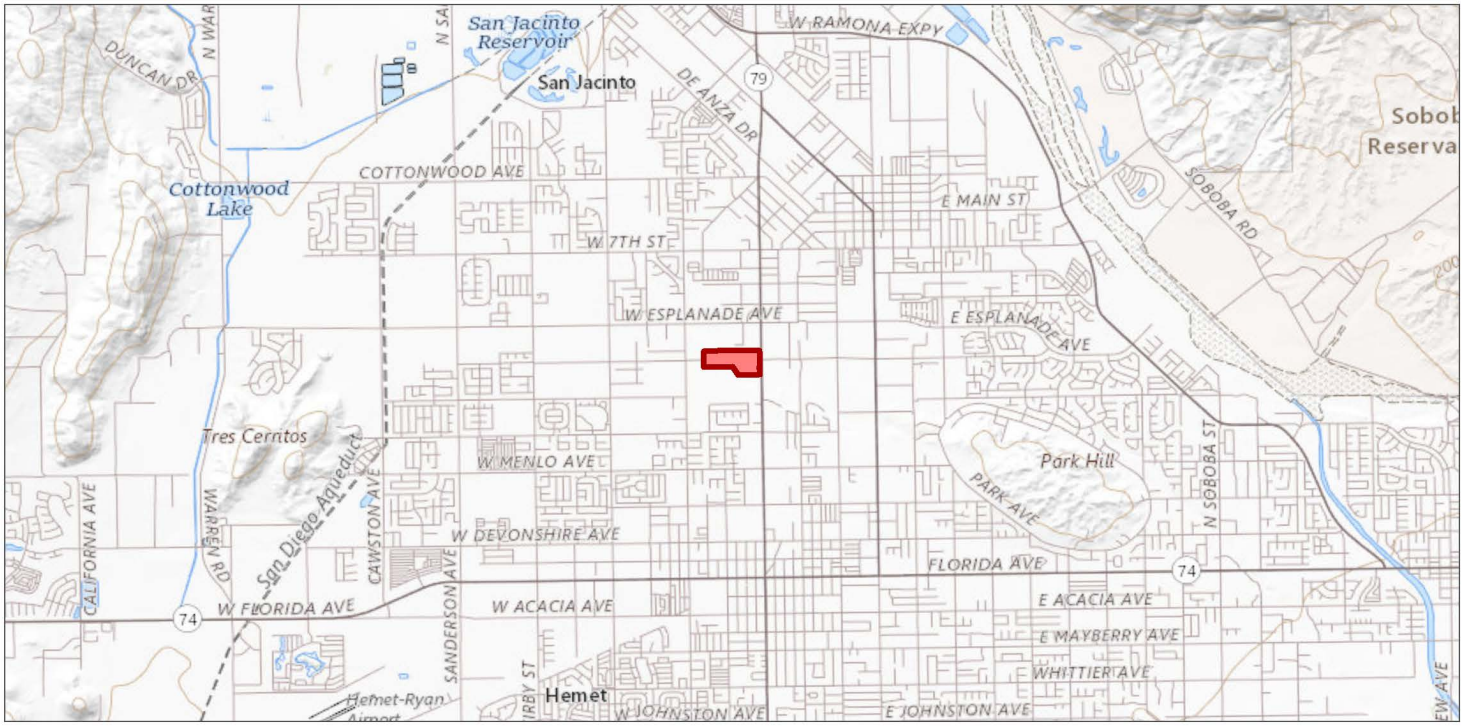
The Study Area is a 32.10-acre vacant parcel of land located within a semi urbanized area with industrial facilities to the north, residential to the west, a mix of residential and commercial mini-storage to the south, and an industrial cement mix facility to the east, located in the City of San Jacinto. The Project Site's topography is relatively flat, except in the western portion, which is elevated approximately 12-15 feet higher than the northern and southern sections. The slope's evaluation clearly separates the western portion of the Project Site along an east/west axis that runs the entire width of the site. Project Site elevations range between approximately 1,530-1,540 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Historic Aerial Maps[2] show (1967-1980) that the Project Site has been undeveloped since at least 1967, except for Crow Nest Place, which appears as a two-track dirt road extending from North State Street to the west, beyond the project boundaries. A

[2] Historic Aerials. 1955-2016. Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC. Electronically available at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer

review of historic topographic maps[3] (1952-1999) indicates that the Project Site has been undeveloped land since at least 1952. Additionally, the site exhibits a portion of a natural channel of unknown depth and width that enters the site in its northwest corner and exits through the southwest corner.

Geologically, the Study Area is located in the Peninsular Ranges' that extends from the Transverse Ranges' through the Los Angeles Basin and continuing approximately 775 miles south of the US-Mexico border. The Ranges' highest elevations are found in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains, with San Jacinto Peak reaching 10,805 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The Peninsular Ranges' are bounded on the west by the Transverse Ranges' and on the east by the Colorado Desert, and include Orange County and the San Jacinto Mountains and the Coachella Valley in the northern portion of Riverside County (Norris and Webb 1976). Previous geological mapping of the Study Area (McLeod 2020) indicates younger Quaternary Alluvium sedimentary materials, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the Santa Rosa Hills to the southeast. These younger Quaternary Alluvium materials are underlain by older Quaternary deposits that extend into the Study Area at unknown depths.

[3] Historic Topographic Maps. 1901-2016. Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC. Electronically available at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer



Regional

Source: ESRI 2020

Vicinity

Project Site Boundary (32.05 ac)

Figure 1 Regional and Vicinity Map

S2A Modular Project Site, City of Hemet, Riverside County, CA

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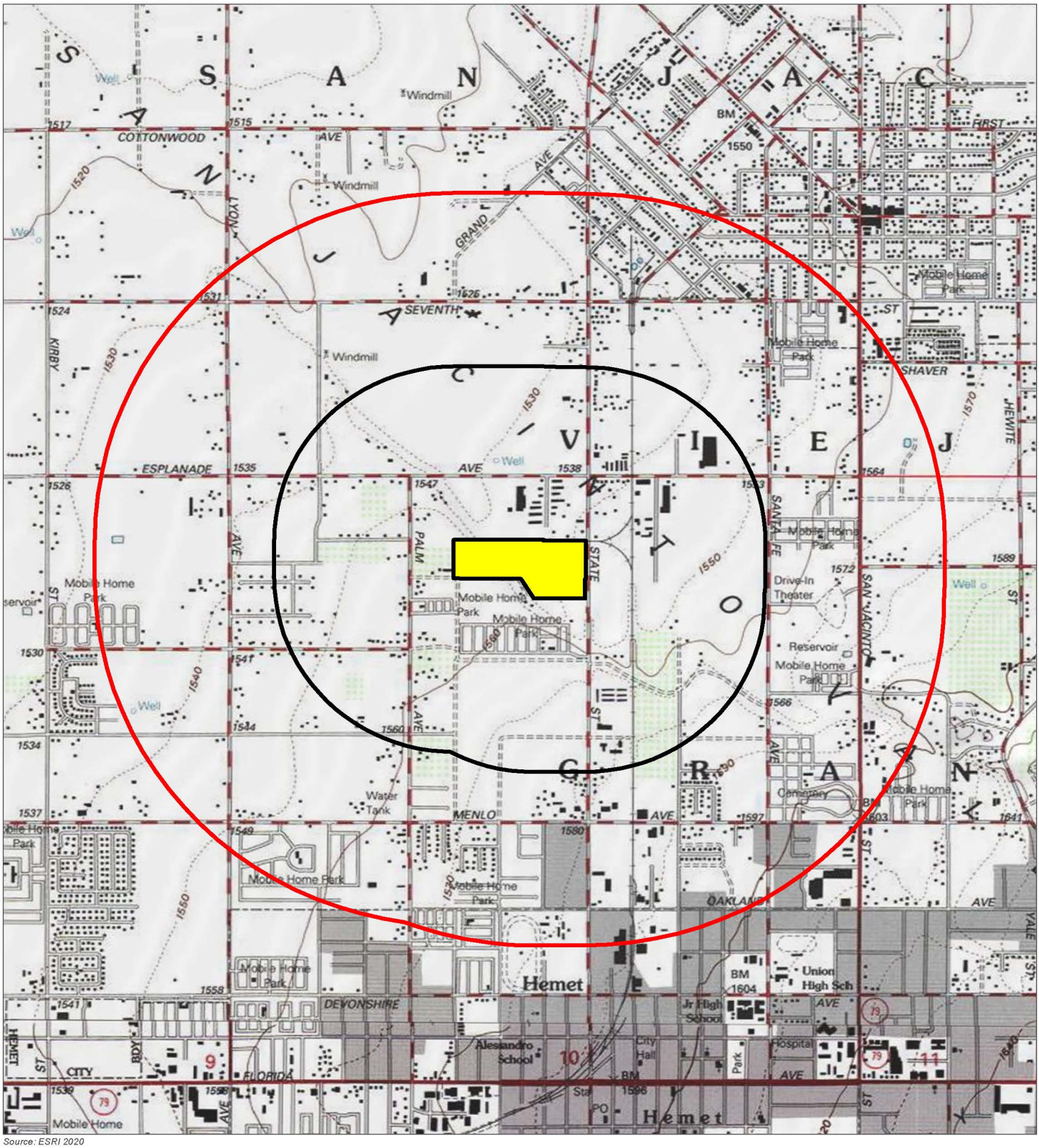

Project Site Boundary (32.05 ac)
Project Site Buffer: 0.5 mile
Project Site Buffer: 1 mile

San Jacinto (1996) USGS 7.5" Quadrangle
Section: None
Township: 5 North
Range: 1 West
Scale: 1:24,000

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Figure 2 USGS Topographic Map

S2A Modular Project Site, Hemet, CA

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3 – Regulatory Setting

Regulatory Framework
Cultural resources are indirectly protected under the provisions of the Federal Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S.C §§ 431 et seq.) and subsequent related legislation, regulations, policies, and guidance documents. The following is a summary of the applicable (federal, state, and local) regulatory framework related to the protection of cultural resources in California.

Numerous laws and regulations require federal, state, and local agencies to consider the effects of a proposed project on cultural resources. These laws and regulations establish a process for compliance, define the responsibilities of the various agencies proposing the action, and prescribe the relationship among other involved agencies (e.g., State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation). The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, CEQA, and Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024, are the primary federal and state laws governing and affecting the preservation of cultural resources of national, state, regional, and local significance. Other relevant regulations and guidelines at the local level include the City's General Plan and Municipal Code. A description of the applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines are provided in the following paragraphs.

3.1 – Federal Level

3.1.1 – National Historic Preservation Act Of 1966
Enacted in 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 U.S.C §§ 470 et seq.) declared a national policy of historic preservation and instituted a multifaceted program, administered by the Secretary of the Interior, to encourage the achievement of preservation goals at the federal, state, and local levels. The NHPA authorized the expansion and maintenance of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), established the position of State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), provided for the designation of State Review Boards, set up a mechanism to certify local governments to carry out the purposes of the NHPA, assist Native American tribes in preserving their cultural heritage, and created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

In summary, the NHPA establishes the nation's policy for historic preservation and sets in place a program for the preservation of historic properties by requiring federal agencies to consider effects to significant cultural resources (i.e. historic properties) prior to undertakings.

3.1.2 – Section 106 Of The Federal Guidelines
Section 106 of the NHPA states that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction over federally funded, assisted, or licensed undertakings must take into account the effect of the undertaking on any historic property that is included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP and that the ACHP and SHPO must be afforded an opportunity to comment, through a process outlined in the ACHP regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, on such undertakings.

3.1.3 – National Register Of Historic Places
The NRHP was established by the NHPA in 1966 as "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment." The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history,

architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion A: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Criterion B: It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in our past.

Criterion C: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Criterion D: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historic figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature are not considered eligible for the NRHP unless they satisfy certain conditions. In general, a resource must be at least 50 years of age to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

3.1.4 – Native American Graves Protection And Repatriation Act Of 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 sets provisions for the intentional removal and inadvertent discovery of human remains and other cultural items from federal and tribal lands. It clarifies the ownership of human remains and sets forth a process for repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects and sacred religious objects to the Native American groups claiming to be lineal descendants or culturally affiliated with the remains or objects. It requires any federally funded institution housing Native American remains or artifacts to compile an inventory of all cultural items within the museum or with its agency and to provide a summary to any Native American tribe claiming affiliation.

3.2 – State

3.2.1 – California Environmental Quality Act

Pursuant to CEQA, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). In addition, resources included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a local survey conducted in accordance with state guidelines are also considered historic resources under CEQA, unless a preponderance of the facts demonstrates otherwise. According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude a Lead Agency, as defined by CEQA, from determining that the resource may be a historic resource as defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1.

CEQA applies to archaeological resources when (1) the archaeological resource satisfies the definition of a historical resource or (2) the archaeological resource satisfies the definition of a “unique archaeological resource.” A unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site that has a high probability of meeting any of the following criteria:

1. The archaeological resource contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. The archaeological resource has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. The archaeological resource is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines provides a set of sample questions that guide the evaluation of potential impacts with regard to cultural resources:

Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5?
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

3.2.2 – California Register Of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is "an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate properties that are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change." Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks (CHLs), numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historic resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. A resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

Criterion 1: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

Criterion 2: It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

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

Criterion 4: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. It is possible that a resource whose integrity does not satisfy NRHP criteria may still be eligible for

listing in the CRHR. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years also may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, provided that enough time has elapsed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.

3.3 – Other State Statutes And Regulations

3.3.1 – California Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks (CHLs) are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value and that have been determined to have statewide historical significance by meeting at least one of the criteria listed below. The resource must also be approved for designation by the County Board of Supervisors or the City or Town Council in whose jurisdiction it is located, be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission, or be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. The specific standards in use now were first applied in the designation of CHL No. 770. CHLs No. 770 and above are automatically listed in the CRHR.

To be eligible for designation as a Landmark, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
2. Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
3. A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

3.3.2 – California Points Of Historical Interest

California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest (Points) designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR. No historic resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point. If a Point is later granted status as a Landmark, the Point designation will be retired. In practice, the Point designation program is most often used in localities that do not have a locally enacted cultural heritage or preservation ordinance.

To be eligible for designation as a Point, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. The first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (city or county).
2. Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area.
3. A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction of one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

3.3.3 – Native American Heritage Commission, Public Resources Code Sections 5097.9–5097.991

Section 5097.91 of the Public Resources Code (PRC) established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), whose duties include the inventory of places of religious or social significance to Native Americans and the identification of known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands. Under Section 5097.9 of the PRC, a state policy of noninterference with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion was articulated along with a prohibition of severe or irreparable damage to Native American sanctified cemeteries, places of worship, religious or ceremonial sites, or sacred shrines located on public property. Section 5097.98 of the PRC specifies a protocol to be followed when the NAHC receives the notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner. Section 5097.5 defines as a misdemeanor of the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historic, or paleontological resources located on public lands.

3.3.4 – California Native American Graves Protection And Repatriation Act Of 2001

Codified in the California Health and Safety Code Sections 8010–8030, the California Native American Graves Protection Act (NAGPRA) is consistent with the federal NAGPRA. Intended to "provide a seamless and consistent state policy to ensure that all California Indian human remains and cultural items be treated with dignity and respect," the California NAGPRA also encourages and provides a mechanism for the return of remains and cultural items to lineal descendants. Section 8025 established a Repatriation Oversight Commission to oversee this process. The act also provides a process for non–federally recognized tribes to file claims with agencies and museums for repatriation of human remains and cultural items.

3.3.5 – Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill (SB) 18 (California Government Code, Section 65352.3) incorporates the protection of California traditional tribal cultural places into land-use planning for cities, counties, and agencies by establishing responsibilities for local governments to contact, refer plans to, and consult with California Native American tribes as part of the adoption or amendment of any general or specific plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005. SB18 requires public notice to be sent to tribes listed on the Native American Heritage Commission's SB18 Tribal Consultation list within the geographical areas affected by the proposed changes. Tribes must respond to a local government notice within 90 days (unless a shorter time frame has been agreed upon by the tribe), indicating whether or not they want to consult with the local government. Consultations are to preserve or mitigate impacts to places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 of the Public Resources Code that may be affected by the proposed adoption or amendment to a general or specific plan.

3.3.6 – Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 specifies that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, as defined, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. AB 52 requires a lead agency to begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project, if the tribe requested to the lead agency, in writing, to be informed by the lead agency of proposed projects in that geographic area and the tribe requests consultation, prior to determining whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report is required for a project. AB 52 specifies examples of mitigation measures that may be considered to avoid or minimize impacts on tribal cultural resources. The bill makes the above provisions applicable to projects that have a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration filed or mitigated negative declaration on or after July 1, 2015. AB 52 amends Sections 5097.94 and adds Sections 21073, 21074, 2108.3.1., 21080.3.2, 21082.3,

21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3 to the California Public Resources Code (PRC), relating to Native Americans.

3.3.7 – Health And Safety Code, Sections 7050 And 7052

Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 declares that, in the event of the discovery of human remains outside a dedicated cemetery, all ground disturbances must cease, and the county coroner must be notified. Section 7052 establishes a felony penalty for mutilating, disinterring, or otherwise disturbing human remains, except by relatives.

3.3.8 – Penal Code, Section 622.5

Penal Code Section 622.5 provides misdemeanor penalties for injuring or destroying objects of historic or archaeological interest located on public or private lands but specifically excludes the landowner.

3.4 – City of Hemet

3.4.1 – Historic Resources Ordnance

The City of Hemet intends to adopt a historic resources ordinance that, among other things, establishes demolition and development policies for historic resources.[4] However, until that ordinance is adopted, the City will review demolition and development proposals for their impact on historic resources if the sites are:

- Located within the Downtown Historic Core area or
- Listed on the Eastern Information Center Historic Data File (1983 historic resources inventory) or
- Structures over 50 years old or otherwise noted as historically significant to the City of Hemet.

3.4.2 – City of Hemet Element

The City of Hemet has put forth numerous goals and policies within the Historic Resources Section of the General Plan. These policies were created to identify and preserve the City's unique historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources for future generations (City of Hemet General Plan 2012).[5]

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.

[4] City of Hemet. January 2012. City of Hemet General Plan 2030, Chapter 9 Historic Resources: 9-19. . Electronically available at: https://www.hemetca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/809/9_Historic_Resources_web?bidId=
[5] City of Hemet. 24, January 2012. City of Hemet General Plan 2030, Chapter 9 Historic Resources: 9-21 & 9-22. Electronically available at: https://www.hemetca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/809/9_Historic_Resources_web?bidId=

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 Eastern Information Center Historic Data File 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.

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 the 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.

4 – Cultural Setting

4.1 – Prehistoric Context

Prehistory is most easily discussed chronologically, in terms of environmental change and recognized cultural developments. Several chronologies have been proposed for inland Southern California, the most widely accepted of which is Wallace's four-part Horizon format (1955), which was later updated and revised by Claude Warren (1968). The advantages and weaknesses of Southern California chronological sequences are reviewed by Warren (in Moratto 1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Heizer (1978). The following discussion is based on Warren's (1968) sequence, but the time frames have been adjusted to reflect more recent archaeological findings, interpretations, and advances in radiocarbon dating.

4.1.1 – Paleo-Indian Period (Ca. 13,000-11,000 Years Before Present [YBP])

Little is known of Paleo-Indian peoples in inland southern California, and the cultural history of this period follows that of North America in general. Recent discoveries in the Americas have challenged the theory that the first Americans migrated from Siberia, following a route from the Bering Strait into Canada and the Northwest Coast sometime after the Wisconsin Ice Sheet receded (ca. 14,000 YBP), and before the Bering Land Bridge was submerged (ca.12,000 YBP). Based on new research from the Pacific Rim, it has been proposed that modern humans settled islands of the eastern Pacific between 40,000 and 15,000 years ago. Evidence of coastal migration has also come from sites on islands off Alta and Baja California. As a result, these sites are contemporary with Clovis and Folsom points found in North America's interior regions. All of these new findings have made the coastal migration theory gain credibility in recent times (Erlandson et al. 2007).

The timing, manner, and location of the Bering Strait crossing are a matter of debate among archaeologists, but the initial migration probably occurred as the Laurentide Ice Sheet melted along the Alaskan Coast and interior Yukon. The earliest radiocarbon dates from the Paleo-Indian Period in North America come from the Arlington Springs Woman site on Santa Rosa Island, which is located approximately 36 miles off the coast of California and is approximately 150 miles west-northwest of the Study Area. These human remains date to approximately 13,000 YBP (Johnson, et al. 2002). Other early Paleo-Indian sites include the Monte Verde Creek site in Chile (Meltzer, et al. 1997) and the controversial Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania. Both sites have early levels dated roughly 12,000 YBP. Lifeways during the Paleo-Indian Period were characterized by highly mobile hunting and gathering. Prey included megafauna such as mammoth and technology included a distinctive flaked stone toolkit that has been identified across much of North America and into Central America. They likely used some plant foods, but the Paleo-Indian toolkit recovered archaeologically does not include many tools that can be identified as designed specifically for plant processing.

The megafauna that appears to have been the focus of Paleo-Indian life went extinct during a warming trend that began approximately 10,000 years ago, and both the extinction and climatic change (which included warmer temperatures in desert valleys and reduced precipitation in mountain areas) were factors in widespread cultural change. Subsistence and social practices continued to be organized around hunting and gathering, but the resource base was expanded to include a wider range of plant and game resources. Technological traditions also became more localized and included tools specifically for the processing of plants and other materials. This constellation of characteristics has been given the name "Archaic" and it was the most enduring of cultural adaptations to the North American environment throughout this time period.

4.1.2 – Archaic Period (Ca. 11,000-3,500 YBP)

The earliest Archaic Period life in inland southern California has been given the name San Dieguito tradition, after the San Diego area where it was first identified and studied (Warren 1968). Characteristic artifacts include stemmed projectile points, crescents, and leaf-shaped knives, which suggest a continued focus on large game, although not megafauna of the earlier Paleo-Indian period. Milling equipment appears in the archaeological record at approximately 7,500 years ago (Moratto 1984:158). Artifact assemblages with this equipment include basin milling stones and unshaped manos, projectile points, flexed burials under cairns, and cogged stones, and have been given the name La Jolla Complex (7,500–3,000 YBP). The transition from San Dieguito life to La Jolla life appears to have been an adaptation to drying of the climate after 8,000 YBP, which may have stimulated movements of desert peoples to the coastal regions, bringing milling stone technology with them. Groups in the coastal regions focused on mollusks, while inland groups relied on wild-seed gathering and acorn collecting.

4.1.3 – Late Prehistoric Period (Ca. 3,500 YBP-A.D. 1769)

Cultural responses to environmental changes around 4,000–3,000 YBP included a shift to more land-based gathering practices. This period was characterized by the increasing importance of acorn processing, which supplemented the resources from hunting and gathering. Meighan (1954) identified the period after A.D. 1400 as the San Luis Rey complex. San Luis Rey I (A.D. 1400–1750) is associated with bedrock mortars and milling stones, cremations, small triangular projectile points with concave bases, and Olivella beads. The San Luis Rey II (A.D. 1750–1850) period is marked by the addition of pottery, red and black pictographs, cremation urns, steatite arrow straighteners, and non-aboriginal materials (Meighan 1954:223, Keller and McCarthy 1989:6). Work at Cole Canyon and other sites in southern California suggests that this complex, and the ethnographically described life of the native people of the region, were well established by at least 1,000 YBP (Keller and McCarthy 1989:80).

4.1.4 – Ethnographic Context

Information presented in the California volume of the Handbook of North American Indians (Heizer 1978:575) shows the Study Area is located near the traditional territory of the Serrano, Luiseño, and Cahuilla. These ethnographic groups are described below.

4.1.5 – Serrano

The Serrano people speak the Takic language, which is similar to the dialect spoken by the Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Garbrielino's (Bean and Smith 1978). The name Serrano comes from the Spanish word: "mountaineer or highlander" and refers to the indigenous people inhabiting the San Bernardino Mountains east of the Cajon Pass and may have settled along the Santa Ana River as early as 8,000 B.C. Their territory has been difficult to define, but it can be reliably characterized as from the San Bernardino Mountains extending northeast to the Mojave River region and southeast to the Tejon Creek area. The Serrano people were hunter-gatherers and their diet consisted of small game such as rabbits, ground squirrels, and birds that were supplemented by pinion nuts, acorns, agave, tuber-vegetables, and prickly pears. Villages were based on exogamous moieties (marriage outside of one's clan) and their size ranged between 25 to a hundred people (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Yuhaviatam clan is known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Maarenga' yam clan is known as the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, with a further, clan division for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. The villagers lived in large communal dwellings made from tree branches that were covered with woven mats. Each family group had its own individual fireplace inside the dwelling, where they crafted mother-of-pearl inlay baskets and vessels that they trade with the Chumash and Tongvas. In 1771, the Serrano's were subjugated and absorbed into the San Gabriel Mission system that resulted in the loss of their freedom, culture, and customs. In 1891, the United States created the "San Manuel"

Indian Reservation after Chief Santos Manuel. From this date forward the Serrano Indians have been known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (Boyd and Brown 1922 and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2010).

4.1.6 – Luiseño

The Luiseño are a Takic speaking people that are usually associated with coastal and inland areas of present-day Orange and southern Riverside counties, with cultural and social-behavioral characteristics similar to those of the Cahuilla, a tribal group generally linked with areas northeast of the San Jacinto Mountains. In fact, exchanges between the Luiseño and Cahuilla have been well documented. In context, the Study Area is considered a Luiseño area, though evidence of a Cahuilla presence may be identified (Robinson and Risher 1996:102-103). The term Luiseño derives from the mission named San Luis Rey and has been used in the region to refer to those Takic-speaking people associated with Mission San Luis Rey (Bean and Shipek 1978:550). The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Cahuilla, Cupeño, Gabrielino, and Kumeyaay groups on the east, north, and south, respectively. These different bands shared cultural and language traditions with the Luiseño. The Luiseño territory comprised from the coast to Agua Hedionda Creek on the south to near Aliso Creek on the northwest. The boundary extended inland to Santiago Peak, then across to the eastern side of Elsinore Fault Valley, then southward to the east of Palomar Mountain, then around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose (ibid.:550).

Their habitat covered every ecological zone from the ocean, sandy beaches, shallow inlets, coastal chaparral, grassy valleys oak groves, among various other niches. The primary food source consisted of game animals such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, and various species of birds. Next to game animals, acorns were the most single important staple, and six different species were utilized (ibid.:552). The Luiseño social structure is unclear; however, each village has 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. The Luiseño were not organized into exogamous moieties such as their neighbors, Cahuilla, Cupeño, and Serrano (Strong 1929:291). The hereditary village chief held an administrative position that combined and controlled religious, economic, and warfare powers (Boscana 1846:43). Marriage was arranged by the parents of children and important lineages were allied through marriage. Reciprocally useful alliances were arranged between groups in different ecological niches, and became springboards of territorial expansion, especially following warfare and truces (White 1963:130). The Luiseño material culture included an array of tools that were made from stone, wood, bone, and shell, and which served to procure and process the region's resources. Needs for shelter and clothing were minimal in the region's forgiving climate, but considerable attention was devoted to personal decoration in ornaments, painting, and tattooing. The local pottery was well made, although it was not elaborately decorated (Laylander and Pham 2012).

4.1.7 – Cahuilla

The Cahuilla occupied a large area in the geographic center of southern California that was bisected by the Cocopa-Maricopa Trail in addition to Santa Fe and Yuman Trails. They occupied an area from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, portions of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978). The Cahuilla hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, deadfalls with seed triggers, spring-poled snares, arrows (often poison-tipped), and self-backed and sinew-backed bows. They sometimes fired bush clumps to drive game out in the open, and flares to attract birds at night. Baskets of various kinds were used for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking. Pottery vessels were used for carrying water for

storage, cooking, serving food, and drink. Cahuilla tools included mortars and pestles, manos and metates, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, flint knives, wood, horn, bone spoons and stirrers, scrapers, and hammerstones. Woven rabbit skin blankets served to keep people warm in cold weather. Feathered costumes were worn for ceremonial events, and at these events the Cahuilla made music using rattles derived from insect cocoon, turtle and tortoiseshell, deer-hoofs, along with wood rasps, bone whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes, to make music. They wove bags, storage pouches, cords, and nets from the fibers of yucca.

4.1.8 – European Contact

European contact with the Native American groups that likely inhabited the Study Area and the surrounding region began in 1542 when Spanish explorer, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, arrived by sea during his navigation of the California coast. Sebastian Vizcaino arrived in 1602 during his expedition to explore and map the western coast that Cabrillo visited 60 years earlier. In 1769, another Spanish explorer, Gaspar de Portola, passed through Luiseño/Kumeyaay territory and interacted with the local indigenous groups. In 1798, Mission San Luis Rey was established by the Spanish and it likely integrated the Native Americans from the surrounding region. Multiple epidemics took a great toll on Native American populations between approximately 1800 and the early 1860s (Porretta 1983), along with the cultural and political upheavals that came with European, Mexican, and American settlement (Goldberg 2001:50-52). At the beginning of the nineteenth century, some Spaniards who had worked at the missions began to set up what would later be known as the “Ranchos.” The Rancho era in California history was a period when the entire state was divided into large parcels of land equaling thousands of acres apiece. These large estates were ruled over in a semi-feudal manner by men who had been deeded the land by first the Spanish crown, and later the Mexican government. In 1821 Mexico won independence from Spain and began to dismantle the mission system in California. As the missions began to secularize, they were transformed into small towns and most Native Americans would later be marginalized into reservations or into American society. It was during this time that “Americans” began to enter California. Many of the American Californians married into the Rancho families, a development that would transform land ownership in Mexican California. By the time the United States annexed California after the Mexican-American War in 1850, much of the Rancho lands were already in the hands of Americans.

5 – Methods

5.1 – Cultural Resources Records Search

On February 27, 2020, Mr. Purtell conducted a records search of the Study Area at the CHRIS-EIC. The records search included a review of all recorded archaeological and historical resources within a one-mile radius of the Study Area, as well as a review of cultural resource reports and historic topographic maps on file. In addition, MIG reviewed the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register, the National Register, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) listings. Finally, the City of Hemet Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Map was reviewed to determine the Project Site's sensitivity for archaeological resources.

The purpose of the records search and literature review is to determine whether previously recorded archaeological or historical resources exist within the Study Area that requires evaluation and treatment. The results also provide a basis for assessing the sensitivity of the Study Area for additional and buried cultural resources.

5.2 – Sacred Lands File Search And Native American Consultation

On February 11, 2020, Mr. Purtell commissioned a Sacred Lands File (SLF) records search of the Study Area through the NAHC. Results of the SLF records search provided information as to the nature and location of additional prehistoric or Native American resources to be incorporated in the assessment whose records may not be available at the CHRIS-EIC.

5.3 – Paleontological Resources Records Search

On December 16, 2020, Mr. Purtell commissioned a paleontological resources records search through the Vertebrate Paleontological Department of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County in Los Angeles, California. This institution maintains files of regional paleontological site records as well as supporting maps and documents. This records search entailed an examination of current geologic maps and known fossil localities inside and within the general vicinity of the Study Area. The objective of the records search was to determine the geological formations underlying the Study Area, whether any paleontological localities have previously been identified within the Study Area or in the same or similar formations near the Study Area, and the potential for excavations associated with the Study Area to encounter paleontological resources. The results also provide a basis for assessing the sensitivity of the Study Area for additional and buried paleontological resources.

5.4 – Pedestrian Survey

On March 2 and again on March 3, 2020, MIG Senior Archeologist (Mr. Purtell) conducted a pedestrian field survey of the Study Area to identify the presence or absence of archaeological, historical, or paleontological resources. Mr. Purtell surveyed 100-percent of the Study Area and detailed notes and digital photographs were also taken of the Study Area and surrounding vicinity.

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6 – Results

6.1 – Cultural Resources Records

Results of the records research conducted at the CHRIS-EIC indicate that no archaeological resources (prehistoric and historic) exist within the project boundaries. There is one (1) historic site: P-33-012805/CA-RIV-007152H (landscape and debris scatter), three (3) historic built environments (P-33-014709, P-33-019840, and P-33-019841), and one (1) historic isolate (P-33-013156) located within a one-mile radius of the Study Area (see Table 1). A review of the City of Hemet Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Map found that the Project Site to be located in an area of medium sensitivity for archaeological resources (see Figure 3: City of Hemet Cultural Resources Sensitivity Map).[6] None of these historic resources will be impacted by the proposed project. There were no archaeological (prehistoric or historic) resources identified during the pedestrian survey.

Table 1:
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area

Resource No.	Resource Type	Description	NRHP Eligibility	CRHR Eligibility	Distance from the Project Site
P-33-012805 CA-RIV-007152H	Historic Site	This historic site is a landscaped area, which encompasses segments of box wire fence, and a broad scatter of concrete blocks, bricks, and other architectural debris, from a possible residential home. The house construction dates from the early 1950's	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	¾ miles to the west
P-33-013156	Historic Isolate	The historic isolate is a single piece of sun-colored amethyst glass.	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	½ miles to the southwest
P-33-014709	Historic Water System	This historic water system is a remnants of a gravity-flow concrete standpipe irrigation system, including 30-inch valve pipes and a 10-inch flow control pipe connected by a buried concrete water line. This system was probably constructed for alfalfa cultivation, as one of the cast metal 10-inch flow pipe valves has "IDEAL ALFALFA VALVE" embossed onto it. The water system dates to the late 1950's.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	¾ miles to the west
P-33-019840 CA-RIV-010093	Historic Buildings	This historic built environment is the Khuns compound, consisting of 14 residential buildings, a barn/work shop, four ancillary structures, and a former railroad refrigerator boxcar. Most of the buildings are single family residences that were purchased at auction and moved to this location in the mid and late 1950's.	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	½ miles to the northwest
P-33-019841 CA-RIV-010094	Historic Residence	This is the historic adobe of Francisco Estudillo's from 1860's until it burnt down in 1884. Additionally, there is a historic scatter consisting of hand blown glass bottles, an intact glass bottle, and ceramic fragments, located within the adobe site.	Not Evaluated	Not Evaluated	½ miles to the north

KEY:
NRHR = National Register of Historic Places
CRHP = California Register of Historic Resources

[6] City of Hemet. January 2012. City of Hemet General Plan 2030, Chapter 9 Historic Resources: 9-19. . Electronically available at: https://www.hemetca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/809/9_Historic_Resources_web?bidId=

The results of the record search indicate that there are two (2) cultural resource studies/reports (RI-016242 and RI-08160) previously conducted within the proposed Project Area. There are fourteen (14) cultural studies/reports that have been previously conducted within a one-mile radius of the Study Area (see Table 2, Previous Surveys within the Study Area). These studies were performed for nine (9) development projects, three (3) water construction projects, one (1) archaeological construction monitoring project, and one (1) Specific Plan. These studies were conducted between 1975 and 2017. The two previous studies conducted within the Project Site are briefly described below:

Table 2:
Previous Surveys within the Study Area

Report Number	Year	Report Title	Study	Authors
RI-00186	1975	.Archaeological Impact Report: Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California. PL 984 Water Systems Addition.	Water construction	Helen Wells
RI-01940	1985	An Archaeological Assessment Of Three Acres Of Land In The City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California.	Development construction	Hogan, Michael
RI-04803	2003	Cultural Resources Survey, Proposed Residential Development Property, 1321 North Palm Avenue, Hemet, California (APN:441-090-051 & 441-100-021)	Development residential	Nixon, Joseph, M., and David M. Livingstone
RI-05559	2006	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 13.6 Acres In Hemet, Riverside County, California: APNS 439-070-020, -021, and -031.	Development not specified	Applied Earthworks
RI-5633	2004	A Cultural Resources Assessment Of A 10-Acre Parcel As Shown On Tentative Tract-Parcel Map No. 31717, Southwest Corner Of Esplanade Avenue and Santa Fe Street, City Of San Jacinto, Riverside County.	Development Lay-down yard	White, Robert, S. and Laura S. White
RI-06021	2003	Historical /Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract No. 31188, City of Hemet, Riverside County, California.	Development residential	Tang, BAI, Michael Hogan, Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester
RI-06242 ***Conducted within the Project Area**	2004	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Hemet/San Jacinto Water Treatment Plant Pipeline, In the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, Riverside, California.	Water pipeline construction	Tang, BAI, Michael Hogan, Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester
RI-06770	2006	Report Of Phase I Archaeological Assessment Of Parkside Project, Parcel Map 34515, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County. California	Development not specified	Demcak, Carol, R.
RI-06842	2006	An Archaeological And Paleontological Survey Report For The Santa Fe Places Project, 18.16-Acre Property In The City Of Hemet, Riverside, California	Development residential	Hoover, Anna, M., Hugh Wagner, and Leslie Nay Irish
RI-07008	2006	A Cultural Resources Assessment Of A 5± Acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Santa Fe Street South of Esplanade Avenue, City of Jacinto, Riverside County	Development residential	White, Robert S., and White, Laura S.
RI-07825	2007	Report of Archaeological Monitoring Of Parkside Project, Parcel Map No. 34515, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California.	Archaeological construction monitoring	Demcak, Carol R.

Report Number	Year	Report Title	Study	Authors
RI-08143	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results For Royal Street Commiunications California LLC Candidate LA3138A (Valley Wide Park), 901 West Esplanade Avenue, Hemet, Riverside County, California.	Cell Tower construction	Wayne Boonner and Marnie Ashln-Kay
RI-08160 ***Conducted within the Project Area**	2008	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan, In And Near the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	Water master drainage plan	Michael, Hogan and Bai Tang
RI-09098	2011	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Report For The Kuhns Drive Redevelopment Project, City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California	Redevelopment residential	Josh Smallwood
RI-09942	2002	Cultural Resources Assessment Prepared For Colleen Dooley Cingular Wireless SB-164-03, Natural Scent Company 592 West Esplanade Avenue, San Jacinto, CA.92583.	Cell Tower construction	Don Lewis
RI-10430	2017	Cultural Resources Study For The San Jacinto Downtown Specific Plan, San Jacinto, Riverside County	Specific Plan	Matthew Stever, Benjamin Scherzer, and Curt Duke

RI-06242: This study was conducted in 2004 and documents the results of the Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Hemet/San Jacinto Water Treatment Plant Pipeline, in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, Riverside, California. A cultural resources assessment was conducted that included a cultural resources record searches, archival review, and a pedestrian field survey of the approximately two-square-mile project area in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto. The cultural assessment concluded a finding of no impacts regarding cultural resources and no further action was recommended unless construction boundaries change.[7]

RI-08160: This study was conducted in 2004 and documents the results of the Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: San Jacinto Master Drainage Plan, in and near the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California. A cultural resource assessment was conducted for the proposed project's APE. The assessment included a cultural resources records search, archival review, Native American consultation/scoping, and a pedestrian field survey of the approximate 30-400 feet wide by 30-mile APE. The results of these efforts found no prehistoric, historic, or historically significant resources located within the surveyed portions of the Project's APE. The assessment concluded that the APE will not cause a substantial adverse change to known culturally significant (prehistoric or historic) resources and recommended: "if buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations all work in the area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds". [8]

[7] CRM Tech. 16, 2004. Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Hemet/San Jacinto Water Treatment Plant Pipeline, In the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, Riverside, California. Prepared by CRM Tech, Riverside, California 92501; prepared for Elan Associates, Ltd. (Mr. Greg Kahlen) Corona, California, 92881-6472. The report is available at the Eastern Information Center.

[8] CRM Tech. 22, October 2008. Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Hemet/San Jacinto Water Treatment Plant Pipeline, In the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, Riverside, California. Prepared by CRM Tech, Colton, California 92324: prepared for City of San Jacinto Community Planning Department, San Jacinto, California 92583. The report is available at the Eastern Information Center.

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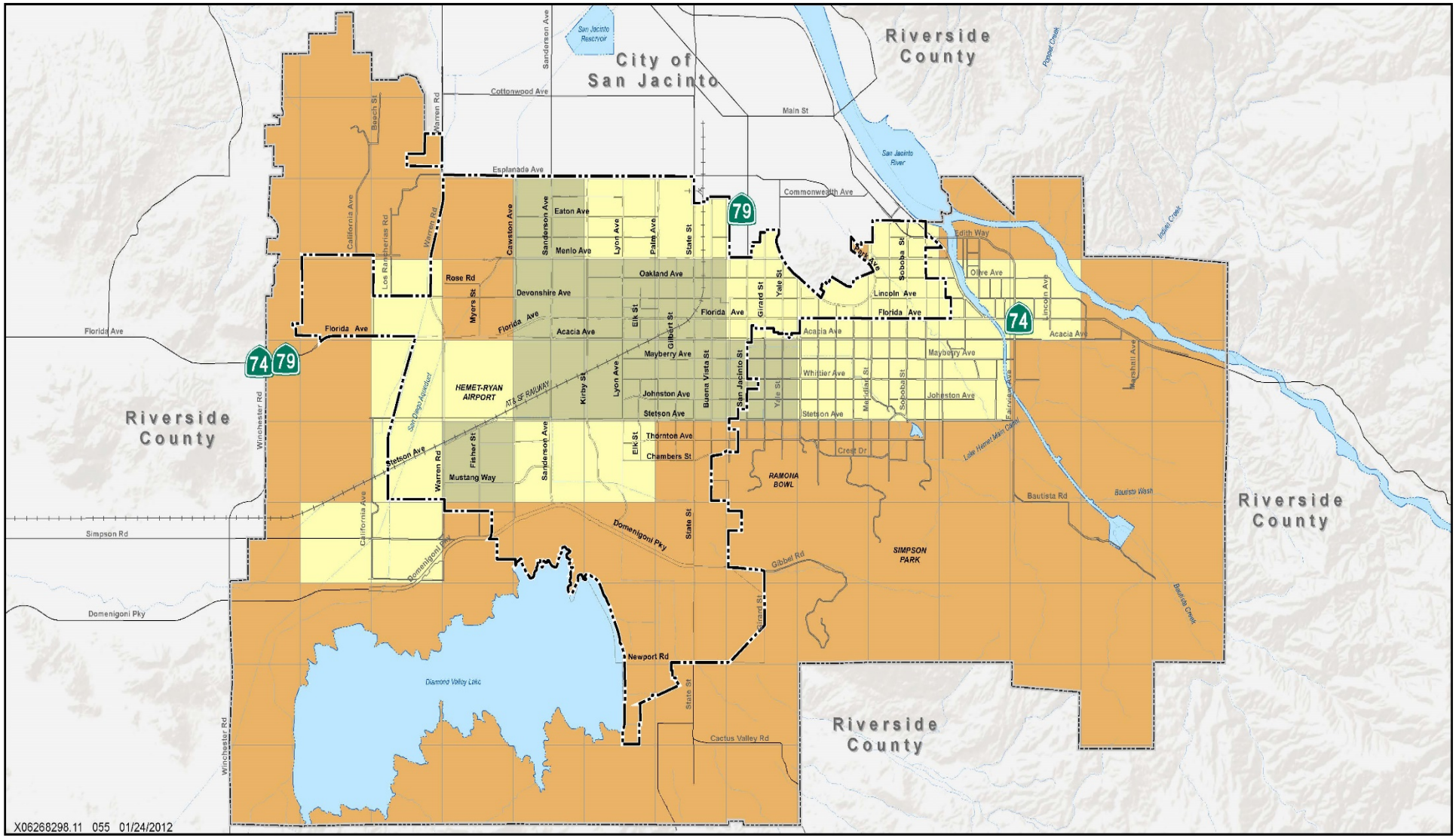

Sources:
Census Tiger Line Data 2005
Applied Earthworks 2010
ESRI 2010

1 0.5 0 1 2 Miles

LEGEND

Archeological Sensitivity
- Low
- Medium
- High

- Hemet City Boundary
- Planning Area
- Street
- Railroad
- Creek/Canal
- River/Lake

Figure 9.1
CULTURAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY
Hemet General Plan

Figure 3 City of Hemet Cultural Resources Sensitivity Map
S2A Modular Project Site, Hemet, CA

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6.2 – Sacred Lands File Search And Native American Consultation

The NAHC SLF records search results (received February 24, 2020) revealed that no known "Native American cultural resources" in the SLF database are within the Project Site or within a one-mile radius of the Study Area. The NAHC records search results are provided in Appendix B of this report.

As per the NAHC suggested procedure, follow-up letters were sent via first class mail on February 26, 2020, to the 13 Native American individuals and organizations identified by the NAHC as being affiliated with the vicinity of the Study Area. The letters requested any additional information they may have about Native American cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project.

As of March 26, 2020, MIG has received three (3) tribal responses from the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and the Quechan Indian Tribe. The responses from the Morongo Band of Mission Indians and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians were received on March 3, 2020. The Quechan Indian Tribe's response was received on March 6, 2020.

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians response: they "have no additional comments to provide at this time". The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians response: "the proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not be requesting consulting party status with the lead agency or requesting to participate in the scoping, development, and/or review of documents created pursuant to legal and regulatory mandates". The Quechan Indian Tribe response: "This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project".

As of March 26, 2020, MIG has received no other responses from the Native American community concerning the proposed project. MIG will keep the Applicant apprised with the progress of this on-going Native American consultation. The NAHC SLF records search results, the Native American contact list, and the Native American Consultation Matrix is provided in Appendix B of this report.

6.3 – Paleontological Resources Records Search

Results of the paleontological resources records search through NHMLAC indicate that no vertebrate fossil localities from the NHMLAC records have been previously recorded within the Study Area or within a one-mile radius.[9] Moreover, no paleontological resources were identified by MIG during the pedestrian survey.

6.4 – Pedestrian Survey

On March 2 and again on March 3, 2020, MIG Senior Archaeologist (Mr. Purtell) conducted a cultural resources field survey of 100-percent of the proposed Project Site. The results of the field survey indicated that there were no artifacts or cultural (prehistoric, historic, historic built environments, or paleontological) resources discovered or recorded during the course of the field survey (see Photographs 1-4).

[9] McLeod, Samuel, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Vertebrate Paleontology Section. 28, February,2020. Letter Report in support of the S2A Modular Factory Project to Chris Purtell, MIG, Inc. Riverside, CA

Photograph 1: Project Site, view towards the north

Photograph 2: Project Site, view towards the south

Photograph 3: Project Site, view towards the east

Photograph 4: Project Site, view towards the west.

6.4.1 – Other Study Area Conditions

The current physical layout of the Project Site can be broken down into three separate sections identified as Northern, Southern, and Western. At the time of the surveys, the Project Site is fenced off in all four cardinal directions. Entry was gained through the mobile home park located to the south/southwest and adjacent to (and is open to) the Project Site. Located within the project boundaries is a city street controlled by the City of Hemet and identified as Crows Nest Place that is also fenced off at North State Street and appears to be abandoned and in disrepair. Historic aerial photographs taken between 1967-1980 indicate that the project area is "Undeveloped." However, the field surveys shows that the Project Site to be highly disturbed, exhibiting a possible subsurface potable water pipeline and support facilities, telephone poles, a concrete culvert, wooded and metal fence posts, with barbwire fencing, and a line of non-native trees, possible olive trees planted in a north/south direction. These disturbances suggest man-made human activities from the recent past that would have included both surface and subsurface construction at unknown depths.

The Northern Section is located north of Crows Nest Place, south of the cement works, east of the elevated earthen slope, and west of North State Street. The Northern Section measures approximately 1,493 feet long by 621 feet wide. This Section is separated in the center by a metal post and barb wire fence; creating two distinct areas: eastern and western (Appendix D: Photograph 5). Wooden telephone poles line the southern boundary of this section in an east/west direction. Adjacent and on the south side of the telephone poles are several wooden fence posts in a deteriorated condition (Appendix D: Photographs 6-7). The Northern Section's western boundary is marked by a concrete culvert that runs the width of the Project Site along a northwest/southwest direction (Appendix D: Photograph 8-9).

The eastern portion of the northern section exhibits a man-made feature and a structure. The feature is a possible irrigation/drainage ditch and the structure is a circular sheet metal housing containing a possible water pump or support equipment for a subsurface water conveyance (Appendix D: Photographs 10). The ditch is located approximately 150 feet north of Crows Nest Place and is approximately 20 feet west of North State Street. The ditch measures approximately 3-4 feet wide by 2-3 feet deep and snakes along an east/west direction for approximately 100-feet and then abruptly ends. No other features or artifacts associated with the ditch were observed during the survey and the ditch doesn't appear on historical aerial photographs or Google Earth, and its construction and/or formation appears to be from the recent past.

The structure is a circular sheet metal housing containing possible water pump or support equipment for a water conveyance associated with a subsurface pipeline system. The structure is located in the northeast corner of the Project Site and is approximately 40 feet west of North State Street and approximately 150 feet north of Crows Nest Place. The circular structure is approximately 20 feet tall by 4 feet in diameter. The Project Site is known to contain several features associated with the subsurface water conveyance system, especially, in the western portion. The structure contained no exterior markings or embossments and doesn't appear on historical aerial photographs or Google Earth. However, previously conducted cultural studies/reports within the project area (RI-06242 & RI08160) suggest the structure was constructed in the recent past.

Vegetation in this section can be characterized as dense, exhibiting a low-lying ruderal plant species and wild grasses that are approximately 4 to 6 inches in height. Very shallow plowing/disking for possible weed abatement was evident in an east/west direction. Ground surface visibility was zero to five percent and when visible, the soil exhibited a light gray to medium brown color sediment with a loamy-silty texture. Scant bioturbation was observed throughout the

site, possibly due to the dense ground cover. Moderate levels of modern-man-made trash consisting of, but not limited to, plastic and paper wrappers, cardboard boxes of various sizes, glass bottle fragments, and other miscellaneous trash was observed along North State Street as well as sparse scatters observed throughout this section.

The western portion of the Northern Section exhibits a man-made concrete culvert, a two-track dirt road, and an abandoned homeless camp (Appendix D: Photographs 11, 12, and 13). The culvert begins approximately 300 feet south of the north side boundary and 280 feet east of the western boundary and runs in a northwest/southwest direction, crossing underneath Crow Nest Place, then extends above ground into the Storage facility on the south side of the site. The culvert exhibits a shallow U shape, measuring approximately 800 feet long by 5 feet wide by 4 inches in depth. No other features or artifacts associated with the culvert were observed during the survey and the culvert doesn't appear on historical aerial photographs or Google Earth prior to 2006, suggesting its construction was in the recent past.

The two-track dirt road appears to part of a small network of dirt roads that intersected each other in the recent past. This road comes off another dirt road that's adjacent to Crows Nest Place. This road curves to the northwest towards the Western Section of the Project Site. The road is hard-packed, exhibiting a light tan color and measures approximately 385 feet long by 30 feet wide. No artifacts associated with the road or its construction were observed during the survey and the road doesn't appear on historical aerial photographs or Google Earth prior to 1996, suggesting its construction was in the recent past.

The homeless camp is located approximately 60 feet west of the culvert at the base of the upslope that separates the Western Section from the rest of the Project Site (Appendix D: Photograph 13). The camp is modern and appears to have been occupied in the last couple of weeks. The camp measures approximately 20 feet by 20 feet and exhibits a sleeping area composed of cardboard, foam pieces, and carpeting underneath a sleeping bag. Scattered around the sleeping area are various food containers, a small office trash can, female clothes and shoes, shot glasses, housewares, and a shopping basket with a 24 pack box of empty beer cans. Miscellaneous trash is scattered throughout the immediate area.

Vegetation in this section can be characterized as dense, exhibiting both high and low-lying ruderal plant species and wild grasses, with heights ranging between 4 inches to 6 feet. Very shallow plowing/disking for possible weed abatement was evident in an east/west direction. Ground surface visibility was zero to five percent and when visible, the soil exhibited a light gray to medium brown color sediment with a loamy-silty texture. Scant bioturbation was observed throughout the site, possibly due to the dense ground cover. Large to moderate levels of modern-man-made trash consisting of, but not limited to, plastic and paper wrappers, cardboard boxes of various sizes, glass bottle fragments, plastic syringes, spent pistol cartridges, a wooden pallet and pallet fragments, as well as miscellaneous trash that was observed around the homeless camp and adjacent to Crows Nest Place to the south (Appendix D: Photograph 14).

The Project's Southern Section is located south of Crows Nest Place and abuts up to the Storage facility to the south, North State Street to the east, and the concrete culvert to the west. Southern Section measures approximately 772 feet long by 226 feet wide. In this section, no features, structures, or trash scatters were observed or recorded (Appendix D: Photograph 15).

Vegetation in this section can be characterized as moderately dense, exhibiting both high and low-lying ruderal plant species and wild grasses ranging in height from 4 inches to 6 feet. Very shallow plowing/disking for possible weed abatement was evident in an east/west direction.

Ground surface visibility was zero to five percent and when visible, the soil exhibited a light gray to medium brown color sediment with a loamy-silty texture. Scant bioturbation was observed throughout the site, possibly due to the dense ground cover. Sparse levels of modern-man-made trash consisting of, but not limited to, plastic and paper wrappers, glass bottle fragments, and miscellaneous trash was observed along the North State Street fence to the east.

The Western Section abuts up against an undeveloped area on the north, a mobile home park on the south, the Project's Northern Section on the east, and residential housing on the west. The Western Section has a square shape and exhibits an elevated topography that is approximately 12-20 feet higher than the rest of the Project Site. This section measures approximately 559 feet long by 586 feet wide (Appendix D: Photograph 16). The section's elevation could be the results of a large natural drainage/channel and its runoff that separates the Western Section, as depicted on USGS Historic Topographic Map: San Jacinto (1954).[10] The drainage/channel appears to have been filled in or altered, sometime in the recent past.

This Section is fenced off on three sides (north, south, and west) by chain link fences that are approximately 6-8 feet in height. This section exhibits several man-made features, such as a possible Eastern Municipal Water District potable water well and pipeline, a hard-packed two-track dirt road, a row of non-native trees (olive), and several wooden telephone poles.

The proposed locations for the Eastern Municipal Water District's potable water well and pipeline within the Project Site was evaluated by CRM Tech's study (RI-06242), dated 2004.[11] The potable water well is located in the northwest corner of this section and consists of a singular concrete encasement, showing no manufacturing markings or embossments, and measures approximately 18 inches high by 24 inches in diameter (Appendix D: Photograph 17). No other artifacts or features associated with the well were observed or recorded. The pipeline is submerged and is located in the center of this section, along the western boundary against the fence line. Evidence of the pipeline consists of an EMWD metal sign and post, an aerated blue colored concrete pipe that measures approximately 36 inches high by 8 inches in diameter, and a row of the EMWD blue colored pin flags that run along a straight line from the aerated pipe eastward (Appendix D: Photographs 18, 19, and 20). No other artifacts or features associated with the pipeline were observed or recorded. Both the water well and pipeline are not eligible for listing in the NRPH or the CRHR as they are less than 45 years old and are not age-eligible.

The two-track dirt road is hard-packed, located on the eastern boundary that runs in a north/south direction, exhibiting a light-colored tan sediment, and measures approximately 30 feet wide by 300 feet long. Historic Google Earth (1966) shows the road circling the entire Western Section in an oval shape. No artifacts associated with the road or its construction were observed during the survey and the road doesn't appear on historical aerial photographs or Google Earth prior to 1996, suggesting its construction was in the recent past (Appendix D: Photograph 21).

In this section, there are thirteen trees (non-native), located west and adjacent to the two-track dirt road (Appendix D: Photograph 22). The trees are spaced approximately 4-5 feet apart from each other, positioned in a north/south direction, appear to be in poor condition and could be the remnants of a possible orchard. No artifacts associated with the trees or a possible orchard were

[10] U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Map 1954 7.5-minute series, Quadrant: San Jacinto, California.

[11] CRM Tech. 22, October 2008. Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Hemet/San Jacinto Water Treatment Plant Pipeline, In- the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, Riverside, California. Prepared by CRM Tech, Colton, California 92324: prepared for City of San Jacinto Community Planning Department, San Jacinto, California 92583. The report is available at the Eastern Information Center.

observed during the survey and the trees don't appear on historical topographic maps or Google Earth prior to 1996, suggesting the trees were planted in the recent past.

In this section, there are also four (4) wooden telephone poles located among the non-native trees along the eastern boundary in a north/south direction Appendix D: Photograph 23). The telephone poles appear to be connected by transmission lines with the poles located along the southern boundary of the Northern Section. No artifacts associated with the telephone poles, lines, or their installation were observed during the survey and the poles don't appear on historical aerial photographs or on Google Earth prior to 1996, suggesting its construction was in the recent past.

Vegetation in this section can be characterized as moderately dense, exhibiting both high and low-lying ruderal plant species and wild grasses, ranging in height from 4-inches and up to 6-feet. Very shallow plowing/disking for possible weed abatement was evident in an east/west direction. Ground surface visibility was zero to five percent and when visible, the soil exhibited a light gray to medium brown color sediment with a loamy-silty texture. Scant bioturbation was observed throughout the site, possibly due to the dense ground cover. Sparse to moderate levels of modern-man-made trash consisting of a bed mattress, a living room couch, assorted housewares, paper wrappers, glass bottle fragments, and other miscellaneous trash, was observed along the fence line adjacent to the mobile home park (Appendix D: Photograph 24).

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7 – Evaluation

Evaluation of cultural resources is determined by conducting an "evaluation" of a resource's eligibility for listing in the California Register; determining whether it qualifies as a "unique archaeological resource" and determining whether the resource retains integrity. This is achieved by applying the California Register criteria (including criteria for a "unique archaeological resource") as defined in Chapter 2 of this report. If a resource is determined eligible for listing in the California Register or qualifies as a "unique archaeological resource" and retains integrity, then the resource is considered an archaeological resource or a historical resource pursuant to CEQA §15064.5, and any substantial adverse change to the resource is considered a significant impact on the environment. The CEQA guidelines do not provide criteria to evaluate paleontological resources.

7.1 – Archaeological Resources

As discussed previously in Section 6, no known archaeological resources from the EIC records were recorded within the Project Site or within a one-mile radius of the Study Area and there is one (1) historic archaeological isolate (P-33-013156) located within a one-mile radius of the Study Area. A review of the City of Hemet Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Map found that the Project Site to be located in an area of medium sensitivity for archaeological resources.[12] The one historic archaeological isolate will not be impacted by the proposed Project. There were no archaeological resources identified during the pedestrian survey; therefore, no evaluation of archaeological resources is necessary. However, despite the disturbances of the Study Area that may have displaced archaeological resources on the surface, it is possible that intact archaeological resources exist at depth. As a result, recommended mitigation measures are provided in Chapter 8 to reduce potentially significant impacts to previously undiscovered archaeological resources that may be accidentally encountered during project implementation to a less than significant level.

7.2 – Historical Resources

As discussed previously in Section 6, the results from the CHRIS-EIC indicated that there were no previously recorded historical resources within the Study Area and no historical resources were identified during the pedestrian survey. However, there is one (1) historic site: P-33-012805/CA-Riv-007152H (landscape and debris scatter), and three (3) historic built environments (P-33-014709, P-33-019840, and P-33-019841) located within a one-mile radius of the Study Area. These historic resources will not be impacted by the proposed Project; therefore, no impact analysis of historical resources is necessary.

7.3 – Paleontological Resources

As discussed previously in Chapter 6, the results of the paleontological resources records search through NHMLAC indicate that no vertebrate fossil localities from the NHMLAC records have been previously recorded within the Study Area or within a one-mile radius. Moreover, no paleontological resources were identified by MIG during the pedestrian survey. The literature review and the search at the NHMLAC indicate that the Study Area is situated upon younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived primarily as alluvial fan deposits from the Santa Rosa Hills to the southeast. These deposits are unlikely to contain significant fossil vertebrates in the uppermost layers, but finer-grained older Quaternary deposits that do contain significant vertebrates fossils

[12] City of Hemet. January 2012. City of Hemet General Plan 2030, Chapter 9 Historic Resources: 9-19. . Electronically available at: https://www.hemetca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/809/9_Historic_Resources_web?bidId=

may be underlined by older Quaternary deposits that extend into the Study Area at unknown depths (Dr. McLeod: 2020).[13]

Consequently, the Project Site has a moderately low sensitivity level to encounter subsurface paleontological fossils or unique geological features during project implementation. As a result, recommended mitigation measures are provided in Chapter 8 to reduce potentially significant impacts to previously undiscovered paleontological resources or unique geological features that may be accidentally encountered during project implementation to a less than significant level.

7.4 – Human Remains

No known human remains have been identified from the database within a one-mile radius of the Study Area. No human remains were identified during the pedestrian survey of the Study Area. However, these findings do not preclude the existence of previously unknown human remains located below the ground surface, which may be encountered during construction excavations associated with the proposed project. Similar to the discussion regarding archaeological resources above, it is also possible to encounter buried human remains during construction given the proven prehistoric occupation of the region, the identification of multiple surface archaeological resources within two-miles of the Study Area, and the favorable natural conditions that would have attracted prehistoric inhabitants to the area. As a result, mitigation measures are recommended in the following chapter that would reduce potentially significant impacts to previously unknown human remains that may be unexpectedly discovered during project implementation to a less than significant level.

7.5 – Tribal Cultural Resources

As discussed in Section 6, the results of the records research compiled from the CHRIS-EIC, a Sacred Lands File Search commissioned through the NAHC, and a pedestrian field survey failed to indicate known TCR within the Study Area as specified in PRC Section 210741, 5020.1(k), or 5024.1. Despite the disturbances of the Study Area that may have displaced or submerged archaeological resources relating to TCRs on the surface, intact tribal cultural resources may exist at depth given the proven prehistoric occupation of the region and the favorable natural conditions that would have attracted prehistoric inhabitants to the area. As a result, recommended mitigation measures are provided in Section 8 to reduce potentially significant impacts to previously undiscovered archaeological resources relating to TCRs that may be accidentally encountered during project implementation to a less than significant level.

At the time that this report was prepared, no additional information had yet been provided by affected tribes on potential TRC's within the Study Area. It is anticipated that during the application process the Lead Agency will notify the tribes of the S2A Modular factory Project (proposed) and will commence AB 52 Consultations as specified in the regulations.

[13] McLeod, Samuel, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Vertebrate Paleontology Section. 28, February,2020. Letter Report in support of the S2A Modular Factory Project to Chris Purtell, MIG, Inc. Riverside, CA

8 – Recommended Mitigation Measures

8.1 – Archaeological Resources

In the event of the unanticipated discovery of archaeological or cultural resources relating to TCRs during earthmoving operations, the following mitigation measures are recommended to reduce potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources that are accidentally discovered during the implementation of the proposed project to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure CULT-1: **Conduct Archaeological Sensitivity Training for Construction Personnel.** The Applicant shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards, to conduct an Archaeological Sensitivity Training for construction personnel prior to commencement of excavation activities. The training session shall be carried out by a cultural resource professional with expertise in archaeology, who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards. The training session will include a handout and will focus on how to identify archaeological resources that may be encountered during earthmoving activities and the procedures to be followed in such an event, the duties of archaeological monitors, and the general steps a qualified professional archaeologist would follow in conducting a salvage investigation if one is necessary.

Mitigation Measure CULT-2: Cease Ground-Disturbing Activities and Implement Treatment Plan if Archaeological Resources Are Encountered. In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, ground-disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. A buffer area of at least 50 feet shall be established around the find where construction activities shall not be allowed to continue until a qualified archaeologist has examined the newly discovered artifact(s) and has evaluated the area of the find. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. All archaeological resources unearthed by project construction activities shall be evaluated by a qualified professional archaeologist, who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards. Should the newly discovered artifacts be determined to be prehistoric, Native American Tribes/Individuals should be contacted and consulted and Native American construction monitoring should be initiated. The Applicant and City shall coordinate with the archaeologist to develop an appropriate treatment plan for the resources. The plan may include the implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to address the treatment of the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis.

Mitigation Measure CULT-3: Conduct Periodic Archeological Resources Spot Checks during grading and earth-moving activities in Younger Alluvial Sediments. The applicant shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist, who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards to conduct periodic Archaeological Spot Checks beginning at depths below three (3) feet to determine if construction excavations have exposed or have a high probability of exposing archaeological resources. After the initial Archaeological Spot Check, further periodic checks will be conducted at the discretion of the qualified archaeologist. If the qualified archaeologist determines that construction excavations have exposed or have a high probability of exposing archaeological artifacts, construction monitoring for archaeological resources will be required. The applicant shall retain a qualified archaeological monitor, who will work under the guidance and direction of a professional archaeologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards. The archaeological monitor shall be present during all construction excavations (e.g., grading, trenching, or clearing/grubbing) into non-fill younger Pleistocene alluvial sediments.

Multiple earth-moving construction activities may require multiple archaeological monitors. The frequency of monitoring shall be based on the rate of excavation and grading activities, proximity to known archaeological resources, the materials being excavated (native versus artificial fill soils), the depth of excavation, and if found, the abundance and type of archaeological resources encountered. Full-time monitoring can be reduced to part-time inspections if determined adequate by the project archaeologist.

Mitigation Measure CULT-4: Prepare Report Upon Completion of Monitoring Services. The qualified professional archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards shall prepare a final report at the conclusion of archaeological monitoring (if required). The report shall be submitted to the applicant, the Eastern Information Center, the City, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the project and required mitigation measures. The report shall include a description of resources unearthed, if any, evaluation of the resources with respect to the California Register and CEQA, and treatment of the resources.

8.2 – Historical Resources

The proposed project would not impact historical resources; therefore, no mitigation measures are recommended.

8.3 – Paleontological Resources

The following mitigation measures have been recommended to reduce potentially significant impacts to paleontological resources as recommended by the NHMLAC to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure CULT-6: Conduct Paleontological Sensitivity Training for Construction Personnel. The applicant shall retain a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology and shall conduct a paleontological sensitivity training for construction personnel prior to commencement of excavation activities. The training will include a handout and will focus on how to identify paleontological resources that may be encountered during earthmoving activities and the procedures to be followed in such an event, the duties of paleontological monitors, notification and other procedures to follow upon discovery of resources, and the general steps a qualified professional paleontologist would follow in conducting a salvage investigation if one is necessary.

Mitigation Measure CULT-7: Conduct Periodic Paleontological Spot Checks during Grading and Earth-moving Activities. The applicant shall retain a professional paleontologist who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology and shall conduct periodic Paleontological Spot Checks beginning at depths below six feet to determine if construction excavations have extended into older Quaternary deposits. After the initial paleontological spot check, further periodic checks will be conducted at the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. If the qualified paleontologist determines that construction excavations have extended into the older Quaternary deposits, construction monitoring for paleontological resources will be required. The applicant shall retain a qualified paleontological monitor, who will work under the guidance and direction of a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. The paleontological monitor shall be present during all construction excavations (e.g., grading, trenching, or clearing/grubbing) into the older Pleistocene alluvial deposits. Multiple earth-moving construction activities may require multiple paleontological monitors. The frequency of monitoring shall be based on the rate of excavation and grading activities, proximity to known paleontological resources and/or unique geological features, the materials being excavated (native versus artificial fill soils), and the depth

of excavation, and if found, the abundance and type of paleontological resources and/or unique geological features encountered. Full-time monitoring can be reduced to part-time inspections if determined adequate by the qualified professional paleontologist.

Mitigation Measure CULT-8: Cease Ground-Disturbing Activities and Implement Treatment Plan if Paleontological Resources Are Encountered. If paleontological resources and or unique geological features are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, ground-disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. A buffer area of at least 50 feet shall be established around the find where construction activities shall not be allowed to continue until an appropriate paleontological treatment plan has been approved by the applicant and the City. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. The applicant and City shall coordinate with a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, to develop an appropriate treatment plan for the resources. Treatment may include the implementation of paleontological salvage excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis or preservation in place. At the paleontologist's discretion and to reduce construction delay, the grading and excavation contractor shall assist in removing rock samples for initial processing.

Mitigation Measure CULT-9: Prepare Report Upon Completion of Monitoring Services. Upon completion of the above activities, the professional paleontologist shall prepare a report summarizing the results of the monitoring and salvaging efforts, the methodology used in these efforts, as well as a description of the fossils collected and their significance. The report shall be submitted to the applicant, the City, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the project and required mitigation measures.

8.4 – Human Remains

For components of the proposed project that require excavation activities, the following mitigation measure is recommended to reduce potentially significant impacts to human remains to a less than significant level:

Mitigation Measure CULT-10: Cease Ground-Disturbing Activities and Notify County Coroner If Human Remains Are Encountered. If human remains are unearthed during the implementation of the proposed project, the City of Hemet and the applicant shall comply with the State Health and Safety Code Section 6050.5. The City of Hemet and the applicant shall immediately notify the County Coroner and no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). After the MLD has inspected the remains and the site, they have 48 hours to recommend to the landowner the treatment and/or disposal of the human remains with appropriate dignity and any associated funerary objects. Upon the reburial of the human remains, the MLD shall file a record of the reburial with the NAHC and the project archaeologist shall file a record of the reburial with the CHRIS-EIC. If the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD, or the MLD identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner rejects the recommendation of the MLD and the mediation provided for in Subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94 if invoked, fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall inter the human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further and future subsurface disturbance.

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10 – Appendix Materials

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APPENDIX A - KEY PERSONNEL

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Christopher W. Purtell, M.A., RPA
cwpurtell@gmail.com
562-243-3543

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Cultural Resource Management /
Archaeological Investigations / Project Management

QUALIFICATIONS

As Director of MIG's Cultural Resources Group, Mr. Purtell has more than 13 years of professional experience in cultural resources project management, environmental compliance, subcontracting, archaeological survey, excavation, monitoring, data recovery, laboratory analysis, and in the development of mitigation and treatment plans; as well as over 10 years of experience in a decision-making capacity on cultural resources projects in California, Washington, and Oregon. He has undertaken and contributed to work efforts for prehistoric and historic archaeological, historic built environments, and paleontological investigations in the Great Basin, Mojave Desert, Southern and Northern California pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Mr. Purtell has successfully directed and coordinated cultural resource mitigation recommendations with a variety of lead and regulatory agencies, including Los Angeles County, Riverside County, San Bernardino County, Ventura County, Orange County, Kern County, Inyo County, and he has obtained Field Permits under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) from the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Cultural Field Permits and Field Authorizations, with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), among others. Mr. Purtell is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and his training and background meet the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards as a Principle Investigator and Field Director for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

Currently, Mr. Purtell directs the Cultural Resources Group and his duties includes: profit and loss responsibilities, budget management, scope preparation, project task administration, AB 52 administrative support, Native American scoping/consultation, subcontractor evaluation and procurement, coordination with lead agencies, clients, and project result meetings with the public and stakeholders both in public and in private forms. His duties also include cultural resources staff management, review and oversight of cultural surveys results and site recordation to include GIS management and databases, preparation of technical reports and overseeing the quality control assurance of all deliverables.

EDUCATION

- Master of Arts, Anthropology (Emphasis in Archaeology), California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, CA
- Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology/Archaeology (Honors in the Major), Minor in Geography, California State University Dominguez Hills, Carson, CA

AWARDS

- 2007–2008 Professional Distinction Award for Field and Laboratory Analysis, California State University, Fullerton, Graduate School of Anthropology

TRAINING

- OSHA 8-hr Annual HazWaste Operations Refresher Certification, March 2017
- OSHA 40-hr HazWaste Operations Certification (Certification No. 10052), January 2014
- 5-Phase Project Management by the UCLA Extension, Department of Engineering, Information Systems, and Technical Management, 1 April 2008.
- World Class TQM 40-Hour Boot Camp Workshop, Toyota Motor Corporation and Taught by Technical Change Associates, Inc. (R.L. Smith, and G. L. Jensen, Training Coordinators), 1 August 2001.

AFFILIATIONS

- Register of Professional Archaeologist (ID No. 990027)
- Society for American Archaeology (SAA)
- Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Phase I Cultural Assessment of the Proposed Agua Mansa Commerce Park. City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside, California (2016-2017).
Role: Cultural Resources Director / Senior Archaeologist
Client: Viridian Partners
Project Description: Viridian Partners, proposes the Agua Mansa Commerce Park Project to clean up and redevelop the existing 297.3-acre Riverside Cement Plant site.
Responsible for a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Technical Report of the Project Area to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources for the purpose of complying with the California Environmental Quality Act.

Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Groundwater Production Well No. 204 Project. City of Perris, County of Riverside, California (2016).
Role: Cultural Resources Director / Senior Archaeologist
Client: Eastern Municipal Water District
Project Description: The new construction and operation of a new portable groundwater production facility identified as Well No. 204, on 2.3-arces of land that includes: well head facilities and appurtenances, a new field office, water supply line, water discharge pump, settling tanks, drill rig, dog house, mud tank, blow off pond, pipe trailer, material and cutting storage area, and laydown yards.
Responsible for a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Technical Report of the Project Area to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources for the purpose of complying with the California Environmental Quality Act.

Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan (PSEP) SL32-21 Pasadena Hydro-test Project. City of Pasadena, County of Los Angeles, California (2015)
Role: Archaeological Specialist
Client: Southern California Gas Company
Project Description: To pressure test natural gas transmission pipelines that have not been tested to modern standards.
Responsible for a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Technical Report, and Archaeological Construction Monitoring of the Project Area to reduce potential impacts to unknow cultural resources for the purpose of complying with the California Environmental Quality Act.

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed North San Diego County Recycled Water Project. San Diego County, California (2015).
Role: Senior Archaeologist / Project Manager for PCR Service, Inc.
Client: RMC Water and Environment, Inc.
Project Description: The Project consists of the development of a regional recycled water, infrastructure that includes interagency connections to increase the capacity and connectivity of the recycled water storage and distribution systems of the Coalition.
Responsible for a comprehensive Phase I Cultural Assessment and Technical Report to reduce potential impacts to unknow cultural resources for the purpose of complying with the California Environmental Quality Act.

Grounding Rods and Laterals Installation at San Fernando Substation. City of Los Angeles, California (2014).
Role: Archaeological Specialist for SWCA Environmental Consultants.
Client: Southern California Edison Company
Project Description: Grounding rods and laterals were installed to limit the voltage imposed by lightning, line surges, or unintentional contact with higher-voltage lines and to stabilize the voltage to earth during normal operations.
Responsible for a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Technical Report, and Archaeological Construction Monitoring in-order to reduce potential impacts to unknow cultural resources for the purpose of complying with the California Environmental Quality Act.

Archaeological Survey Report California Street Off-Ramp Project. City of Ventura, Ventura County, California (2014).
Role: Senior Archaeologist / Project Manager for Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC.
Client: California Department of Transportation District 7 (Caltrans).
Project Description: The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) propose to relocate the existing U.S. Route 101 (US-101) northbound off-ramp at California Street to Oak Street, and to replace the California Street Overcrossing in Ventura County, California.
Responsible for a comprehensive Phase I Cultural Assessment and Archaeological Survey Report to reduce potential impacts to unknow cultural resources for the purpose of complying with the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) and the California Environmental Quality Act.

Catalina Renewable Energy Project. Kern County, California (2010-2012).
Role: Senior Archaeological Resource Coordinator for Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
Client: EDF Renewables (formerly enXco).
Project Description: The project is a renewable energy development that would generate up to 350 Megawatts (MW) of electricity from wind turbines generators (WTGs) and photovoltaic (PV) solar system blocks on a 6,739-acre site.
Responsible for a comprehensive Phase I Cultural Assessment, Technical Report, and Archaeological Construction Monitoring to reduce potential impacts to unknow cultural resources for the purpose of complying with the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) and the California Environmental Quality Act.

Avalon Wind Energy Project. Kern County, California (2010-2012).
Role: Senior Archaeological Resources Coordinator for Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
Client: EDF Renewables (formerly enXco).
Project Description: The project is a renewable energy development that would generate up to 300 megawatts (MW) of electricity through use of wind power and would include up to 127 wind turbine generators (WTGs), supported by service roads, a power collection system, communication cables, overhead transmission lines, electrical switchyards, project substations, meteorological towers, and operations and maintenance facilities.
Responsible for a comprehensive Phase I Cultural Assessment, Technical Report, and Archaeological Construction Monitoring to reduce potential impacts to unknow cultural resources for the purpose of complying with the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) and the California Environmental Quality Act.

APPENDIX B - CONSULTATIONS AND RESPONSES

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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
2/24/2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Rroad — Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 — Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477 — Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed S2A Modular Factory Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
2/24/2020

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

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

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

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive — Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

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

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Mercedes Estrada,
P. O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mercedes.estrada@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@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
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 — Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
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 S2A Modular Factory Project, Riverside County.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

February 24, 2020

Christopher W. Purtell
MIG

Via Email to: CPurtell@migcom.com

Re: S2A Modular Factory Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Purtell:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

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Native American Consultation Record

Project Name: S2A Modular Factory
Project Number: 13644
NAHC Contact Initiated: 2/11/2020
NAHC Letter Received: 2/24/2020

Results: The NAHC did not identify any Native American cultural resources in the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC recommended that we contact thirteen (13) Native American groups/individuals.

Matrix prepared by Chris Purtell

Group/Name	Date contact was initiated	Method of contact	Response
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Patricia Garica-Plotkin, Director 760-699-6907	2/26/2020	U.S. First Class Mail	No response as of March 26, 2020.
Augstine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians Amanda Vance, Chairperson 760-398-4722	2/26/2020	U.S. First Class Mail	No response as of March 26, 2020.
Cabzon Band of Mission Indians Doug Welmas, Chairpeson 760-342-2593	2/26/2020	U.S. First Class Mail	No response as of March 26, 2020.
Cahuilla Band of Indians Daniel Salgado, Chairperson 951-763-5549	2/26/2020	U.S. First Class Mail	No response as of March 26, 2020.
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Jill McCormick, HPO 760-572-2423	2/26/2020	U.S. First Class Mail	Email response received on March 6, 2020. The Tribe stated that: this email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project.

Group/Name	Date contact was initiated	Method of contact	Response
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson 760-782-0711	2/26/2020	U.S. First Class Mail	No response as of March 26, 2020.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Mgr. 951-849-8807	2/26/2020	U.S. First Class Mail	Emailed received on March 3, 2020. The tribe stated: they "have no additional comments to provide at this time".
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Paul Macarro, Cult. Resources Coord. 951-506-6491	2/26/2020	U.S. First Class Mail	No response as of March 26, 2020.
Ramona Band of Cahuilla John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator 951-763-4105	2/26/2020	U.S. First Class Mail	No response as of March 26, 2020.
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Lee Clauss, Dir. Of Cultural Resources 909-864-8933	2/26/2020	U.S. First Class Mail	Emailed received on March 3, 2020. The Tribe stated: "have no additional comments to provide at this time". The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians stated: "the proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not be requesting consulting party status with the lead agency or requesting to participate in the scoping, development, and/or review of documents created pursuant to legal and regulatory mandates".
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Steven Estrada, Chairperson 951-659-2700	2/26/2020	U.S. First Class Mail	No response as of March 26, 2020.
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director 951-663-5279	2/26/2020	U.S. First Class Mail	No response as of March 26, 2020.
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Michael Mirelez, Cult. Resources Dir. 760-397-8146	2/26/2020	U.S. First Class Mail	No response as of March 26, 2020.

APPENDIX C - PALEO LETTER

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Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

28 February 2020

MIG / Hogle-Ireland
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 110
Riverside, CA 92507

Attn: Christopher W. Purtell, Director of Cultural Resources

re: Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed S2A Modular Factory Project, near Hemet, Riverside County, project area

Dear Christopher:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed S2A Modular Factory Project, near Hemet, Riverside County, project area as outlined on the portion of the San Jacinto USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 14 February 2020. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities somewhat nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that probably occur at depth in the proposed project area.

Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived primarily as alluvial fan deposits from the Santa Rosa Hills to the southeast. These types of deposits typically do not produce significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they may be underlain by older Quaternary sediments that may well contain significant vertebrate fossils. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from somewhat similar older Quaternary deposits is LACM 4540, from the gravel pits just west of Jack Rabbit Trail on the western side of Mt. Eden north-northwest of the proposed project area, that produced a specimen of fossil horse, *Equus*. Our next closest fossil vertebrate locality in somewhat similar older Quaternary sediments is LACM 7261, west of south of the proposed project area at Skinner Reservoir, that produced fossil specimens of mammoth, *Mammuthus*, and bison, *Bison*.

Shallow excavations in the surficial younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area probably will not encounter any significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Sediment samples should also be collected from the older deposits in the proposed project area and processed to determine their small fossil potential. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX D - SITE PHOTOS

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Photograph 5: Northern Section: Barbwire fence, view towards the south.

Photograph 6: Northern Section: Wooden telephones, view towards the west.

Photograph 7: Northern Section: Wood fence posts, view towards the east.

Photograph 8: Northern Section: Concrete culvert, view towards the north.

Photograph 9: Northern/Southern Section: concrete culvert, views towards the south.

Photograph 10: Northern Section: Circular sheet metal structure, view towards the north.

Photograph 11: Western Portion, Northern Section: Concrete culvert, view towards the northeast.

Photograph 12: Western Portion, Northern Section: Two Track Dirt Road, view towards the northeast.

Photograph 13: Western Portion, Northern Section: Homeless camp, view towards the west.

Photograph 14: Western Portion, Northern Section: Plastic syringe, close-up.

Photograph 15: Southern Section Overview, view towards the southeast.

Photograph 16: Western Portion: Elevated slope, view towards the west.

Photograph 17: Western Portion: Water Well, View towards, the northeast.

Photograph 18: Western Portion: EMWD notification, View towards the, west.

Photograph 19: Western Section: EMWD: aerated concrete pipe, view towards the west.

Photograph 20: Western Section: EMWD pin flag marking underground pipeline location view towards the east.

Photograph 21: Western Section: Two-track dirt road, view towards the northwest.

Photograph 22: Western Section: Non-native trees, view towards the southeast.

Photograph 23: Western Section: Wooden telephone poles, view towards the east.

Photograph 24: Western Section: Discarded furniture, view towards the east.