

**State Route 79 Realignment Project:
Domenigoni Parkway to Gilman Springs Road**



Final Memorandum of Agreement

Realign State Route 79

between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road
in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside

Riverside County, California

District 8-RIV-79-KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80)

PN 0800000784/EA 08-494000

March 2016

The environmental review, consultation, and any other action required in accordance with applicable Federal laws for this project is being, or has been, carried out by Caltrans under its assumption of responsibility pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327.

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE STATE ROUTE 79 REALIGNMENT PROJECT
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

WHEREAS, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), the County of Riverside, the City of San Jacinto, and the City of Hemet are proposing to build the SR 79 Realignment Project (SR 79 Project or Undertaking), a 12-mile divided limited-access expressway extending from south of Domenigoni Parkway and north to Gilman Springs Road, serving the community of Winchester and the cities of Hemet and San Jacinto in Riverside County, California; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to §23 U.S.C. 327, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has assigned and Caltrans has assumed FHWA responsibility for environmental review, consultation, and coordination of the SR 79 Project; and

WHEREAS, Caltrans has determined that the construction of the Preferred Alternative, Build Alternative 1br, of the SR 79 Project, which is described in Attachment D to this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), will have an adverse effect on a Traditional Cultural Property *Chéexayam Pum'wáppivu* and *'Anó' Potma* (TCP), which Caltrans determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A, B, and D [with concurrence from the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)], and a Potential Prehistoric Archaeological District (PPAD) containing 24 bedrock milling components which Caltrans presumed eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and D for purposes of this Undertaking (with SHPO concurrence) and, therefore, are historic properties as defined at 36 CFR Part 800.16(1)(l); and

WHEREAS, Caltrans has consulted with the SHPO pursuant to Stipulations X.C, and XI of the January 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it Pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California* (PA), and, where the PA so directs, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (54 USC Section 306108), as amended, regarding the Undertaking's effects on historic properties, and has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of the adverse effect finding on April 24, 2015 pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(l), and the ACHP has declined to comment in a letter dated May 12, 2015 pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

WHEREAS, Caltrans has thoroughly considered alternatives to the Undertaking, has determined that the statutory and regulatory constraints on the design of the Undertaking preclude the possibility of avoiding adverse effects to portions of a TCP and contributing elements of a PPAD during the Undertaking's implementation, and has further determined that implementation of the measures set forth in Stipulation II of this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) will satisfactorily take into account the Undertaking's adverse effects on the subject historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the RCTC has participated in the consultation regarding the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties and has been invited to sign this MOA as an Invited Signatory; and

WHEREAS, Caltrans has consulted with the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, the Ramona Band of Cahuilla, and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Consulting Indian Tribes) regarding the Undertaking and its adverse effect on the subject historic properties, and has invited them to concur in this MOA; and

WHEREAS, Section 106 of the NHPA requires the lead federal agency to consult with any Indian tribe that attaches religious or cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking. This requirement affirms the knowledge and expertise regarding their traditions, cultures, and artifacts that Indian tribes possess that is unique and cannot be gained through scientific or academic resources. As such, Signatory Parties to this MOA acknowledge that the Consulting Indian Tribes hold such expertise and will accord them with due respect and give such expertise the weight it deserves in making determinations and decisions concerning historic properties impacted by the SR 79 Project; and

WHEREAS, by signing this MOA, each Signatory or Consulting Party does not signify that the party approves of the Undertaking, but rather that the provisions of the MOA are an appropriate means to resolve adverse effects on historic properties in the event that the Undertaking obtains all required approvals and is implemented.

NOW, THEREFORE, Caltrans and the SHPO agree that, upon Caltrans' decision to proceed with the Undertaking, Caltrans shall ensure that the Undertaking is implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties, and further agree that these stipulations shall govern the Undertaking and all of its parts until this MOA expires or is terminated.

Caltrans shall ensure that the following measures are implemented:

STIPULATIONS

I. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Undertaking is depicted in Exhibit 3 of Attachment B of this MOA. If Project refinements result in alterations to the potential areas of impact beyond the depicted APE, Caltrans shall revise the APE maps and seek concurrence from the SHPO that the revised APE is adequate and alterations in the Project do not result in additional adverse effects to historic properties. Amendment of the APE will not require an amendment to the MOA.

II. MITIGATION FOR RESOLUTION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS TO HISTORIC PROPERTIES

- A.** The RCTC, in consultation with Caltrans, SHPO, and the Consulting Indian Tribes shall prepare a *Historic Context and Archaeological Research Design for a Potential*

Prehistoric Archaeological District (PPAD) in the San Jacinto Valley Vicinity, State Route 79 Realignment Project, Riverside County, California (PPAD study), to resolve adverse effects to the PPAD under Criterion D. The context and research design will focus on archaeological resources in the Study Area defined for the SR 79 Project Cultural Landscape and Settlement Patterns Analysis as part of the Archaeological Evaluation Report (Eddy et al. 2014). An annotated outline of the PPAD study is provided as Attachment C to this MOA. Attachment C as set forth hereunder may be amended through consultation among the Parties to this MOA without amending the MOA. Consulting Indian Tribes will be invited to participate in the development of the PPAD study. The Consulting Indian Tribe's participation and consultation during the development of the PPAD study will be guided by the provisions in Attachment C. The PPAD study will be completed prior to the start of any construction activities.

- B.** Prior to construction activities, the RCTC will conduct spatial and visual analysis of bedrock milling features within a sample of the 24 bedrock milling components that collectively contribute to the significance of the PPAD to resolve adverse effects to the PPAD under Criteria A and D. The results will be analyzed for cultural patterning. An annotated outline of the bedrock milling station analysis is provided as Attachment D of this MOA. The field observations will be completed prior to the start of any construction activities.
- C.** Prior to construction activities, the RCTC will use photogrammetry to document a sample of the 24 bedrock milling components that collectively contribute to the significance of the PPAD to resolve direct and indirect effects to the PPAD under Criterion A. Close-range photogrammetry will be used to develop 3D models of all features that will be directly impacted by construction. Spherical panoramas will also be used to create immersive virtual tours of the sample of milling components subject to visual and spatial analysis (Stipulation II.B). Video disks will be provided to all consulting parties to this MOA and filed with the California Historical Resources Information System, prior to the start of any construction activities. These studies are detailed in Attachment D of this MOA.
- D.** The RCTC, in consultation with Caltrans and the SHPO, will assist the Consulting Indian Tribes in preparing documentation that may be included as part of a formal National Register Nomination of the TCP to resolve adverse direct and indirect effects to the TCP under Criteria A, B, and D. Drawing from ethnographic information compiled in the Archaeological Evaluation Report (Eddy et al. 2014) that documents the significance of the TCP, and in consultation with the Consulting Indian Tribes, additional ethnographic research will be conducted by a qualified ethnographer. The RCTC will document the existing condition of the TCP prior to construction. The RCTC will also compile existing information and attempt to obtain additional information from Consulting Indian Tribes and archival repositories and will also research and gather information about the ownership of parcels within the proposed TCP. Because of the private ownership of the majority of the parcels, there is no guarantee that these efforts will result in the listing of the TCP on the National Register. RCTC will provide all documentation to the Consulting Indian Tribes prior to the start of any construction activities.

- E. All documentation, reports, and publications produced as a result of the studies performed pursuant to IIA-C will formally credit all contributors and will be provided to all consulting parties for review and comment. If information provided by a consulting tribe is included in a proposed publication or professional symposium, the consulting tribe will be notified and invited to collaborate on the article or paper, or if they prefer, prepare a separate paper for publication or presentation. Information provided by a consulting tribe will be included in reports, publications, or otherwise disseminated to the public only at the tribe's discretion.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND POST-REVIEW DISCOVERY PLAN

- A. The RCTC, in consultation with Caltrans, SHPO, and the Consulting Indian Tribes, has prepared an Archaeological Monitoring and Post-Review Discovery Plan (Post-Review Plan) (Attachment E). The Post-Review Plan details guidelines for: developing an archaeological sensitivity model for discovery of unknown archaeological sites; archaeological resource monitoring/observation in the vicinity of known sites, and areas of sensitivity; temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit identification of archaeological discoveries; and protocols for sampling, evaluation, and treatment of post-review discoveries.
- B. Prior to construction, a Draft Monitoring Agreement will be prepared as a subsequent document to this MOA in consultation with the Consulting Tribes. The Draft Monitoring Agreement will provide the details regarding how the monitoring will proceed. Aspects of the Native American monitoring program will be listed and described. Tribal Monitoring shall occur through a designated Tribal Monitoring Program, to be established in consultation among RCTC, Caltrans, and the Consulting Indian Tribes and incorporated into the Draft Monitoring Agreement. The Tribal Monitoring Program shall be administered by RCTC, who shall provide a designated Native American Monitor liaison to coordinate with Caltrans and the Consulting Indian Tribes. Native American Monitors shall be selected through consultation with the Consulting Indian Tribes and shall be contracted through the Tribal Monitoring Program, at the sole expense of RCTC.
- C. Caltrans shall implement the plan of action regarding the potential discovery of Native American burials, human remains, cremations, and associated grave goods, as detailed in the Post Review Plan (Attachment E).

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA ACTION PLAN

The RCTC, in consultation with Caltrans, SHPO, and the Consulting Indian Tribes, has prepared an Environmentally Sensitive Area Action Plan (ESA Action Plan) (Attachment F). The ESA Action Plan describes the Protocols to be followed for the Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) established for the SR 79 Project. The ESAs have been established to prevent inadvertent adverse effects to historic properties and cultural resources during project construction.

V. DOCUMENTATION

The results of all studies and work completed under Stipulations II, III, and IV shall be reported professionally by persons meeting the standards specified in Stipulation VII.A.3, below, and following the standards for reporting specified in Stipulation VII.A.4, below.

- A.** All products and reports required under Stipulation II shall be completed and approved prior to the start of construction. A draft of each product (report, photogrammetric disk, documentation of field observations, or data for the TCP nomination) shall be submitted by RCTC to Caltrans no later than nine (9) months prior to the start of construction. Caltrans shall review the product or report and submit comments to RCTC within sixty (60) calendar days. RCTC shall address Caltrans' comments, revise the product or report, and resubmit ten (10) copies to Caltrans within thirty (30) calendar days. Within fifteen (15) calendar days following receipt of the revised draft, Caltrans shall submit a copy of the revised product or report to all MOA parties, who shall have forty-five (45) calendar days to submit written comments to Caltrans. Within ten (10) calendar days Caltrans may request that RCTC revise the product or report to address comments from the MOA parties. RCTC shall revise the product and submit ten (10) copies of the final product or report within forty-five (45) calendar days. Caltrans shall have ten (10) calendar days to approve the final product or report in writing and notify all MOA parties and provide each a copy of the final product or report.
- B.** RCTC shall submit a draft report of archaeological monitoring (Stipulation III) and results of the ESA Action Plan (Stipulation IV) to Caltrans within sixty (60) calendar days following completion of all field monitoring activities. Caltrans shall review the report and submit comments to RCTC within thirty (30) calendar days. RCTC shall address Caltrans' comments, revise the report, and resubmit ten (10) copies to Caltrans within thirty (30) calendar days. Within ten (10) calendar days following receipt of the revised draft, Caltrans shall submit a copy of the revised report to the MOA parties, who shall have thirty (30) calendar days to submit written comments to Caltrans. Within ten (10) calendar days Caltrans may request that RCTC revise the report to address comments from the MOA parties. RCTC shall revise the report and submit ten (10) copies of the final report within thirty (30) calendar days. Caltrans shall have ten (10) calendar days to approve the final report in writing and notify all MOA parties and provide each a copy of the final report.
- C.** If a Data Recovery Report (DRR) is required to satisfy Stipulation III, RCTC shall submit a draft version of the DRR to Caltrans within twelve (12) months of completion of all archaeological monitoring tasks and data-recovery fieldwork. Caltrans shall review the report and submit comments to RCTC within sixty (60) calendar days. RCTC shall address Caltrans' comments, revise the report, and resubmit ten (10) copies to Caltrans within thirty (30) calendar days. Within fifteen (15) calendar days following receipt of the revised draft, Caltrans shall submit a copy of the revised report to the MOA parties, who shall have forty-five (45) calendar days to submit written comments to Caltrans. Within ten (10) calendar days Caltrans may request that RCTC revise the report to address comments from the MOA parties. RCTC shall revise the report and submit ten (10) copies of the final report within forty-five (45) calendar days. Caltrans shall have ten

(10) calendar days to approve the final report in writing and notify all MOA parties and provide each a copy of the final report.

VI. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The FHWA and Caltrans (under the authority of the FHWA, pursuant to NEPA Assignment have maintained continuous consultation with Native American groups and individuals throughout the history of the Project. Five tribal communities (Cahuilla Band, Morongo Band, Pechanga Band, Ramona Band, and Soboba Band) have participated throughout the identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to the TCP and PPAD, providing information about named places and cultural landscape context that was instrumental in defining and evaluating those historic properties. Discussions focused on the cultural and religious significance of the TCP and the undertaking's potential to adversely affect the TCP during Project construction and operation. As a result of those consultations, in 2014, RCTC and Caltrans redesigned the project alternatives to adjust grading limits to reduce direct impacts to the TCP. The Pechanga Band submitted a formal comment letter on November 25, 2014, recommending that Caltrans seek SHPO concurrence on determinations of eligibility for the TCP and PPAD.

Beginning in November, 2014 Caltrans actively consulted with representatives from the Pechanga, Cahuilla, Soboba, and Ramona bands to describe project affects and, with tribal input, to identify potential direct and indirect adverse effects of all Project alternatives on the TCP and PPAD. Following tribal review of the Finding of Adverse Effects, the Pechanga Band submitted a formal letter on December 17, 2014, identifying Alternative 1br as their preferred and recommended alternative, and requesting additional consultation on the Project including the potential relocation of milling features that would be directly impacted by construction.

Following the SHPO's concurrence that the Project would have an adverse effect on the TCP and the PPAD, in March, 2015, further consultation was conducted with the tribes to develop the necessary and appropriate measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects. Caltrans drafted this MOA for tribal review and comment, beginning in June, 2015. In a series of meetings with representatives from the Cahuilla, Pechanga, and Soboba bands, Caltrans discussed the proposed provisions of the MOA, answered question, and sought additional recommendations for avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating adverse effects to the PPAD and TCPs. Comments and recommendations were provided by Pechanga and Soboba bands, and integrated into a final draft of this MOA, prior to SHPO review. Avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures that were developed in consultation with the Tribes, have been formalized in this MOA.

Caltrans and RCTC shall continue to consult the involved Tribes throughout construction monitoring in regards to any known cultural resources, historic properties, or the discovery of any unanticipated Native American archaeological resources affected by the Undertaking. Consultation with the Consulting Indian Tribes will continue pursuant to the confidential Protocols developed by each Tribe and will continue until the Undertaking has been completed and all stipulations of the MOA are fulfilled.

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

A. STANDARDS

1. The definitions provided at 36 CFR Part 800.16 (Attachment A) are applicable throughout this MOA.
2. Parties to this agreement are defined as follows:
 - **Signatory parties** have the sole authority to execute, amend, or terminate the MOA.
 - **Invited signatory parties** have the same rights to terminate or amend the MOA as the other signatories.
 - **Concurring parties** signing the MOA do so to acknowledge their agreement or concurrence with the MOA, but have no legal authority under the MOA to terminate or amend the MOA. Concurring with the terms of the MOA does not constitute their agreement with the Undertaking.
3. **Professional Qualifications.** Caltrans will ensure that all historic preservation work carried out pursuant to this MOA is completed by or under the direct supervision of the person or persons, meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Professionally Qualified Standards* (48 Federal Register [FR] 44738-447-39, September 29, 1983) (PQS) in the relevant field of study to carry out or review appropriateness and quality of the actions and products required by Stipulations II, III, and IV in this MOA. However, nothing in this stipulation shall be interpreted to preclude tribal monitors and tribal monitoring.
4. **Documentation Standards.** Written documentation of activities prescribed by Stipulations II, III, and IV of this MOA shall conform to Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-44740) as well as to applicable standards and guidelines established by the SHPO.
5. **Curation and Curation Standards.** Caltrans shall ensure that, to the extent permitted under §5097.98 and § 5097.991 of the California Public Resources Code, the materials and records resulting from the activities prescribed by this MOA are curated in accordance with 36 CFR §79. An agreement with the Western Center in Hemet or another institution that satisfies requirements of 36 CFR 79 will be reached for collections resulting from construction of the Project, with input from the Consulting Indian Tribes. Curation agreements and/or reburial agreements will be executed prior to construction of the Project.

B. CONFIDENTIALITY

The MOA parties acknowledge that the historic properties covered by this MOA are subject to the provisions of § 304 of the NRPA and § 6254.10 of the California Government Code (Public Records Act), relating to the disclosure of archaeological site information and, having so acknowledged, will ensure that all actions and documentation prescribed by this MOA are consistent with said sections.

C. RESOLVING OBJECTIONS

1. Should any party to this MOA object at any time in writing to the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, to any action carried out or proposed with respect to implementation of the MOA (other than the Undertaking itself), or to any documentation prepared in accordance with and subject to the terms of this MOA, Caltrans shall immediately notify the other MOA parties of the objection, request their comments on the objection within 15 business days following receipt of Caltrans' notification, and proceed to consult with the objecting party for no more than 30 business days to resolve the objection. Caltrans will honor the request of the other parties to participate in the consultation and will take any comments provided by those parties into account.
2. If the objection is resolved during the 30-day consultation period, Caltrans may proceed with the disputed action in accordance with the terms of such resolution.
3. If at the end of the 30-day consultation period, Caltrans determines that the objection cannot be resolved through such consultation, Caltrans shall notify all MOA parties of the impasse and shall forward all documentation relevant to the objection to the ACHP, including Caltrans' proposed response to the objection, with the expectation that the ACHP will, within thirty (30) days after receipt of such documentation:
 - a. Advise Caltrans that the ACHP concurs in Caltrans' proposed response to the objection, whereupon Caltrans will respond to the objection accordingly. The objection shall thereby be resolved; or
 - b. Provide Caltrans with recommendations, which Caltrans will take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection. The objection shall thereby be resolved; or
 - c. Notify Caltrans that the objection will be referred for comment pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.7(c) and proceed to refer the objection and comment. Caltrans shall take the resulting comments into account in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.7(c)(4) and Section 110(1) of the NHPA. The objection shall thereby be resolved.
4. Should the ACHP not exercise one of the above options within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, Caltrans may proceed to implement their proposed response. The objection shall thereby be resolved.
5. Caltrans shall immediately notify all MOA parties in writing of the outcome of objections resolved through consultation with the ACHP through sections C.3 and C.4 of this stipulation.
6. Caltrans shall take into account any of the ACHP's recommendations or comments provided in accordance with this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection. Caltrans' responsibility to carry out all actions under this MOA that are not the subject of the objection shall remain unchanged.
7. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, should a member of the public raise an objection in writing pertaining to such implementation to any signatory party to this MOA, that signatory party shall immediately notify Caltrans. Caltrans shall immediately notify the other MOA parties in writing of the objection. Any signatory party may choose to comment in writing on the objection to Caltrans. Caltrans shall establish a reasonable time frame for this comment period of not less than 15 days following receipt of Caltrans notification, unless agreed upon by signatories. Caltrans shall consider the objection, and in reaching its decision, Caltrans will take all comments

from the other signatory parties into account. Within 15 days following closure of the comment period, Caltrans will render a decision regarding the objection and respond to the objecting party. Caltrans will promptly notify the other signatory parties of its decision in writing, including a copy of the response to the objecting party. Caltrans' decision regarding resolution of the objection will be final. Following issuance of its final decision, Caltrans may authorize the action subject to dispute hereunder to proceed in accordance with the terms of that decision.

8. Caltrans shall provide all parties to this MOA, and the ACHP, if the ACHP has commented, and any parties that have objected pursuant to appropriate sections of this stipulation, with a copy of its final written decision regarding any objection addressed pursuant to this stipulation.
9. Caltrans may authorize any action subject to objection under this stipulation to proceed after the objection has been resolved in accordance with the terms of this stipulation.

D. AMENDMENTS

1. Any Signatory to this agreement may propose that this MOA be amended, whereupon all signatory parties shall consult for no more than 30 days to consider such amendment. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the original signatories is filed with the ACHP. If the signatories cannot agree to appropriate terms to amend the MOA, any signatory may terminate the agreement in accordance with Stipulation VII.E, below.
2. Attachments to this MOA may be amended through consultation with signatory parties to the MOA as appropriate, without amending the MOA proper.

E. TERMINATION

1. If this MOA is not amended as provided for in Section D of this Stipulation, or if either signatory proposes termination of this MOA for other reasons, the signatory party proposing termination shall, in writing, notify the other MOA parties, explain the reasons for proposing termination, and consult with the other parties for at least 30 days to seek alternatives to termination. Such consultation shall not be required if Caltrans proposes termination because the Undertaking no longer meets the definition set forth in 36 CFR § 800.16(y).
2. Should such consultation result in an agreement on an alternative to termination, the signatory parties shall proceed in accordance with the terms of that agreement.
3. Should such consultation fail, the signatory party proposing termination may terminate this MOA by promptly notifying the other MOA parties in writing. Termination hereunder shall render this MOA without further force or effect.
4. If this MOA is terminated hereunder, and if Caltrans determines that the Undertaking will nonetheless proceed, then Caltrans shall comply with the requirements of 36 CFR 800.3-800.6, or request the comments of the ACHP, pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.

F. ANNUAL REPORTING

On or before December 1 of each year until the Signatories, Invited Signatories, and Concurring Parties agree in writing that the terms of this MOA have been fulfilled, the RCTC shall provide an annual letter report to Caltrans addressing the following topics:

1. Progress in constructing the Undertaking; and
 2. Any problems or unexpected issues encountered during the year; and
 3. Any changes that the RCTC believes should be made in implementation of this agreement; and
 4. Any cultural resources identified and their treatment; and
 5. Review of monitoring schedule and effectiveness; and
 6. PPAD Study, Documentation of Bedrock Milling Sites in the APE, Relocation of Bedrock Milling Sites from the APE, and National Register Nomination for TCP progress if construction has not yet begun; and
 7. Final Archaeological Monitoring Report progress.
- a. Caltrans shall submit the annual report to the Signatories, Invited Signatories, and Concurring Parties within fifteen (15)-calendar days of receipt of the report from the RCTC.
 - b. All Parties to this agreement shall review the annual report and provide written comments to Caltrans within sixty (60)-calendar days.
 - c. At the request of any party to this MOA, or if deemed necessary at least on an annual basis, Caltrans shall ensure that one or more meetings are held to facilitate review and comment, to resolve questions, or to resolve adverse comments.
 - d. Based on this review, the Signatories to this agreement shall determine whether this MOA shall continue in force, be amended, or be terminated. Caltrans will notify all Consulting Parties of the Signatories' determination in writing.

G. DURATION OF THE MOA

The duration of this PA shall be five (5) years following the date of execution by the SHPO and Caltrans, or upon completion of the Undertaking (whichever comes first). If the terms are not satisfactorily fulfilled at that time, The District, in coordination with CSO, shall consult with the signatories and concurring parties to extend it or reconsider its terms. Reconsideration may include continuation of the PA as originally executed, amendment of the PA, or termination. In the event of termination, Caltrans will comply with 36 CFR Part 800 if it determines that the Undertaking will proceed notwithstanding termination of this PA.

H. EFFECTIVE DATE

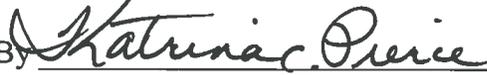
This MOA will take effect on the date that it has been executed by Signatory Parties.

EXECUTION of this MOA by Caltrans and the SHPO, its filing with the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR §800.6(b)(1)(iv), and subsequent implementation of its terms, shall evidence, pursuant to 36 CFR §800.6(c), that this MOA is an agreement with the ACHP for purposes of Section 110(1) of the NHPA, and shall further evidence that Caltrans has afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment on the Undertaking and its effects on historic properties, and that Caltrans has taken into account the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties.

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE STATE ROUTE 79 REALIGNMENT PROJECT
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

SIGNATORY PARTIES:

California Department of Transportation

By 
Katrina C. Pierce, Chief
Division of Environmental Analysis

Date 3/25/16

California State Historic Preservation Officer

By 
by Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date 3/25/16

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INVITED SIGNATORIES:

California Department of Transportation, District 8

By John Bull Date 3/28/16
Title: District Director

Riverside County Transportation Commission

By Bob May Date 5/2/14
Title: Executive Director

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Cahuilla Band of Indians

By _____ Date _____
Title: Chairperson

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians

By _____ Date _____
Title: Chairperson Mark Macarro

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

By _____ Date _____
Title: Chairperson

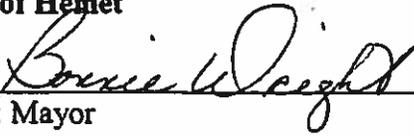
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

By _____ Date _____
Title: Chairperson

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REGARDING THE STATE ROUTE 79 REALIGNMENT PROJECT
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

CONCURRING PARTIES:

City of Hemet

By 
Title: Mayor

Date May 24, 2016

City of San Jacinto

By 
Title: Mayor

Date AUGUST 18, 2016

ATTACHMENT A
36 CFR PART 800.16 DEFINITIONS

ATTACHMENT A

36 CFR Part 800.16 Definitions

Title 36 → Chapter VIII → Part 800 → Subpart C → §800.16

Title 36: Parks, Forests, and Public Property
PART 800—PROTECTION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
Subpart C—Program Alternatives

§800.16 Definitions.

- (a) *Act* means the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470-470w-6.
- (b) *Agency* means agency as defined in 5 U.S.C. 551.
- (c) *Approval of the expenditure of funds* means any final agency decision authorizing or permitting the expenditure of Federal funds or financial assistance on an undertaking, including any agency decision that may be subject to an administrative appeal.
- (d) *Area of potential effects* means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.
- (e) *Comment* means the findings and recommendations of the Council formally provided in writing to the head of a Federal agency under section 106.
- (f) *Consultation* means the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the section 106 process. The Secretary's "Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Preservation Programs pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act" provide further guidance on consultation.
- (g) *Council* means the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation or a Council member or employee designated to act for the Council.

- (h) *Day* or *days* means calendar days.
- (i) *Effect* means alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register.
- (j) *Foreclosure* means an action taken by an agency official that effectively precludes the Council from providing comments which the agency official can meaningfully consider prior to the approval of the undertaking.
- (k) *Head of the agency* means the chief official of the Federal agency responsible for all aspects of the agency's actions. If a State, local, or tribal government has assumed or has been delegated responsibility for section 106 compliance, the head of that unit of government shall be considered the head of the agency.
- (l) (1) *Historic property* means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.
- (2) The term *eligible for inclusion in the National Register* includes both properties formally determined as such in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the National Register criteria.
- (m) *Indian tribe* means an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a native village, regional corporation, or village corporation, as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.
- (n) *Local government* means a city, county, parish, township, municipality, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

- (o) *Memorandum of agreement* means the document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties.
- (p) *National Historic Landmark* means a historic property that the Secretary of the Interior has designated a National Historic Landmark.
- (q) *National Register* means the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.
- (r) *National Register criteria* means the criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the National Register (36 CFR part 60).
- (s) (1) *Native Hawaiian organization* means any organization which serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians; has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians; and has demonstrated expertise in aspects of historic preservation that are significant to Native Hawaiians.
- (2) *Native Hawaiian* means any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the State of Hawaii.
- (t) *Programmatic agreement* means a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking or other situations in accordance with §800.14(b).
- (u) *Secretary* means the Secretary of the Interior acting through the Director of the National Park Service except where otherwise specified.
- (v) *State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)* means the official appointed or designated pursuant to section 101(b)(1) of the act to administer the State historic preservation program or a representative designated to act for the State historic preservation officer.
- (w) *Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)* means the tribal official appointed by the tribe's chief governing authority or designated by a tribal ordinance or preservation program who has assumed the responsibilities of the

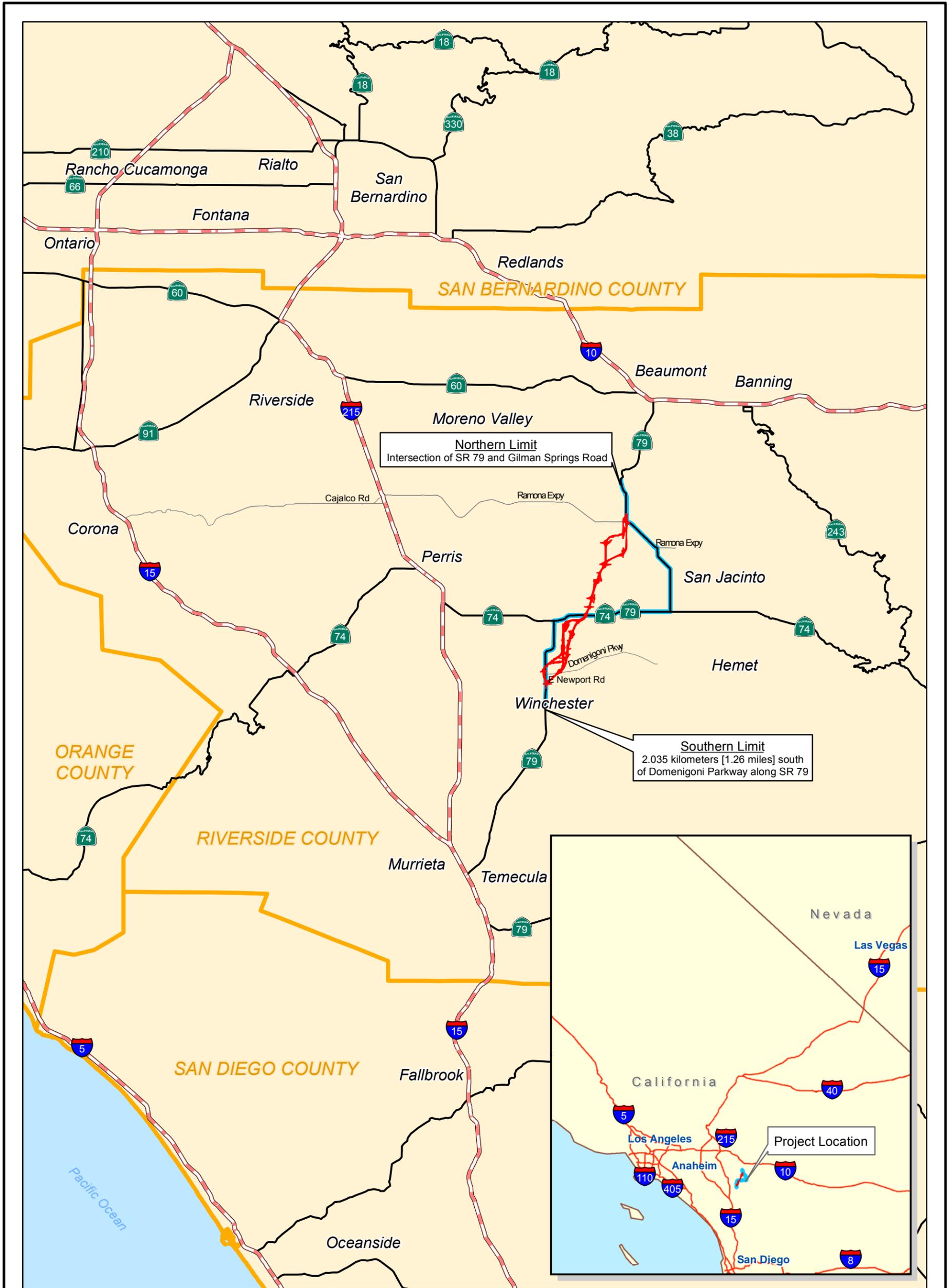
SHPO for purposes of section 106 compliance on tribal lands in accordance with section 101(d)(2) of the act.

- (x) *Tribal lands* means all lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation and all dependent Indian communities.
- (y) *Undertaking* means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval.
- (z) *Senior policy official* means the senior policy level official designated by the head of the agency pursuant to section 3(e) of Executive Order 13287.

[65 FR 77725, Dec. 12, 2000, as amended at 69 FR 40555, July 6, 2004]

ATTACHMENT B

MAPS



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LEGEND

- Project Area
- County Boundary
- Existing State Route 79
- Proposed for Realignment
- Interstate
- State Route
- Local Road

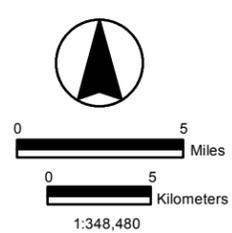
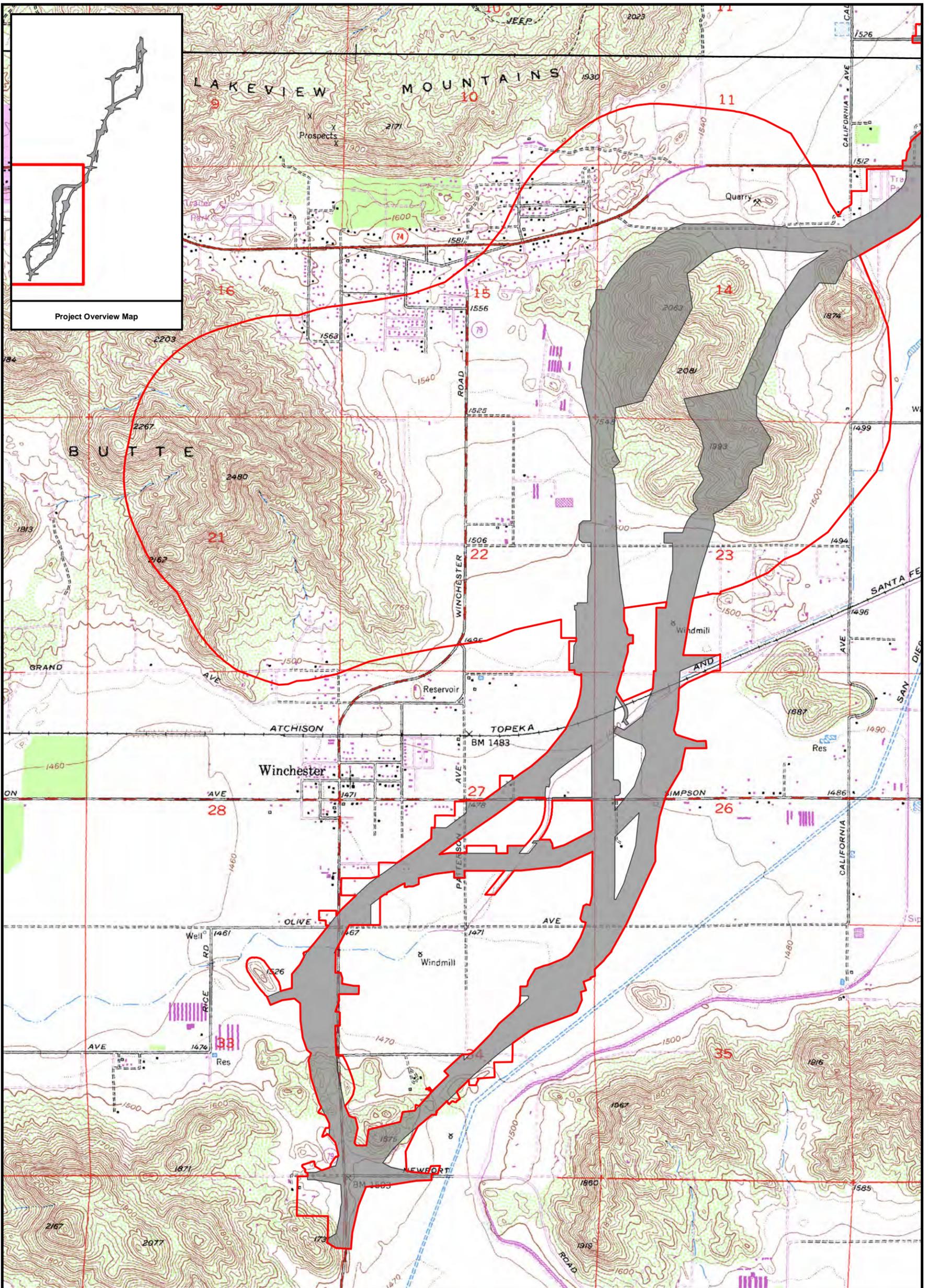


Exhibit 1

Project Vicinity Map

Memorandum of Agreement
 State Route 79 Realignment Project
 EA 494000
 Caltrans District 8
 Riverside County
 KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80)
 PN0800000784

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USGS 7.5' Quadrangles: Winchester (1979), CA

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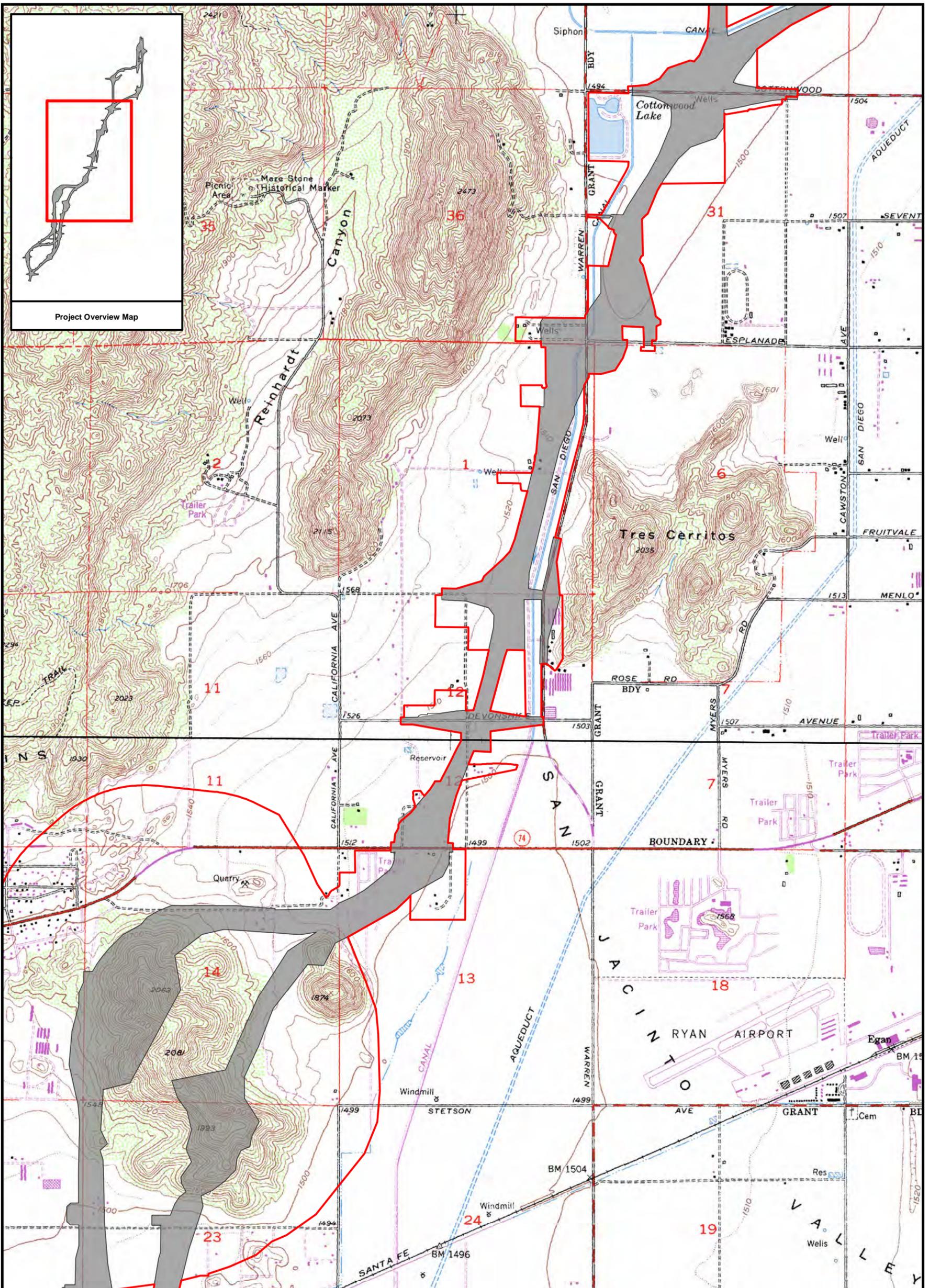
Legend

- Area of Direct Impact
- Revised Area of Potential Effects

**Exhibit 2.1
Project Location Map**

Memorandum of Agreement
State Route 79 Realignment Project
EA 494000
Caltrans District 8
Riverside County
KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80)
PN0800000784

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USGS 7.5' Quadrangles: Lakeview (1979) and Winchester (1979), CA

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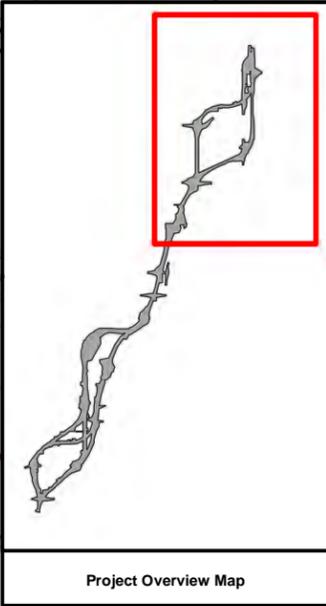
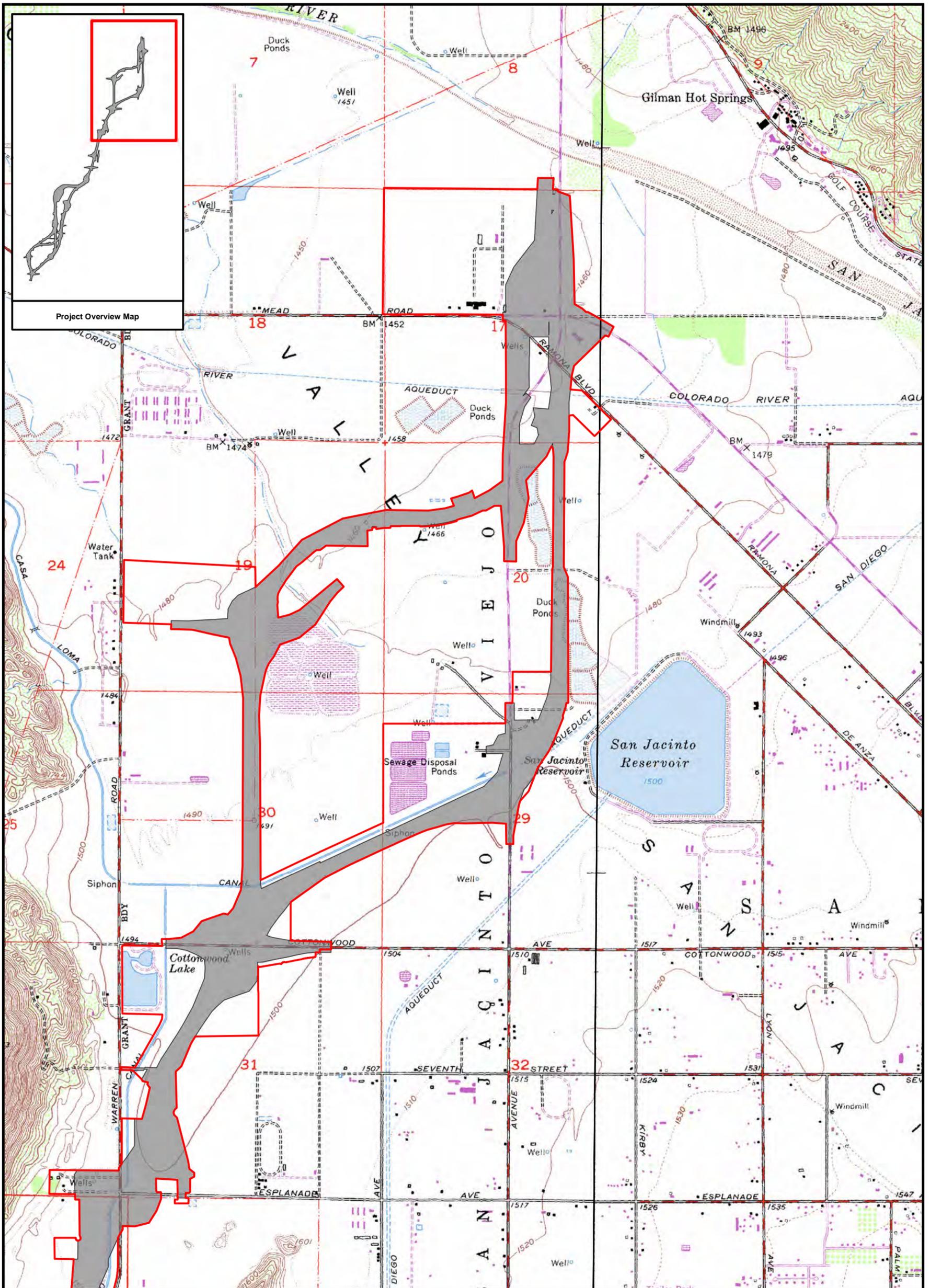
- Area of Direct Impact
- Revised Area of Potential Effects

Exhibit 2.2

Project Location Map

Memorandum of Agreement
 State Route 79 Realignment Project
 EA 494000
 Caltrans District 8
 Riverside County
 KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80)
 PN0800000784

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USGS 7.5' Quadrangles: Lakeview (1979) and San Jacinto (1978), CA

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Legend

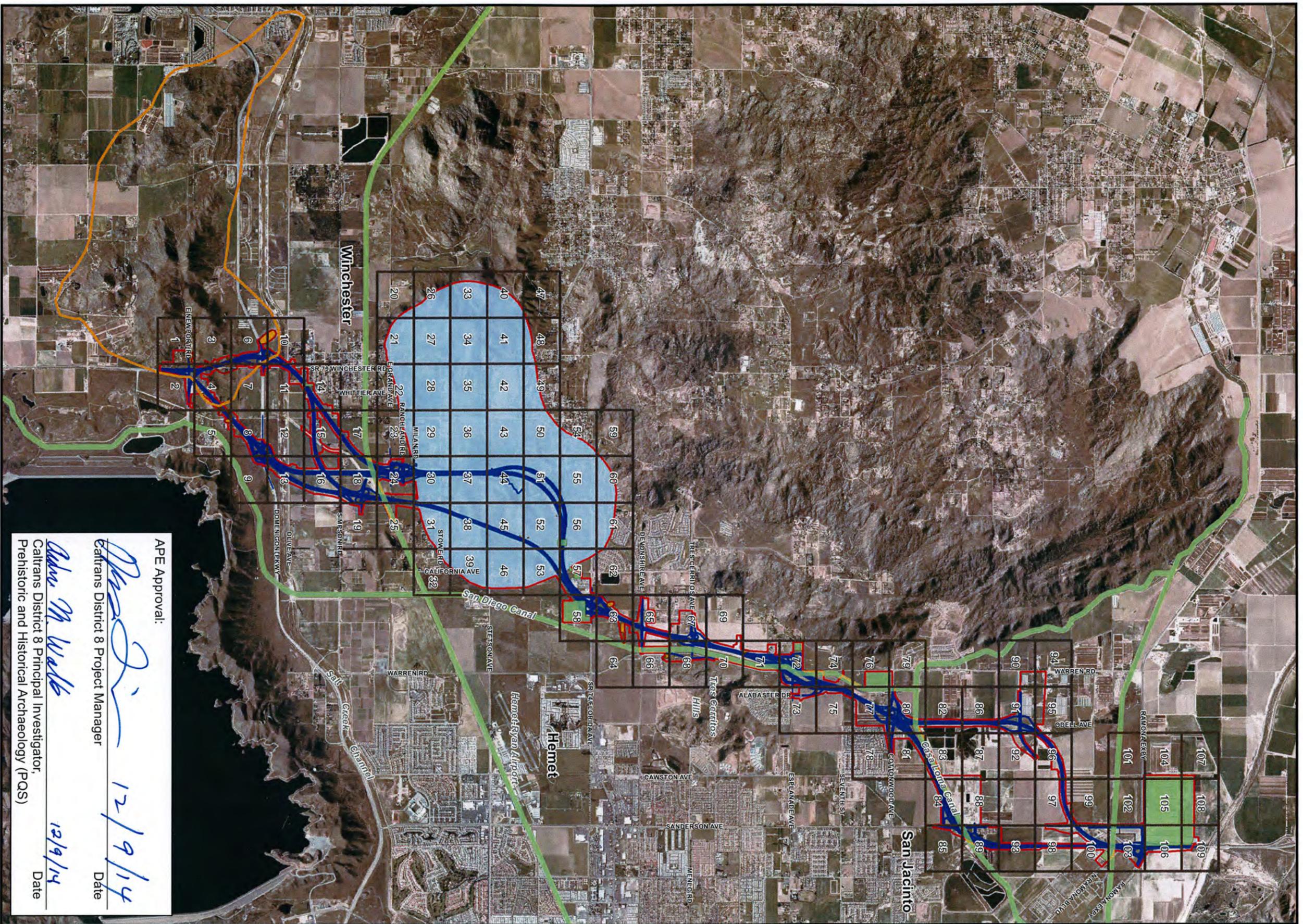
- Area of Direct Impact
- Revised Area of Potential Effects

Exhibit 2.3

Project Location Map

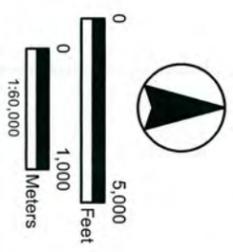
Memorandum of Agreement
 State Route 79 Realignment Project
 EA 494000
 Caltrans District 8
 Riverside County
 KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80)
 PN0800000784

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Aerial Date: February 2011, Aero-Graphics

- LEGEND**
- Archaeological Resources
 - 33-014370 Built Environment Features
 - Revised Area of Potential Effects
 - Traditional Cultural Property (TCP)
 - Project Feature



APE Approval:

 Caltrans District 8 Project Manager
 Date: 12/19/14


 Alan M. Wale
 Caltrans District 8 Principal Investigator,
 Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology (PQS)
 Date: 12/19/14

Revised Area of Potential Effects Index Map
 First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report
 State Route 79 Realignment Project
 EA 494000
 Caltrans District 8
 Riverside County
 KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80)
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ATTACHMENT C

OUTLINE FOR A HISTORIC CONTEXT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN FOR WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY WITH A FOCUS ON A POTENTIAL PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT (PPAD) IN THE SAN JACINTO VALLEY

ATTACHMENT C

Outline for a Historic Context and Archaeological Research Design for Western Riverside County with a Focus on a Potential Prehistoric Archaeological District (PPAD) in the San Jacinto Valley

ABSTRACT

A Historic Context and Archaeological Research Design for Western Riverside County with a Focus on a Potential Prehistoric Archaeological District in the San Jacinto Valley (PPAD Study) is proposed to resolve adverse effects to a Potential Prehistoric Archaeological District (PPAD) under Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) resulting from the State Route 79 Realignment Project. The PPAD study will develop a comprehensive prehistoric context for western Riverside County and develop the following: a classification scheme of prehistoric archaeological resource types in the PPAD Study Area; an archaeological research design; and guidelines for evaluating significance and integrity of archaeological resources as potential contributors to the significance of the PPAD under Criterion D. The study will draw from multiple sources of information including archaeological site records, published and unpublished literature, geospatial data, and input from the Native American community and professional archaeologists working in the area. The PPAD Study will also include recommendations for the evaluation of prehistoric archaeological resource significance and integrity against NRHP and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria as well as avoidance, and if necessary, minimization, and mitigation measures with consideration to current land ownership and land-use status.

I. INTRODUCTION

The introduction to the Historic Context and Archaeological Research Design for Western Riverside County with a Focus on a Potential Prehistoric Archaeological District (PPAD Study) will cover several major topics and set the tone for the remainder of the document. It will define the purpose of the study, place the study within its regulatory context, and describe the PPAD as identified during the SR 79 Realignment Project. The introduction will also describe and define the limits of the Study Area to be used in the analysis of the PPAD. Finally, it will present the sources that will be consulted during development of the PPAD Study, including

archaeological records and literature, coordination with Native American groups and individuals, and coordination with the professional archaeological community.

a. Purpose of the Study

- i. Provide a comprehensive prehistoric context for western Riverside County;
- ii. Develop a classification scheme of prehistoric archaeological resource types (e.g., habitation sites, resource processing sites, lithic reduction sites, resource procurement sites, rock art, etc.) within the Potential Prehistoric Archaeological District (PPAD); define each class and describe known variability;
- iii. Develop an archaeological research design that explores current themes and goals or archaeological research for the Study Area and considers data requirements and the types of studies/analyses necessary to address these themes/goals; and
- iv. Develop guidelines and procedures for evaluating the eligibility of archaeological resources as potential contributors to the significance of the PPAD under Criterion D.

b. Regulatory Framework

- i. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the National Register of Historic Places;
- ii. California Environmental Quality Act;
- iii. Other applicable, federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, or guidelines.

c. The Potential Prehistoric Archaeological District

- i. The idea of a PPAD in the San Jacinto Valley emerged out of a Cultural Landscape and Settlement Patterns Context (CLSPC) developed for the State Route 79 Realignment Project (Eddy et al. 2014). The context drew from published and unpublished literary sources, archival manuscripts, maps, existing and Project-specific generated GIS databases, information provided by coordinating Native American groups, and was based in part on results of an ArcGIS Settlement Patterns Analysis (SPA) that examined the strength of association among satellite bedrock milling sites in the SR 79 Project APE and village sites in the broader Study Area.

- ii. Although direct associations could not be demonstrated between bedrock milling sites identified in the SR 79 Project APE and village sites outside the APE, the relationship among these bedrock milling sites to one another and other prehistoric archaeological resources on the broader cultural landscape was demonstrated. It became apparent that bedrock milling sites were not isolated features spread randomly across the landscape, but rather, were part of an intentional settlement and subsistence strategy most likely associated with the San Luis Rey complex of the Late Prehistoric Period.
- iii. For the purposes of the SR 79 Realignment Project, the PPAD included the 24 BRMs identified within the APE, although it was clear that the PPAD could extend beyond the limits of the APE where additional bedrock milling sites and other prehistoric resources exist.

d. Description of Study Area

The proposed Study Area is based on the Settlement Patterns Analysis (SPA) Study Area examined in the Archaeological Evaluation Report. The geographic limits of the Study Area are intentionally broad in scope, covering a 14.5 kilometer (km) (9 mile [mi]) radius from the State Route 79 APE, and covering various landforms, plant communities, and elevations. The Study Area is located within the San Jacinto Valley and encompasses the San Jacinto River watershed and Ancient Mystic Lake, as well as numerous hills, springs, and basins, and valleys, including Moreno, San Jacinto, Diamond, Domenigoni, Auld, French, Paloma, Menifee, and Perris. The Study Area encompasses the Lakeview Mountains, Bernasconi Hills, Winchester Hills, Tucalota Hills, and Double Buttes and extends into the badlands and foothills of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains.

e. Sources Consulted

The historic context and archaeological research design will be developed on the basis of information gathered from archaeological records and literature, ethnographic and ethnohistoric literature, archival materials, and input from local Native American groups. Input from additional Tribes will be sought, and coordination with the Native American community will include written correspondence and meetings, resulting in valuable information regarding the cultural landscape of the Study Area.

i. Archaeological Records and Literature

1. A supplemental records and literature search of the Study Area will be conducted at the Eastern Information Center, housed at the University of California, Riverside. The records search will focus on prehistoric archaeological resources within the Study Area, completing the selective search previously conducted for the CLSPC and reported in the AER (Eddy et al. 2014). Site records and pertinent cultural resource survey reports will be acquired for review and a digital site record database will be developed for use in conjunction with an ArcGIS Geodatabase of prehistoric archaeological resources in the Study Area.
2. Published and unpublished archaeological, ethnographic/ethnohistoric, geologic, and paleoenvironmental literature will be reviewed.

ii. Coordination with the Native American Community

1. Native American groups and individuals will be invited to participate in the development of the PPAD study through the sharing of information related to prehistoric archaeological resources in the Study Area. Although the purpose and intent of the study is to assess the archaeological significance of resources and does not attempt to evaluate the cultural significance applied to these resources by the Native communities, Native American perspectives and input are nonetheless valuable sources of information that greatly improve the quality of archaeological research.
2. Native American representatives may be selected to peer review and comment on a draft report.

iii. Coordination with the Archaeological Community

1. The development of a historic context and archaeological research design of this magnitude will benefit from the participation of the broader archaeological research community. Further, the intent of the document is to provide archaeologists with a protocol for evaluating the significance of prehistoric archaeological resources within the Study Area as contributors to the PPAD. Providing professional archaeologists with an opportunity to contribute to the development of the context and research design will increase the probability of its

successful application and adoption by the archaeological community. Therefore, outreach efforts will be made to generate interest within the archaeological community and create opportunities for professional archaeologists to make suggestions, propose ideas, or otherwise provide input on the study.

2. Several professional archaeologists may be selected to peer review and comment on a draft report.

II. Physical Setting

This section will describe the Study Area's physical environment and setting with an emphasis on the natural environment, geology, and land-use and ownership.

Understanding the physical setting of the Study Area is critical for two main reasons: (1) the nature and distribution of past activities in the Study Area were influenced and affected by such factors as topography, climate change, water availability, and access to biological resources; and (2) the current condition or status of land within the Study Area may have a direct bearing on the significance and integrity of prehistoric archaeological resources as well as the specific management strategies that may be employed toward the preservation of these non-renewable resources.

a. Natural Environment

- i. Modern Climate
- ii. Plant Communities within the Study Area
- iii. Hydrology within the Study Area

b. Geology

- i. General geologic overview of the Study Area
- ii. Detailed discussion of the various geologic units within the Study Area with an emphasis on those units that contain: 1) natural resources used by Native Americans who occupied the area; and 2) Holocene-age sediments where buried archaeological deposits may be encountered.

c. Paleoenvironmental History

- i. Southern California and Great Basin
 1. Pleistocene
 2. Pleistocene/Holocene Transition
 3. Early Holocene

4. Middle Holocene

5. Late Holocene

ii. Western Riverside County

d. Land-Use and Ownership

i. Current Land-Use Status

ii. Undeveloped Areas

iii. Partially Developed Areas

iv. Completely Developed Areas

v. Public Lands

vi. Conservation Easements

vii. Private Lands

III. Prehistoric Context for Western Riverside County

A comprehensive prehistoric context for Western Riverside County will be developed that: (1) synthesizes the available archaeological literature for the broader southern California region (i.e., Coastal Los Angeles and San Diego, Channel Islands, Mojave Desert, Colorado Desert, and inland valleys); (2) synthesizes the existing archaeological literature available within Western Riverside County; (3) considers Western Riverside County within the broader regional context; (4) presents a prehistoric chronological framework for Western Riverside County that accounts for significant changes, cultural developments, and adaptations in settlement and subsistence strategies, technology, mortuary patterns, external relations, and other dimensions of prehistoric culture; and (5) examines major topics of archaeological research that apply to the study of prehistoric archaeological culture in Western Riverside County.

a. Prehistory of the Southern California Interior

i. Paleo-Indian

ii. Lake Mojave

iii. Pinto

iv. Gypsum

v. Saratoga Springs

vi. Late Prehistoric

b. Prehistory of Western Riverside County

- i. Paleo-Indian?
- ii. Early Archaic
- iii. Middle Archaic
- iv. Late Archaic
- v. Transitional Period
- vi. Late Prehistoric
 1. San Luis Rey I
 2. San Luis Rey II

IV. Archeological Research Design for the PPAD

Archaeological research designs that assess the information potential of an archaeological site as part of the formal NRHP and/or CRHR evaluation are often broad in scope considering an array of research topics germane to Southern California and the local area. Research designs developed for a data -recovery effort or an academic research proposal tailor the scope and content of the research design to the specificity of the site or area in question. Drawing from the prehistoric context of Western Riverside County, the research design for the PPAD will consider the specificity of the Study Area and elucidate the major themes and questions that will drive archaeological research for the foreseeable future. Potential themes may include: Land-use and Settlement Patterning; Subsistence; Technology; and Exchange and External Relations. In addition, the research design will identify data requirements that must be met in order to address these research questions.

V. Potential Prehistoric Archaeological Resource Types in the PPAD

A variety of prehistoric archaeological resources exist within the PPAD and broader Study Area. The study will develop a classification scheme that identifies and defines prehistoric archaeological resource types while also attempting to account for their variability. Particular attention will be placed on bedrock milling sites. Prehistoric archaeological resource types that will be discussed include, but are not limited to: archaeological districts; village sites; other habitation sites; rock shelters; rock art sites; trails; bedrock milling sites; other food-processing sites; hunting sites;

butchering sites; natural resource procurement sites; burial sites; religious/ceremonial sites; and isolated artifacts.

VI. Contributing Feature Significance/Integrity Considerations

The historic context and research design will be applied to the various archaeological resource types and a protocol for determining contributing and non-contributing components of the PPAD will be developed. It will assess each of resource types categorically and provide specific criteria that must be met for an individual district, site, or isolated artifact to be considered a contributing archaeological element of the PPAD. It will also identify which of the seven aspects of integrity are critical to each resource type and define the threshold of integrity that will be used to determine if a specific resource continues to convey its historical significance, and thus be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP and/or CRHR.

VII. Management Recommendations

The final section of the PPAD study will provide recommendations that will assist cultural resource practitioners with evaluating the significance of prehistoric archaeological as potential contributors to the potential significance of the PPAD. It will also make recommendations related to avoidance, preservation, and/or mitigation taking into consideration the various forms of land ownership and land-use statuses represented within the PPAD. This is of particular importance given the presence of public and private land, as well as permanent conservation easements within the Study Area, each of which provide a unique set of challenges to the management of prehistoric archaeological resources. The recommendations will provide landowners, land management agencies, transportation districts, municipal governments, organizations, developers, and others with options that can be employed to avoid, and if necessary, minimize and mitigate significant impacts to prehistoric archaeological resources that contribute to the significance of the PPAD.

REFERENCES CITED

Eddy, John J., Susan K. Goldberg, Vanessa A. Mirro, Dennis McDougall, M. Colleen Hamilton, Josh Smallwood, Kholood Abdo-Hintzman, and Joan George

2014 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Realign State Route 79 between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside, Riverside County, California*. Report prepared for the California Department of Transportation, District 8.

ATTACHMENT D

OUTLINE FOR HISTORIC PROPERTY PRESERVATION DOCUMENTATION AND VIWSHED/AUDIBILITY ANALYSIS OF BEDROCK MILLING SITES WITHIN A POTENTIAL PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT IN THE SAN JACINTO VALLEY

ATTACHMENT D

Outline for Historic Property Preservation Documentation and Viewshed/Audibility Analysis of Bedrock Milling Sites within a Potential Prehistoric Archaeological District in the San Jacinto Valley

I. INTRODUCTION

Historic Property Preservation Documentation and Viewshed/Audibility Analysis of Bedrock Milling Sites within a Potential Prehistoric Archaeological District in the San Jacinto Valley (BRM Study) is proposed as mitigation to resolve direct and indirect adverse effects to a Potential Prehistoric Archaeological District (PPAD) under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic places (NRHP) resulting from the State Route 79 Realignment Project. The BRM Study will include consultation with Native American groups and individuals, as well as in-field analysis and historic property preservation documentation.

Native American participation will be solicited from Consulting Indian Tribes to the MOA. Participation will include opportunities for Native American groups to contribute information, perspectives, and interpretations of bedrock milling sites (BRMs), viewshed associations, and audible associations. Native American groups will be invited to participate during in-field analysis and will have the opportunity to contribute to the BRM Study report.

Historic property preservation documentation will capture the significant qualities of components that contribute to the significance of the PPAD. Documentation methods include close-range photogrammetry to develop 3D virtual models of all feature outcrops that will be directly impacted by Project construction. In addition, spherical panoramas will be recorded to create immersive virtual tours of a sample of the 24 bedrock milling components that will be directly and/or indirectly impacted by Project construction.

Viewshed analysis will explore visual associations within, between, and among BRM features, elements (e.g., slick, mortar, basin metate), other components of the PPAD, and the broader cultural landscape. The role of viewshed in the selection of sites, features, and feature elements and the underlying motivations that may have led to the establishment of visual associations from presumed utilitarian features such as feature outcrops is not well understood. The BRM Study will assess a number of potential

motivating factors, assuming a pattern of visual association is recognized, including but not limited to social interaction and landscape connectivity, prehistoric land-use and settlement practices, subsistence practices, cultural traditions and beliefs, and ritual activities.

Audibility analysis will explore audible associations between/among feature elements and feature outcrops within a site as well as intersite associations. Exploring audibility may reveal information pertaining to the cultural use of space and spatial patterning of feature elements while audibility tests between/among components of the PPAD may enhance our ability to identify intra-site connectivity or isolation while also strengthening arguments for or against association.

a. Purpose of the Study

- i. Conduct historic property preservation documentation of BRMs and feature outcrops using photogrammetry and spherical panoramas to capture the significant qualities of components that contribute to the significance of the PPAD;
- ii. Identify unknown or unrecognized visual and/or audible associations between/among BRMs, feature outcrops, feature elements, other components of the PPAD, and the broader cultural landscape;
- iii. Explore how visual and/or audible associations may have influenced site, feature, and feature element selection processes and whether these influences were related to prehistoric land-use and settlement practices, subsistence practices, cultural traditions and beliefs, ritual activities, etc.; and
- iv. Contribute to the PPAD Study, which will establish guidelines and procedures for evaluating the eligibility of BRMs as potential contributors to the significance of the PPAD under Criterion D.

II. DEFINITION OF TERMS AND PHRASES

Terms and phrases used for constituents of BRM components will provide non-functional descriptions that communicate information without implying its nature, use, or purpose. This is particularly important for discussions of BRM features and elements, specifically the term *milling slick*, which is commonly used throughout western Riverside County. Recently published ethnographic work among the Washoe Indians of northeastern California and Nevada, who continued to use BRM sites into the 1960s, documented various activities associated with slicks that question

their association with milling activities (Rucks 2012). Among the Washoe, slicks were used to process hides and non-dietary vegetal material, as a “kitchen counter” where fruit, berries, leafy greens, and meats were prepared or processed by juicing, hulling, and drying, or as a clean working surface that reduced the amount of grit and dirt that mixed in with food and served as staging areas where utensils and food were temporarily kept while processing occurred in other feature elements, such as a mortar (Rucks 2012:4-5).

The use of the word *milling* in *bedrock milling site* (BRM) may also be inappropriately applied, but remains a useful label for distinguishing a specific group of sites that are abundant in Western Riverside County and elsewhere. Whether or not the actual features were used for milling activities is a question that should be answered for each individual site, although recognizing the differences among milling and non-milling BRM components or features within BRM components will be a difficult task that would require a new line of thinking and a fresh approach to research at these sites.

Terms and phrases that will be defined include: feature outcrops; feature elements; workstations; feature couplets; work areas; slicks; basin metates; and mortars.

III. COORDINATION WITH NATIVE GROUPS

Efforts will be made to supplement information gathered for the Cultural Landscape and Settlement Patterns Context (Eddy et al. 2014) related to place names associated with landmarks, habitation sites, and other areas on the cultural landscape. Efforts will be made to solicit supplemental information from Native American groups that, with permission, may be added to the context. In addition, Native American groups will be consulted for their unique perspectives, interpretations, and insights related to BRMs, feature outcrops, feature elements, as well as potential viewshed and audible associations. Such efforts will include:

- A written notification requesting participation in the BRM Study sent to Native American tribes identified as Consulting Indian Tribes;
- Follow-up phone calls and/or in-person meetings to discuss the BRM Study and share information;
- Opportunities for Native American tribes to participate during the in-field historic property preservation documentation and viewshed/audibility analysis;

- Opportunities for Native American tribes to contribute information, written or verbal, to be included in the BRM Study; and
- Opportunities to review and comment on the BRM Study.

IV. HISTORIC PROPERTY PRESERVATION DOCUMENTATION

Historic property preservation documentation efforts create a permanent record of character-defining features that contribute to a historic property's significance and may serve as mitigation to resolve adverse effects under NRHP and CRHR criteria. Procedures and methods for documenting built-environment properties are established in the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), while methods for documenting historic landscapes were recently developed through the Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS). The Historic Documentation Programs of the National Park Service administers HABS/HAER/HALS. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation define the products acceptable for inclusion in the Heritage Documentation Programs collections and include measured drawings, large-format black and white photographs, and written histories.

Secretary of the Interior guidelines, methods, and procedures for documentation of archaeological properties eligible under Criteria other than D/4 do not exist and cultural resource managers employ best practices, which include preparation of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms (e.g., Primary Record, Archaeological Site Record, etc.), hand-drawn and/or GPS-based site sketch maps, hand-drawn feature maps, collection of archaeological materials, preparation of technical reports to document the methods and results of exploratory and data recovery excavations, and finally, curation of the archaeological record generated by the property (i.e., all cultural materials, records, and reports generated during the site investigation).

This study proposes several levels of historic property preservation documentation with the intent of capturing the features that contribute to the significance of historic properties as contributors to the PPAD. Documentation methods will include close-range photogrammetry to develop 3D virtual models of all feature outcrops that will be directly affected by Project construction. In addition, spherical panoramas will be recorded to create immersive virtual tours of a sample of the 24 bedrock milling components that will be directly and/or indirectly impacted by Project construction.

a. Close Range Photogrammetry

Feature outcrops directly affected as a result of Project construction will be documented through a computation imaging process known as close range photogrammetry. Photogrammetry makes use of scaled 2D photographs collected in 15° intervals 360° around an object to construct a detailed 3D image. Additional output includes 3D point clouds and meshes that can be used in GIS and mapping applications for additional processing and analysis, as well as the ability to reproduce both digital and scaled 3D printed models that can be shared. This technique, along with Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI), is used regularly in the conservation and preservation of cultural landscapes, architectural properties, rock art, artifacts, and art work (Mudge et al. 2006).

b. Spherical Panoramas

Panoramic photos will be taken of a sample of BRMs and a 360° photosphere will be created to provide an immersive virtual tour of each site. Private and/or public digital platforms for viewing the photospheres will be vetted. The completed product will allow archaeologists, planners, and Native American tribes the opportunity to tour the historic properties in the current preconstruction condition, thus capturing site viewshed, the spatial patterning among features, and the modern environment of each site.

V. VIEWSHED AND AUDIBILITY ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Feature outcrop viewshed and audibility analysis will be carried out at a number of BRM components within the SR 79 Project APE that potentially contribute to the potential significance of the PPAD. The analysis will include field documentation of viewshed and audibility followed by ArcGIS spatial analysis utilizing data collected from the field. The analysis will consider each feature element as a discrete work area and efforts will be made to identify the location (in relation to the element) and position (e.g., kneeling, sitting, and standing) of the user. Several assumptions will be made in the field when identifying the most likely user location and position relative to a specific feature element:

- Assumption #1: Users preferred to be down slope and face toward the aspect of the feature element (e.g., a user of a slick with an aspect of 60 degrees and a slope of 14 degrees, all things considered, would be positioned to the east or northeast of the slick);

- Assumption #2: Users preferred to be positioned near the lowest point (i.e., the down slope) of the feature element where a basket may have been placed to collect processed materials;
- Assumption #3: Users preferred to be comfortable while working.

When identifying user position, comfort and the ease of working at the feature element will be considered determining factors. It is expected that the most common user positions were kneeling and sitting (either on the side or with legs spread out) although some feature outcrops may have required the individual to stand. Efforts will be made to rate the degree of polish observed on the ground surface of the feature element. Polish will be graded on a scale between 1 and 5 following the polish rating descriptions provided by Greene and Leckman (2011:83, Figure 6.15), which are also provided in Table 1.

Table 1 Polish Rating Descriptions after Greene and Leckman (2011:83; Figure 6.15)

1 Rating	2 Rating	3 Rating	4 Rating	5 Rating
≥ 5cm gaps	1.5 – 5 cm gaps	1 – 1.5 cm gaps	0.5 – 1 cm gaps	≤ 0.5 cm gaps
Greater than 5 cm non-ground gaps between ground portions; ground surface is very ephemeral, vaguely visible, and discernible primarily by touch	Non-ground gaps range between 1.5 – 5 cm between ground portions; obviously ground surface, but very ephemeral	Non-ground gaps range between 1 - 1.5 cm between ground portions; obviously ground, with larger smooth portions	Non-ground gaps range between 0.5 – 1 cm between ground portions; very smooth surface, but crevasse of non-ground portion can be felt with fingers	Non-ground gaps range between 0-0.5 cm between ground portions; extremely smooth surface, no discernible crevasses felt with fingers

Viewshed analysis will assess the visual relationships among work areas, user locations and position, as well as visual associations between/among various components of the PPAD, topographic features, and prominent landmarks on the broader landscape to determine if the selection of specific feature elements was based, in part, on establishing a visual connection to other features, sites, or landmarks. It will consider direct line of site (DLOS), defined here as a straight line from the user location and position that also accounts for peripheral vision (within 15° on either side of the direct bearing measured from the straight line of the user), and the full 180° viewshed (90° to the left and right of the direct bearing) when exploring potential visual connections to elements of the broader cultural landscape. Feature element viewshed will be documented onto a Feature Element Viewshed Record

designed for the study and the DLOS and 180° viewshed will be photographed to record view any visual relationships among feature outcrops, elements, other potential components of the PPAD, and the broader cultural landscape.

Audibility analysis will include attempts to conduct a conversation between feature elements to establish the minimum audible distance (MAD), defined here as the greatest distance from which a conversation can be carried out at a normal speaking volume. Determining MAD will reveal the existence or absence of audible connections between and among feature elements, even if DLOS is not present. The existence of DLOS and MAD between or among feature elements would suggest that establishing audiovisual connections influenced the selection of feature outcrops and/or elements. Exploring intrasite audibility may reveal information pertaining to the cultural use of space and spatial patterning of feature elements while audibility tests between/among components of the PPAD may enhance our ability to identify intra-site connectivity or isolation while also strengthening arguments for or against association.

ArcGIS spatial analysis will further explore the relationship(s) between specific feature elements and/or potential components of the PPAD and prominent landmarks. Further, it will ascertain whether or not there is a correlation between the degree of polish at feature elements and DLOS visual connections to prominent cultural landmarks. This effort will assist efforts to reestablish prehistoric viewsheds where modern developments, such as buildings, currently obstruct once intact views.

VI. RESEARCH DESIGN

Recent analysis of BRM sites considered the spatial and visual relationship among features, sites, and prominent geographic and cultural landscape features (Eddy 2014; Eddy et al. 2013, 2014b; Green and Leckman 2010). These new lines of inquiry generated data that addresses research themes related to: (1) intensity of BRM use; (2) social interaction and landscape connectivity; (3) cultural use of space; and (4) land use, settlement, and logistical organization of labor. These research themes are particularly relevant to the assessment of BRM components of the PPAD within the SR 79 Realignment Project APE.

VII. DATA REQUIREMENTS

Observations and information needed to address the research domains identified above include but are not limited to:

- The grinding quality of feature elements rated from 1 to 5 (based on Greene and Leckman 2011);
- Collection of spatial, visual, and auditory data (e.g., DLOS, 180 degree viewshed MAD) from feature elements, other site areas (e.g., flaked stone scatters), sites, and landmarks;
- Documentation of other types of features or artifacts consistent with non-grinding activities (e.g., hearth, projectile points, etc.);
- Biological and/or ethnobotanical inventory of native plant species within BRM sites; and
- Native American interpretations on the use of feature outcrops, intensity of use, and meaning.

VIII. RESULTS

The close-range photogrammetry and spherical panorama virtual site tours along with the results of the visual and spatial analysis will be presented in a report that includes a synthesis of data considered in light of the research themes developed for BRM components of the PPAD. A draft copy of the report will be provided to Caltrans no later than nine (9) months prior to the start of construction. Caltrans shall review the report and submit comments to RCTC within sixty (60) calendar days. RCTC shall address Caltrans' comments, revise the report, and resubmit ten (10) copies to Caltrans within thirty (30) calendar days. Within fifteen (15) calendar days following receipt of the revised draft, Caltrans shall submit a copy of the revised report to all MOA parties, who shall have forty-five (45) calendar days to submit written comments to Caltrans. Within ten (10) calendar days Caltrans may request that RCTC revise the report to address comments from the MOA parties. RCTC shall revise the report and submit ten (10) copies of the final report within forty-five (45) calendar days. Caltrans shall have ten (10) calendar days to approve the final report in writing and notify all MOA parties and provide each a copy of the final product.

The approved, final HPTR will also be distributed to authors, all MOA parties signatories, other interested Native American tribes/bands, the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, and, if authorized by the Caltrans, to other archives, libraries, museums, and professional archaeologists.

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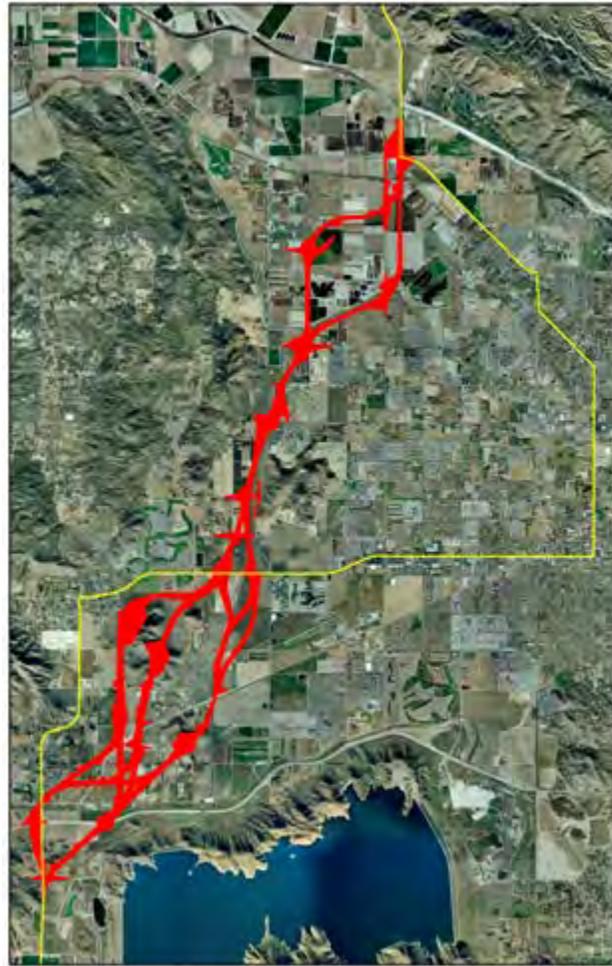
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ATTACHMENT E

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND POST-REVIEW DISCOVERY PLAN

**State Route 79 Realignment Project:
Domenigoni Parkway to Gilman Springs Road**



Attachment E

Monitoring and Post-Review Discovery Plan

Realign State Route 79
between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road
in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside
Riverside County, California

District 8-RIV-79-KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80)

08-494000

March 2016

The environmental review, consultation, and any other action required in accordance with applicable federal laws for this project is being, or has been, carried out by Caltrans under its assumption of responsibility pursuant to 23 USC 327.

Monitoring and Post-Review Discovery Plan
Realign State Route 79
between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road
in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside
Riverside County, California
District 8-RIV-79-KP R25.4/R54.4 (PM R15.78/R33.80)
08-494000

March 2016

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Appendices

Appendix A Project Area Maps

Appendix B DPR 523 Forms (included electronically; printed copies available upon request)

Appendix C Field Notification Forms A and B

List of Abbreviated Terms

ac	acre(s)
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADI	Area of Direct Impact
AER	Archaeological Evaluation Report
APE	Area of Potential Effects
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cm	centimeter(s)
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CSO	California Department of Transportation Cultural Studies Office
DEBC	District 8 Environmental Branch Chief
DNAC	District 8 Native American Coordinator
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EA	Expenditure Authorization
ESA	environmentally sensitive area
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
ft	foot/feet
GPS	global positioning system
km	kilometer(s)
KP	kilometer post
m	meter(s)
MEC	mechanically excavated trench and surface scrapes
mi	mile(s)
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MNI	minimum number of individual items
NAHC	California Native American Heritage Commission

List of Abbreviated Terms

NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
OSL	Optically Stimulated Luminescence
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PM	post mile
PPAD	Potential Prehistoric Archaeological District
PQS	Professionally Qualified Staff
PRC	Public Resources Code
RCTC	Riverside County Transportation Commission
SBBM	San Bernardino Base Meridian
SBCM	San Bernardino County Museum
SHP	shovel probe
SHX	auger
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SHPSR	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report
SR	State Route
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TEU	test excavation unit
USC	United States Code
USGS	United States Geological Survey

Chapter 1 Introduction

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), the County of Riverside, the City of San Jacinto, and the City of Hemet propose to realign State Route 79 (SR 79) from Domenigoni Parkway to Gilman Springs Road in the cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, Riverside County, California. As designed, the SR 79 Realignment Project (the Project) would be a divided limited-access expressway with four travel lanes (two lanes in each direction). Almost all of the realignment would be new construction, in areas where no such highway exists, serving southwestern Riverside County. The project vicinity and location maps are included in Appendix A, SR 79 Realignment Project Maps.

The Project will require federal approvals and permits and has the potential to directly and indirectly affect historic properties (i.e., a building, site, structure, object, district, or landscape included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]), and is therefore considered an undertaking per 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(y) subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act [NHPA] of 1966, as amended, the January 1, 2014, *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, As it Pertains to the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California* (PA), and similar requirements under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Delegation, which became effective July 1, 2007, Caltrans assumed the oversight responsibilities of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) for compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800).

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) of the SR 79 Project has been inventoried for cultural resources, and five historic properties have been identified within the Project APE (Table 1.0-1) as documented in the *First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report* (Delu and Eddy 2014). The five historic properties identified within or encompassing portions of the Revised APE include the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) (a built-environment resource), a Luiseño Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) (*Chéexayam Pum'wáppivu* and *'Anó' Potma*), a Potential Prehistoric Archaeological

District (PPAD), a mixed component archaeological site (CA-RIV-6907/H), and the prehistoric component of a mixed component archaeological site (CA-RIV-8156/H).

Table 1.0-1 Historic Properties within the Area of Potential Effects

Name	Contributing Element(s) within APE	Finding of Effect	NRHP Eligibility Status and Criteria	SHPO Consensus	OHP Status Code	Map Grid Reference Number
Colorado River Aqueduct (CA-RIV-6726H)	Casa Loma Siphon (Barrel No. 1 and No. 2) & Casa Loma Canal	No Adverse Effect	Eligible; Criteria A and C	August 2, 2010	2S2 ^a	Revised APE Map Grids 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 89, 101, 102, and 103
Traditional Cultural Property (Chéexayam Pum'wáppivu and 'Anó' Potma)	East end of Double Butte (Chéexayam Pum'wáppivu) Largest hill of the West Hemet Hills ('Anó' Potma) Intervening valley	Adverse Effect	Eligible; Criteria A, B, and D	January 20, 2015	3S	Revised APE Map Grids 20-24, 26-57, and 59-62
Potential Prehistoric Archaeological District (PPAD)	24 Bedrock milling sites/components	Adverse Effect	Presumed eligible; ^b Criteria A and D	PA Stipulation VIII.C.4	7	N/A
CA RIV-6907/H	Historical component: dry-laid coursed rock wall, granite quarrying, 2 bottle fragments. Prehistoric component: 26 bedrock outcrops with 50 milling slicks and complex lithic scatter	No Adverse Effect with Standard Conditions (ESA)	Presumed eligible; ^c Criterion D	August 2, 2010	7	Revised APE Map Grids 8 and 10
CA-RIV-8156/H (Prehistoric Component)	1 bedrock outcrop with 1 slick, lithic scatter	No Adverse Effect with Standard Conditions (ESA)	Presumed eligible; ^c Criterion D	N/A	7	Revised APE Map Grids 5 and 8

OHP = Office of Historic Preservation

^a The Casa Loma Siphon (Barrel No. 1 and No. 2) and the Casa Loma Canal are contributing elements to the potential significance of a potential Colorado River Aqueduct Historic District under NRHP under Criteria A and C, should the potential district ever be formally evaluated and determined eligible. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, owner of this operating system, is in the process of evaluating NRHP eligibility of the entire system and intends to seek SHPO concurrence on the evaluation at a later date. Only the portion of the property within the APE was evaluated for this Project.

^b Presumed eligible for this Project only under Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (PA) Stipulation VIII.C.4 with Cultural Studies Office (CSO) approval on September 29, 2014, during in person meeting at Caltrans District 8.

Table 1.0-1 Historic Properties within the Area of Potential Effects

Name	Contributing Element(s) within APE	Finding of Effect	NRHP Eligibility Status and Criteria	SHPO Consensus	OHP Status Code	Map Grid Reference Number
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^c Presumed eligible for this Project only under Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.C.3 (ESA) with CSO approval on September 29, 2014, in person meeting at Caltrans District 8.

In a *Finding of Adverse Effect* (Eddy and Delu 2015), with SHPO concurrence on March 2, 2015, Caltrans has determined that the construction of Preferred Alternative Build Alternative 1br of the SR 79 Project will have an adverse effect on two of the historic properties including the TCP and the PPAD. Site CA-RIV-6907/H (a bedrock milling site, artifact scatter, and historical dry-laid wall with associated granite quarrying activities) presumed to be a historic property, is not on the Preferred Build Alternative 1br, and will not be directly affected. Another historic property, the prehistoric component of CA-RIV-8156/H (a bedrock milling site and artifact scatter), can be avoided through establishment of an environmentally sensitive area (ESA) (Section 106 PA Stipulation X.B.1) and archaeological/Native American monitoring. As a result, the undertaking will have no adverse effect on the archaeological values of these two historic properties. There will be no adverse effect on the CRA from the proposed Project.

With these resources recorded within the corridor of the Preferred Alternative, the Project area is considered sensitive for the presence of cultural resources. Additionally, the geomorphic setting of the Project suggests that there is a potential for discovery of buried archaeological sites in portions of the Preferred Alternative.

This Monitoring and Post-Review Discovery Plan (Post-Review Plan) has been prepared to synthesize information regarding the archaeological sensitivity of the Project and establishes procedures for archaeological resource monitoring in sensitive areas during Project construction. It further discusses the need for the preparation and implementation of a Cultural Resources Sensitivity/Awareness Training program and video (required for all personnel working on the Project during construction) to improve the efficiency and success of construction monitoring. This Post-Review Plan includes procedures for the demolition of known cultural resources that will be destroyed or physically disturbed by construction, and protocols for temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit identification and evaluation of archaeological resources encountered during construction. Additionally it provides the thresholds for

determining the eligibility of any newly discovered resources and sets forth treatment plans for the NRHP-eligible site types that could be encountered during construction. It also details the procedures and notifications that will be implemented in the event that human remains are discovered during construction. Finally, an ESA action plan is appended to describe the activities that will ensure protection of the prehistoric component of CA-RIV-8156/H, and elements of the PPAD and TCP during construction. This Post-Review Plan is written in accordance with the PA as specified in Stipulation XV.A, anticipating that there may be Post-Review Discoveries requiring implementation of this Plan, and it fulfills Stipulation III of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the Project.

Chapter 2 Project Description

2.1 Project Description

Caltrans, RCTC, the County of Riverside, the City of San Jacinto, and the City of Hemet propose to realign SR 79 from Domenigoni Parkway to Gilman Springs Road in the cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, Riverside County, California. The Project is identified as Project No. 08-0000-0784 (Expenditure Authorization 08-49400) and, as designed, would be a divided limited-access expressway with four travel lanes (two lanes in each direction). Project limits are defined from the southern extent of the Project to the northern extent of the Project. The southern limit of the Project begins at kilometer post (KP) R25.4 (post mile [PM] R15.78), which is 2.035 kilometers (km) (1.26 miles [mi]) south of Domenigoni Parkway. The Project continues to the northern limit at KP R54.4 (PM R33.80), which is the intersection of SR 79 and Gilman Springs Road. It would serve southwestern Riverside County, including the community of Winchester and the cities of Hemet and San Jacinto (Appendix A, Figure A-1).

Consistent with Caltrans policies and general cultural resources practices, an APE was established from the direct Project footprint, plus additional areas to account for potential indirect effects. The direct project footprint is considered the area of direct impact (ADI) and includes all construction easements, access routes, staging, and construction areas. Proposed ground-disturbing construction activities include equipment and material mobilization, staging, vegetation clearing and grubbing, grading and filling, excavation, and blasting activities, utility relocation, and construction of noise barriers and retaining walls.

The APE of the SR 79 Project has been inventoried for cultural resources, and five historic properties have been identified within the Project APE (Table 1.0-1). The five historic properties identified within or encompassing portions of the Revised APE include the CRA (a built-environment resource), a Luiseño TCP (*Chéexayam Pum'wáppivu* and '*Anó' Potma*), a PPAD, a mixed component archaeological site (CA-RIV-6907/H), and the prehistoric component of a mixed component archaeological site (CA-RIV-8156/H).

2.2 Adverse Effects to Historic Properties

Caltrans has determined that the construction of the Preferred Alternative, Build Alternative 1br of the SR 79 Project, will have an adverse effect on two of the historic properties including the TCP and the PPAD. Archaeological site CA-RIV-6907/H is not on the Build Alternative 1br and will not be affected directly. Another historic property on Build Alternative 1br, the prehistoric component of CA-RIV-8156/H (a bedrock milling site and artifact scatter), can be avoided through establishment of an ESA (Section 106 PA Stipulation X.B.1) and archaeological/ Native American monitoring. As a result, the undertaking will have no adverse effect on the archaeological values of this historic property. There will be no adverse effect on the CRA from the proposed Project. There will be no physical destruction or damage to the CRA, and no change in the property's use or physical features. The CRA is underground at one crossing, while the setting of the above-ground Casa Loma Canal, at the second crossing, does not contribute to the CRA's NRHP eligibility. Adverse effects to the PPAD and the Luiseño TCP are discussed, below. The location of these two historic properties in relation to the APE and the ADI of Build Alternative 1br are included on maps sets in Appendix A, Figure A-2.

2.2.1 The PPAD

The PPAD contains an unknown number of archaeological resources beyond the APE. For the purposes of the current undertaking, 24 bedrock milling sites/ components determined individually ineligible for listing on the NRHP (CA-RIV-5461, -5462, -5790, -5791, -5829/H, -7885, -7887, -7888, -7891, -7893, -7894/H, 7907, -7908, -8140, -8141, -8142, -8143, -8146, -8147, -8148, -8160, and -8169) or presumed eligible under the Section 106 PA (Stipulation VIII.C.3 [ESA]) (i.e., CA-RIV-6907/H and -8156/H) are presumed eligible, collectively, as character-defining elements of the PPAD. For the purposes of the current presumption of eligibility of the PPAD, Caltrans presumed that all intervening areas between these bedrock milling sites within the APE do not contribute to the significance of the property. The PPAD extends beyond the limits of the both the Preferred Alternative and the Project APE where additional bedrock milling sites and other prehistoric site types exist. The size and anticipated composition of the PPAD precluded a complete inventory for this Undertaking. The PPAD has been presumed eligible in accordance with the 2014 Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.C.4. for listing on the NRHP for the purposes of the Project, under Criteria A and D with Caltrans Cultural Studies Office (CSO) approval on September 29, 2014.

Of the 24 bedrock milling sites/components, construction of Build Alternative 1br will result in physical damage to three potentially contributing features of the PPAD. CA-RIV-7885 will be destroyed, entirely, while portions of CA-RIV-8141 and -8142 will be directly impacted by construction. All direct impacts can be avoided at the other potentially contributing features within Build Alternative 1br, including CA-RIV-5461, -5462, -5790, -5791, -5829/H, -6907/H, -7887, 7888, -7891, -7893, -7894/H, -7907, -7908, -8140, -8143, -8146, -8147, -8148, 8156/H, -8160, and -8169. Protection of these elements will be ensured through establishment of an ESA (Section 106 PA Stipulation X.B.1) and archaeological/ Native American monitoring for sites immediately adjacent to the Area of Direct Impact. Maps showing all locations of the character-defining elements of the PPAD are shown on Figure A-2 in Appendix A to this report.

Provisions for resolving adverse indirect effects to elements of the PPAD that will not be directly affected are detailed separately in a Memorandum of Agreement (*Memorandum of Agreement between the California Department of Transportation and the California State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the State Route 79 Realignment Project, Riverside County, California*) (MOA): Stipulation II.C and are not a part of this Post-Review Plan.

2.2.2 'Anó' Potma

A Luiseño TCP was identified by the Pechanga Band within the Revised APE extending from the largest hill in the West Hemet Hills identified as 'Anó' Potma, Coyote's Mouth, across the intervening valley to *Chéexayam Pum'wáppivu*, the place where the *Chéexayam* ascended into heaven on the eastern hill of Double Butte. The cultural and religious significance of *Chéexayam Pum'wáppivu* and 'Anó' Potma is documented in Luiseño oral history and published and unpublished ethnographic accounts presented in the cultural landscape and settlement patterns context of the Archaeological Evaluation Report (AER) (see Eddy et al. 2014). The TCP is associated with important events of the first people following creation and the death/cremation of their spiritual leader *Wuyóot*. *Chéexayam Pum'wáppivu* is where the seven sisters ascended into the heavens upon the *wáanawut* (the Milky Way). The exact location where they ascended is marked by a ledge of white rocks traversing the side of the hill. 'Anó' Potma is the location where 'Anó howled at the *Chéexayam* and is the location where 'Anó fell back to earth after the *Chéexayam* cut the *wáanawut*, forever severing the connection between the earth and heavens. The valley between *Chéexayam Pum'wáppivu* and 'Anó' Potma is symbolic of the separation between 'Anó when he spied on the *Chéexayam* from afar prior to killing Wild Cat and the

eternal separation that occurred once the *wáanawut* was cut. The separation between *Chéexayam Pum 'wáppivu* and '*Anó*' *Potma* on earth is a reverse mirror image of a celestial event that plays out in the northern hemisphere every year between June and November. It is during this time that '*Anó*' (i.e., Aldebaran) can be seen in the night sky, forever chasing, but never catching, the *Chéexayam* (i.e., Pleiades).

The TCP (*Chéexayam Pum 'wáppivu*, '*Anó*' *Potma*, and the intervening valley) is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history; Criterion B for its association with '*Anó*' and the *Chéexayam*, significant persons in the history of the Luiseño as well as other local Native American communities; and Criterion D for continued potential to yield information important to history.

Character-defining features contributing to the significance of the TCP that may be adversely affected by the undertaking include '*Anó*' *Potma*, *Chéexayam Pum 'wáppivu*, and the intervening valley. Build alternatives and design options proposed for the undertaking have the potential to cause direct and indirect adverse effects to the historic property. Build Alternative 1br was specifically designed to reduce direct adverse effects to the TCP and more specifically, '*Anó*' *Potma*. Build Alternative 1br would require the acquisition of approximately 141.2 acres (ac) of land (7.4 percent) and result in the physical damage of 99.7 ac (3.4 percent take) (shown on Figure A-2 in Appendix A to this report). Protection of the portions of the TCP that lie beyond the Area of Direct Impact will be ensured through establishment of an ESA (Section 106 PA Stipulation X.B.1) and archaeological/ Native American monitoring. Other provisions for resolving adverse direct and indirect effects to the TCP are detailed separately in the MOA (Stipulations II.D) and are not a part of this Post-Review Plan.

2.2.3 Buried Site Sensitivity

With these resources recorded within the corridor of the Preferred Alternative, the Project area is considered sensitive for the presence of additional undiscovered cultural resources. The geomorphic setting of the Project suggests that there is a potential for discovery of buried archaeological sites in portions of the Preferred Alternative. The highest potential is in the northern portion of the Preferred Alternative in the San Jacinto Valley, and within the Salt Creek drainage and the western Domenigoni Valley in the southern portion.

2.3 Resolution of Adverse Effects to Historic Properties

In the MOA to resolve adverse effects of the Project on historic properties, signatories agreed to implement several measures, including: (1) construction monitoring; (2) an ESA action plan; (3) a Post-Review discovery plan; (4) preservation or removal/relocation of bedrock milling features; (5) a historical context for the PPAD; (6) collection of additional information to support a NRHP nomination of the TCP; (7) documentation of the visual and auditory characteristics of bedrock milling features in the APE; and (8) collaborative publication agreements.

This Post-Review Plan addresses the first four of those measures to ensure that potential adverse effects to known historic properties and newly discovered cultural resources encountered during construction are resolved in an efficient and successful manner. This Post-Review Plan is written in accordance with the PA as specified in Stipulation XV.A, and it fulfills Stipulation III of the MOA for the Project.

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Chapter 3 Archaeological Sensitivity and Rationale for Monitoring and Discovery Plan

Several portions of the SR 79 corridor are considered sensitive for both prehistoric and historical archaeological resources. As discussed in Chapter 2, there will be project impacts to known historic properties (prehistoric archaeological sites) within the APE. As well, there is potential that ground-disturbing activities during construction will expose additional previously unknown archaeological resources. This chapter describes the sensitivity of the Project corridor with regard to known prehistoric and historical archaeological resources, and explores the potential for encountering previously unknown resources. To provide a broader context for resource sensitivity, this review includes discussion of all of the known resources within the Project APE, many of which will not be affected by the Project; only three of these resources, those within the build Alternative 1br will be directly impacted by construction. This information will be used to develop a sensitivity model that will guide a construction monitoring plan. That plan will ensure that archaeologists and Native Americans will be present during construction where earth moving has the potential to disturb known archaeological features and deposits and other highly sensitive areas where new resources could be exposed.

3.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Sensitivity

The most prevalent prehistoric site type within the APE is the bedrock milling slick site, defined by the presence of culturally modified bedrock outcrops most commonly associated with processing of foodstuffs, although other materials were also processed (e.g., animals, clay, skins or hides). Processing or milling activities carried out on bedrock outcrops resulted in the creation of slicks, basin metates, and mortars, of which slicks are the most commonly identified milling element in western Riverside County. Bedrock milling sites may contain as few as one bedrock milling outcrop with a single slick to more than 20 outcrops with a multitude and variety of milling elements. The majority of bedrock milling sites within the APE, of which there are 24 total recorded, contained few artifacts, if any. The majority of the milling sites in the APE are in deflationary context with no potential for buried archaeological deposits. Extended Phase I studies confirmed the absence of

subsurface deposits in most cases where a shallow mantle of soil surrounded the outcrops.

All prehistoric bedrock milling sites within the APE have been evaluated and individually determined not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A through D, but collectively, for this undertaking only, are potential contributors to the PPAD under Criterion A for their potential association with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history and under Criterion D for their potential to yield information important to the PPAD. These include 24 bedrock milling sites/components: CA-RIV-5461, -5462, -5790, -5791, -5829/H, -6907/H, -7885, -7887, -7888, -7891, -7893, 7894/H, -7907, -7908, -8140, -8141, -8142, -8143, -8146, -8147, -8148, -8156/H, -8160, and 8169. The prehistoric bedrock milling sites that have been recorded within the APE can be generally grouped into three geographic areas: Winchester, Coyote Pass, and Tres Cerritos to Lakeview. This regional grouping of sites is discussed in more detail below.

3.1.1 Winchester

Records search results beyond the boundary of the Project APE indicate that the area south of Winchester between the Winchester Hills, the Domenigoni Hills to the east, and Salt Creek to the north contains at least 31 prehistoric archaeological sites, of which 27 consist of bedrock milling sites. This is also the area where a Middle Archaic prehistoric burial (CA-RIV-5786) was previously discovered and relocated, in consultation with a consortium of tribes designated by the Native American Heritage Commission as the Most Likely Descendant.

While the PPAD extends far beyond the limits of the Project APE, 17 bedrock milling sites (CA-RIV-5461, -5462, -5791, -5829/H, 5790, -6907/H, -7907, -7908, 8140, 8141, -8142, -8143, -8146, -8147, 8148, -8156/H, and -8160) fall within the boundary of the Project APE and the Winchester area. No charcoal or temporally diagnostic artifacts have been recovered from the 17 bedrock milling sites. Artifacts consisted of ground stone fragments and lithic debitage composed of locally available materials. Only one non-local artifact was discovered, consisting of a single piece of unmodified abalone shell found on the surface of CARIV8141, which appears to have been redeposited from farther upslope, beyond the ADI of the Project.

The majority of the bedrock milling sites in the Winchester area did not contain surface artifacts and were situated in deflated or highly eroded depositional environments not conducive to subsurface deposition. Of those sites that were in

depositional environments, four (CA-RIV-5462, -7908, -8141, and -8142) contained artifacts in subsurface contexts, and three of these four were in shallow, disturbed contexts. One site had the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits (CA-RIV-5462), but none was found during Phase II testing (Eddy et al. 2014).

Archaeologists interpret this geographical area as a resource gathering and processing area, and the empirical data support this interpretation (Eddy et al. 2014). With the large number of archaeological sites recorded within the geographical area, combined with the possibility for buried cultural deposits, the Winchester region will be a focus for both archaeological and Native American monitoring efforts. An archaeological sensitivity model will be developed prior to the start of construction to help focus monitoring endeavors for the area. At the prehistoric component of one site presumed eligible for the NRHP for this undertaking, only, (-8156/H) construction will be monitored, as detailed in the ESA Action Plan (Attachment E to the MOA). As well, two of the bedrock milling sites (CA-RIV-8141 and -8142) will be partially destroyed during construction. Monitors will observe the disposition of those features, along with any required treatment of the features from the other 15 bedrock milling sites that would be subject to indirect effects.

3.1.2 Coyote Pass

Six bedrock milling sites (CA-RIV-7885, -7887, -7888, -7891, -7893, and -7894/H) within the Project APE were recorded in the Coyote Pass on or near the West Hemet Hills, five of which (CA-RIV-7885, -7887, -7888, -7891, and -7893) were found on the largest hill identified by the Pechanga Band as the location of *Ano Pótma*, a contributing element to a TCP.

All six bedrock milling sites contained bedrock milling outcrops with no artifactual materials, and each was in a clearly deflated or eroded depositional environment with no potential for buried archaeological materials. While this geographical area is considered less sensitive for buried archaeological materials, the cluster of sites recorded on or near Coyote Pass and the West Hemet Hills makes this area more archaeologically sensitive and there is the possibility of encountering archaeological materials during the Project construction. Archaeological and Native American monitoring will focus on known resources in the Coyote Pass area. As well, one of the bedrock milling sites (CA-RIV-7885) will be completely destroyed during construction. Monitors will observe the disposition of the milling features, along with any required treatment of the features from the other five bedrock milling sites that would be subject to indirect effects.

3.1.3 Tres Cerritos to Lakeview

Two prehistoric sites (CA-RIV-8162/H and CA-RIV-8169) were identified in the Tres Cerritos to Lakeview portion of the Project APE, both of which were found along the slopes of Tres Cerritos. CA-RIV-8169 consists of a bedrock milling site situated on the southwestern slopes of Tres Cerritos east of the Lakeview Mountains. CA-RIV-8162/H consists of a buried prehistoric artifact concentration containing seven artifacts found on the western slopes of Tres Cerritos adjacent to the Lakeview Mountains.

Previous testing at CA-RIV-8169 failed to identify subsurface archaeological deposits. Subsequently, the site area was heavily graded for a housing development and the widening of Warren Road, although the bedrock milling features still exist. Project engineering refinements for Alternative 1br have excluded the previously proposed improvements/interchange at Tres Cerritos. As a result, there is no potential for direct project impacts to occur at CA-RIV-8169.

The Tres Cerritos area is in a depositional setting with mapped Holocene sediments (dating from 10,000 years ago to the present), and thus, has a higher potential for encountering deeply buried archaeological deposits. As such, an archaeological sensitivity model will be developed prior to the start of construction to help focus monitoring endeavors for the area.

3.2 Historical Archaeological Sensitivity

Ten historical archaeological resources (CA-RIV-1418H, -5202H, -5829/H, -6907/H, -7894/H, -7909H, -8156/H, -8157H, -8158H, and -8162/H) were documented within the APE. Recorded historical site types include a canal segment, a granite quarry, the remains of historical farmsteads including roads (paved and unpaved), rock walls and alignments, landscaping, and numerous refuse deposits and scatters. Nine of the 10 historical sites/site components were evaluated and determined not eligible for the NRHP with SHPO concurrence, variously on August 2, 2010 and January 20, 2015. The historical component of multicomponent site CA-RIV-6907/H was not evaluated, but was presumed eligible for this undertaking, to be protected as an ESA, with CSO approval on September 29, 2014. However, the Build Alternative 1br will not directly affect this site.

These 10 archaeological resources within the APE reflect the historical development of the San Jacinto Valley, which has been dominated by agriculture for the last 100 years. While the work completed to date recording and evaluating these sites/site

components has realized the full data potential of these resources, it also suggests that the Project corridor has a moderate sensitivity for some additional buried historical-era cultural resources.

3.3 Buried Site Sensitivity

Based on the geomorphological studies and a limited amount of buried site testing (associated with site evaluation) completed thus far for this and other projects, the Tres Cerritos to Lakeview portion of the Project area and the Domenigoni Valley are in depositional environments and should be considered further for the presence of buried cultural resources (Eddy et al. 2014). As well, the Salt Creek Channel is a depositional landform that could contain buried archaeological resources. A thorough buried site sensitivity analysis will be conducted for the Project corridor prior to construction. That study will consider topography, hydrology, geology, soil type and age, and distribution of known resources to identify highly sensitive areas with the potential to yield previously unidentified subsurface prehistoric archaeological sites. Similarly, depositional environment and historical maps will be analyzed to identify areas where unknown significant historical archaeological resources may be buried. These studies, which would be reviewed by all MOA Consulting Parties, would be used, along with engineering/construction plans pertaining to depth of ground disturbance, to identify locations that would be monitored by archaeologists and Native Americans during construction.

Site types that might be encountered during Project construction include prehistoric artifact scatters, lithic scatters, habitation sites, isolated finds, and archaeological features that may include bedrock milling outcrops, hearths and caches, and burials and cremations, as well as historical archaeological sites, including refuse pits, linear features, and structural remains. Thresholds for evaluating the eligibility and the appropriate treatment for discoveries are established in Chapter 4. Protocols for halting construction and notifying responsible parties are addressed in Chapter 5. Evaluation and treatment methods for such post-review discoveries are developed in Chapter 6.

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Chapter 4 Archaeological Context and Thresholds for Eligibility

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the prehistoric and historical site and feature types that could be encountered during Project construction. The anticipation of such resources is based on previous cultural resource studies conducted for the Project, including a comprehensive environmental and cultural background setting, including prehistory, history, and ethnography, presented in the Archaeological Evaluation Report (AER) (Eddy et al. 2014). As well, this chapter draws on research themes and questions developed in the AER to evaluate the data potential of new discoveries, and to establish data thresholds that will govern the evaluations and treatment of any discovery during construction.

4.2 Prehistoric Resource Types

Based on previous archaeological and archival research in the Project vicinity, it is anticipated that four types of prehistoric cultural resources could be encountered during archaeological monitoring of Project construction-related activities. These include Complex Prehistoric Archaeological Deposits, Low-to-Moderate Density/Diversity Prehistoric Artifact Scatters, Bedrock Milling Sites, and Prehistoric Cemeteries/Discrete Burials. Each of these resource types is discussed below, along with isolated finds. Site evaluation and/or treatment options for these resource types are discussed in Chapter 6.

4.2.1 Complex Prehistoric Archaeological Deposits

These deposits represent major habitation sites that could date from the Early Archaic through Late-Prehistoric period. These locations may include extensively developed cultural midden (i.e., accumulation of material refuse, formal tools, ecofacts, and features) and spatially patterned activity areas exhibiting cultural features such as fire hearths, earth ovens, stone-lined storage cists, and the remains of residential and/or ceremonial/ritual architecture. Artifact assemblages would likely be abundant and diverse containing both flaked and ground stone tools and fragments, bone implements, ceramic vessels, shell, stone, and bone beads and ornaments, smoking pipes, figurines, and possibly glass trade beads. Ecofacts (i.e., floral and faunal remains) may also be abundant and diverse. As these sites were likely occupied for

extended periods of time by moderate to large groups, depth of archaeological deposits could be considerable. No prehistoric village sites were identified on the surface of the Project APE even though at least four village sites and two potential village sites are known to exist within a one-mile radius of the Project APE. Given that the archaeological expression of these types of sites is generally robust, and that agricultural activities throughout the Project corridor would likely have brought artifacts and midden to the surface, it is unlikely that major habitation sites would have gone undetected during identification efforts for the Project. Nonetheless, it is possible that one or more deeply buried, relatively early Complex Prehistoric Archaeological Deposits could be encountered during construction of the Project.

4.2.2 Low-to-Moderate Density/Diversity Prehistoric Artifact Scatters

These resource types represent task-specific resource procurement and/or processing locations. These may include floral resource and/or processing locations represented by a scatter of ground stone implements and the occasional flaked stone tool. Faunal resource procurement and/or processing sites may be evidenced by flaked stone implements such as projectile points and bifaces and faunal remains of terrestrial species. Lithic procurement activities may be represented by flaked stone in various phases of reduction, from tested cobbles and cores, through tertiary flakes and shatter. These sites could contain cultural features such as fire hearths, artifact concentrations, and/or artifact caches. These sites operated as satellite work stations occupied by few individuals for short periods of time. Depth of archaeological deposits at these locations should be minimal; however, Low-to-Moderate Density/Diversity Prehistoric Artifact Scatters may be deeply buried by alluvium within portions of the Project corridor. Therefore there is a moderately high likelihood that this resource type could be encountered during archaeological monitoring of Project construction activities.

4.2.3 Satellite Bedrock Milling Stations

This site type is well represented among the archaeological resources identified within the Project APE. There are 24 known milling sites in the corridor that are collectively presumed eligible for the NRHP as contributors to the PPAD. While the archaeological survey of the APE was intensive, it is possible that additional outcrops bearing signs of prehistoric use could be identified during construction. Given the amount of alluvium and colluvium throughout the corridor, some outcrops could be shallowly capped by sediment. And given the thick grass cover in some areas during the surveys, it is possible, though unlikely, that one or more bedrock milling features

went undetected. As with the 24 known milling sites in the APE, any additional features would be expected to be surrounded by few artifacts, if any.

4.2.4 Prehistoric Cemeteries/Discrete Burials (Including Inhumations and Cremations)

As discussed in the First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report (SHPSR) (Delu and Eddy 2014), one previously removed burial, dating to the Early Archaic Period (CA-RIV-5786), was identified within the Project APE, deeply buried in Salt Creek Channel. Two additional known burial locations were identified within a one-mile radius of the Project APE, while several other primary inhumations and cremations have been reported in the Winchester and Diamond Valley vicinity. In addition to human skeletal remains, items such as flaked and ground stone tools, bone implements, basketry, beads and ornaments, smoking pipes, figurines, and other “funerary items” may be found in association with burials. The likelihood of encountering additional Prehistoric Cemeteries/Discrete burials within the Project APE is considered low.

4.2.5 Isolated Prehistoric Artifacts

Isolated prehistoric artifacts are commonly encountered in the vicinity of the Project and typically include flaked and ground stone tools such as projectile points, bifaces, manos, and metates. Flaked stone debitage is also a common type of isolated artifact. Isolated artifacts consist of one to no more than three artifacts of the same artifact class (e.g., flaked stone or ground stone). Several Isolated Prehistoric Artifacts occur within a one-mile radius of the Project APE and the likelihood that this resource type will be encountered during archaeological monitoring of Project related construction activities is moderately high.

4.3 Historic-era Resource Types

The historic-period archaeological resources within the APE reflect the historical development of the San Jacinto Valley, which has been dominated by agriculture for the last 100 years. Previous studies of the Project corridor and vicinity, and a review of the historic context and background of the region, provides the basis for establishing and discussing the types of historic-period archaeological sites that may be encountered during Project implementation. Deposits might include historic-period artifact scatters or more complex artifact deposits, linear agricultural features, former homestead and agricultural landscapes, and/or mining and quarrying activities. These types of archaeological resources are subdivided into classes as follows.

4.3.1 Former Residential Areas

Residential development in the San Jacinto Valley and Pleasant Valley (Winchester) areas occurred concurrently with the agricultural development of the region. As the character of the area became more urbanized and semi-rural, tract subdivisions replaced isolated or scattered residential farmhouses and outbuildings, and older buildings were removed or modified. Residences occurred near the town of Winchester as well as near former or existing roads. Where former buildings were present during the late nineteenth and early/mid-twentieth century, the possibility of encountering residential structural remains and pit-type refuse deposits is increased. The potential for encountering additional residential structural remains and related pit features during construction is moderate.

4.3.2 Former Agricultural Fields

Vacant, undeveloped rural land once possibly served a function beyond what it is used for today, such as agricultural fields or other uses. Vacant land was also used to store or stockpile materials or equipment, dispose of trash (where no organized collection occurred), cultivate crops (vineyards, orchards, gardens), for livestock pens, and on occasion for temporary habitation (camp sites or itinerant workers' structures), or mining/quarrying activity. In the absence of former buildings, few deposits containing artifacts might be anticipated. However, remnants of linear systems may be found, including but not limited to abandoned roads, fences, planted trees or hedge rows, or canals, flumes, or pipes for irrigation. Mining and quarrying features may be present where bedrock outcrops or mineral deposits exist at or near the surface. Depending on specific land use, the potential for encountering artifact-laden deposits within vacant undeveloped land varies. Within the Project APE, the likelihood of encountering remnant features and artifact deposits seems moderate.

4.3.3 Classes of Historical Artifact Deposits

Based on previous work in the area, these two types of historical land use described above may harbor individual features which may be encountered within the Project corridor. These feature classes are likely to include refuse deposits, structural remains (i.e., foundations, walls, footings, or piers), hollow or pit features (refuse pits, privies, wells, cisterns, cellars), and/or linear features (i.e., abandoned roadways, irrigation lines), and possibly burials.

4.3.3.1 Structural Remains

These can best be described as the ruins or remains of once-standing buildings or structures. They can be remnants of walls, at surface or below ground foundations, slab-on-grade floors or pads, stem walls, piers, footings, or any other extant element of a building or structure. Depending on their condition, association, and depth, structural remains may or may not have the potential to yield data beyond simple recordation of extant structural elements. Such features are likely to be encountered within the Project APE.

4.3.3.2 Linear Features

Remnants of linear features may include historical road pavement, and irrigation systems such as canals, ditches, flumes, and pipelines. Some elements of these types of linear systems are known to exist within or near the Project corridor.

4.3.3.3 Refuse Deposits

Refuse deposits that are not fill deposits frequently represent primary deposition. They can be the result of individual family or neighborhood related trash disposal episodes. Two types of refuse deposits might be encountered: simple surface scatters that contain little or no depth and are limited to their visible horizontal dimension, or more complex deposits filling natural depressions or excavated pits. The latter type can vary in depth and complexity. What is visible on the surface may or may not fully characterize the deposit. Such refuse pits can contain stratified deposits and yield considerable data. They can yield information relative to consumer behavior, economic status, ethnicity, dietary patterns, and other broad social indicators of individual or community behavior. The possibility of encountering these feature types within the Project APE is considered to be moderate to high.

4.3.3.4 Pit Features or Hollow Features

These features (i.e., privies, wells, cisterns, basements, or cellars) frequently were used as ready repositories for refuse disposal. They can contain primary deposits that are directly associated with a farmstead, residence, or commercial establishment. Because the artifacts can often be dated, they are excellent sources of demographic data, temporal indicators, economic status, dietary information, or a reflection of other social behavior. They tend to represent a discrete cleanup episode, fill, or closure event and, as such, are a chronicle of that event. The possibility of encountering these feature types within the Project APE is considered to be low to moderate.

4.3.3.5 Historical Burials

While historical cemeteries are not expected in the ADI, individual historic-era burials could be encountered. The possibility of encountering historical period burials within the Project APE is considered to be very low.

4.4 Evaluation and Treatment Thresholds

Caltrans will address any new discoveries and potential Project effects of construction on historic properties in accordance with Stipulation XV.A of the PA and 36 CFR § 800.13(a)(2), through the approval and implementation of this Post-Review Plan. An essential purpose of this Plan is to allow for identification of significant cultural resources during construction, and then rapid, yet effective and professional collection of relevant data from each potential historic property. The primary goal of the process, then, is not to evaluate each discovery to determine its eligibility for the NRHP/California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under 36 CFR §60.4 a through d and Public Resources Code §15064.5(a)(3)(A) through (D), *per se*.

Although such evaluations will result during the process that is detailed in Chapter 6, the aim is to gather sufficient data about each discovery in a step-wise fashion to support a series of decision thresholds that ultimately lead to recovery of appropriate and sufficient data to resolve adverse effects. Those thresholds would start with a determination of when construction should be stopped to evaluate a find, through the decision that sufficient data have been collected from an NRHP-eligible property to resolve adverse effects of the Project. Each of those decision thresholds is addressed here.

4.4.1 Initial Discovery

All discoveries with potential to be historic properties will be inspected. If the discovery is greater than 50 years old and is an isolated find (one to no more than three artifacts of the same artifact class [e.g., flaked stone or ground stone]), it will simply be recorded and considered ineligible for the NRHP or CRHR. The following site types will be presumed eligible for the NRHP and CRHR:

- An intact prehistoric archaeological feature, such as a hearth, bedrock milling feature, cache, or pit;
- Human remains
- Prehistoric midden;

- Four or more artifacts within a 10-square-meter area; or
- Discrete historical refuse deposits or historical features that are not exempt from evaluation per the Section 106 PA.

A site (four or more items of the same artifact class in primary context, or a feature) that does not meet the thresholds, above, will be presumed not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, unless there are unusual circumstances, and will be recorded and the artifacts collected as appropriate, with no further evaluation.

4.4.2 Further Evaluation

When it is ascertained by the archaeological monitors, in consultation with the Native American monitor(s) that a new discovery does not satisfy the conditions detailed, above, and that avoidance is not feasible or reasonable, further evaluation will be necessary, typically using archival research, and if appropriate, subsurface testing. Methods to be used for archival research and subsurface testing are detailed in Chapter 6. If certain data thresholds are met, as detailed in this chapter, Caltrans will assume that property to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.13(c), and proceed to develop and immediately implement a data-recovery investigation. Thus, initial field evaluations are intended to ascertain the areal extent, depth, stratigraphy, depositional history, age, and cultural content of the site's archaeological sediments and features sufficiently to: (a) establish whether specified data thresholds are achieved to support a determination of eligibility, and (b) gather enough data about the resource to design an adequate data recovery plan, if warranted. Methods to be employed to gather data during this evaluation stage are detailed in Chapter 6.

The importance of prehistoric and historical archaeological resources often hinges on their potential cultural associations and for yielding data relevant and applicable to regional or local research domains (36 CFR 60.4(a) and (d)). Thus, their significance and treatment must be considered within the context of regional prehistory and history, tribal traditional knowledge and protocols, prevailing research foci, the extant pool of data applicable to those research problems, and the current level of achievement of particular research goals. Historic and prehistoric contexts, prevailing research domains, and research questions have been framed for the evaluation of Project resources and are presented in the AER (Eddy et al. 2014). Those are not repeated, here, but will also serve as the basis for establishing the cultural associations and data potential of new discoveries.

Eligibility recommendations for prehistoric archaeological sites will be based on their potential association with Luiseno and Cahuilla land-use strategies, and visual or spatial associations to the broader cultural landscape, as well as the potential to yield information to address a series of regional research questions, including issues of chronology and dating, settlement organization, site function, subsistence orientation, mobility, and trade relationships. Similarly, eligibility determinations for historical sites will be based on their potential to yield information to address a series of research issues, including site structure and land-use patterns, economic behavior, ethnicity and cultural diversity, agricultural technology and scientific innovation, and household composition and lifeways based on regional contexts in the AER (Eddy et al. 2014), as well as the Caltrans historic context statement for agricultural properties the NRHP (Caltrans 2007b).

Caltrans stipulates that relevant research topics for resource evaluation under Criterion D “should consist of important historical questions that are not likely to be addressed with data from the resource. The specificity of the research topics will depend on how much is already known about the resource, the objective of the proposed study, and the findings made during previous research of similar topics and site types” (Caltrans 2007a). Archaeological resources that have the potential to address at least one of these research issues in a significant way will be assessed with respect to their integrity, degree of disturbance, and potential for buried features. Loci that contribute significantly to site NRHP/CRHR eligibility will be those areas that are demonstrated to have contextual and artifact associations that can be used to further address relevant hypotheses and fill important data gaps. The characteristics of an archaeological deposit that would be required to establish significance include the following: Quantity, Integrity, Variety, Association (QIVA) (Costello et al. 1996). Artifacts recovered from the property must be of sufficient quantity and variety to be able to address research questions, and the feature or midden, as a whole must possess integrity. Integrity refers not only to the physical intactness of the deposit (i.e., undisturbed stratigraphy), but also to what James Deetz (1977) has termed “focus.” By focus, Deetz refers to the level of clarity with which the archaeological remains can be seen to represent a particular phenomenon. Remains that represent a number of activities or other characteristics that cannot be separated out from one another are said to lack focus. Where focus is lacking as the result of disturbance, a property also lacks integrity. Implicit in this definition of integrity is that the deposit be rooted in a historical context, and therefore have strong associations with an individual household, an ethnic or socioeconomic group, or a specific property use, and a discrete time period.

Importantly, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s regulations acknowledge the special expertise that Indian tribes possess in assessing the NRHP eligibility of properties that may be of traditional religious and cultural significance to them [see 36 CFR 800.4(c) (1)]. The aspects of integrity necessary for an archaeological resource to establish significance under Criterion A as part of an event or pattern of events that have made an important contribution to our understanding of prehistory or history include: location, setting, and most importantly, association. Further, the tribes may ascribe a cultural, historical, or religious *value* to an archaeological site. The term *value* here refers to the site’s worth and importance to them and their experience, regardless of whether the site possesses NRHP significance. Thus, the tribes’ positions on the significance of archaeological sites should be given due consideration in determining the site’s NRHP eligibility (ACHP 2009).

Stratigraphy, depositional history, and the kinds of cultural remains present are essential types of information for addressing nearly all research questions posed, as well as for assessing integrity and evaluating site significance. In general, the minimum amount of testing necessary to assess those characteristics of each site will be undertaken. Surface collecting and manual or mechanical testing and excavation (as detailed in Chapter 6) will result in one of three outcomes at each site. The first possibility is that no evidence of additional subsurface cultural deposits will be found. The second is that subsurface deposits will be found to lack integrity and/or sufficient quantity, variety, or archaeological context to yield important information. In these instances, subsurface excavations would cease and data available up to that point would be analyzed, archival research would be conducted, and participating tribes would be consulted, as appropriate. In accordance with this Post-Discovery Plan, results of the studies would be presented to Caltrans and other Consulting Parties in the Monitoring Report, described in Chapter 5.

The third possibility is that intact cultural deposits with substantial potential for yielding important data will be discovered. In this event, the site will be presumed eligible (per 36 CFR 60.4[d]) by demonstrating a cultural association and/or that the available data can be used to address research questions important in history or prehistory. For these, a site-specific plan of treatment will be developed.

4.4.3 Site-Specific Treatment

When initial site evaluation demonstrates that a resource can contribute important data, another set of questions would be addressed—the types and quantity of data that

would be required to address relevant research issues, and thus, resolve adverse effects. Essentially, most types of archaeological deposits have at least some limited potential for contributing data applicable to prevailing research topics such as technology, subsistence, settlement patterning, and exchange and external relations. At one end of the spectrum are large, complex archaeological deposits with abundant classes of material that may contribute data to the study of multiple research topics; these are unlikely to be discovered during Project construction. At the other end of the scale are small artifact scatters, linear historical features, or mining features such as prospects; while such sites have little to contribute toward most research efforts, their very presence and distributional patterns can add significant data to the study of settlement patterns, resource utilization, and historical development of a particular area.

While treatment of large, complex archaeological deposits might require intensive data recovery and analysis to mitigate potential Project effects, treatment of small artifact scatters and discrete features may require little more than mapping and description to recover sufficient data. The point here is that treatment to mitigate adverse effects on prehistoric and historical resources must be keyed to recovery of relevant and significant data classes, or documentation of culturally significant associations.

Thus, for some sites determined eligible, the Treatment Plan might indicate that sufficient fieldwork has been conducted during the evaluation studies to mitigate adverse effects. In those cases, the proposed analyses and reporting would be specified. At more complex sites, there may be additional data needs to ascertain the relationship of cultural remains to depositional units, the nature of any features that may be present (e.g., hearths, earth ovens, and house remains), and the integrity of the deposits. These are questions about the nature of subsurface deposits that generally cannot be addressed adequately through the use of low-volume techniques for subsurface exploration. In this event, a site-specific data-recovery plan would be prepared to identify the types of documentation, field investigations, sample sizes, and analyses that would be required to resolve adverse effects to the portion of the site within the ADI.

4.4.4 Document Adequacy of Treatment

The final decision threshold in the use of data recovery for resolution of adverse effects will be documentation of the adequacy of the treatment. A brief field closure

report would be prepared after data-recovery fieldwork to address the following issues:

- Were the field studies completed, as proposed?
- Was the excavation sample sufficiently large to recover a representative sample of the deposits and discrete features?
- Can the recovered data be used to address the selected research issues?
- Were the expected artifacts and material types recovered in sufficient quantity to allow for proposed special studies? What further analyses will be conducted?
- Do the recovered data continue to support the presumed determination of NRHP eligibility?

Procedures and forms for documenting and notifying the Consulting Parties about the outcome at each decision threshold are detailed in Chapter 6.

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Chapter 5 Monitoring

As discussed in Chapters 3 and 4, the Project corridor is considered sensitive for both prehistoric and historical archaeological resources, and there will be Project impacts to known cultural resources within the APE. Archaeological sites subject to direct impacts from project construction have the potential to yield undiscovered cultural resources. Additionally, there is a possibility for buried sites in portions of the corridor. Archaeological and Native American monitoring are required during ground disturbing activities associated with the Project to closely scrutinize newly exposed soils in order to identify significant cultural resources. The presence of monitors ensures that known cultural resources are not inadvertently disturbed or destroyed and that newly discovered resources are evaluated and treated before construction resumes.

Requirements and procedures for archaeological and Native American monitoring are detailed in this chapter, as is a mandatory worker awareness training. Procedures to be followed in the event of the discovery of archaeological deposits or human remains/grave goods are detailed. Finally, the Format and Content of a Monitoring Report is discussed. More detail regarding a chain of command and responsible parties with contact information will be developed in a separate Monitoring Agreement to be developed prior to construction in consultation with the Consulting tribes.

5.1 Construction Monitoring Requirements

The following monitoring requirements will be implemented to ensure the protection/treatment of significant cultural resources:

- At least one qualified Archaeological Monitor, under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting the qualifications discussed in Stipulation II.C of the MOA, must be present during construction activities at each construction locale situated in native soils sensitive for archaeological resources, as determined by the Project Archaeologist, in consultation with RCTC's Resident Engineer for construction and Native American monitor coordinator and as specified in Chapter 8. Monitoring will occur in the vicinity of each known contributor to the PPAD, and in each area where sensitive native soil is being disturbed for the first time, including brush removal. Sensitive native soils include all areas sensitive for

archaeological resources that have not been previously disturbed. These areas will be determined by the Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Native American monitor coordinator, as informed by the Sensitivity Model prepared in accordance with this Post-Review Plan. Monitoring will continue in sensitive areas until excavation has ceased or bedrock is reached. The number of monitors required will be determined by the nature of the construction activities and the amount of equipment utilized at each construction locale. The number of monitors required will be determined by RCTC's Resident Engineer for construction in consultation with the Project Archaeologist.

- The RCTC will pay for at least one (1) Native American Monitor to be teamed with each Archaeological Monitor during construction activities at each construction locale situated in native soils sensitive for archaeological resources, as described above. A Monitoring Agreement developed prior to construction (see below) will specify the Native American Tribe(s) responsible for monitoring various construction locales, and this may involve rotational monitoring among Consulting Tribes, to be addressed in the Draft Monitoring Agreement (see below). Such monitoring will meet the California Native American Heritage Commission's Guidelines for Native American Monitors/Consultants Native American Cultural, Religious, and Burial Sites, approved September 13, 2005. Where a Tribe is not designated as the Native American Monitor in a specific location, the Tribe's monitors are welcome to monitor that location on an unpaid basis, provided that the Monitor is qualified to work in hard-hat areas, is properly equipped, follows all provisions of the Project Health and Safety Plan, and checks in with the Resident Engineer upon arrival and at departure.
- The number of monitors required will be determined by the archaeological sensitivity of the location, the nature of the construction activities, and the amount of equipment excavating at each construction locale. The number of monitors required will be determined by the Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the RCTC Resident Engineer and the Native American monitor coordinator.
- Prior to construction, a Draft Monitoring Agreement among Caltrans, RCTC, and each Consulting Tribe, will be prepared. The Draft Monitoring Agreement will provide the details regarding how the monitoring will proceed. Aspects of the Native American monitoring program will be listed and described. These will include but are not limited to: a) which Tribes will be participating in the monitoring; b) the locations within the APE where the monitoring will occur; and

- c) further details concerning the rotation of Native American Monitors as discussed above. Consulting Tribes that choose to participate in the monitoring will have the opportunity to provide input on the Draft Monitoring Agreement before it becomes finalized by Caltrans.
- A Native American Monitor cannot be substituted for an Archaeological Monitor unless the Native American meets the Caltrans PA standards and is identified as the designated Archaeological Monitor. An Archaeological Monitor cannot substitute for a Native American monitor unless authorized by the designated monitoring Tribe.
 - The Archaeological Monitor(s) and Native American Monitor(s) will observe ground disturbance for any kind of archaeological remains that might be exposed by machines during construction activities. These activities can include brush removal, mechanical disking, scraping, grading, trenching and excavating. The Archaeological Monitors, in consultation with the Native American monitors, will also spot check areas not containing known archaeological resources during ground-disturbing construction activities. The Archaeological Monitor(s) will have copies of all site records and maps for known resources in the vicinity of work, and will keep that information confidential—to be shared only with the Native American Monitors and Tribal consultants. Procedures to be followed and a list of those to be notified in the event of a discovery are discussed in Section 5.3, below. An area of discovery will be secured and protected from any further damage while the course of action is determined, as detailed in the Caltrans Standard Specification Plans (SSP).
 - All Archaeological Monitors are required to have the basic equipment needed to complete minimal documentation, preliminary evaluation, and recovery of unanticipated discoveries, including a screen, shovel, and bucket. If the evaluation or data recovery work prescribed by the Caltrans Archaeologist is more extensive than the Archaeological Monitor alone can complete in an expeditious manner, the archaeological consultant will supply additional crew and equipment for the work. All recovered archaeological materials, with the exception of human remains, grave goods or items of cultural patrimony, will be taken back to the consultant's laboratory for processing, analysis, reporting, and preparation for curation. The excepted items listed above will remain on-site and either immediately relocated, if feasible, or relocated and reburied as state-law dictates and/or the Native American Monitoring Agreements outline.

- Each Archaeological Monitor will maintain daily logs of Project-related construction monitoring activities. The information shall include the amount of time spent at a construction monitoring location, the crew being monitored, the construction supervisor, construction activities monitored, and activities in which archaeological resource problems, noncompliance activities, concerns, or identification of a find occur.
- The designated Native American Monitor will participate in observation of earth-moving activities and identification of archaeological discoveries. The Native American Monitor will assist in the evaluation of Native American artifacts. In addition, the Native American Monitor will be invited to assist with the recordation of any find. In the event that further archaeological studies are required, the Native American Monitor will be invited to assist in excavation and site documentation. The Native American Monitor will be responsible for completing a daily monitoring record and apprising their tribal representatives of finds and progress. The daily monitoring record will include the location of the monitoring activities for the reporting time period, as well as a description of any cultural resources identified, actions taken, or concerns about the on-site activities.
- As detailed in the Caltrans SSP, the Archaeological Monitor(s) will be responsible for: monitoring all personnel and Project activities on-site for compliance with the monitoring and discovery provisions of this Post-Review Plan, including monitoring construction crews and providing clarification on monitoring and discovery requirements and site or disturbance area boundaries; communicating with construction crews and other environmental monitors on archaeological requirements; initiating and following the post-review discoveries process; initiating temporary construction halts or diversions due to non-compliance issues, clarifications, or archaeological resource discoveries; and communicating directly with the Caltrans Archaeologist assigned to the Project. The Archaeological Monitor prepares and submits weekly reports, including photographs as applicable, to the Caltrans Archaeologist for review and comment.

5.1.1 Construction Coordination

In order to alert archaeological and Native American monitors regarding the schedule and location of construction activities, an official chain of command will be established prior to the start of construction. This chain of command will be memorialized in the Draft Monitoring Agreement (MOA Stipulation III.B).

The contracted construction manager must provide the Project Archaeologist and the Lead Native American Monitor with a weekly schedule of all construction activities planned for the following week. Additionally, the Project Archaeologist and the Lead Native American Monitor will be provided with site and grading development drawings, and the locations of any staging areas. In order to understand any Project related safety concerns, Archaeological and Native American Monitors (both paid and unpaid monitors) will be required to attend weekly safety meetings with the contracted construction manager prior to entering the construction site.

5.1.2 Worker Awareness Training

The Project Archaeologist and Native American Tribal Representatives shall prepare training material (a presentation, printed materials, and a video) for pre-construction meetings to explain cultural resource sensitivity of the Project and the established monitoring procedures in the Post-Review Plan and the Monitoring Agreement, including the Burial Discovery Plan. Initially, the in-person training shall be attended by the RCTC-contracted construction managers, the contractor(s), and all construction supervisors and environmental monitors. The meeting will include an overview of cultural resource laws and common cultural materials/evidence to watch for, as well as a Native American perspective on the cultural sensitivity of the Project. Prior to working on any construction locale of the Project, all Archaeological Monitors, Native American Monitors, and construction personnel will attend a presentation by the Project Archaeologist that explains the established procedures in the Post-Review Plan and the Monitoring Agreement, including the Burial Discovery Plan, as well as an overview of cultural resource laws and commonly found cultural materials/evidence. Attendees will receive a sticker to be placed on their hard hats certifying that they have completed the pre-construction cultural resource training. Any new personnel who work on the Project will be required to complete the cultural resource training by means of an in-person training session or a video of the training session prior to working on any construction locale for the Project.

5.1.3 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

The RCTC, in consultation with Caltrans, SHPO, and the Consulting Tribes, has prepared a Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Action Plan (Attachment F of the MOA). The ESA Action Plan describes the Protocols to be followed for the ESAs established for the SR 79 Project, in accordance with the Caltrans SSP. The ESAs have been established to prevent inadvertent adverse effects to historic properties and cultural resources during Project construction. Per the ESA Action Plan, ESAs

created for all known resources will be enforced through archaeological and/or Native American monitoring during Project construction. An archaeological and/or Native American monitor will be on site during ESA fence installation and will spot-check the areas weekly during construction to ensure that the ESA fencing is maintained and has not been breached.

5.2 Controlled Destruction of Known Archaeological Sites

The Project will result in physical damage to three potentially character-defining features of the PPAD, including the destruction of CA-RIV-7885 and partial damage to CA-RIV-8141 and -8142. For site CA-RIV-7885 (Appendix A, Figure A-3), avoidance and protection in place is not an option. Construction activities will destroy the westernmost portion of site CA-RIV-8141, impacting two outcrops with bedrock milling features (Appendix A, Figure A-4). Additionally, the southeasternmost outcrop of CA-RIV-8142 will be impacted (Appendix A, Figure A-5).

Prior to construction, the milling features that would be damaged will be documented using close-range photogrammetry to enable 3 D modeling. The 3D models would be added to the Project GIS database to produce highly accurate drawings of the site features. Photogrammetric documentation of the features will be monitored by tribal representatives.

The RCTC will attempt to relocate or bury the bedrock milling feature outcrops that will be destroyed or directly impacted by grading operations or other earth-moving activities. The Project Engineer, Project Archaeologist, and Native American tribal representative will assess, in the field, prior to the start of construction which feature outcrops can be relocated and which feature outcrops will be capped by construction fill. The removal process shall consider fracturing, drilling, or slinging to carefully remove and transport the features. Considering input from the Native American Monitor regarding the preferred treatment of each outcrop, and the engineering feasibility, each feature outcrop shall be relocated or capped. Feature outcrops that can be relocated will be moved into open space designated prior to the start of construction; areas that will not be subject to future development or ground disturbing activities, such as biological mitigation areas, will be considered for feasibility of these relocations. Removal, transport, and disposition of the relocated features will be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and tribal representatives. Bedrock milling outcrops that can remain in place, but that would be subject to construction impacts (e.g., staging areas, haul routes, etc.) would be demarcated with a layer of distinctive

sterile fill, such as sand, and then capped with construction fill to a depth where further construction activities would not disturb the features. Precise locational information (location and depth) for the capped features would be recorded to ensure future protection. Bedrock milling features that are not in the Area of Direct Impact will be designated as ESAs and monitored during construction.

As part of the plan to remove or cap bedrock milling features from the three sites, provisions for controlled destruction of the sediments surrounding the features will be made. The timing and mechanisms for carefully removing the sediments will be dependent upon the physical situation of each feature and surrounding sediment, and will be determined in the field by the Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Native American tribal representative and the Resident Engineer. Removal of sediments will be sufficiently controlled that any existing archaeological features will be discovered and documented. If artifacts are discovered in association with these sites, they will be mapped and collected, to be taken to the Project Archaeologist's lab for processing. Ultimately, any artifacts shall be curated, along with collections from other sites discovered during the construction phase of the Project at the chosen repository, with the exception of human remains, grave goods and items of cultural patrimony.

5.3 Newly Discovered Archaeological Resources

In the event of a post-review discovery of archaeological materials meeting the criteria listed below, within a work area during construction monitoring, all ground-disturbing work at the work area will be suspended. In accordance with Caltrans SSPs (Section 14-1.02 and 14-2.02), if any previously unknown/undocumented archaeological resources are discovered during construction of the Project, all work within 60 ft of the discovery shall be halted and the onsite Archaeological Monitor will evaluate the discovery, in consultation with the Native American monitor. If an Archaeological Monitor is not on site, all work within 60 feet (ft) of the discovery will be halted and the Resident Engineer will immediately notify the Project Archaeologist, who will immediately notify the Caltrans District 8 Environmental Branch Chief (DEBC)/Cultural Studies Supervisor, District Native American Coordinator (DNAC), and Caltrans Project Archaeologist. Procedures for notifying the Tribes will be addressed in the Draft Monitoring Agreement. Activities within 60 ft of the discovery will not resume until the discovery has been assessed by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Caltrans Project Archaeologist and the Native American monitor, and the Archaeological Monitor has confirmed that any

continued work in the vicinity complies with the MOA and this Post-Review Plan. All consulting parties will be apprised of such discoveries in the weekly monitoring summaries. Table 5.3-1 provides the names and contact information for individuals/agencies who must be notified of certain post-review discoveries, as detailed in this section and in Chapter 6.

Table 5.3-1 Contact Information

Name	Contact Information	Agency	Role
To be completed as contact information becomes available		Caltrans	District Environmental Branch Chief/Cultural Studies Supervisor
To be completed as contact information becomes available		Caltrans	District Native American Coordinator
To be completed as contact information becomes available		Caltrans	Professionally Qualified Staff (PQS)/Project Archaeologist
To be completed as contact information becomes available		RCTC	Project Archaeologist
Riverside County Coroner		Riverside County Coroner's Office	In the event of the confirmed discovery of human remains, contact immediately.
Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	916-653-4082 nahc@pacbell.net	NAHC	In the event that human remains are discovered and determined to be Native American
		RCTC	Project Manager

The Archaeological Monitor will carefully inspect the ground surface around any discovery and the displaced dirt in order to determine whether the discovery is an isolated find, a site that can be presumed ineligible for the NRHP and CRHR, or a site that may require additional evaluation to assess eligibility, as detailed on page 4-6.

After preliminary inspection of the find, if the site meets one or more of the criteria, noted above, further evaluation, as detailed in Chapter 6, will be required. If the discovery does not meet any of the criteria for further assessment, and if it is greater than 50 years old, the discovery, including isolated finds, will be quickly documented and described in the monitoring report; the find will be recorded on applicable Department of Parks and Recreation forms that will include a Primary Record, a photograph, a location map and a recordation of the geographic location with the use of Global Positioning System. Historic isolated finds may be collected by the Archaeological Monitor, as appropriate, only if they are diagnostic/datable artifacts, such as glass beads, bottle finishes or embossing, unique historic-era artifacts, etc.

All prehistoric finds will be collected by the Archaeological Monitor, in consultation with the Native American monitor. A qualified Lead Archaeological Monitor or the Project Archaeologist will then authorize construction to resume in the vicinity of the find.

In the event that the discovery is determined to be meet one of the listed criteria, or is associated with a previously known site, and avoidance is not feasible or reasonable, further evaluation will be necessary. Data thresholds that will determine the appropriate evaluation and treatment of each discovery were presented in Chapter 4. Methods and procedures for evaluation and treatment of sites are detailed in Chapter 6.

5.4 Discovery of Human Remains or Grave Goods

Any and all Native American burials, human remains, cremations, and associated grave goods that are discovered as a result of Project related construction activities will be treated in accordance with the provisions of the State of California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. The coordination of the procedures outlined in this section is the responsibility and under the authority of Caltrans District 8.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b) and (c) state:

- (b) In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance to the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the Riverside County Coroner in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner, and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the PRC. The Coroner has to make his/her determination within two working days from the time the person responsible for the excavation or his or her authorized representative, notifies the Coroner of the discovery or recognition of the human remains.
- (c) If the Coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a

Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission.

California PRC Section 5097.98(a) and (b) stipulate:

- (a) Whenever the commission receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, it shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants may, with the permission of the owner of the land, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The descendants shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 48 hours of their notification by the Native American Heritage Commission. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.
- (b) Upon the discovery of the Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located, is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred, as prescribed in this section, with the most likely descendants regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.
- (e) Whenever the commission is unable to identify a descendant, or the descendants identified fail to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his or her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendants 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. To protect these sites, that landowner shall do one or more of the following:
 - (1) Record the site with the commission or the appropriate Information Center.
 - (2) Utilize an open-space or conservation zoning designation or easement.

- (3) Record a document with the county in which the property is located.

To ensure compliance with these state laws, the procedures in the following sections will apply.

5.4.1 Authority to Halt Construction

During the Worker Sensitivity Awareness Training the contractor (and subcontractors) will be informed by RCTC of the possibility of inadvertent discoveries of human remains, cremations, and grave goods. RCTC shall require construction personnel to avoid damage to human remains, cremations, and grave good resources by immediately ceasing all ground-disturbing activities at the discovery location. The construction field superintendent or his/her designate shall have the authority and responsibility to temporarily halt construction operations within 60 feet (ft) of the discovered remains if the location is not being monitored by an Archaeological Monitor or Native American Monitor. They shall immediately notify the Project Archaeologist and a Native American Monitor to assess the find. If an Archaeological Monitor or a Native American Monitor is monitoring the location, then the Archaeological Monitor or the Native American Monitor shall have the authority to halt construction within 60 ft of the find. The Archaeological Monitor shall maintain a log of each work stoppage caused by the inadvertent discovery of potential or suspected human remains, cremation, or grave goods, including the date and time that operations are halted and the date and time that authorized construction operations begin again.

5.4.2 Procedures When Skeletal Remains, Suspected Cremations, or Grave Goods Are Found

Upon suspicion of discovery of human remains, cremations, or grave goods, the following procedures will be followed:

1. The Archaeological Monitor, Native American Monitor, or construction crew member (if the archaeological monitor or Native American Monitor is not present) shall inform the construction field superintendent that a work crew has been requested to stop work as a result of the discovery of suspected human skeletal remains, a suspected cremation, or a grave object(s), in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b) and (c).
2. If the Archaeological Monitor and Native American Monitor do not concur on the nature of the find (i.e., whether the remains are human), RCTC's qualified Human

Osteologist, as specified in Chapter 8, shall inspect the remains to confirm the identification. If the remains are identified as human, the Resident Engineer or Project Archaeologist shall immediately contact and notify the Caltrans Project Archaeologist, DEBC, and DNAC. The RCTC or Caltrans Project Archaeologist shall immediately notify the Riverside County Coroner of the find and arrange a field visit to make a determination, in accordance with California PRC Section 5097.98 (a) and (b). If the coroner has reason to believe that the human remains are those of a deceased Native American, he/she is required by law to contact the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by telephone within 24 hours of the determination. The DEBC, DNAC, or Project Archaeologist will also contact the NAHC to ensure it has been notified once the identification has been confirmed and to provide the NAHC with all relevant information regarding the discovery, and to assure the NAHC that appropriate action is taken. The DEBC or DNAC will also notify the SHPO of the discovery.

3. Upon notice that the coroner has determined that the remains are those of a deceased Native American, the Project Archaeologist will notify the Caltrans DEBC and DNAC, and the RCTC Project Manager of the discovery. Caltrans will notify the consulting Tribes/groups of the find as part of the Section 106 consultation process via telephone and e-mail. The consulting Tribes/groups consist of the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. The complete contact list of the individuals to be contacted from these Tribes/groups will be included in the Monitoring Agreement.
4. The NAHC will identify and notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) pursuant to Section 5097.98(a) of the California PRC.
5. Within 48 hours of being notified, the designated MLD may inspect the remains pursuant to Section 5097.98 (a) of the California PRC.

5.4.3 Protection While Awaiting Recommendations from Most Likely Descendants

The protection of Native American human burials shall be accomplished by keeping any discovery confidential and securing the discovery locality to prevent disturbance of remains and associated materials. Only those persons listed above in Section 4.4.2 will be notified of a find once it has been covered in place (temporarily or at the MLD's recommendation) or moved in accordance with recommendations of the MLD.

Methods to protect a find may include fencing, covering the remains with a protective material and culturally sterile soil or plywood, and if vandalism should be considered a threat, establish a 24-hour site security monitor.

5.4.4 Treatment as Recommended by Most Likely Descendant

The MLD may offer recommendations for the treatment and disposition of the remains, any associated funerary objects, and/or items of cultural patrimony. The MLD shall contact the RCTC and Caltrans to provide recommendations and appropriate treatment. Human remains, cremations, and grave goods will be treated, to the extent feasible, in accordance with recommendations of the MLD identified by the NAHC. Caltrans, RCTC, and consulting Tribes/groups understand that the MLD will have its own specific recommendations pursuant to their specific Tribal Protocols. MLD recommendations might include global positioning system (GPS) recording of the location, repatriation, reburial, and designation of the area to ensure no future disturbances.

If the NAHC does not identify an MLD, or if the MLD does not make a recommendation, the RCTC shall reinter the remains on the property in an area not subject to further disturbance, in perpetuity. Likewise, in accordance with Section 5097.98(e) of the California PRC, if Caltrans/RCTC or another landowner do not accept the MLD's recommendation and any mediation effort by the NAHC fails to provide acceptable measures, the RCTC shall reinter the remains on the property in an area not subject to further disturbance, in perpetuity. Also, if the County Coroner determines that the human remains are not Native American and/or are possibly linked to criminal activity, the Coroner may take possession of the remains for further inquiry, release the remains to next of kin, or order the body to be reinterred.

After the DEBC or DNAC has determined that appropriate treatment of the remains has been completed, and all concerned parties have been informed, construction in the vicinity of the discovery may resume.

5.4.5 Historic-Era Non-Native American Burials

If the human remains are deemed not to be Native American in origin (and are also not modern) archival research will be undertaken to identify the possible date of interment, ethnic origin, and religious affiliation of the discovered remains. If the remains are not Native American, final treatment and disposition of the remains will be in accordance with sections of the California Health and Safety Code pertaining to

non-Native American human remains and cemeteries (e.g., Sections 7018, 7500-01, 7525-27, and 8100).

5.4.6 Reporting

The reporting of human remains, cremation, and grave goods will be in compliance with Stipulation XIII of the PA, as well as with specific Tribal Protocols.

5.4.7 Monitoring Status Updates and Reporting

Per Stipulation III.A in the MOA, RCTC will provide monthly archaeological monitoring status updates that include the period monitoring logs completed by the Project Archaeologist and submitted to Caltrans and all Consulting Tribes. The status updates will thoroughly detail all associated activities, discoveries, and updates within the period. The status update will be sent via mail and/or email to the appropriate contact person identified by each tribe.

At the conclusion of all ground disturbing activities associated with the Project, the Project Archaeologist shall prepare a monitoring report describing the monitoring program and the findings and results, and present a detailed professional description, analysis, and evaluation of any archaeological resources that were encountered and evaluated during construction, but were found to be ineligible for NRHP listing. This report shall conform to Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-44740) as well as to applicable standards and guidelines established by the SHPO. Details of the treatment and results of data-recovery investigations at any sites found to be eligible for the NRHP will be reported in a separate Data Recovery Report, as discussed in Chapter 6.

A draft version of the monitoring report shall be submitted to Caltrans for initial review within sixty (60) calendar days of completion of all archaeological monitoring tasks and requirements. Caltrans shall review the report and submit comments to RCTC within thirty (30) calendar days. RCTC shall address Caltrans' comments, revise the report, and resubmit ten (10) copies to Caltrans within thirty (30) calendar days. Within ten (10) calendar days following receipt of the revised draft, Caltrans shall submit a copy of the revised report to all MOA parties, who shall have thirty (30) calendar days to submit written comments to Caltrans. Within ten (10) calendar days Caltrans may request that RCTC revise the report to address comments from the MOA parties. RCTC shall revise the report and submit ten (10) copies of the final report within thirty (30) calendar days. Caltrans shall have ten (10) calendar days to

approve the final report in writing and notify all MOA parties and provide each a copy of the final report.

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Chapter 6 Protocols and Methods for Post-Review Discoveries

6.1 Introduction

Procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit identification and evaluation of archaeological resources encountered during construction were detailed in Chapter 5. This chapter develops the protocols that will be used to evaluate and treat archaeological resources in the event of post-review discoveries during construction and for the treatment of any previously undetected portions of known cultural resources that will be destroyed or physically disturbed by construction. Decision thresholds for determining the appropriate evaluation and treatment requirements for each discovery were addressed in Chapter 4; this chapter presents the methods and procedures to be used to implement those requirements. Included are protocols for notifications and approvals, as well as provisions for analysis, reporting, and curation.

After initial evaluation by the Archaeological Monitor, in consultation with the Native American monitor, if a newly discovered site meets one or more of the thresholds detailed on page 4-6, further evaluation will likely be required.

Eligibility for the NRHP/CRHR under 36 CFR §60.4 a through d and Public Resources Code §15064.5(a)(3)(A) through (D), respectively, will be evaluated through archival research and Native American consultation, and if appropriate, subsurface testing. If certain data thresholds are met, as detailed in Chapter 4, Caltrans will assume that property to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.13(c), and proceed to develop and immediately implement a data-recovery investigation if the resource cannot be preserved in situ. Thus, initial field evaluations are intended to ascertain the areal extent, depth, stratigraphy, depositional history, age, and cultural content of the site's archaeological sediments and features sufficiently to: (a) establish whether specified data thresholds are achieved to support a determination of eligibility, and (b) gather enough data about the resource to design an adequate data recovery plan, if warranted.

6.2 Site Evaluation Methods

6.2.1 Field Strategy and Methods

Site evaluation fieldwork will consist of accurately establishing site boundaries (surface and subsurface), surface mapping, and artifact collection. All newly discovered sites will be recorded using appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation site forms.

Because cultural items exposed on the surface do not necessarily correspond to subsurface distributions of archaeological remains, and because the depth of anthropic sediments is seldom indicated by surface evidence, subsurface investigations are often required. Stratigraphy, depositional history, and the kinds of cultural remains present in individual soil units are essential types of information for addressing nearly all anticipated site types and the research issues discussed in the AER (Eddy et al. 2014), as well as for assessing resource integrity and evaluating significance.

If test excavation is required to evaluate a discovery, it will be focused on the area of potential construction disturbance, including a reasonable buffer. Eligibility will be assumed for the remaining portion of the site that is not going to be directly affected and can be protected through ESAs (see Section 6.2.1.2). The focus will be to determine the nature of the archaeological resource and to assess the quantity, quality, and variety of preserved archaeological items that are or may be present. All required field studies at prehistoric sites will be observed by a Native American Monitor.

Although testing and evaluation are not entirely a linear process, the methods that will be employed are most easily discussed as a sequence in which results of each step guide decisions about the methods appropriate for each subsequent step. The sequence of investigation includes: (1) ascertaining the distribution of exposed remains, (2) mapping site boundaries and characterizing structure, (3) collecting surface artifacts, (4) defining the extent of subsurface deposits, and (5) determining the nature of subsurface deposits. In the following sections, field methods are outlined in terms of this sequence of steps, as well as in factors that will influence the use of specific methods at particular site types.

6.2.1.1 Ascertaining the Distribution of Exposed Remains

Exposed surface areas will be inspected carefully to find and mark any visible features or artifacts with pins or flags. If artifact densities are high, flagging will be

limited to concentrations, tools, and features. Potentially, buried historical features may be identified by surface hollows, subsidence, or, as in the case of privies or wells, evidence of aboveground or below-ground structural components in the form of wood or brick linings. The distribution of exposed cultural remains will then be used to refine site boundaries within the ADI and to make informed decisions regarding the approach to defining the extent of subsurface deposits.

6.2.1.2 Establish New Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)

In the event an archaeological site is discovered during construction that extends beyond the Project ADI, an ESA shall be established along the edge of the area of direct impacts at the site location. If the site is discovered prior to construction, RCTC's Project Engineer shall add the area as an ESA on the Project design plans. The boundary of that site near the area of direct impacts shall be mapped by the Project Archaeologist and the Native American Monitor for incorporation in the design mapping. That ESA shall not be shown as a cultural site on the design plans to avoid unauthorized artifact collection or other vandalism to the site.

RCTC's Resident Engineer shall require the construction contractor to provide fencing or flags, and signage as appropriate, around the boundary of the ESA. The Project Archaeologist and the Native American Monitor shall monitor the installation of the ESA fencing/flagging. Removal of the ESA fencing will occur when all construction activity in the vicinity is completed and shall be monitored by the Project Archaeologist and the Native American Monitor. The area in the Project disturbance limits near or adjacent to the ESA boundary shall be monitored continuously by the Archeological Monitor and a Native American Monitor during all ground-disturbing and construction activities in this area.

The RCTC Resident Engineer shall require the construction contractor to maintain the fencing/flagging throughout the entire construction period in this area. The Archaeological Monitor and/or Native American Monitor shall monitor the condition of the fencing/flagging weekly and shall report the need for any repairs to that material to the RCTC Resident Engineer and the construction contractor. If the Archaeological Monitor or the Native American Monitor observes any changes, removal, breakages, etc. of the ESA fencing, the monitor must report it to the Project Archaeologist immediately.

6.2.1.3 Site Mapping

Datum points using NAD 83 will be established when the sites are encountered. All surface finds and test locations will be depicted on topographic maps using a Trimble GPS unit. This will be done after all surface archaeological components of the site have been identified. One or more maps of each site will be prepared. The level of detail may vary, depending on the nature, extent, quantity, and condition of the archaeological deposits at each particular site. For example, it may not be feasible to map each individual artifact associated with a Complex Prehistoric Archaeological Deposit, or midden from a historical farmstead, but instead an approximated surface density in an area of concentration might be recorded.

6.2.1.4 Surface Collecting

For all prehistoric site types, existing surface artifacts will be collected, as determined appropriate in consultations between the Archaeologist and Native American monitor/representative. For example, large, dense lithic scatters may not be able to be completely collected; however, metate fragments and manos will be collected. For prehistoric sites, collected surface artifacts may include, but are not limited to, projectile points, ceramics, shell beads, milling stones, and flake tools. Faunal elements suitable for species identification (e.g., whole bones, articular fragments, and teeth) may also be collected from prehistoric sites. Such specimens, from the ADI only, will be collected and their locations mapped to determine the relative frequencies of different items and classes of material to reveal intrasite variability. Similarly, only diagnostic artifacts from historical sites would be recorded in detail and collected.

6.2.1.5 Defining the Extent of Subsurface Deposits

To establish the depth, extent, and integrity of any subsurface deposits, subsurface investigations, within or adjacent to the ADI, may be required. Complex Prehistoric Archaeological Deposits and Historical Residential Areas are more likely to have substantial subsurface cultural deposits to them, such as midden and features, and are the most likely candidates for needing subsurface excavations. However, low- to moderate-density sites may also require testing for subsurface deposits. For defining the extent of subsurface deposits, a combination of Shovel Probes (SHPs), Augers (SHXs), Test Excavation Units (TEUs), and Mechanical Excavated Trenches/Scrapes (MECs) may be used.

Shovel Probes. SHPs will be used to define boundaries and intrasite variability for all site types. A number of SHPs would be excavated beyond the site boundary (as defined by the surface scatter of the site) to better define the vertical and horizontal extent of the site, especially when the site is in a depositional context and/or surface visibility is poor. Auger bores, 8 cm (3.1 inches) in diameter, may be used to ascertain the presence or absence of buried cultural materials, to define the vertical and horizontal extent of subsurface cultural deposits, and to assess site structure. Auger borings (SHX) will be excavated into the bottoms of SHPs to determine that only soils devoid of cultural material are present below the final excavation level. Sediments from augers will be removed in 20-cm (7.9-inch) levels and sifted through 1/8-inch mesh.

The locations and maximum depths of the SHPs will vary from site to site depending on site size, depths of the cultural deposits, depositional environment, and soil types encountered. The initial SHPs should be spaced on a grid pattern at 10- to 15-m intervals throughout the known site area; additional SHPs would then be added as needed to better define the horizontal and vertical extent of the cultural deposits. SHPs will also be placed “intuitively” within areas that seemed most conducive to contain subsurface cultural deposits.

The initial SHPs will be excavated to a minimum of 1 m in depth below the exposed surface, unless a substrate without any potential to contain intact cultural deposits (i.e., coarse, high-energy alluvial gravel lag deposits or bedrock) is encountered, and until the vertical extent of the cultural deposits and natural stratigraphy has been established. Following this, all subsequent SHPs will be terminated after the excavation of two consecutive 20-cm levels sterile of cultural materials. Observations regarding soil types, the quantities and types of cultural remains collected, or absence of cultural materials will be logged by level on a shovel probe (SHP) Record Form. All artifacts will be collected by excavation level and bagged, using zip-lock bags, inside paper bags on which the site number, date, collector’s name, and specific provenience are recorded.

Augers. In areas that may potentially contain deeply buried cultural deposits (most likely at Complex Prehistoric Archaeological Deposits), SHXs will be augered into the bottoms of the excavated 1-m-deep SHPs in order determine the presence of deeply buried cultural deposits. SHXs will be excavated in 20-cm levels, and again, all sediments sampled by auger will be screened through 1/8-inch hardware mesh. All observations regarding soil types, the quantities and types of cultural remains

collected, or absence of cultural materials will be logged by level on a SHX Record Form. Artifacts will be collected and bagged, as described above.

Shovel Scrape Units. The implementation of shovel scrape units (SSUs) will determine the presence, extent, and structure of subsurface deposits, and assist in the determination of the nature of the sites and site boundaries in areas with little to no sedimentation. SSUs may also be used at historical sites where broad scrapes will assist in exposing features or structural remains. Each SSU will measure between 2-x-2 m to 5-x-5 m in size, and extend to a maximum of approximately 10–20 cm below surface, dependent on substrate conditions. Sediment will be screened through 1/8-inch hardware mesh, and all archaeological material will be collected, bagged, labeled, and transported for processing. Results will be documented on SSU forms, which include provenience location, artifact inventory, information on sediment type and color, termination depth, and general observations. All SSUs will be backfilled to the extent possible.

Test Excavation Units. Test excavations units (TEUs) would be employed in areas where the smaller, dispersed units, such as SHPs or augers identify the possibility that there are subsurface archaeological materials or features. During the evaluation stages, TEUs will be limited in number, but excavations should include sufficient volume to recover enough materials to realize the data potentials of the site, and make decisions about whether data-recovery work is warranted at the site. TEUs may be used at a range of site types from Complex Prehistoric Archaeological Deposits, such as middens and features, through Low to Moderate Density/Diversity of Prehistoric Artifact Scatters, as well as at historical sites.

The test excavation unit (TEU) will be a 100- by 100-cm square. Multiple excavation units can be joined together to create various configurations (e.g., 1 by 2 m, 2 by 2 m, etc.). TEUs at prehistoric sites will be excavated in arbitrary horizontal 10-cm levels with a shovel and trowel. TEU excavation at historical sites will attempt to follow cultural stratigraphic levels. Most excavated sediments will be screened through 1/8-inch mesh. In some cases, a 10- by 10-cm square in each 100- by 100-cm unit may be water screened through 1/16-inch mesh to look for very small archaeological constituents such as fish bones and certain types of ecofacts.

Each level in each excavation unit will be documented on a standard Unit Level Record that identifies the provenience, provides an artifact inventory, describes the sediments and disturbance, and provides for excavator observations. Each Unit Level

Record allows mapping of individual artifacts or ecofacts, if warranted.

Archaeological materials from each level will be bagged separately. Archaeological features, if found, will be excavated, recorded, and the archaeological materials bagged separately. Upon completion, representative excavation unit walls will be photographed and illustrated, and the stratigraphy will be described. Units will then be backfilled.

If subsurface features are exposed while testing the site, the limits of the feature will be fully exposed. Following photo documentation, the feature will be removed carefully, and, if present, in situ charcoal samples will be selected and collected for potential radiometric analyses. All observations regarding feature depth, structure, and content will be recorded on a master Feature Record, and all samples collected will be recorded on a Special Samples Record Form, bagged in appropriate packing (i.e., bags, padding, canisters, or special collection containers), and labeled as described above.

Mechanically Excavated Trenches (MEC). The primary goal of mechanical trenching is to explore the horizontal and vertical extent of cultural material to provide stratigraphic exposures for archaeological and geomorphological study, and generally to investigate the site structure. This type of testing will only be generally used for Complex Prehistoric Archaeological Deposits containing a deeper cultural deposit or historical sites where buried features, such as refuse pits or privies are suspected. A tractor-mounted backhoe with a 0.6-m (2-ft) -wide bucket with a smooth blade will be used.

At most prehistoric sites where MECs are employed, trenches would be excavated until bedrock is encountered or until excavations have passed through terminal Pleistocene soils or until the maximum reach of the backhoe has been used. During trenching, sediment samples would be mechanically removed from each trench at 30cm (12inch) depth intervals, piled next to the trench, and tagged with the depth interval. This trenching would be monitored for archaeological material, and a stratigraphic log of each trench would be recorded by the geomorphologist. The geomorphologist would also describe and interpret the site sediments and any stratification evident at the site. The geomorphologist will be responsible for adequate documentation (stratigraphic drawings) of selected wall profiles of the MEC.

If any potentially significant prehistoric features (i.e., those that are structured and may contain datable material or other relevant ecofacts or artifacts) are discovered,

trenching would immediately cease, and the feature would be briefly described, mapped in, covered with black plastic, and backfilled. If special samples (such as radiocarbon or pollen) can be collected immediately without altering the integrity of the cultural feature, a professional archaeologist will do so, in order to preserve sample integrity. The site would be relocated and properly recorded during data-recovery excavations. MECs would be immediately backfilled, except for the sample piles.

At historical sites, such as residential sites, MECs would likely be shallower and broader than trenching employed at deeply buried prehistoric sites. The goal of these would be to expose suspected features, based on artifact distributions or historical map research. The use of strip trenching on rural historical archaeological sites has the advantage of opening larger areas in search of specific feature types when hollow-filled features, such as privies or refuse pits, are anticipated. This reduces the time-consuming and costly approach of randomly placed test excavation units. Once features or artifact concentrations are encountered, trenching will cease and intact deposits will be excavated manually. For stripping, the backhoe would be equipped with a 0.6-m (2-ft) -wide bucket utilizing a smooth blade to allow for easy identification of, and minimal impacts to, subsurface features. All trenching will be monitored by a historical archaeologist who meets Caltrans PQS standards as a Co-PI or higher.

Historical features identified in plan view will be investigated with a solid-core probe (steel probe) to ascertain depth and possible artifact content. Where depth, date of deposition, association, and type of feature are apparent at the exposed surface or can be established through probing, additional testing may not be necessary. If testing is required to determine these feature attributes, a sample of the feature will be excavated using standard stratigraphic techniques. The extent to which excavation of a feature will be undertaken will be determined by the Field Supervisor and may vary from feature to feature and site to site. Features that likely contain the most data potential will be fully tested, while other features containing little to no data potential will only be sampled. Sediments removed from feature context will be screened through 1/4-inch or 1/8-inch mesh at the discretion of the PQS-qualified historical archaeologist. All recovered cultural materials will be placed in a stratigraphic layer bag that is labeled with the appropriate provenience information. Each stratigraphic layer will be documented on a layer sheet. A cut sheet will be completed for each feature; the cut sheet will describe in detail the size, shape, depth, soil characteristics, cultural content, and association of the feature.

Recordation of Historical Structural Remains. Structural remains that are related to former residential occupation may be encountered during monitoring efforts. These might include, but are not limited to, remnants of walls, at or below ground foundations, slab-on-grade floors or pads, stem walls, piers, footings, or any other extant element of a building or structure. Structural remains will be photographed, mapped, and their location recorded on maps. Their association, age, and function, where identified, will be documented. If artifacts are associated, a sample may be collected for analysis.

Recordation of Linear Features. Limited field recordation will be undertaken for linear features such as historical road pavement and irrigation systems such as canals, ditches, flumes, and pipelines. Generally, these systems developed and expanded as needed, and were often mapped; many of these maps are available in local archives and libraries. Their availability and accuracy will aid in recording most linear features that may be discovered. Records on smaller irrigation systems such as would be installed by a land-owner/farmer, are typically non-existent in local record collections, but are generally limited to fields where a well, reservoir, and flumes provided water to crops. The use of historical maps will allow for quick and thorough recordation of these features. Where exposed, the discoveries can be confirmed and recorded onto maps, photographed, and detailed observations about the feature characteristics will be provided.

6.2.2 Historical Research

In addition to mapping and field examination of historic-era resources, if a resource is determined to be more than 50 years old it will be assessed for association with important historical themes. If the resource is found to have such association and retain sufficient integrity, site-specific research will be undertaken. Site-specific research will focus on historical association, site interpretation, and evaluation. The site-specific research will focus on primary sources such as title/ownership histories and tax assessments, historical plat maps, historical United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps and aerial photographs, homestead records, specifically land patent files, census data, historical photographs, social histories, and special collections. As appropriate and possible, title searches may be conducted to determine the history of land ownership preceding the current property owner.

The major goals of site-specific research are to:

- Identify site age and function;

- Strengthen the association of archaeological deposits with identified historical themes;
- Analyze artifacts; and
- Contribute to site interpretation.

6.2.3 Native American Consultation

After each prehistoric site is documented and initial field assessments are complete, the Project Archaeologist will consult with representatives from the participating Tribes to gain a tribal perspective on the resource to aid in evaluation of NRHP-eligibility under Criteria A, B, and D. The goal of the consultation will be to establish what values the tribe places on each resource, within the context of the broader Luiseno and Cahuilla cultural landscape and to explore ways to document site attributes that might contribute to the site's eligibility prior to site treatment or destruction.

6.2.4 Reporting Site Evaluation Results

After the site evaluation, the Project Archaeologist will have two business days in which to prepare a summary letter report assessing the site's eligibility and recommending appropriate treatment measures, such as the need for archaeological data recovery, if the site is recommended eligible and cannot be avoided or preserved in situ. The report will be submitted electronically on a Form A (Appendix C) to the Caltrans PQS, who will then submit it to the Caltrans CSO, the SHPO, and the Consulting Indian Tribes, as appropriate, who will have two business days to review the report, evaluate the proposed treatment measures, if deemed necessary, and provide comments to Caltrans. After considering comments or objections from the Consulting Parties, Caltrans will make determinations concerning NRHP eligibility and the implementation of proposed treatment measures. If the determination is that the discovered resource does not qualify for nomination to the NRHP, Caltrans will issue a written notice-to-proceed for construction to continue at the site of the discovery, which will also be issued to the Consulting Parties. Studies and results of evaluations at non-eligible sites will be reported in the Monitoring Report.

6.3 Data Recovery Investigations

If a discovered site is determined to be eligible for the NRHP, further treatment measures will be required. Because the Project requires extensive construction and

earth moving, few, if any, of the prehistoric and historical cultural resources in the APE can be afforded protection once construction has started. Therefore, to obviate potential adverse effect, undertaking a program of documentation, data recovery, and analysis at these sites will likely be necessary. After the 48-hour review of the data-recovery plan submitted on Form A, and consideration of comments or objections from the Consulting Indian Tribes, the Caltrans Project Archaeologist will notify the RCTC Project Archaeologist that the proposed data recovery can proceed. Data-recovery efforts will be focused only on that portion of the site within the construction impact area with a reasonable buffer. To the degree possible the construction and engineering teams will be included in discussions to avoid or minimize potential damage to the discovered resource. All archaeological field studies will be observed by a paid Native American Monitor, at the Tribes' discretion.

The level of effort will be dictated by the nature and extent of the discovery and on the results of the initial evaluation effort. The focus will be on recovering a sufficiently large sample to characterize the discovery and to address regional research questions, as appropriate. The data recovery plan will be based on the research context and questions presented in the AER (Eddy et al. 2014). Field methods for data recovery will be identical to those employed in initial site evaluation, as detailed in Section 6.2.1, although excavations may be in different configurations (e.g., multiple contiguous TEUs combined into a single large block excavation to expose and recover known features). Other details of the types of samples that might be recovered are detailed below. The treatment to mitigate adverse effects on prehistoric and historical resources will be keyed to recovery of relevant and significant data classes and/or documenting the site attributes that contribute to its cultural association. Data recovery at significant prehistoric and historical cultural resources identified within the Project ADI would be designed to achieve six goals:

1. To systematically recover an adequate sample of archaeological and paleoenvironmental data that contribute to the resource's eligibility or answers important research questions, from contexts that will be damaged by Project development.
2. To describe, analyze, and interpret the recovered data and compare them with other relevant findings in the study locality and region in order to address important research questions.

3. In consultation with the designated MLD, to exhume any newly discovered Native American human remains and associated grave goods that may be jeopardized by Project construction.
4. To enhance current knowledge of site boundaries, structure, and contents to minimize potential Project effects and, insofar as feasible, preserve significant archaeological deposits in situ.
5. To report the study objectives, methods, procedures, and research findings in formats appropriate for use by project managers, agency reviewers, Native Americans, professional historians and archaeologists, and other interested people.
6. To continue to consult with all Indian tribes who attach religious and cultural significance to Project cultural resources regarding site treatment and document site attributes that may contribute to the significance of the resource under Criterion A.

Achievement of the goals listed above could require performance of many interrelated tasks. Some, or all of the following might be applicable depending on the site type:

- Studies of Holocene sediments and pollen records, to reconstruct paleoenvironmental conditions relevant to the Project's research objectives and necessary for interpreting the archaeological record;
- Project-specific archival research to determine the uses of any significant historical resources within the APE;
- For any complex sites with subsurface deposits, excavation of a sufficient volume of anthropic soil and recovery of an adequate sample of specimens and data to achieve the Project's research goals. Use of a wide range of mechanical excavations, manually excavated trenches, block exposures, and other controlled excavations, placed in accordance with a sampling plan developed in the data-recovery plan on Form A to explore features and stratification in all identified components, to yield the requisite types and quantities of data;
- Use of special collection techniques to acquire potentially informative samples of cultural ash, soil, faunal remains, plant macrofossils, economic pollen, lithic debitage, cultural charcoal, formed tools, and temporally and functionally

diagnostic artifact classes (e.g., ceramics, bottles, tools, personal objects) for subsequent analyses;

- Discovery and treatment of any burials and cremations in accordance with the procedures set forth in pertinent sections of California Health and Safety Codes;
- Documentation of the sites and their natural settings, methods of investigation, features, stratification, artifacts, and ecofacts by means of field notes, standard record forms, photographs, maps, and both profile and plan drawings;
- Laboratory processing of recovered materials, including accessioning collections; sorting, cleaning, preliminary identification, cataloging, stabilizing, packaging, and temporarily storing artifacts and samples; and entering catalogs and other laboratory data into computer files;
- Special studies, including radiocarbon dating of organic materials associated with important features or strata; X-ray fluorescence analyses of artifactual obsidian to determine the geologic source; technical analyses of lithic formed tools and debitage; analyses of ceramics, bottles, and other classes of artifacts; qualitative and quantitative analyses of faunal remains; flotation of selected soil samples, followed by analyses of plant macrofossils and microfaunal remains from the light and heavy sediment fractions; palynological study of soil from milling stones; osteologic, odontologic, and paleopathology analyses of human skeletal remains; and other special studies, as appropriate, to realize the data potentials of recovered materials (these studies will be conducted in consultation with the Native American tribes);
- Definition of analytic units for each site, taking into account relevant topographic, geomorphologic, stratigraphic, and historical contexts as well as chronologic data and intrasite spatial distribution patterns of artifacts and features;
- Computer-assisted studies of archaeological data—including statistical analyses of co-associations and intrasite distribution patterns—to elucidate site formation processes, define activity areas, infer site function, and identify components;
- Consultation with participating Tribes to gain a tribal perspective on the archaeological record and to incorporate tribal knowledge into the archaeological analysis and reporting;

- Preparation of reports of Project goals and objectives, methods, research findings, and management recommendations; and
- Final packaging and curation of archaeological samples, specimens, catalogs, field notes, maps, drawings, and photos in appropriate repositories.

6.3.1 Prehistoric Sites

The effort will pursue the following objectives: to investigate the site's structure, to define the site's archaeological content, to develop site-specific historical contexts, to identify and date major occupations, and to address particular research questions. Field work at prehistoric sites will be focused on significant archaeological deposits within the APE; paleoenvironmental data will be collected when available; geomorphological data would be recorded; a few exploratory units or mechanical excavations will be initially excavated to ascertain site size, structure, content, and integrity; and, based on the findings of these exploratory units, block excavations will be opened to further expose cultural strata, features, and burials within the ADI. All features will be carefully exposed, mapped, and photographed. In addition, all features will be explored until it is established that there are redundant feature types that would provide little additional data. Field methods will be identical to those described in Section 6.2.1.

6.3.2 Historical Sites

Based on the site characterization of historical site/deposit types, exploration of discrete features will yield data most applicable to addressing relevant research questions. It is anticipated that mechanical trenching or stripping would be used to expose known or suspected features. Then, data-recovery excavations will target a representative sample of the exposed feature types, using field methods that were described in Section 6.2.1. Data recovery will determine the feature's approximate date of deposition, range and quantity of artifacts, structure, function, stratigraphic integrity, and relative significance. Each feature will be cross-sectioned and part of each stratigraphic layer will be excavated. Generally, features will not be cross-sectioned by mechanical trenching unless discovered during trench operations. The proper level of effort for each feature will be determined by the Senior Historical Archaeologist as the features are encountered. As a general rule, a minimum amount of excavation should be performed that will allow an accurate evaluation of QIVA to be made. Excavated soil will be passed through 1/8- or 1/4inch wire mesh screen, as appropriate, to document the presence of all artifact classes. If features appear to

contain small floral or faunal remains, bulk samples will be taken for future analysis. Additionally, each cross-section will be drawn and photographed to illustrate the stratigraphy of the deposit. Where physical layers of deposition are not present, excavations will be controlled by means of successive 10cm arbitrary levels. The deposit will be evaluated for relative significance based on archival research, association with a historical theme, and ability to address research questions. If a deposit is determined to be non-significant, excavation will be halted at the cross-section and the cut will be abandoned.

Archival research will continue on an as-needed basis throughout the fieldwork to aid in feature and artifact evaluation. Data gathered will be utilized in the final assessment of a feature's significance; the Senior Historical Archaeologist will be responsible for making these judgments. Features determined to be historically significant will be fully excavated and artifacts will be collected for evaluation in the laboratory.

6.3.3 Treatment of Newly Discovered Bedrock Milling Sites

Any newly discovered bedrock milling stations will be recorded on applicable Department of Parks and Recreation forms that will include a Primary Record, Feature Records that describe characteristics of each outcrop and milling feature, a photograph, a location map and a recordation of the geographic location with the use of a Trimble GPS Unit in NAD 83. Prior to any further construction activities, the RCTC shall require that spatial and visual analysis be performed in accordance with Attachment D to the MOA (Visual and Spatial Analysis of Bedrock Milling Features).

6.3.4 Controlled Grading

Following all other data-recovery fieldwork, as described in the previous sections, controlled grading may be used to ensure recovery of the resource's remaining significant features. Controlled grading will be used at the discretion of the Project Archaeologist, in coordination with the Native American Monitors and will only be employed in sediments that will be destroyed during construction. A road grader or scraper would make passes over the site area, removing sediments in approximately 4inch lifts. Samples from each pass would be screened through 1/4inch mesh, and backdirt piles would be raked and inspected for cultural material. The grading will be closely monitored for artifact clusters, midden, or features. Any significant new feature types, as determined by the Project Archaeologist and in consultation with the Native American monitor, would be subjected to manual data-recovery excavation.

Diagnostic artifacts may be collected after being point provenienced, using a Trimble GPS Unit in NAD 83.

6.3.5 Field Closure Report

Upon completion of any required data-recovery fieldwork, the Project Archaeologist will prepare a brief field closure report summarizing the results, using Form B (Attachment C). The report will address whether the proposed fieldwork was completed and whether the results support the original presumption of NRHP eligibility. It will also discuss the recovered types and quantities of recovered material, and propose appropriate analyses. It will be submitted to Caltrans PQS, who will then submit it to Caltrans CSO, the SHPO, and Consulting Parties, who will have two business days to review and comment. The Caltrans PQS will have two business days to consult with the other parties to the MOA and determine whether or not construction work at the discovery can resume or if additional sampling is required. Caltrans will notify RCTC when construction work can resume in the vicinity of the discovery. A final data-recovery report will be prepared after laboratory studies and analyses.

6.4 Laboratory Analysis

Laboratory procedures will include sorting, processing, and cataloging specimens and samples, as well as organizing resultant data for site evaluation and analysis. Other aims are the preparation and organization of materials for shipment to the various consulting analysts, and the preparation of materials for curation.

Laboratory processing of archaeological material will begin soon after the completion of fieldwork. Tasks to be accomplished can be divided into seven categories: log-in, preliminary sorting, cleaning, cataloging, packing, curation, and computerized data entry. Material arriving at the lab will be logged in and checked against a bag log prepared by the Field Director to ensure that each delivery is intact. Pertinent information then will be entered into a computer-generated provenience log file. Next, the materials will be sorted into categories, such as flaked lithic debris, flaked stone tools, ground stone, ceramics, faunal remains, charcoal samples, and soil samples. These materials will then be routed to their next appropriate destinations, possibly for cleaning prior to cataloging.

Prehistoric artifacts, if any, so encrusted with sediment as to interfere with identification or conservation, will be cleaned by washing, brushing, or other

appropriate means. Cleaning will be minimal to save time and to preserve any residue clinging to artifact surfaces from the time of their use. All historical materials (with the exception of delicate or fragile items such as shell buttons and fabric) will be thoroughly washed in the laboratory.

All items and samples, including those that will be sent to specialists for further analysis, will be identified, assigned individual numbers (for tools and separately provenienced items) or group (lot) numbers, and classified by their attributes. For example, flaked and ground stone material will be further classified by raw material type. Lithic debitage will be inspected again for the presence of formed and unformed tools. The count, weight, item type, class and attribute description for individual specimens will be recorded on Specimen Catalog Forms, and a temporary label with the appropriate catalog information will be inserted into each provenienced artifact bag. Classified items will be routed either to temporary curation or to shipping for specialized analysis. At this time, historical artifacts will be sorted first by material, then classified. Individual items will be given a unique catalog number and the provenience, count, weight, minimum number of individual items (MNI), material and item type will be recorded on paper tags and catalogs. Items will be further identified on the catalog by placing them into a specific group (e.g., Domestic, Personal, Structural), category (e.g., Food Preparation/Consumption, Social Drugs, Health/Medicine), and type (e.g., Tableware/Flatware, Container, Toiletry).

Upon completion of analyses, the Specimen Catalog Forms will be finalized and entered into a computer-generated accession catalog using relational data-base software, such as Microsoft Office Access 2007. Collections will be prepared and packaged according to the specifications of the chosen curation facility prior to temporary storage before delivery to the facility.

6.4.1 Technical Studies

Items and samples to be sent to specialists may include faunal and botanical remains for identification and quantitative analysis, ceramics and lithic materials (flaked stone debitage and tools, ground stone) for classification and technological analyses, obsidian (if found) for geologic source ascription and hydration measurement, and samples of charcoal or other organic materials for radiocarbon dating. In each case, items will be sent to the analysts as soon as possible to allow the time needed for analysis and the return of the items and resulting data. Analytical results, upon their receipt by the lab, will be compiled in separate computer fields, and the analyzed items and samples will be repackaged for curation. All special analysis shall be

conducted in consultation with the Native American representatives and will take into account tribal protocols and religious beliefs.

An analysis and interpretation of lithic and faunal material will be completed, including functional and technological analysis of stone tools and debitage. Identification, analysis and interpretation of faunal material, and comparative analyses of appropriate artifact classes (e.g., ceramics, ground stone) will be performed, if warranted. In addition, temporally and functionally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, shell beads, and ceramics will be identified to help define the chronological placement, occupational history, and functional relationship of the subject component(s) to others at nearby sites.

6.4.1.1 Lithic Analysis

Analyses of flaked stone tools, lithic debitage, and ground and battered stones are designed to help elucidate the function and the role of sites in the land-use and settlement system. Lithic technological organization and toolstone procurement strategies, and how those technologies and strategies changed through time, can be determined through analysis of stone artifacts. Raw material will be identified for all lithic specimens. Analysis of flaked stone tools and cores will follow a two-dimensional approach wherein the variables of reduction technology and morphology are examined independently. Flakes will be placed into technological classes, and inferences about lithic technology will be made with reference to published replication experiments. Analysis of ground and battered stones will be designed to examine variability in raw materials, production technology, morphology, and function.

6.4.1.2 Vertebrate Terrestrial Fauna

Analyses of vertebrate faunal remains provide information related to subsistence, as well as to the season(s) of occupation and habitats that were exploited. Temporal variability in the compositions of faunal assemblages could reflect changes in site function, land-use strategies, population pressure, or the environment. Faunal remains will be identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible, and counts, weights, and MNI will be tabulated. Size, portion, age, and percentage data will be recorded for each identifiable element of each taxon. Natural and cultural modifications, such as gnawing, cut marks, polish or burning, will be noted. The degree of burning will be further classified by color, percentage burned, and the location of burning. In addition, each taxon will be assigned to a size category.

6.4.1.3 Special Studies

If other material is recovered in sufficient quantity and from appropriate contexts, special studies such as radiocarbon dating, Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating, invertebrate faunal analysis, ethnobotanical analyses, and ceramic analyses may be conducted to address specific research questions. All special studies shall be conducted in consultation with the Native American representatives and will take into account tribal protocols and religious beliefs.

6.4.1.4 Historical Artifact Analysis

A functional scheme of classifying and discussing historical artifacts, rather than a typology based upon raw materials, will be employed. With the latter approach, buttons for example, might be listed under the different categories of shell, bone, metal, ceramics, glass, plastics, and even rubber. In a functional typology, all buttons would be grouped under a subclass such as “garment,” although they will be separately described. All structural material, such as nails, doorknobs, roofing, or window glass, will appear in the category of “architectural remains.” All materials will be quantified by location.

The level of analysis of the total collection will depend in large measure on the context of each site or feature assemblage in relation to the specific requirements of the research design. The basic avenues of study that will be pursued include: temporal aspects, domestic or commercial orientation, type and place of manufacture, and function. In view of the research questions, chronology, subsistence, economic status, and measures of ethnicity are some of the objectives to be pursued.

The study of the recovered cultural materials will focus on those classes of data with the greatest potential to answer relevant research questions. Measurements of the thickness of pane glass may help establish the presence, location, and dating of early windows. The horizontal and vertical distribution of nails and the proportions among sizes and between cut and round wire types may provide clues to the relative age and locations of original construction, as contrasted to repairs, maintenance, remodeling, or additions.

Ceramics, for the early years, and bottle glass in subsequent decades are particularly sensitive indicators of chronology, diet, status, and sometimes the ethnic or national identity of the residents. Here, the identification of the wares must be supplemented with reference to economic scaling and fashion trends. Within the ceramic assemblage, relevant data can be compiled from the vessel forms represented and

from the changing proportions of items imported successively from Mexico, China, England and continental Europe, and the eastern United States. If possible, the assemblages will be compared with each other and chronologically. Faunal remains, as well, have the potential to reveal information about diet, chronology, measures of self-sufficiency (e.g., home versus market butchering), and the persistence of traditional ethnic customs.

Given the bulk of historical materials often recovered from data-recovery efforts, a curation policy will be established by the Senior Historical Archaeologist, following laboratory analysis, in conjunction with the Caltrans Project Archaeologist and the institution that will curate the materials. This will establish the parameters and research values of various artifact classes. While all recovered materials should be examined, counted, and recorded, much may be unidentifiable or redundant and discarded. Items selected for discard may be considered for permanent transfer to an appropriate historical society, museum, or educational institution for display or other educational purpose.

Specific types of materials that may be selected for discard after they have been analyzed, cataloged, counted, and weighed are itemized below. If cataloged items are discarded, this will be noted in the catalog record. Identification of discardable materials is based on their lack of long-term research values, excessive quantity, poor condition, and/or health and safety risks. Discardable materials might include, but are not limited to:

- Window glass;
- Glass lamp chimney body fragments, non-diagnostic bottle and glass fragments;
- Nails, after being identified by type and given Minimum Number of Individuals totals;
- All leather and textiles after being analyzed. (Leather requires treatment with potentially hazardous and flammable material in order to be preserved. Only leather artifacts with clear interpretive value would be treated in this way);
- Carreta or wagon parts (only those parts that will yield no additional data or display potential);
- Metal scraps, sheets, strips, and wire;

- Corroded, non-temporally diagnostic ferrous items;
- Slag and amorphous metal and glass; and
- Large items for which curation may be a problem (e.g., barrel hoops and porcelain toilets).

6.5 Curation

Caltrans shall ensure that, to the extent permitted under §5097.98 and § 5097.991 of the California Public Resources Code, the materials and records resulting from the activities associated with the construction phase of the Project are curated in accordance with 36 CFR §79.

To date, the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) has agreed to store, maintain, and preserve the artifactual and ecofactual collections recovered from Project-related sites CA-RIV5462, 7909H, 8156/H, and 8162/H during the Phase II testing and evaluation studies in a manner consistent with 36 CFR 79. Currently, the SBCM is no longer accepting collections for curation. Therefore, a similar agreement with the Western Center in Hemet or another institution that satisfies requirements of 36 CFR 79 will be reached for collections resulting from construction of the Project. Curation agreements will be executed prior to construction of the Project, and the consulting Tribes will have the opportunity to provide input.

The curation facility shall assign accession numbers for the collections, and the facility accession number shall appear on each item or group of similar items submitted for curation. The collections will have been cleaned, identified, cataloged, and analyzed prior to delivery to the facility, using the methods described in Section 6.4 above. Also, each item or group of similar items (e.g., debitage, shell samples, faunal remains from a single excavation level) has been assigned a unique catalog number during laboratory processing.

Prior to delivery to the curation facility, all materials from monitoring and excavations will be boxed in heavy-duty acid-free storage boxes measuring 10 inches high by 12 inches wide by 15 inches long. Any items too large to box will be clearly and permanently labeled with the site and catalog number. Boxes will be labeled on the outside with the facility accession number, as well as the contents of the box. All boxes, bags, and labels will also be of acid-free materials. All perishable artifacts will be bagged separately before placing in the curation box. A hard copy of all

appropriate reports, catalogs, site records, site maps, and field notes, also copied onto acid-free paper, will accompany the collection. In addition, a copy of the catalog will be submitted on a PC-compatible disk, clearly labeled with the names of the files and the name of the software used.

Payment will be made by RCTC at the time of deposit unless otherwise arranged in advance. Upon receipt, the collection will be assessed for compliance with the facility guidelines before acceptance. If further preparation for curation is required, the facility will not accept the collection until it has been properly prepared.

Any materials recovered that do not constitute a cultural artifact or ecofact (such as intrusive rodent bone, unmodified rock, etc.), or that are modern in age, will not be curated with the archaeological collection. Such materials, having no intrinsic historic value, will be discarded during lab analysis.

6.6 Report Preparation and Dissemination of Finding

Final products of any required data-recovery investigations will include, at a minimum, a data recovery report (DRR). At Caltrans' discretion, depending on the research value of any required data-recovery investigations, Caltrans may also require: (1) a presentation at a professional meeting, and/or (2) a journal article. All documentation, reports, and publications produced as a result of the data-recovery investigations will formally credit all contributors and will be provided to all consulting parties for review and comment. If information provided by a consulting tribe is included in a proposed publication or professional symposium, the consulting tribe will be notified and invited to collaborate on the article or paper, or if they prefer, prepare a separate paper for publication or presentation. Further, information that the Tribes consider to be confidential shall not be distributed or disclosed, at the discretion of the Consulting Tribes

6.6.1 Data Recovery Report

The principal work product will be a DRR that follows the format and content guidance set forth in Exhibit 5.8 of the *Environmental Handbook, Volume 2: Cultural Resources* (Caltrans 2014). The DRR will serve “to communicate data recovery findings to a professional archaeological and public audience. . . . [A]ll of the Phase III work and its conclusions must be thoroughly documented. . .” (Caltrans 2014:E5.8-1).

RCTC shall submit a draft version of the DRR to Caltrans within twelve (12) months of completion of all archaeological monitoring tasks and data-recovery fieldwork. Caltrans shall review the report and submit comments to RCTC within sixty (60) calendar days. RCTC shall address Caltrans' comments, revise the report, and resubmit ten (10) copies to Caltrans within thirty (30) calendar days. Within fifteen (15) calendar days following receipt of the revised draft, Caltrans shall submit a copy of the revised report to all MOA parties, who shall have forty-five (45) calendar days to submit written comments to Caltrans. Within ten (10) calendar days Caltrans may request that RCTC revise the report to address comments from the MOA parties. RCTC shall revise the report and submit ten (10) copies of the final report within forty-five (45) calendar days. Caltrans shall have ten (10) calendar days to approve the final report in writing and notify all MOA parties and provide each a copy of the final report. The approved, final DRR will be distributed to authors, the Cities, Caltrans headquarters and District 8, the California SHPO, interested Native American tribes/bands, the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, and, if authorized by Caltrans, to other archives, libraries, museums, and professional archaeologists as long as appropriate confidentiality requirements are met.

6.6.2 Symposium at Professional Meeting

After the DRR has been written and approved, Caltrans may require the Project Archaeologist to present a paper at the next annual meeting of the Society for California Archaeology. The purpose of this effort will be to share with professional colleagues the history of archaeological investigations and major Project findings. It is anticipated that the paper will provide the results of various technical studies and will summarize research conclusions.

6.6.3 Journal Article

Caltrans may also require the Project Archaeologist to prepare a summary article to be submitted for publication in a professional journal, most likely the *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* or *Historical Archaeology* journal. The purpose and content of this article will build upon the paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology. The journal article, thus, will endeavor to summarize for professional anthropologists and, as appropriate, Native Americans the goals, methods, and results of any data-recovery investigations, and to interpret the findings in a regional context.

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Chapter 7 Native American Consulting Parties

The FHWA and Caltrans (under the authority of the FHWA, pursuant to the Section 106 PA) have maintained continuous consultation with Native American groups and individuals throughout the history of the Project. The currently involved Tribes include the Cahuilla Band of Indians (Cahuilla Band), the Pechanga band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga Band), the Ramona Band of Cahuilla (Ramona Band), and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba Band). Consultation with the above Tribes continued throughout the development of a MOA and this Post-Review Plan. The MOA was distributed to the consulting Tribes for review and comment on June 12, 2015.

Consulting Tribes have been given the opportunity to review and comment on the Post-Review Plan at their discretion. Caltrans considered all comments within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt to conclude consultation on any issues before its final approval.

Per Stipulation V of the MOA, the involved Tribes will be consulted throughout Project-related construction work in regards to any known cultural resources, historic properties, or the discovery of any unanticipated Native American archaeological resources affected by the Undertaking. Consultation with the consulting Tribes will continue pursuant to the confidential protocols developed by each Tribe and will continue until the Undertaking has been completed and all stipulations of the MOA are fulfilled.

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Chapter 8 Personnel

Personnel chosen by RCTC to manage and implement the provisions of this Post-Review Plan will be experienced in Riverside County and have the appropriate skills to oversee the archaeology, work scope, and scheduling requirements. Key personnel must meet Caltrans PQS standards as identified in the Section 106 PA Attachment I for prehistoric and historical archaeology. If appropriate, the services of additional specialists may be required for data-recovery studies such as Geographic Information Systems, lithic and faunal analysis, radiocarbon dating, and geochemical studies.

Prior to construction, a Project Archaeologist whose training and background conforms to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards, as published in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, part 61 (36 C.F.R., part 61) will be retained by RCTC and approved by Caltrans District 8 to oversee monitoring of construction excavations and treatment of post-review discoveries. Their qualifications shall be appropriate to the needs of the Project and shall include a background in prehistoric and/or historical archaeology.

The Project Archaeologist will obtain the services of Archaeological Monitors and Field Crew as needed, to assist in monitoring, and if required, will assemble a team of archaeologists (field and laboratory) and specialists, as described in Section 8.6 below, for mitigation and curation activities. These individuals must meet the Caltrans qualifications and their résumés must be reviewed and approved by the District prior to beginning work. The roles of the Project Archaeologist, archaeological and Native American monitors, and a Human Osteologist are described in the following sections.

8.1 Project Archaeologist

RCTC's Project Archaeologist will provide archaeological resources technical expertise, management oversight and direction to the cultural resource Project team and any consultants for all activities. The Project Archaeologist, or duly authorized and equally qualified archaeologist will serve as the Principal Investigator in the event that discoveries require evaluation or treatment. Further, the Project Archaeologist will coordinate closely with the Lead Archaeological Monitor.

8.2 Lead Archaeological Monitor

The Lead Archaeological Monitor will coordinate closely with the Project Archaeologist to ensure that staff is assigned to conduct archaeological resources work to support Project compliance with this Post-Review Plan. The Lead Archaeological Monitor shall meet the Caltrans PQS standards as a Co-PI in the area of his/her expertise (Prehistoric or Historical). The Lead Archaeological Monitor will facilitate the daily assignment of monitors and specialists conducting any necessary studies (e.g., BRM recordation) during construction; provide field oversight of monitors; and facilitate the communication process in the field among Monitors, the Construction Management Team and Construction Contractor, as needed. The Lead Archaeological Monitor will determine the level of construction monitoring needed (e.g., fulltime, periodic) in coordination with the Project Archaeologist based on the extent of construction activities and sensitivity of construction areas. Only the Lead Archaeological Monitor or the Project Archaeologist will be authorized to determine when archaeological conditions have been satisfied sufficiently to resume construction where construction was halted for evaluation of a discovery. The Lead Archaeological Monitor will prepare weekly summaries of all monitoring activities and discoveries for distribution to Caltrans and Consulting Parties.

8.3 Archaeological Monitor

The Archaeological Monitors report to the Lead Archaeological Monitor and will be responsible for: flagging or marking archaeological resources designated as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) in the field, as necessary; monitoring all personnel and Project activities on-site for compliance with the Post-Review Plan, including adherence to mitigation measures, permit conditions, and requirements of other approvals; monitoring construction crews and providing clarification on mitigation measure requirements and disturbance area boundaries; communicating with construction crews and other environmental monitors on mitigation measure requirements; implementing and following the post-review discoveries process; initiating temporary construction halts or diversions due to non-compliance issues, clarifications, or archaeological resource discoveries; and communicating directly with the Lead Archaeological Monitor. The Archaeological Monitor will prepare and submit daily reports, including photographs as applicable, to the Lead Archaeological Monitor for review and comment.

8.4 Native American Monitor

Native American Monitors will be retained to monitor all ground-disturbing activities where prehistoric sites are located and in areas identified as sensitive for prehistoric resources and will be teamed with Archaeological Monitors. Native American Monitors shall be retained for evaluation and data recovery within prehistoric resources that are identified during construction and cannot be avoided and protected. Tribal Monitoring shall occur through formal contractual agreements between RCTC and each participating Tribe, in accordance with the Draft Monitoring Agreement that will be established in consultation among RCTC, Caltrans, and the Tribes. The Tribal Monitoring Program shall be administered by RCTC, who shall provide a designated Native American Monitor liaison to coordinate with Caltrans and the consulting Tribes. Native American Monitors shall be selected through consultation with the consulting Tribes and shall be contracted through the Tribal Monitoring Program, at the sole expense of RCTC.

Native American Tribes or Tribal Organizations who choose to participate in the construction monitoring phase of the Project shall prepare a list of individual tribal members or qualified individuals to act as a Native American Monitor on behalf of their Tribe or Tribal Organization. The Project corridor spans multiple Tribal areas. Thus, Native American Monitors will be selected on a rotating basis. For example, if there are two participating Tribes and two Monitors are needed for X consecutive days Tribe A will provide one Monitor and Tribe B will provide one Monitor. If another Monitor is required for the same time frame, Tribe A will provide a second Monitor and so on. If it is the turn of Tribe A to provide a Monitor but no monitors are available, RCTC will request a Monitor from Tribe B and so on. Rotation duration for Monitors shall be one calendar week, Monday to Sunday, as required by the Project schedule. A rotation shall not exceed seven consecutive calendar days unless other Monitors are unavailable or due to special circumstances as agreed to in advance by Project management. If efforts to obtain the services of a qualified Native American Monitor are unsuccessful, RCTC shall immediately inform Caltrans.

The designated Native American Monitor will participate in the evaluation of Native American artifacts. In addition, the Monitor will be invited to assist with recordation of any find. In the event that data-recovery excavation is necessary, the Monitor will be invited to assist in excavation and site documentation. The Native American Monitor will be responsible for completing a daily monitoring record. Those forms

will include the location of monitoring activities for the reporting time period, as well as a description of any cultural resources identified and appropriate actions taken.

8.5 Human Osteologist

RCTC shall retain a specialist in identification of human remains who will be available to inspect any discoveries of possible human bone at the site of discovery within 24 hours. The role of the Osteologist will be to verify that any bone discovered during construction is human or non-human if the Archaeological Monitor cannot make a confident identification or if the Native American Monitor questions the field identification. If the Osteologist identifies a discovery as human bone, procedures identified in Section 5.4 will be initiated. The Human Osteologist will have at least 5 years of verifiable experience in the identification of human bone, and expertise in distinguishing human bone from animal bone.

8.6 Archaeological Data Recovery Team

If archaeological data recovery becomes necessary, or if the Project Archaeologist and Archaeological Monitors require assistance to evaluate archaeological discoveries, a team of highly qualified archaeologists and specialists, as appropriate, shall be retained by RCTC to conduct the studies. The need for additional staff could be as minimal as adding field technicians and/or field supervisors to assist the Project Archaeologist, who would serve as the Principal Investigator. Depending on the type and age of any discoveries that must be treated, the number and qualifications of additional staff would vary. Prehistoric sites would require a Principal Investigator who meets the standards under prehistoric archaeology, while historic-era sites would require a Principal Investigator with a specialty in historic archaeology, and possibly a historian. Any type of data recovery will require experience and qualified field and laboratory teams, with appropriate specialties. Complex data-recovery efforts may also require a full range of specialists, such as faunal, lithics, bead, shell, and paleobotanical analysts, and experts to conduct other studies such as obsidian hydration and XRF studies, radiocarbon dating, and pollen or phytolith analysis.

Caltrans will ensure that all archaeological studies carried out for the Project are completed by or under the direct supervision of the person or persons, meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Professionally Qualified Standards* (48 Federal Register [FR] 44738-447-39, September 29, 1983) (PQS) in the relevant field of study to carry out or review appropriateness and quality of the work. RCTC shall submit the qualifications of all supervising archaeologists, historians, and specialists to Caltrans

for review. The Caltrans Project Archaeologist will determine whether the individuals are qualified for their proposed duties, using Caltrans PQS standards.

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Chapter 9 References

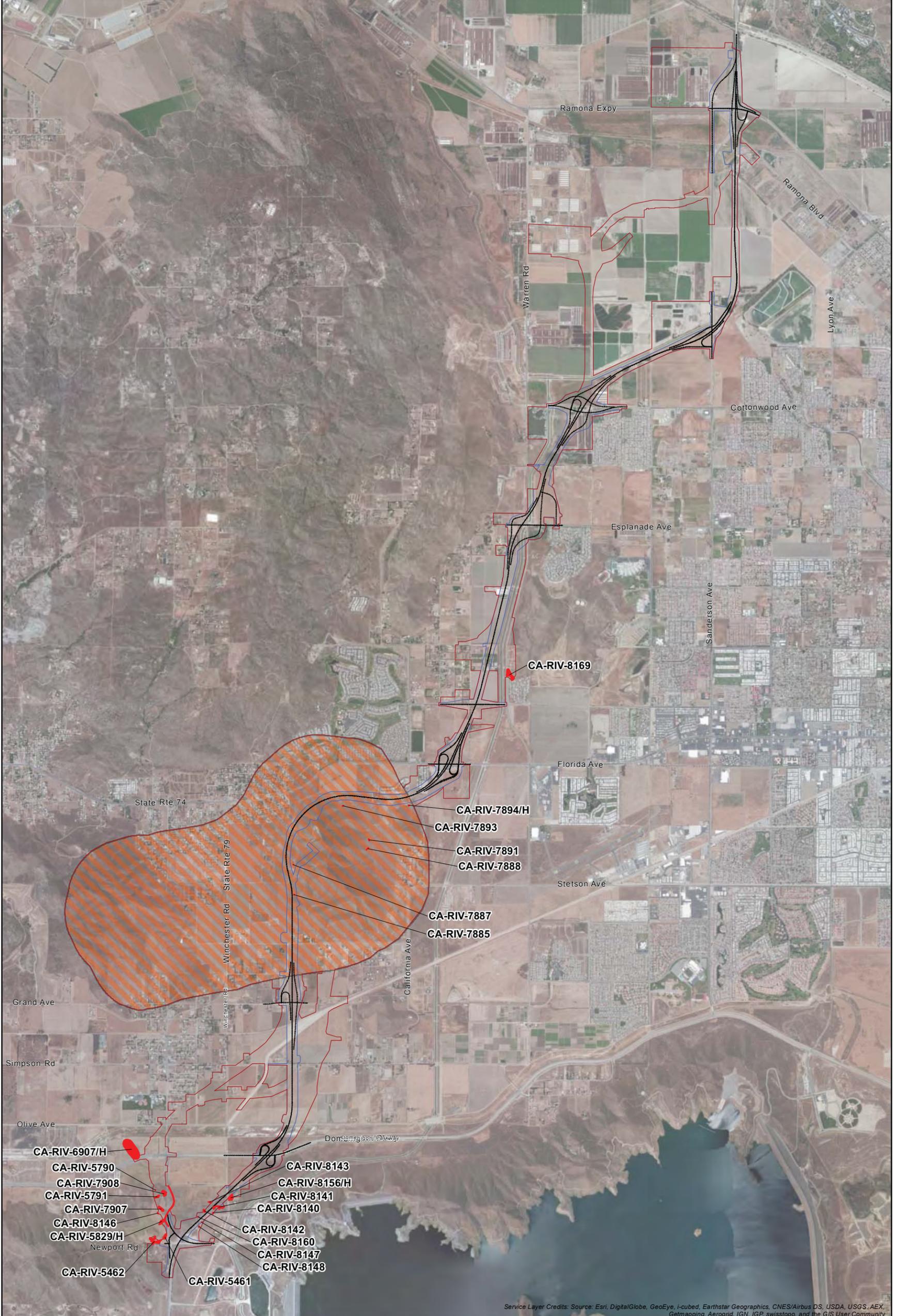
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Appendices

Appendix A

Project Area Maps



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

N

Legend

- Potential Contributing Feature of the PPAD
- Traditional Cultural Property (TCP)
- Revised Area of Potential Effects
- Right-of-Way
- Centerline

SCALE: 1:50,000

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 3,000

Meters

0 1,250 2,500 5,000 7,500

Feet

0 0.25 0.5 1

Miles

Appendix A
Figure A-2
Location of Impacted Sites and TCP
Relative to Build Alternative 1br

Monitoring and Post-Review Discovery Plan
 State Route 79 Realignment Project

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Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, I-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

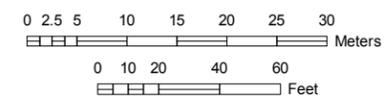
LOCATOR MAP



Legend

- Bedrock Milling Feature
- Prehistoric Archaeological Site Boundary (or Prehistoric Site Component)
- Revised Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Right-of-Way
- Parcel Boundary
- SR 79 Centerline
- Area of Direct Impact (ADI)
- Edge Lines
- Striping
- Contour Line

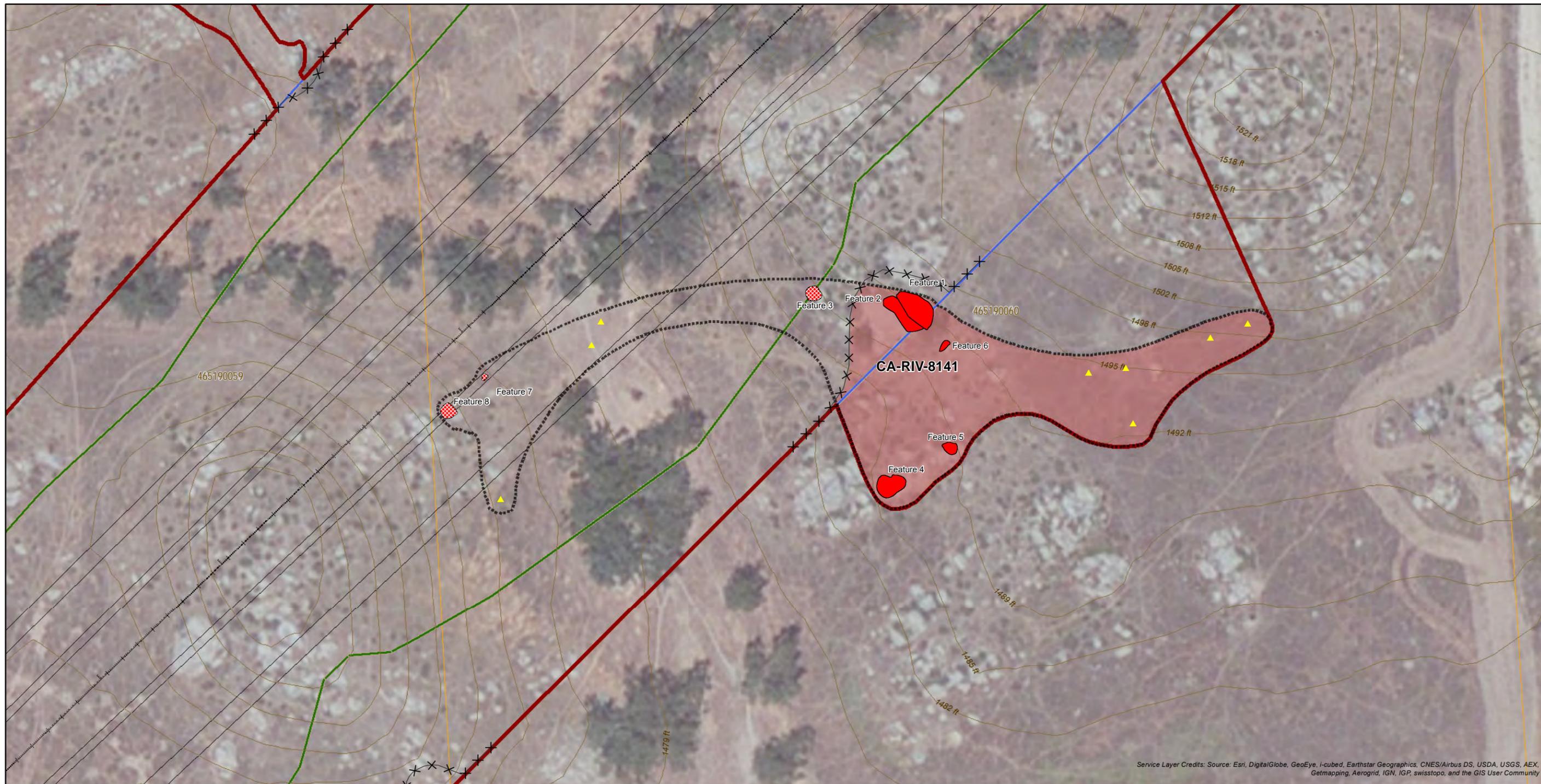
SCALE: 1:720



**Appendix A
Figure A-3
Bedrock Milling Feature
at CA-RIV-7885**

Monitoring and Post-Review Discovery Plan
State Route 79 Realignment Project

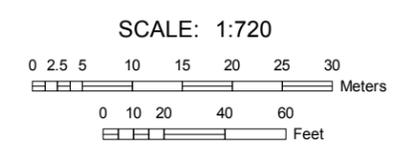
CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLIC CIRCULATION



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



- Legend**
- ▲ Prehistoric Artifact (not collected)
 - Bedrock Milling Feature
 - ▨ Bedrock Milling Feature in ADI
 - ⋯ Prehistoric Archaeological Site Boundary (or Prehistoric Site Component)
 - Environmentally Sensitive Area
 - ×-× Barrier for Environmentally Sensitive Area
 - ▭ Revised Area of Potential Effects
 - ▭ Right-of-Way
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - +— SR 79 Centerline
 - Cut Lines
 - Edge Lines
 - Fill Lines
 - ⋯ Striping
 - ▭ Retaining Wall
 - Contour Line



Appendix A
Figure A-4
Bedrock Milling Features and ESA
at CA-RIV-8141

Monitoring and Post-Review Discovery Plan
 State Route 79 Realignment Project

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLIC CIRCULATION

Appendix B

DPR 523 Forms

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial CA-RIV-5461; Update
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code **Reviewer** **Date**

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder)

Page 1 of 4

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** *a. **County** Riverside Not for Publication Unrestricted
*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Winchester, Calif. **Date** 1953 (photorevised 1979)

T 5S; R 2W; SE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 33 **S.B.B.M.**
City **Zip**

c. **Address:**

d. **Zone** 11S 492198 mE/ 3727177 mN

e. **Other Locational Data** (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM, etc., when appropriate): CA-RIV-5461 is located approximately 2.4 km south of the town of Winchester, 40 m west of Winchester Rd./SR 79 (current alignment), 60 m north of a dirt road/driveway extending west from the intersection of Winchester Rd. and Newport Rd., and within APN 461220004. The site is situated on a series of low granitic boulder outcrops lying downslope and east of a rocky hill. The site is located within the proposed State Route 79 (SR 79) Realignment Project Area of Potential Effect (APE).

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): Measuring 71 x 24 m, CA-RIV-5461 is a prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location consisting of three granitic boulder outcrops (Features 1-3) with a total of nine milling slicks; one granitic milling slab fragment (Artifact 1) is also present. This update serves to summarize the results of an Extended Phase I (XPI) testing program conducted at the site in September 2007 for the SR 79 Realignment Project. The purpose of the XPI program was to determine the presence/absence of cultural deposits in subsurface contexts.

XPI testing at CA-RIV-5461 entailed the manual excavation of three Shovel Probes (SHPs 1-3) 30 cm in diameter placed adjacent to the three bedrock outcrops with milling features, and within those areas most likely to contain cultural deposits in subsurface contexts (see site map); all the excavated sediments were screened through 1/8-in. hardware mesh. SHP 1 was placed adjacent to Feature 3, and was excavated to 80 cm in depth below ground surface before terminating at decomposed bedrock. SHP 2 was placed adjacent to Feature 2, and was excavated to 50 cm in depth below ground surface before terminating at decomposed bedrock. SHP 3 was placed adjacent to Feature 1, was excavated to 69 cm in depth below ground surface, and also terminated at decomposed bedrock. No cultural materials were recovered in SHPs 1-3, indicating that no significant cultural deposits are present in subsurface contexts at CA-RIV-5461.

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP 4: Bedrock Milling Features.

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other:

P5. Photograph or Drawing: (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Prehistoric Historic Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Paul Garrett (APN 461220004)

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): R. J. Lichtenstein, D. Largo, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

P9. Date Recorded: 04 September 2007.

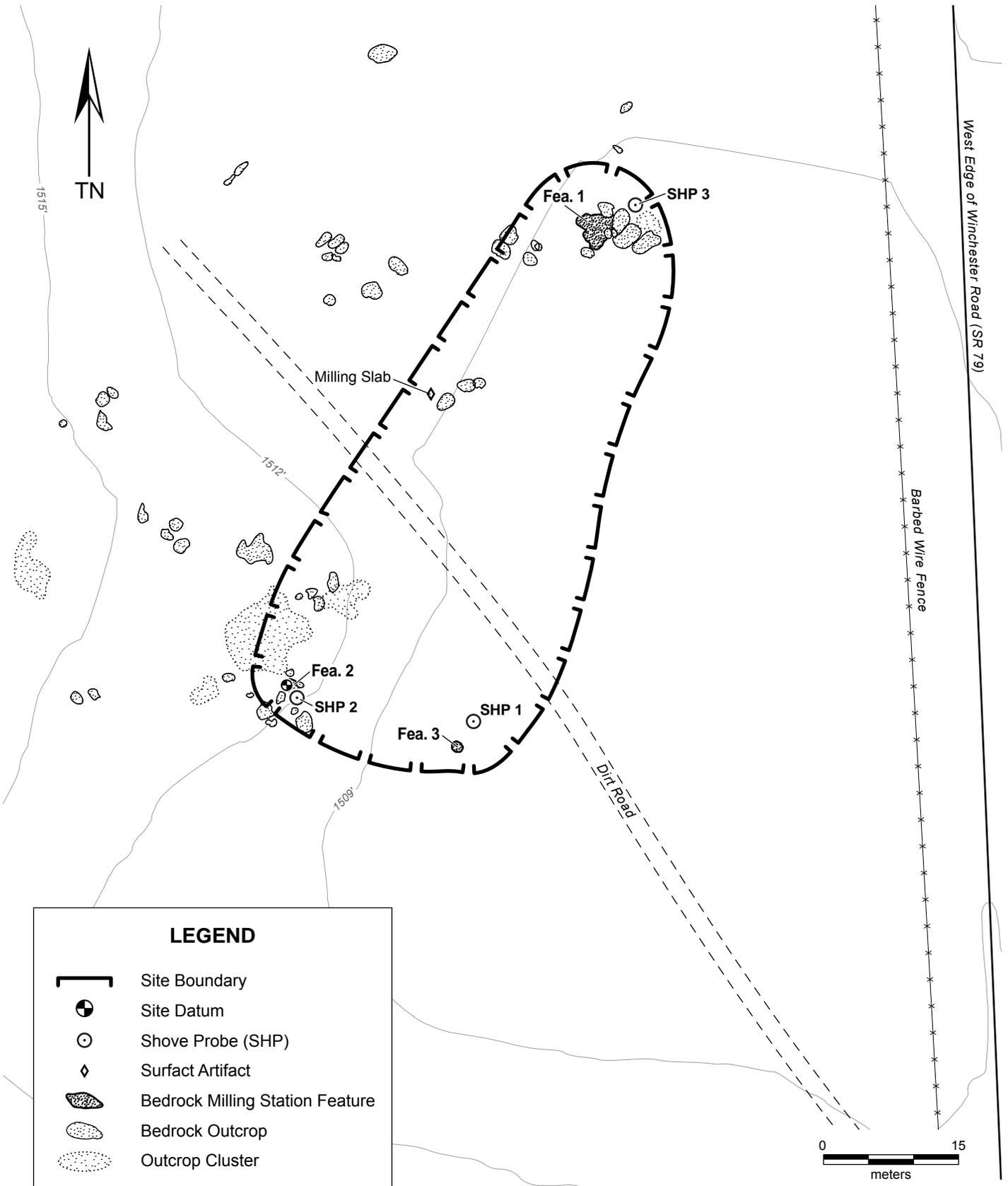
***P10. Type of Survey:** Intensive Reconnaissance Other
Describe: XPI testing.

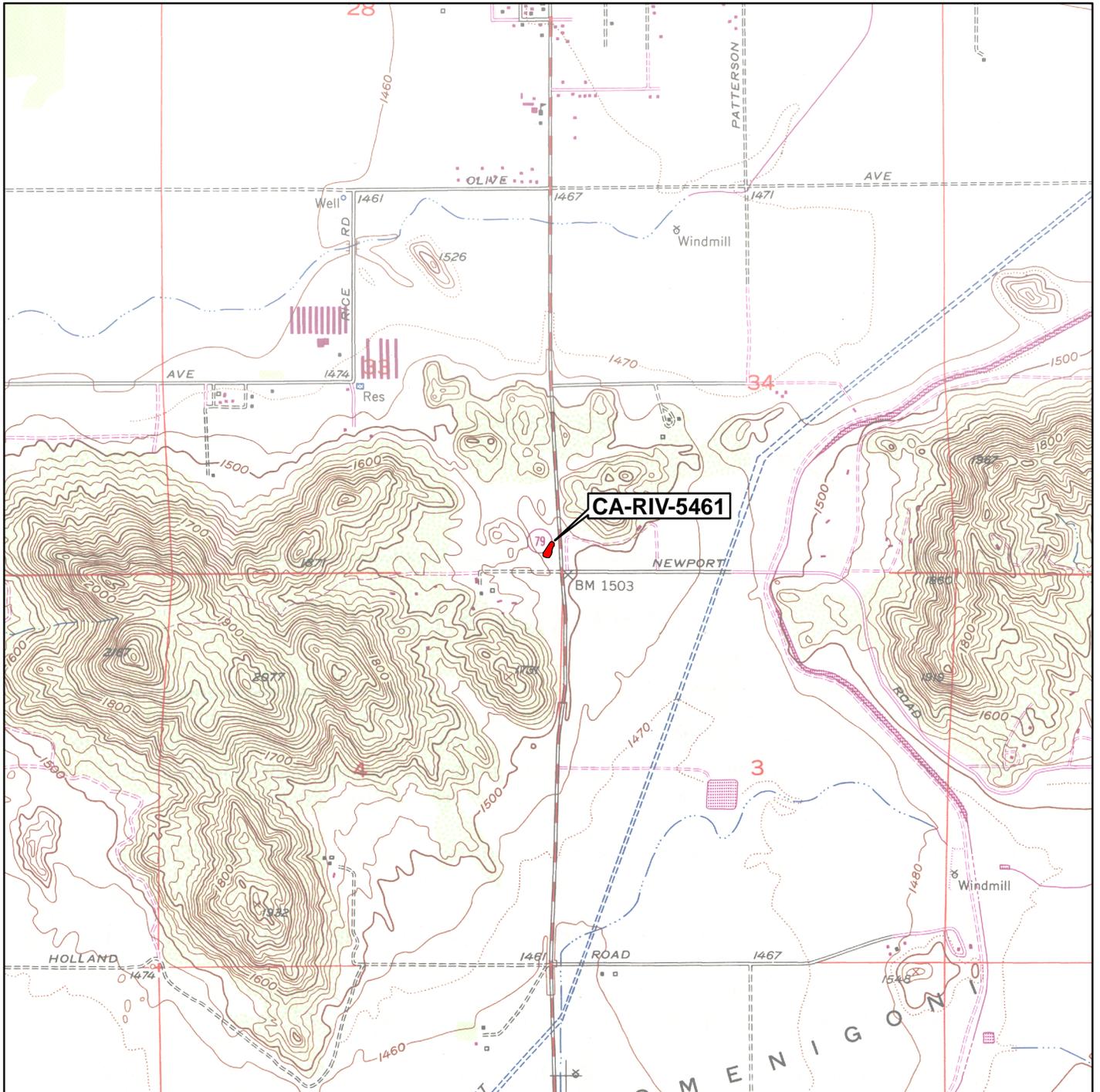
***P11. Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): *Draft Extended Phase I Report, 14 Archaeological Sites in Southern San Jacinto Valley: Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside.* Prepared for Christie Hammond, Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder)

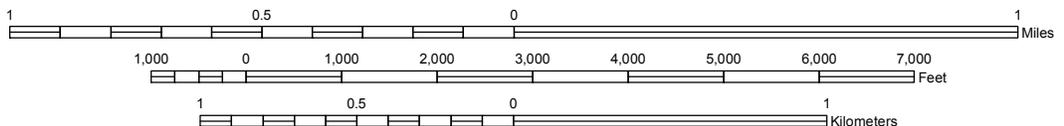
Page 2 of 4

Attachments: None Location Map Site Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Site Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other:





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TRUE NORTH

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial CA-RIV-5461; Update
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code **Reviewer** **Date**

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder)

Page 1 of 10

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location: *a. County** Riverside Not for Publication Unrestricted
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Winchester, Calif. **Date** 1953 (photorevised 1979)

T 5S; R 2W; SE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 33 S.B.B.M.
City Zip

c. Address:

d. Zone 11S 492198 **mE/** 3727177 **mN**

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM, etc., when appropriate): CA-RIV-5461 is located approximately 2.4 km south of the town of Winchester, 40 m west of Winchester Rd./SR 79 (current alignment), 60 m north of a dirt road/driveway extending west from the intersection of Winchester Rd. and Newport Rd., and within APN 461220004. The site is situated on a series of low granitic boulder outcrops lying downslope and east of a rocky hill. The site is located within the proposed SR 79 Realignment Project Area of Potential Effect (APE).

From the northwest corner of the intersection of Winchester Rd. and Newport Rd., walk 110 m at 270° (due NW) to the site. A dirt road/track leading northwest from the intersection bisects the site. Site datum is a 20 x 19-cm milling slick on an approximately 2.5 x 1.5 x 1-m (L x W x H) granitic boulder (Feature 2, milling surface 1), in a low granitic outcrop 22 m southwest of the dirt road.

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): CA-RIV-5461 is a 72 x 24-m prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location consisting of three granitic boulder outcrops (Features 1-3) with a total of nine milling slicks, and one granitic milling slab fragment (Artifact 1), situated on a series of low boulder outcrops lying downslope and eastward of a rocky hill. The site was originally recorded by Drover and Pinto (1990). Feature 3 and the milling slab fragment had not been previously recorded. Additionally, the site is situated in a moderately depositional environment downslope from a rocky hill, and has minimal to moderate potential for subsurface cultural deposits. The site area has moderate deflation, probably due in part to wind erosion accelerated by over-grazing (the area has been largely denuded).

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP 4: Bedrock Milling Features.

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other:

P5. Photograph or Drawing: (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Prehistoric Historic Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Paul Garrett (APN 461220004)

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): A. Van Wyke, T. Everette, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

P9. Date Recorded: 11 and 12 July 2006.

***P10. Type of Survey:** Intensive Reconnaissance Other
Describe: Maximum of 15-m pedestrian transects.

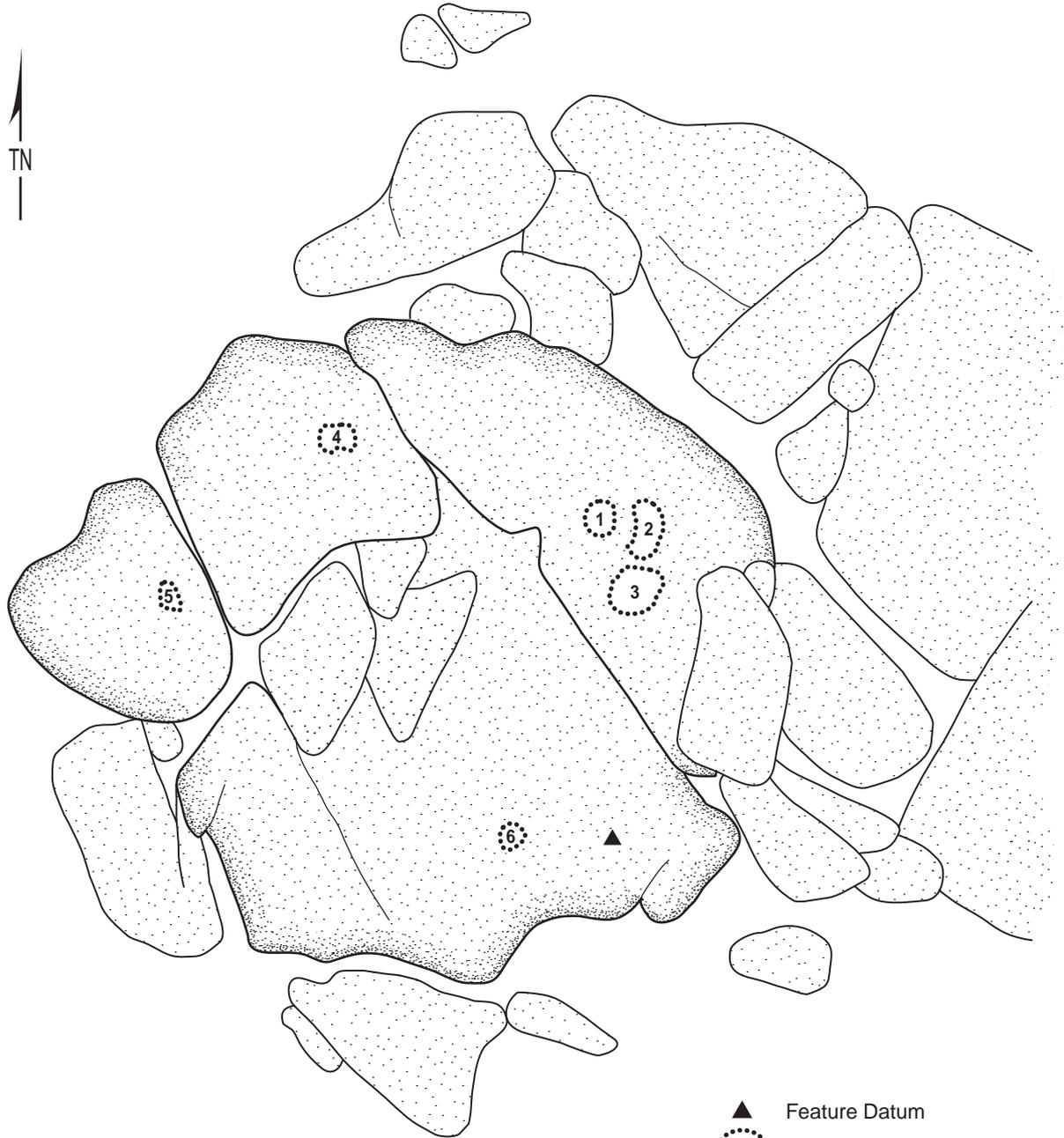
***P11. Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): *Archaeological Survey Report: Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside.* Prepared for David Bricker, Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

Attachments: None Location Map Site Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Site Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other:

- *A1. Dimensions:** a. **Length:** 71 m (NE-SW) b. **Width:** 24 m (NW-SE)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other GPS mapping
Method of Determination (Check any that apply): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation
 Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (explain):
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Discrete outcrop features; very good ground surface visibility (80+%). However, there is minimal to moderate potential for subsurface cultural deposits, which may expand the site boundary as currently defined.
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Disturbances
 Site limits incompletely defined Other (Explain): None.
- A2. Depth:** None Unknown Method of Determination: Surface examination only.
- *A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): Surface examination only.
- *A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map): Features observed consist of three granitic boulder outcrop features with a total of nine milling slicks: Feature 1, previously recorded as Feature A (Drover and Pinto 1990), contains six milling slicks; Feature 2, previously recorded as Feature B, contains one milling slick (previously recorded as Milling Slick 7); Feature 3 (not previously recorded) contains two milling slicks. The milling slicks are minimally to highly polished (see attached Milling Station Record for further details).
- *A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with feature): Artifact 1 is a 26 x 19 x 9.5-cm granitic milling slab fragment with moderate grinding polish in an approximately 9 x 8-cm area on a single surface.
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances): Site integrity appears to be moderately impaired. Primary disturbances are due to natural weathering/exfoliation of outcrop surfaces. Vehicle and pedestrian traffic (dirt road bisects the site; dumping on site and modern graffiti in immediate vicinity). The site area has been largely denuded, apparently by over-grazing.
- *A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction): Salt Creek, a seasonal drainage that has been channelized in modern times, is located approximately 1.4 km north.
- *A9. Elevation:** 1,508 ft amsl.
- A10. Environmental Setting** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate): The site is located on a northeast-southwest trending series of low boulder outcrops. Vegetation consists of sparse non-native grasses/weeds, predominantly mustard; the site area has been largely denuded, apparently by grazing (abundant sheep dung in area). Soils consist of medium yellow-brown, fine to coarse silty sand with decomposing granite. Slope ranges from 0 to 8°, with a predominantly northeastern aspect. Exposure is open/360°.
- A11. Historical Information** (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A15 below): N/A
- *A12. Age:** Prehistoric Pre-Colonial (1500–1769) Spanish/Mexican (1769–1848) Early American (1848–1880) Turn of century (1880–1914) Early 20th century (1914–1945)
 Post WWII (1945+) Undetermined Factual or estimated dates of occupation (explain):
- A13. Interpretations** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known): CA-RIV-5461 is a prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing three granitic outcrops with a total of nine milling slicks. The site is situated in a moderately depositional environment downslope from a rocky hill, and has minimal to moderate potential for subsurface cultural deposits. The site area has moderate deflation, probably due in part to wind erosion accelerated by over-grazing (the area has been largely denuded).

- A14. Remarks:** The site is located within the SR 79 Realignment Project Area of Potential Effect (APE); avoidance is recommended. If avoidance is not a feasible option, a limited testing program is recommended. The quantitative and qualitative data potential of the outcrop milling features has been fully realized by the present recording effort.
- A15. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of persons interviewed, if possible):
Drover, C. E. and D. Pinto, Archaeological site record for CA-RIV-5461, 28 April 1990. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- A16. Photographs** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record): See attached Photograph Record.
- *A17. Form Prepared by:** A. Van Wyke **Date:** 12 July 2006
Affiliation and Address: Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

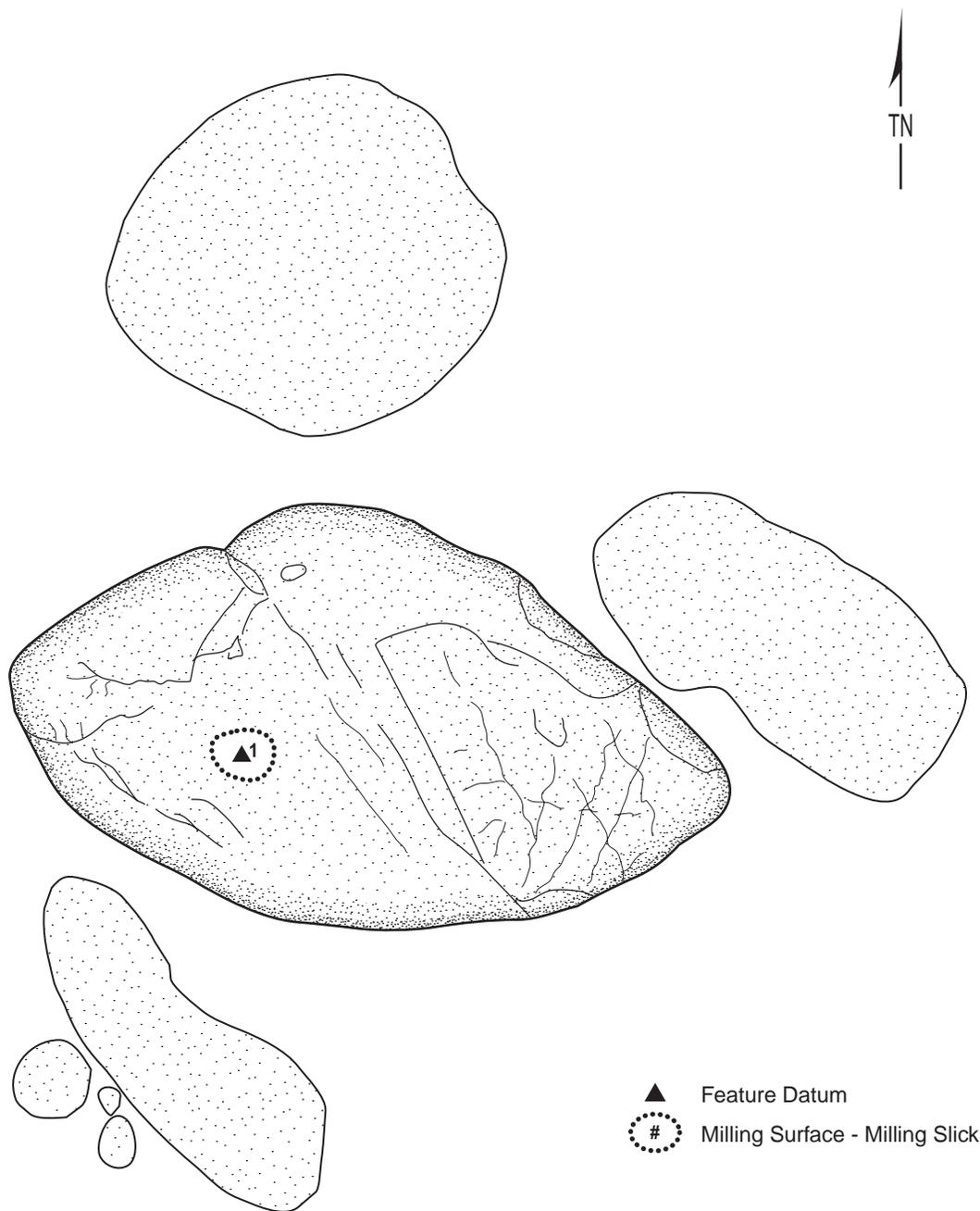
FEATURE 1
Plan View



▲ Feature Datum
Milling Surface - Milling Slick

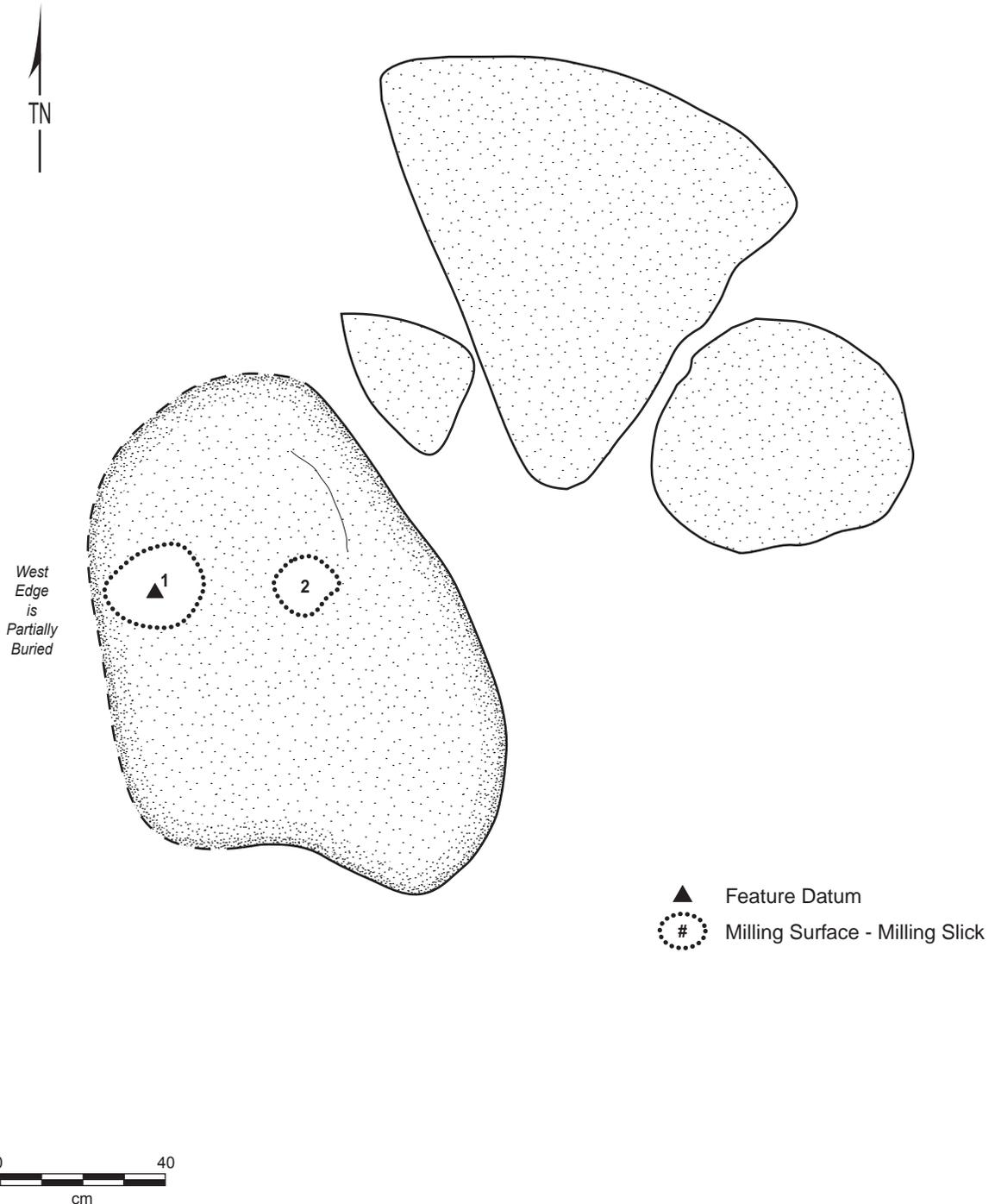


FEATURE 2
Plan View



- ▲ Feature Datum
- ⊙# Milling Surface - Milling Slick

FEATURE 3
Plan View



Temporary Number/Resource Name:

Project Name: State Route 79 Realignment Project

Photographer: R. Lichtenstein

Image Type: (bw) 35mm B&W film (cp) 35mm Color Print film (cs) 35mm Color Slide film
 (df) Digital-Floppy disk (dm) Digital-Memory flash card

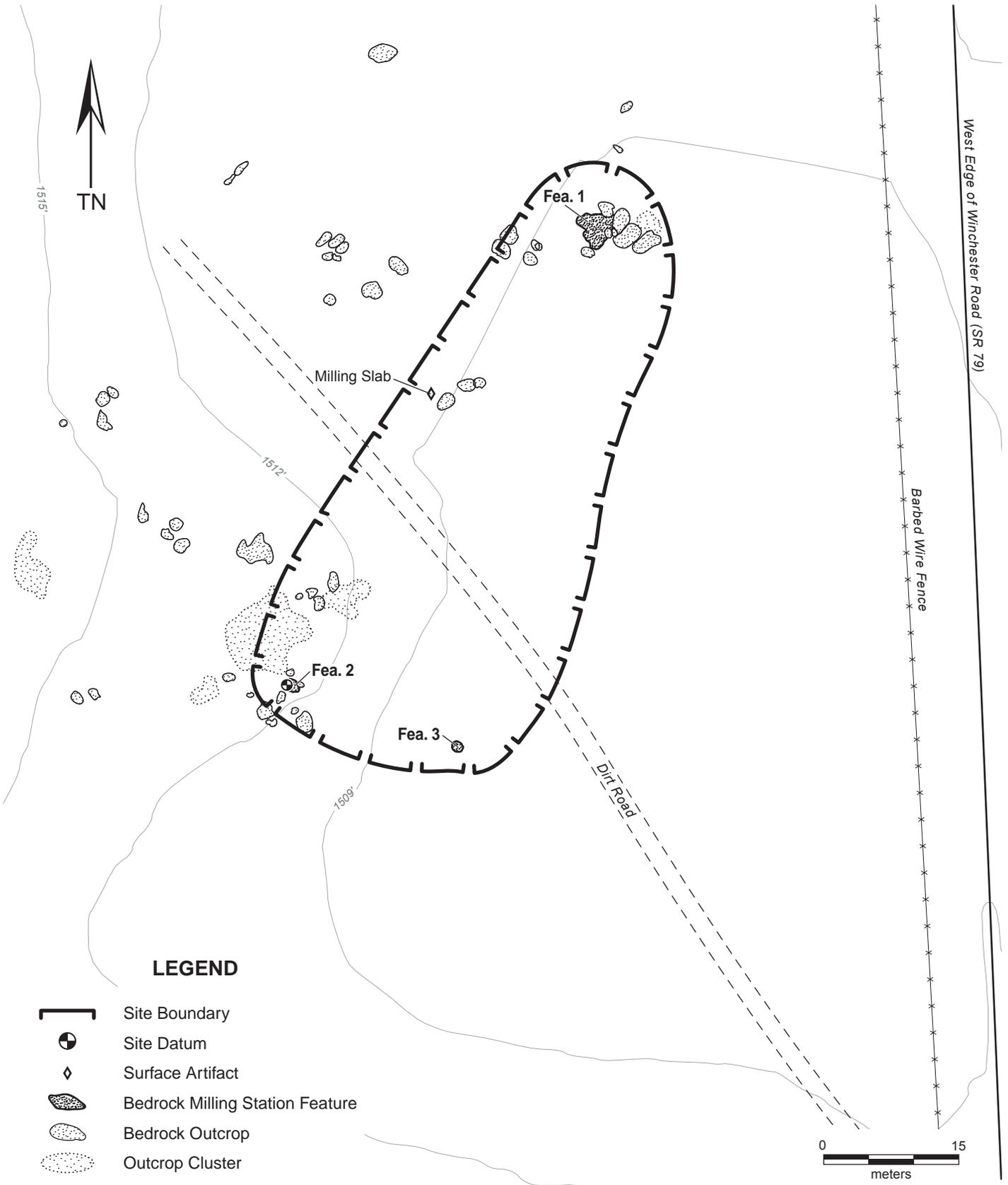
Camera Type and Model: Nikon Coolpix 4300

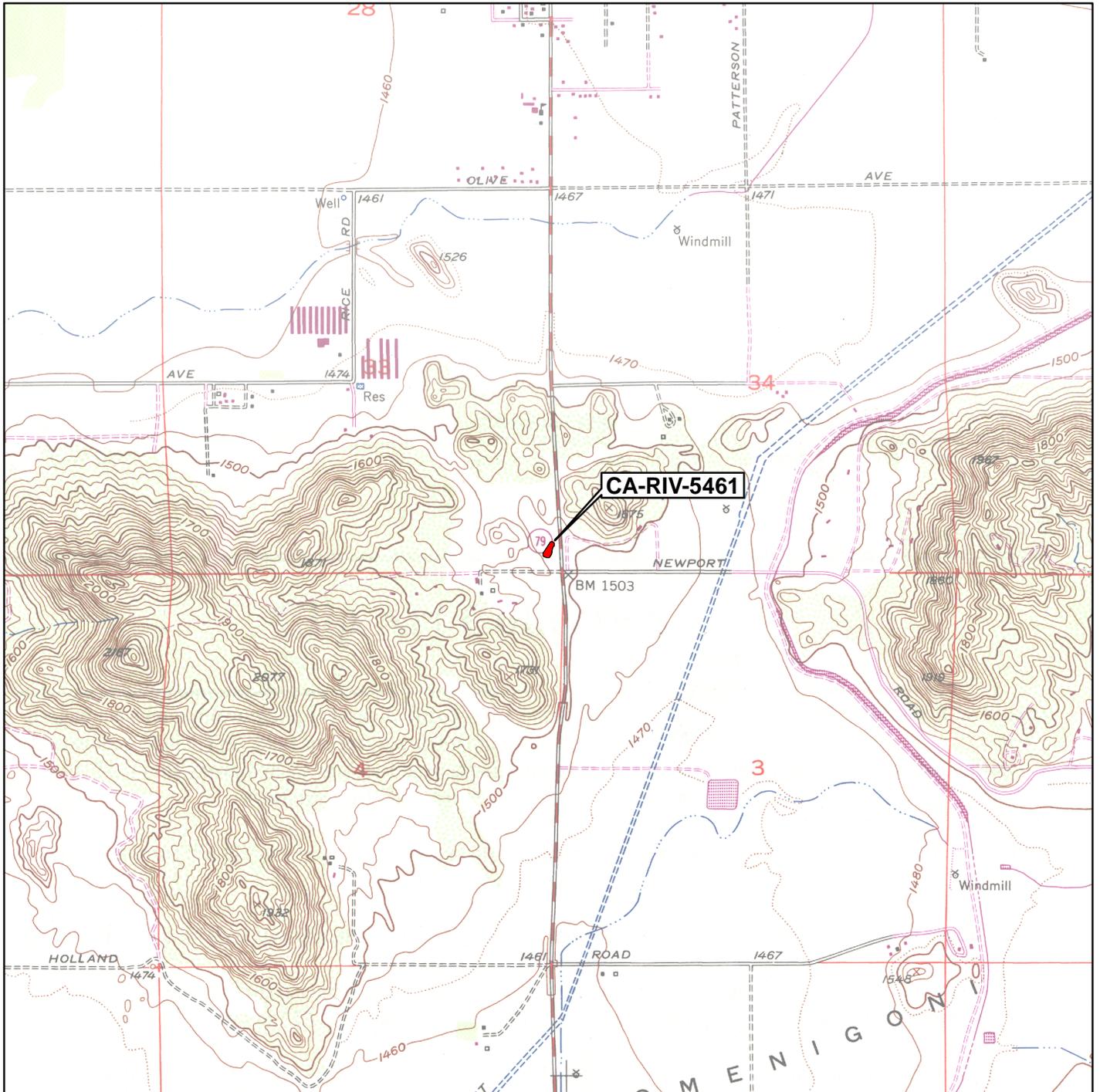
Film Type and Speed: Flashcard

Roll Number: SR79-13-dm

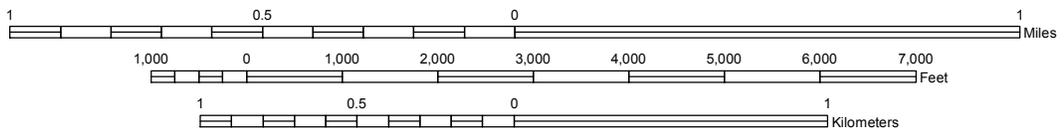
Year: 2006

Mo.	Day	Time	Frame/ File Name	Subject/Description	Facing
7			DSCN0002	CA-RIV-5461; Feature 1 overview, crew on datum.	N
7			DSCN0003	CA-RIV-5461; Feature 1 milling slicks 1, 2, 3 detail.	Plan
7			DSCN0004	CA-RIV-5461; Feature 1, milling slick 4 detail.	Plan
7			DSCN0005	CA-RIV-5461; Feature 1, milling slick 5 detail.	Plan
7			DSCN0006	CA-RIV-5461; Feature 1, milling slick 6 and datum.	Plan
7			DSCN0007	CA-RIV-5461; Feature 3 overview, crew on datum.	W
7			DSCN0008	CA-RIV-5461; Feature 3 milling slicks 1 and 2 detail.	Plan
7			DSCN0009	CA-RIV-5461; Feature 2, crew on datum.	W
7			DSCN0010	CA-RIV-5461; Feature 2, milling slick 1 detail.	E
7			DSCN0011	CA-RIV-5461; Artifact 1 metate fragment, detail.	Plan
7			DSCN0012	CA-RIV-5461; site overview.	S
7			DSCN0013	CA-RIV-5461; site overview, SR 79 in background.	E





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TRUE NORTH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial:

Page 1 of 4

Other Designations: Win-222-5

-
1. County: Riverside
 2. USGS Quad: Winchester (7.5) Photorevised: 1979
 3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11, 492220 mE, 3727100 mN
 4. Township: 5S Range: 2W; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 33 Base Meridian San Bernardino
 5. Map Coordinates: 298 mmS 161 mmE (from NW corner of map)
 6. Elevation: 1,510'
 7. Location: This site is located immediately northwest of the intersection of Winchester and Newport Roads.
 8. Prehistoric: X Historic: Protohistoric:
 9. Site Description: This is a food processing station.
 10. Area: 70 m(n/s) x 20 m(e/w) = 1,400 square meters
Method: pacing
 11. Depth: ? cm Method of Determination: none employed
 12. Features: The features consist of one granite boulder with a single slick and another with six slicks.
 13. Artifacts: none observed
 14. Non-artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: none
 15. Date Recorded: April 28, 1990
 16. Recorded by: C.E. Drover and D. Pinto
 17. Affiliation and Address:
Christopher Drover
18961 Ironwood Lane
Santa Ana, CA 92705
 18. Human Remains: none
 19. Site Disturbances: The area surrounding the site has been cultivated but the features appear unharmed.
 20. Nearest Water: There may be springs in the canyon to the west.
 21. Vegetation Community (site Vicinity): Sage/scrub

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CA-RIV-5461

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial:

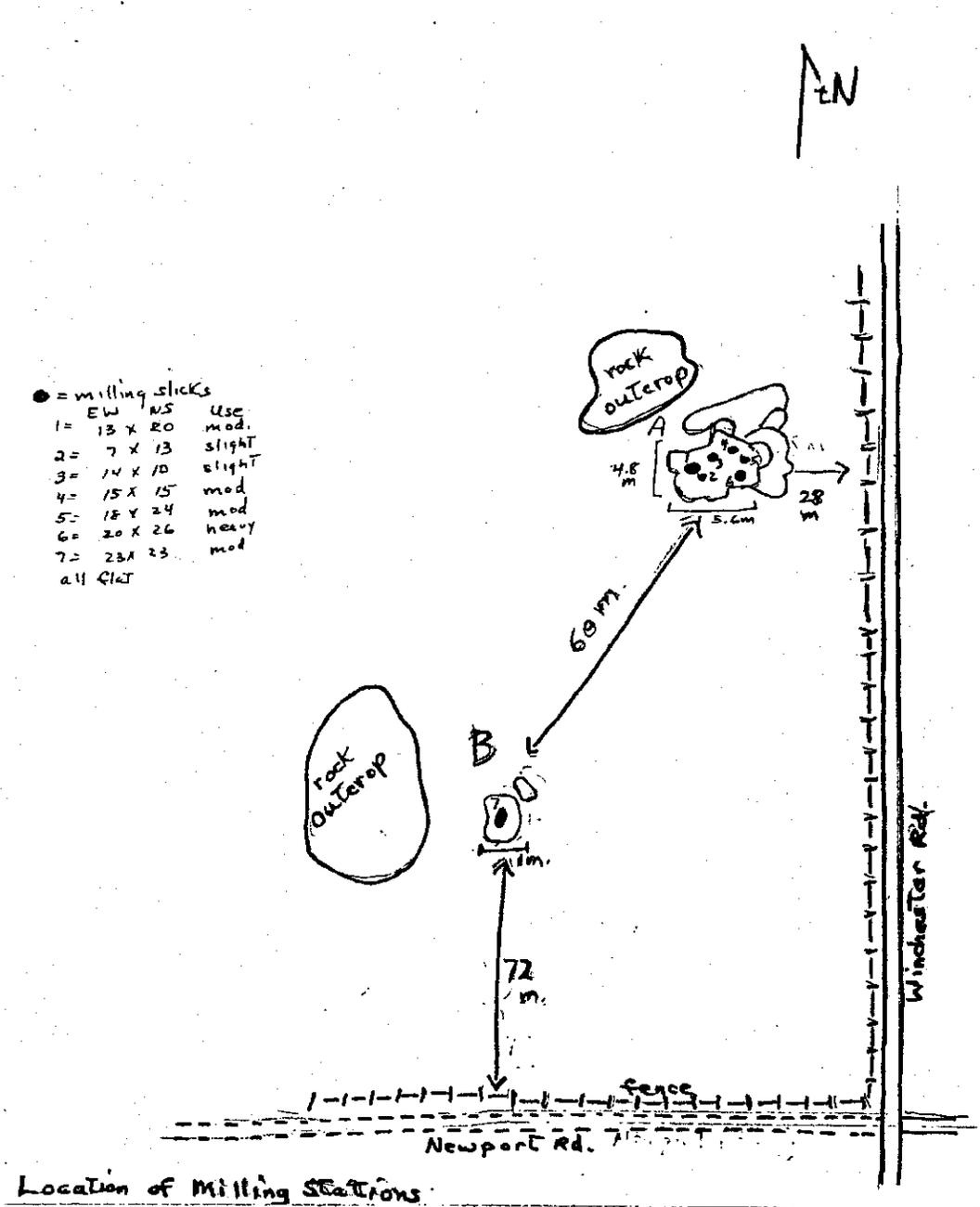
Page 2 of 4

Other Designations: Win-222-5

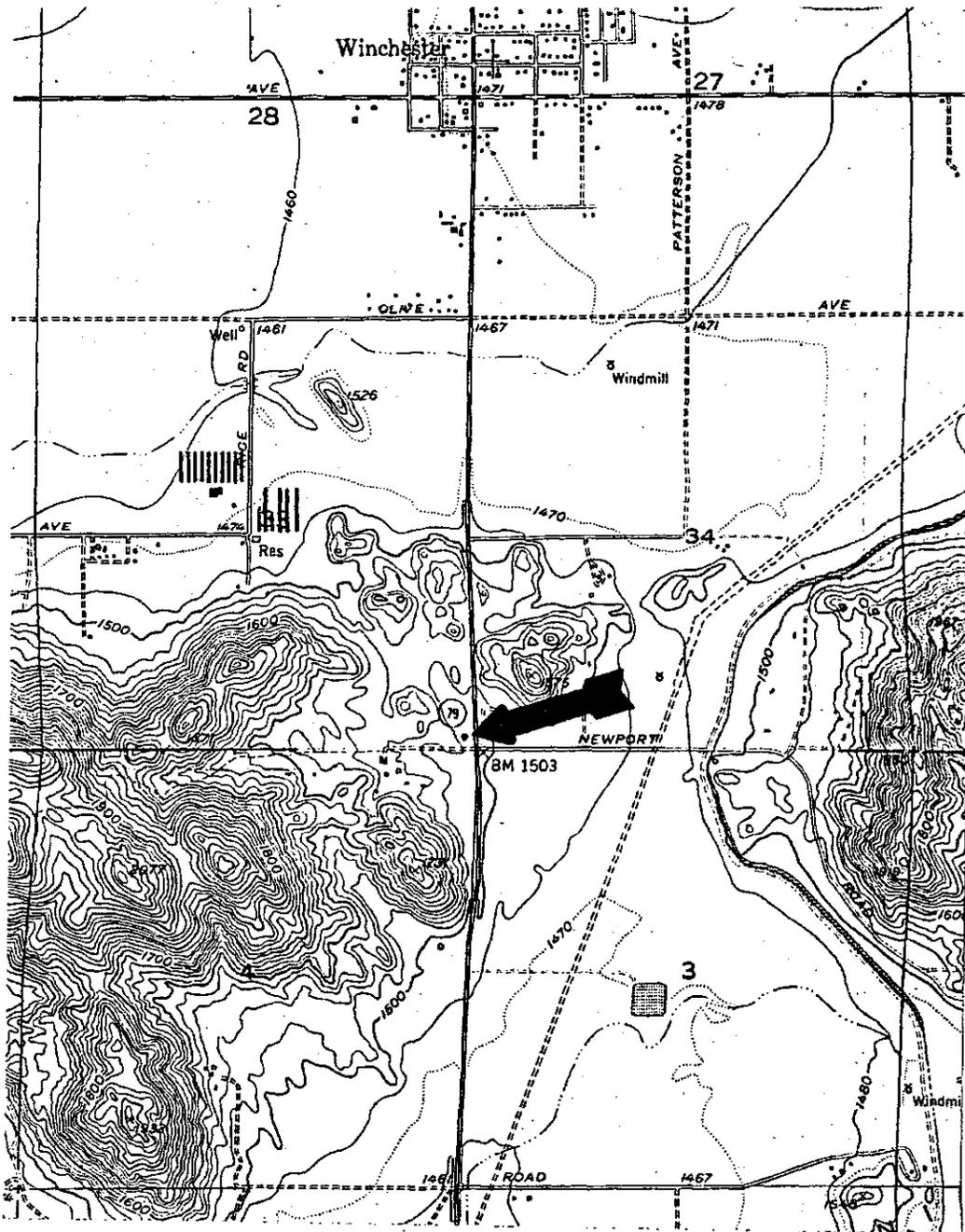
22. Vegetation (site): same as #21
23. Site Soil: decomposed granite
24. Surrounding Soil: decomposed granite
25. Geology: southern California batholith
26. Landform: flat
27. Slope: flat
28. Exposure: open
29. Landowner and Address:
Douglas Wood and Associates
1000 Quail Street, Ste. 165
Newport Beach, CA 92660
30. Remarks: There are several similar sites recorded in the area.
31. References: none
32. Name of Project: Winchester 222 Project
33. Type of Investigation: records search, survey, report
34. Site Accession No.: No Collections Curated at: ----
35. Photos: No Photographs Taken by: ----
36. Photo Accession No.: ---- On File at: ----

SITE MAP

- = milling slicks
- EW NS Use
- 1= 13 x 20 mod.
- 2= 7 x 13 slight
- 3= 14 x 10 slight
- 4= 15 x 15 mod
- 5= 18 x 24 mod
- 6= 20 x 26 heavy
- 7= 23 x 23 mod
- all GWT



SITE MAP



***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder)

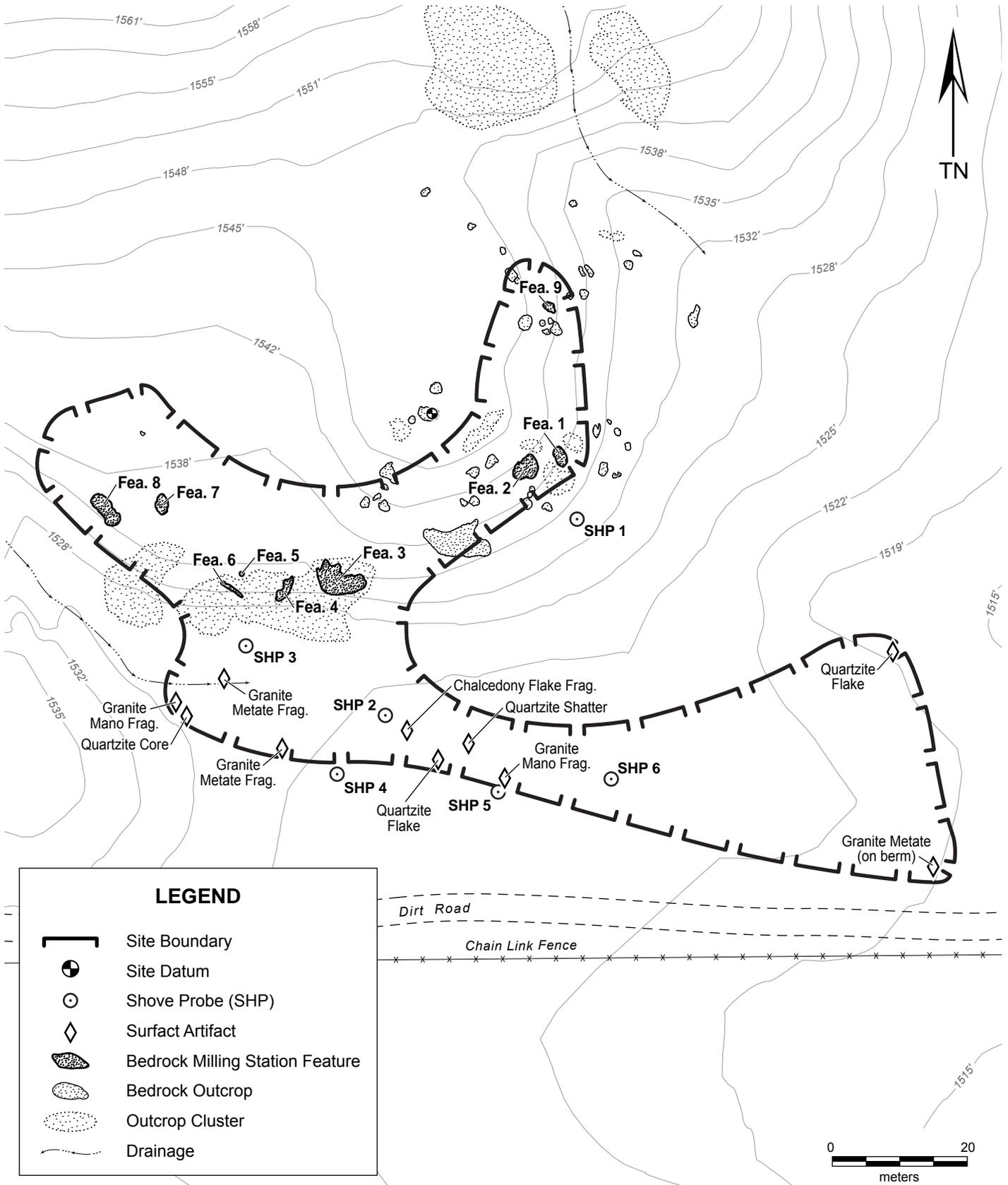
Page 2 of 4

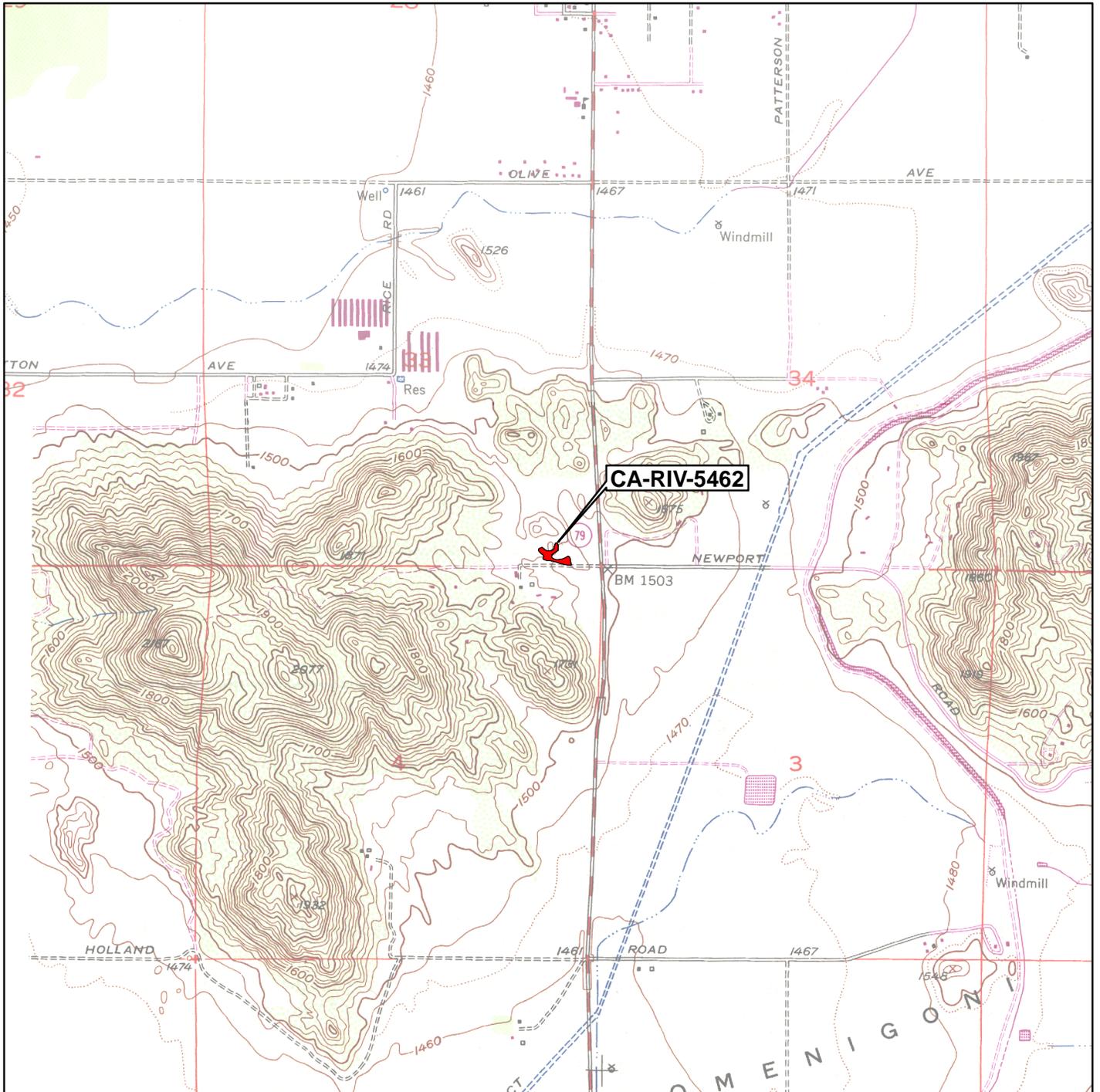
P9. Date Recorded: 04 September 2007.

***P10. Type of Survey:** Intensive Reconnaissance Other
Describe: XPI testing.

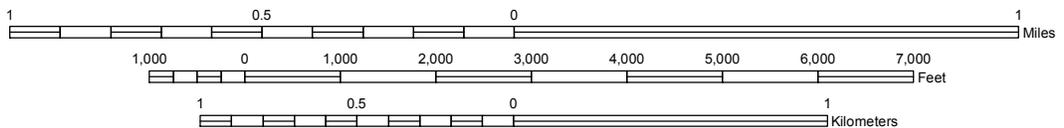
***P11. Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): *Draft Extended Phase I Report, 14 Archaeological Sites in Southern San Jacinto Valley: Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside.* Prepared for Christie Hammond, Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

Attachments: None Location Map Site Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Site Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other:





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TRUE NORTH

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)

Page 1 of 18

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** *a. County Riverside Not for Publication Unrestricted

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Winchester, Calif. **Date** 1953 (photorevised 1979)
T 5 S; R 2 W; SE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 33; **S.B.B.M.**

c. Address: City Zip

d. Zone 11S 492035 mE/ 3727150 mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate): The site is located approximately 2.4 km south of the town of Winchester, 175 m west of Winchester Rd./SR 79 (current alignment), 40 m north of a dirt road/driveway extending due west of the Winchester Rd. and Newport Rd. intersection, and within APN 461220004. The site is situated on the southern and southeastern slope of a low, west-southwest trending spur of a rocky hill. The site is located partially within the proposed SR 79 Realignment Project Area of Potential Effect (APE).

From the northwest corner of the intersection of Winchester Rd. and Newport Rd., walk approximately 225 m at 286° (NW) to the eastern edge of the site. Site datum is the highest point of a 2.3 x 2.3 x 1.3-m (L x W x H) granitic boulder located immediately southeast and downslope from the highest point of the west-southwest trending spur on which the site is located, and approximately 7 m west of the northwestern site boundary.

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): CA-RIV-5462 consists of a 80 x 35-m prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location with nine granitic boulder outcrops (Features 1–9) with a total of 18 milling slicks, situated on the southern slopes of a rocky hill spur. No other cultural features or materials were observed in the immediate site vicinity. Additionally, the site is located in a moderately depositional environment just upslope from the base of the hill spur, with some deflation in higher elevation areas, and minimal to moderate potential exists for subsurface cultural deposits.

The site was originally recorded in 1990 (Drover and Pinto 1990), however its location appears to have been mapped approximately 40 m north of the site's actual location (see A14 below). The site boundary has been revised and at least six previously unrecorded outcrop milling features were observed during the present recording effort (see A4 below).

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP 4: Bedrock Milling Features.

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other:

P5. Photograph or Drawing: (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Prehistoric Historic Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Paul Garrett (APN 461220004).

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): A. Van Wyke, T. Everette, R. Lichtenstein, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

P9. Date Recorded: 13 July 2006.

***P10. Type of Survey:** Intensive Reconnaissance Other
Describe: Maximum of 15-m pedestrian transects.

***P11. Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): *Archaeological Survey Report: Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto*. Prepared for David Bricker, Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder)

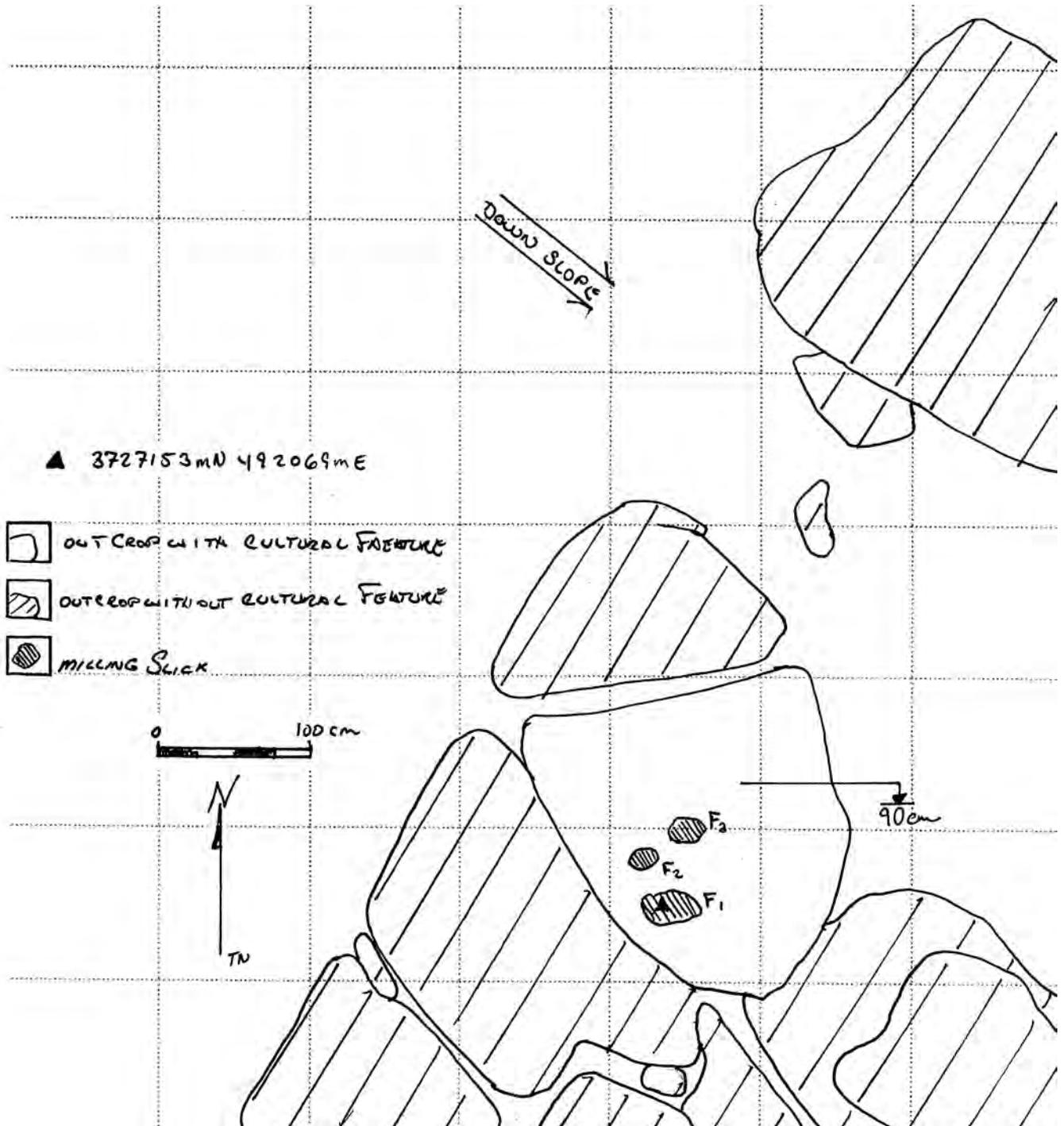
Page 2 of 18

Attachments: None Location Map Site Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Site Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other:

- *A1. Dimensions:** a. **Length:** 79 m (E-W) b. **Width:** 35 m (N-S)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other GPS mapping
Method of Determination (Check any that apply): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation
 Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (explain):
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Discrete outcrop features; very good ground surface visibility (80+%). However, there is minimal to moderate potential for subsurface cultural deposits, which may expand the site boundary as currently defined.
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Disturbances
 Site limits incompletely defined Other (Explain): None.
- A2. Depth:** None Unknown Method of Determination: Surface examination only.
- *A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): Surface examination only.
- *A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map): Features observed consist of nine granitic boulder outcrops (Features 1–9) with a total of 18 milling slick features (see attached Milling Station Record for further details). Milling slicks exhibit minimal to extensive grinding/polish, with minimal to moderate weathering/natural exfoliation. It is possible that up to three of the outcrop features were previously recorded by Drover and Pinto (1990) as Features A–C; however, it was not possible to positively relocate these features due to insufficient detail in the previous site record
- *A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with feature): None observed.
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances): Site condition appears moderately impaired, and is attributed to minimal to moderate natural exfoliation/weathering of the milling features, and extensive sheep grazing in the area (site and surrounding area largely denuded), which has likely accelerated erosion on the site.
- *A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction): An unnamed, small, intermittent drainage (gully) is located 10 m west of the western site boundary; Salt Creek, a seasonal drainage that has been channelized in modern times, is located approximately 1.4 km north.
- *A9. Elevation:** 1,557 ft amsl.
- A10. Environmental Setting** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate): The site is situated on the southern and southeastern slopes of a west-southwest trending spur of a granitic hill. Vegetation consists of sparse non-native grasses/weeds, predominantly mustard; the site area has been largely denuded, apparently by grazing (abundant sheep dung in area). Soils consist of medium yellow-brown, fine to very coarse silty sand to sandy silt with decomposing granite. Slope ranges from 2 to 18°, south and southeastern aspect. Exposure is mainly open/360°, with slight shelter to the north by the hill peak.
- A11. Historical Information** (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A15 below): N/A
- *A12. Age:** Prehistoric Pre-Colonial (1500–1769) Spanish/Mexican (1769–1848) Early American (1848–1880) Turn of century (1880–1914) Early 20th century (1914–1945)
 Post WWII (1945+) Undetermined Factual or estimated dates of occupation (explain):
- A13. Interpretations** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known): CA-RIV-5462 consists of a prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location. The site is located in a moderately depositional environment just upslope from the base of a hill spur, and minimal to moderate potential exists for subsurface cultural deposits. Erosion in the area has most likely been accelerated by sheep grazing (see A7 above).

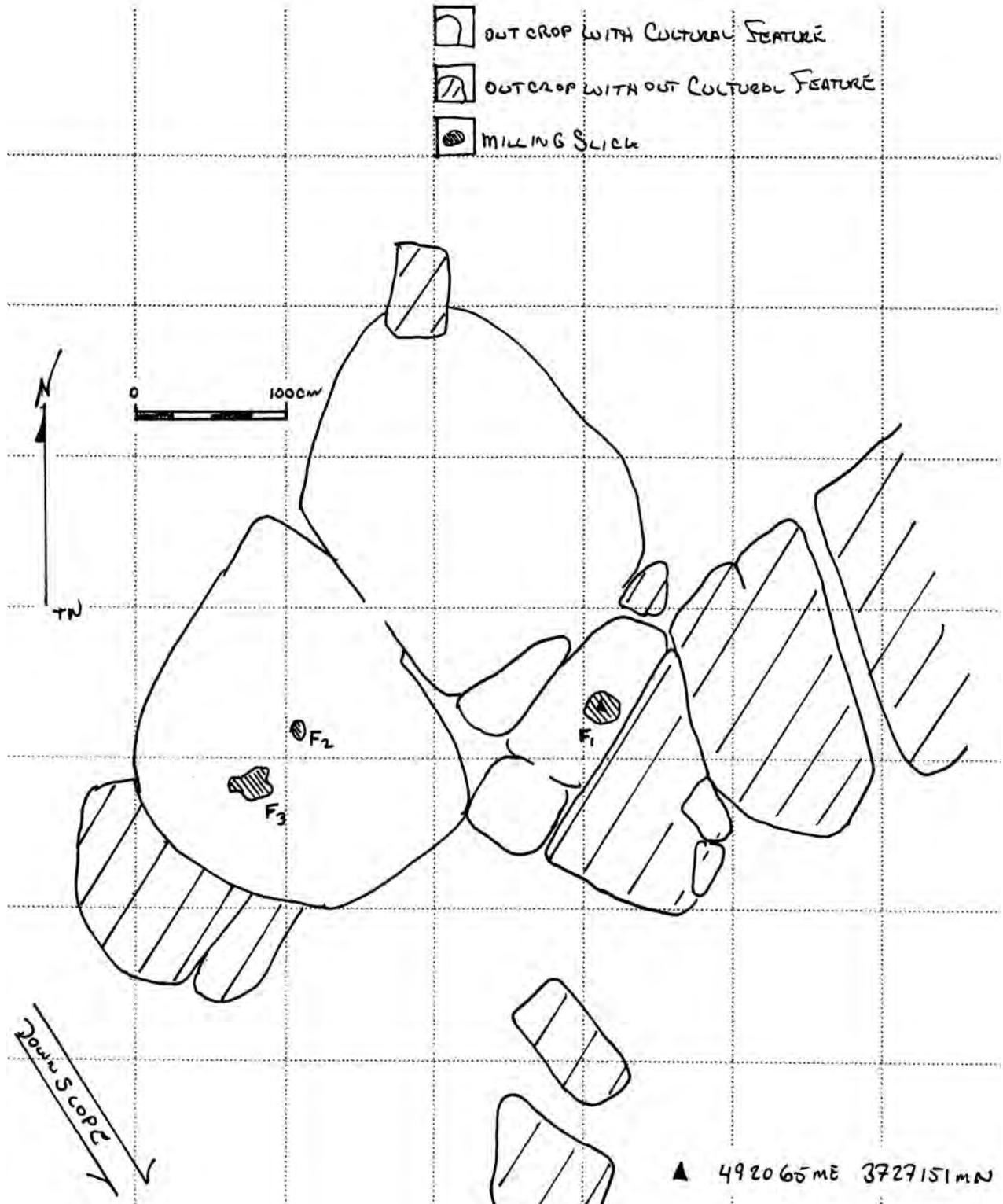
- A14. Remarks:** The site was originally recorded in 1990 by Drover and Pinto, however, its location appears to have been mapped approximately 40 m north of the site's actual location. Additional intensive survey conducted over an extensive area north of the site as presently defined revealed no cultural features or materials whatsoever, and it was determined that the original site location was inaccurate. In addition, several weathered orange pin flags were observed on and immediate to the site area during the present recording effort, including two or three adjacent to depressions that appear to be backfilled excavations of unknown origin, possibly locations of previous geotechnical testing. Although every effort was made to locate any existing previous reports at the Eastern Information Center referencing CA-RIV-5462, no documents mentioning previous archaeological testing at the site were found. The site is located partially within the SR 79 Realignment Project Area of Potential Effect (APE), and an Extended Phase I testing program is recommended to confirm the site boundaries, determine presence/absence of subsurface cultural deposits, and determine the nature of any subsurface disturbance at the site related to possible previous excavations. The quantitative and qualitative data potential of the outcrop milling features themselves has been fully realized by the present recording effort.
- A15. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of persons interviewed, if possible):
Drover, C. E. and D. Pinto, Archaeological site record for CA-RIV-5462, 28 April 1990. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- A16. Photographs** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record): See attached Photograph Record.
- *A17. Form Prepared by:** A. Van Wyke **Date:** 13 July 2006
Affiliation and Address: Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

FEATURE 1
Plan View

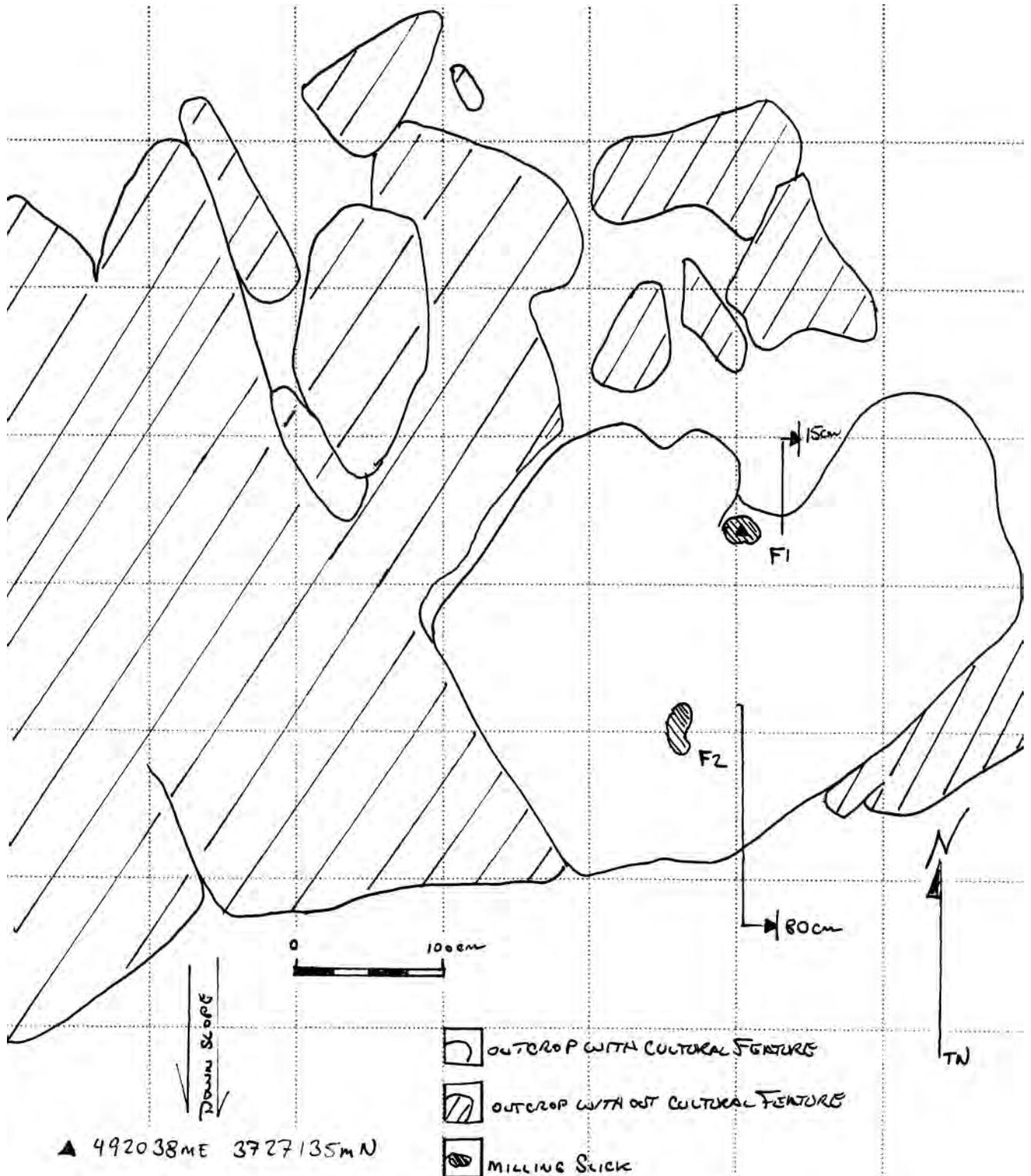


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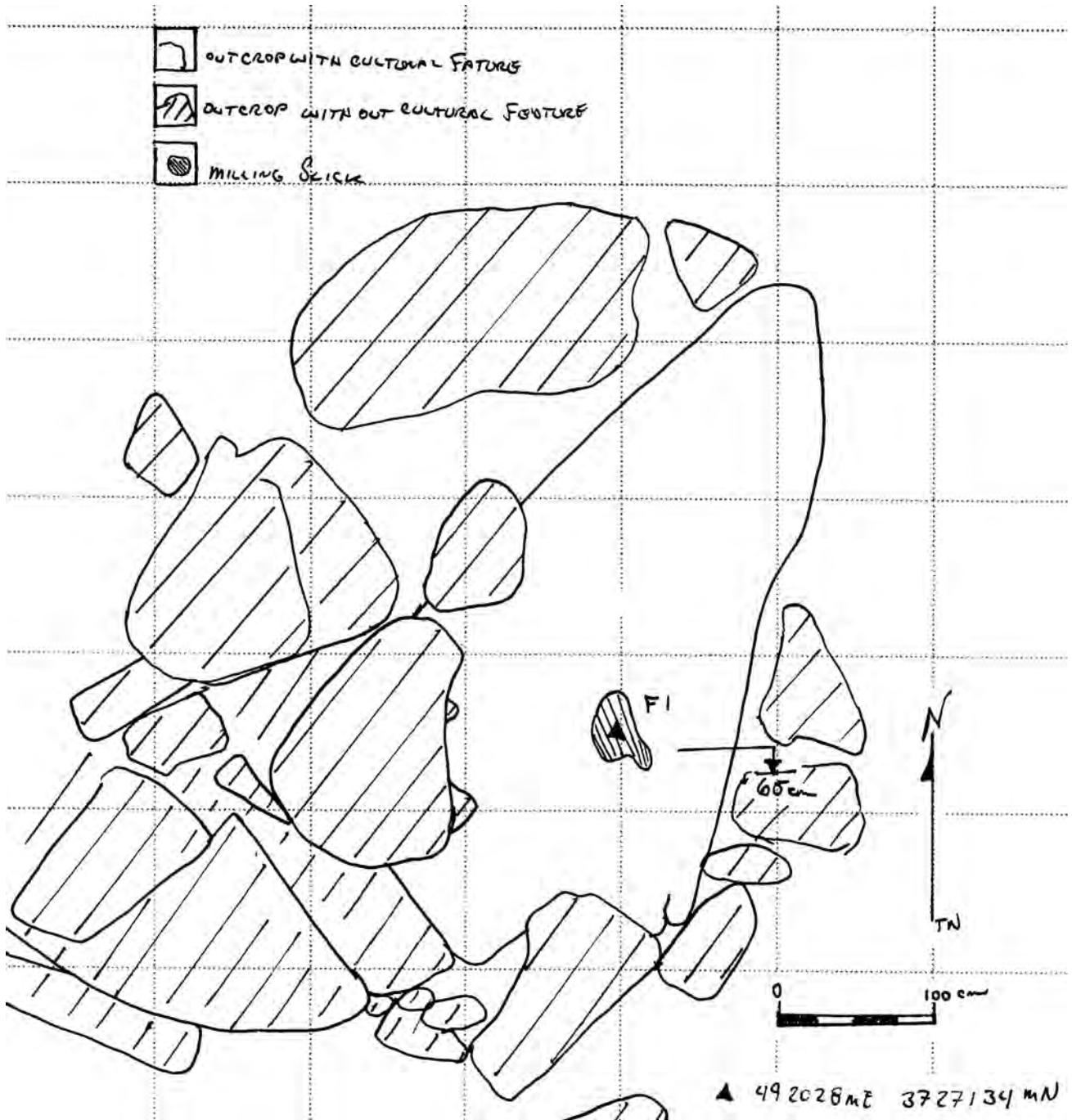
Plan View



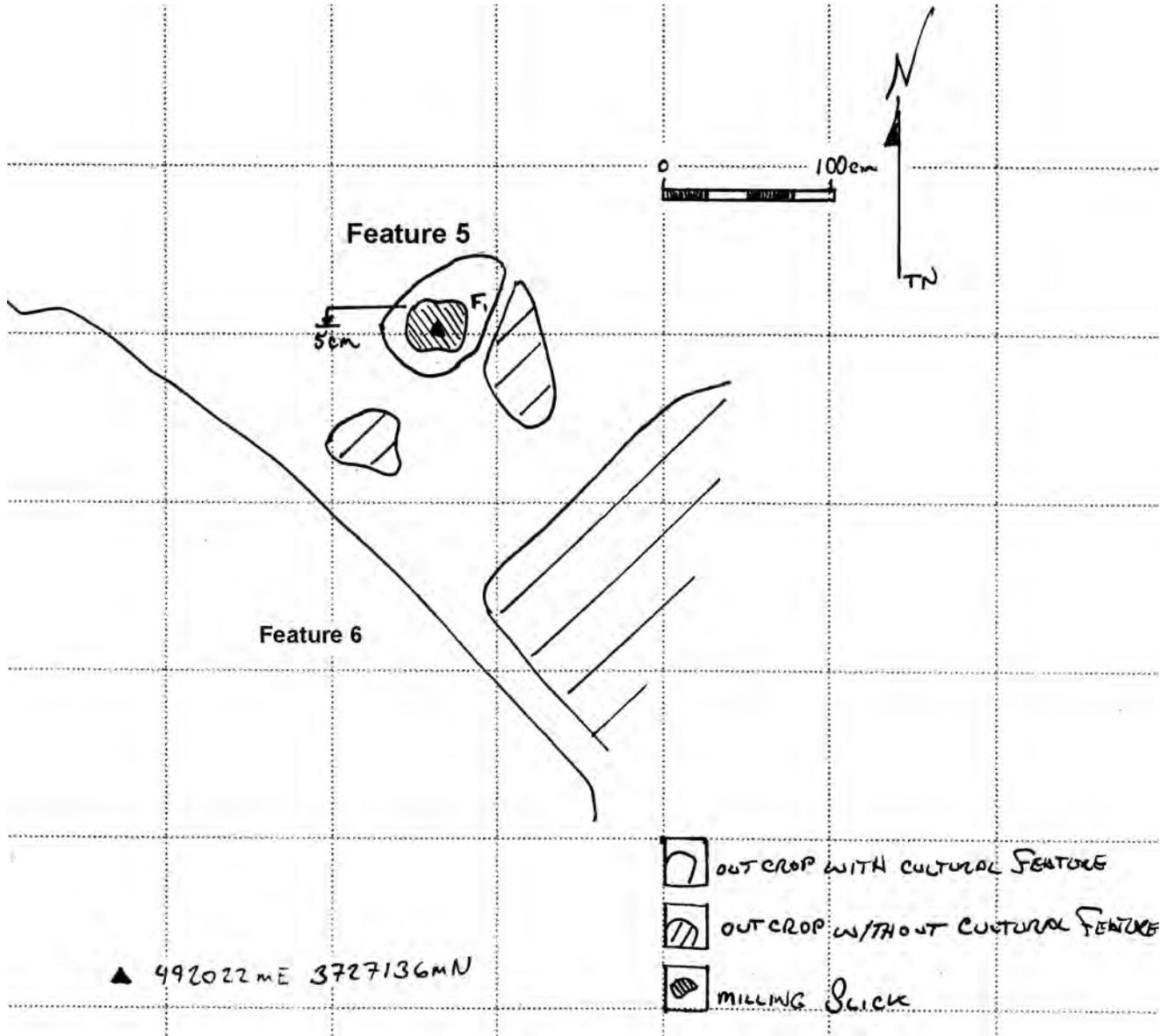
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Plan View



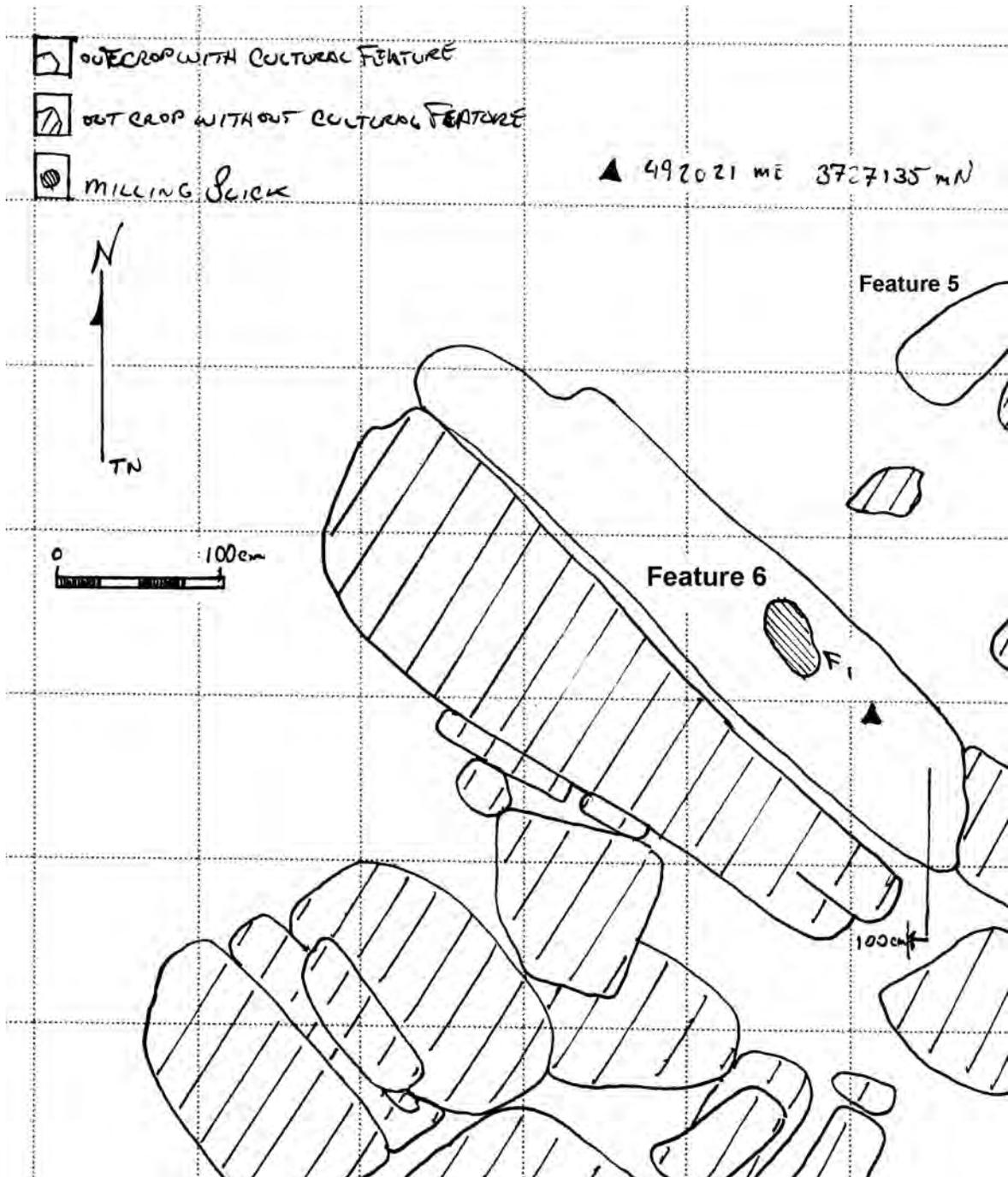
FEATURE 4
Plan View



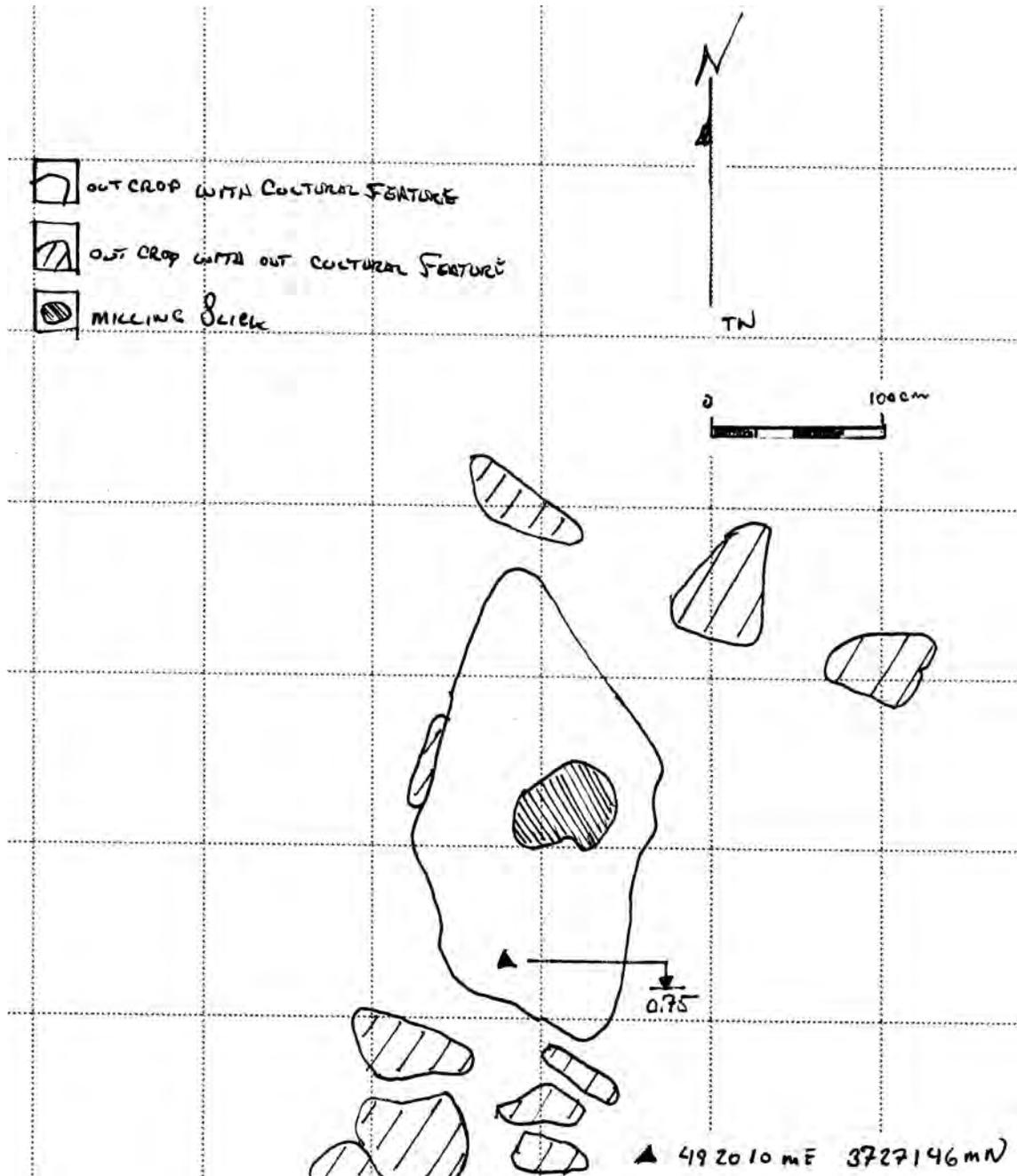
FEATURE 5
Plan View



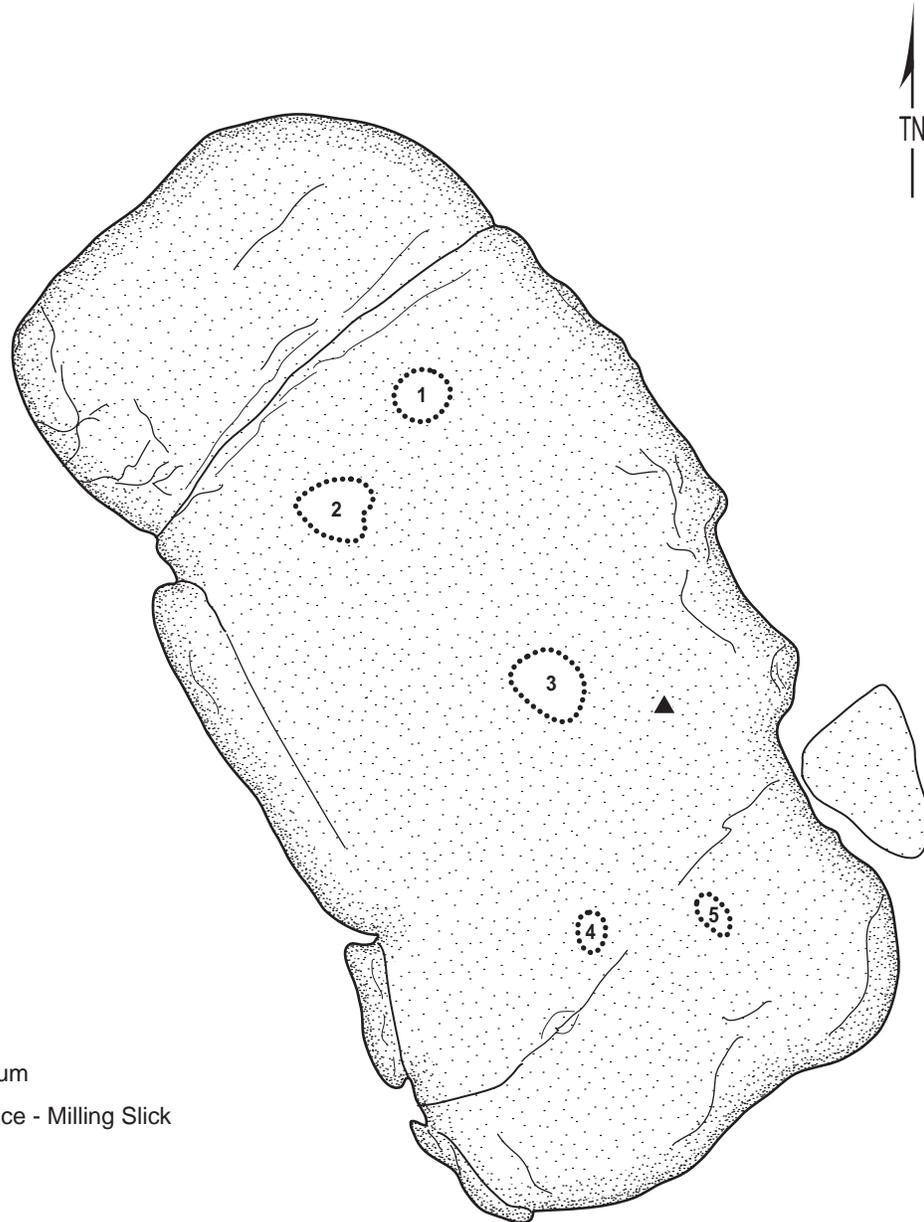
FEATURE 6
Plan View



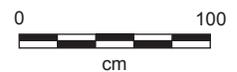
FEATURE 7
Plan View



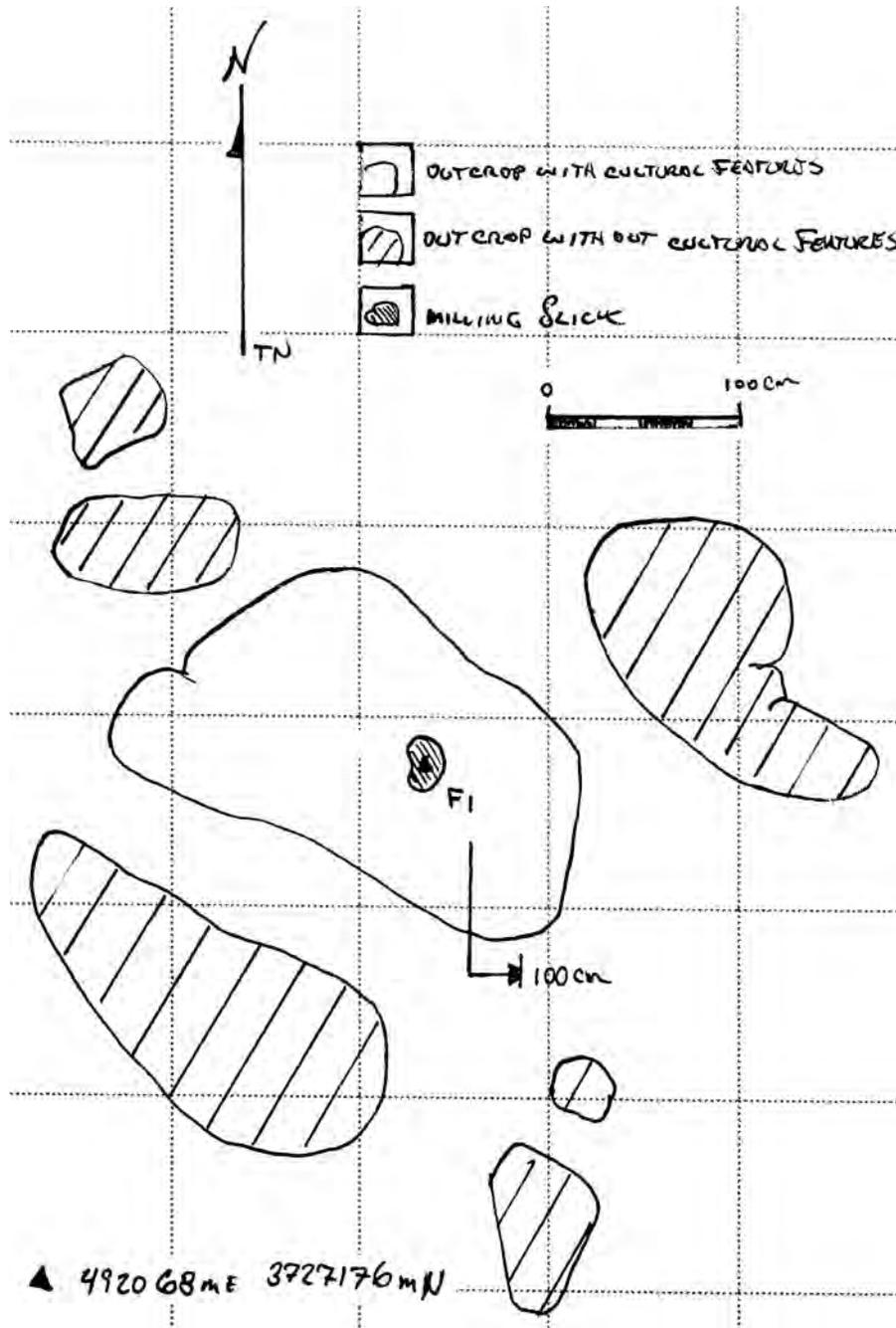
FEATURE 8
Plan View



- ▲ Feature Datum
- ⊙# Milling Surface - Milling Slick



FEATURE 9
Plan View



Temporary Number/Resource Name: CA-RIV-5462

Project Name: State Route 79 Realignment Project

Photographer: R. Lichtenstein

Image Type: (bw) 35mm B&W film (cp) 35mm Color Print film (cs) 35mm Color Slide film
 (df) Digital-Floppy disk (dm) Digital-Memory flash card

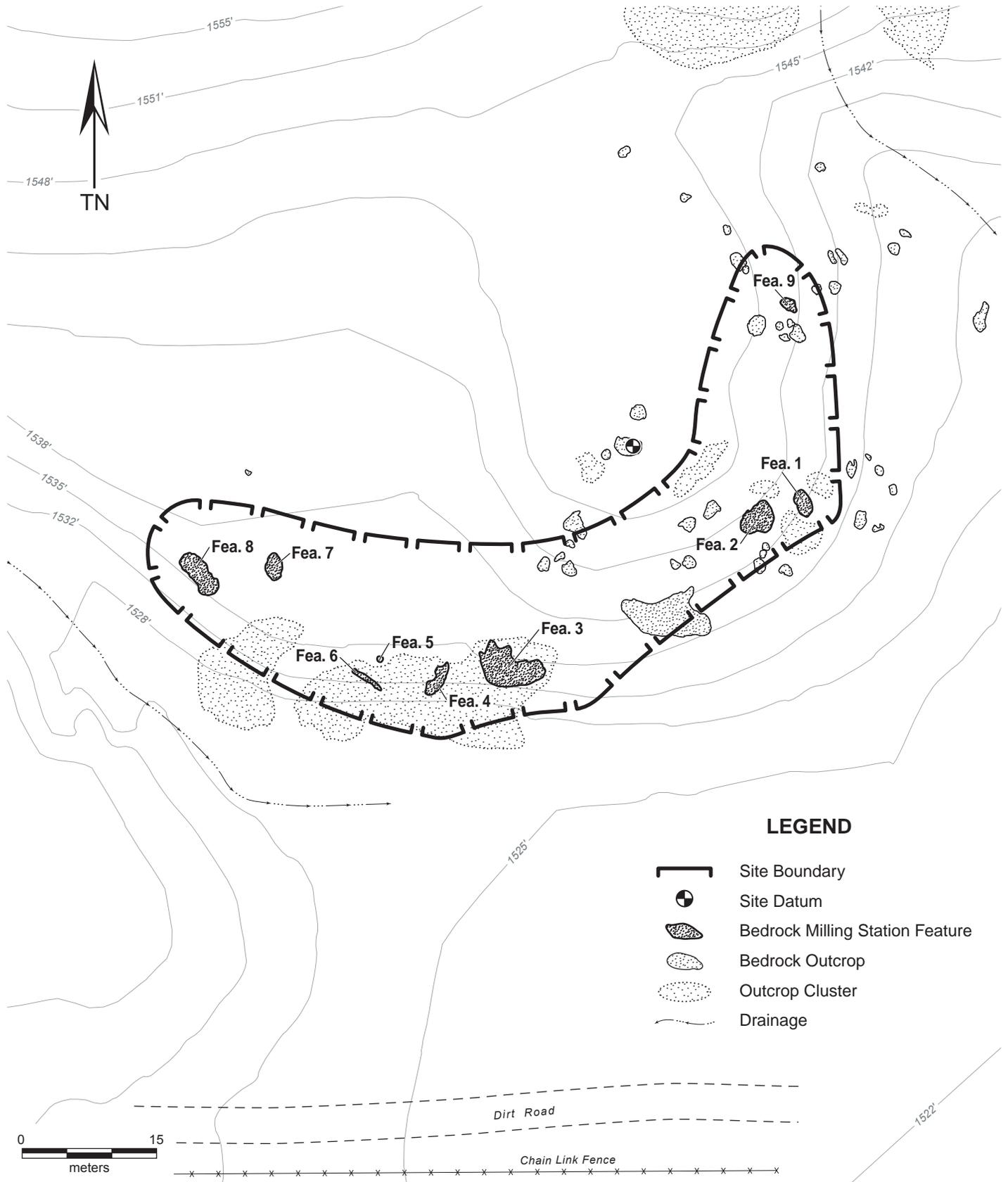
Camera Type and Model: Nikon Coolpix 4300

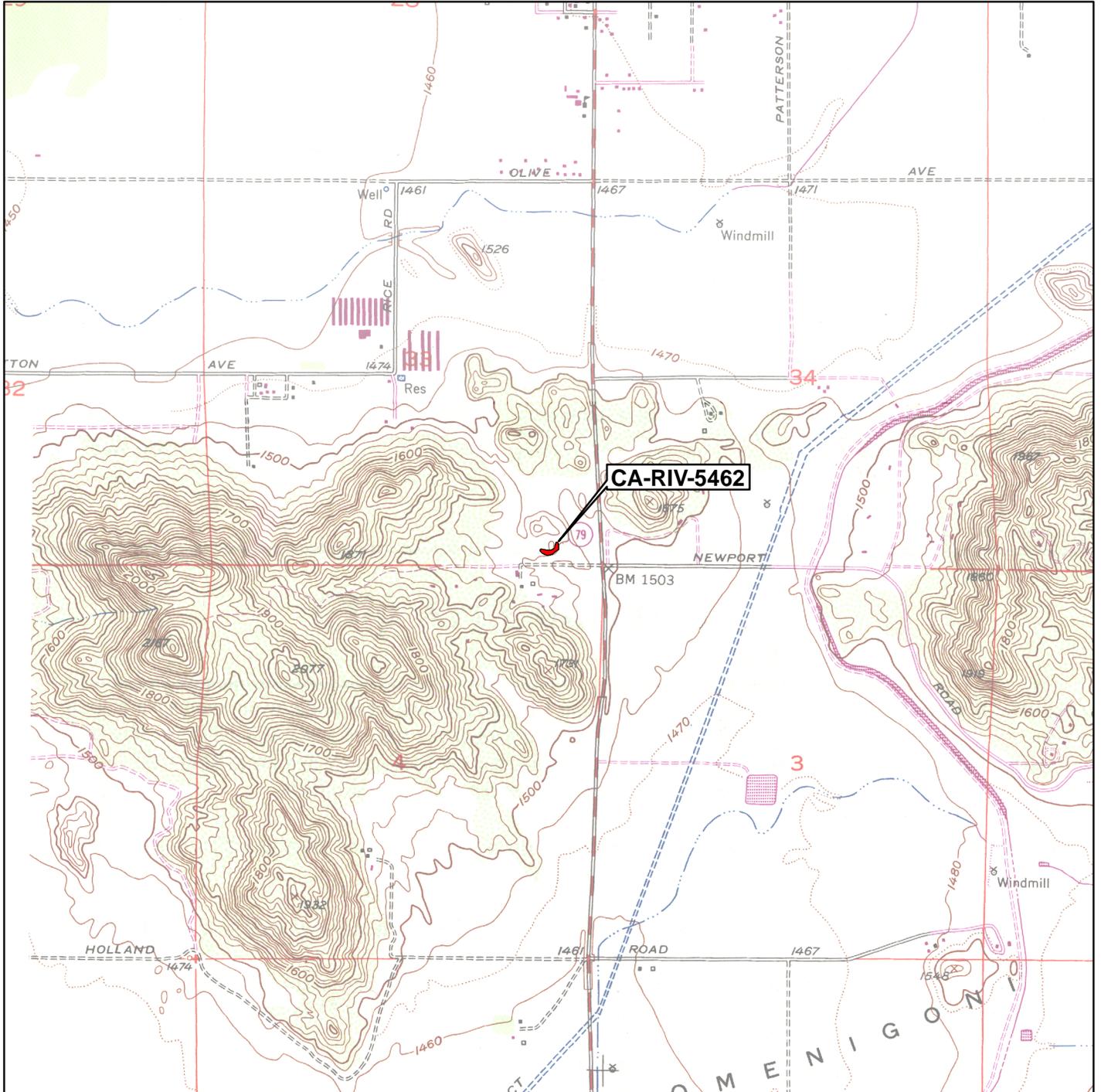
Film Type and Speed: Flashcard

Roll Number: SR79-13-dm

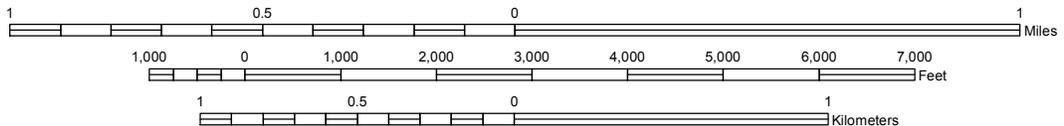
Year: 2006

Mo.	Day	Time	Frame/ File Name	Subject/Description	Facing
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7	13	1244	DSCN0017	CA-RIV-5462; site overview.	E
7	13	1244	DSCN0018	CA-RIV-5462; site overview.	S
7	13	1244	DSCN0019	CA-RIV-5462; site overview.	W
7	13	1244	DSCN0020	CA-RIV-5462; site overview, datum.	W
7	13	1244	DSCN0021	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 1, milling slicks 1, 2, 3 detail.	Plan
7	13	1244	DSCN0022	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 2, milling slick 1.	Plan
7	13	1244	DSCN0023	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 2, milling slicks 1, 2 detail.	Plan
7	13	1305	DSCN0024	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 3, milling slick 1 detail.	Plan
7	13	1305	DSCN0025	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 3, milling slick 2 detail.	Plan
7	13	1305	DSCN0026	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 4 overview, Newport Road in background.	S
7	13	1305	DSCN0027	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 4, detail.	Plan
7	13	1305	DSCN0028	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 5 overview.	S
7	13	1305	DSCN0029	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 5, milling slick 1 detail.	Plan
7	13	1305	DSCN0030	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 6 overview, Newport Road in background.	S
7	13	1305	DSCN0031	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 6, milling slick 1 detail.	Plan
7	13	1305	DSCN0032	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 7 overview, Newport Road in background.	S
7	13	1305	DSCN0033	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 7, milling slick 1 detail.	Plan
7	13	1305	DSCN0034	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 8 overview, Newport Road/fence in background.	S
7	13	1305	DSCN0035	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 8, milling slicks 1 and 2 detail.	Plan
7	13	1305	DSCN0036	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 8, milling slick 3, outcrop datum.	Plan
7	13	1305	DSCN0037	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 8, milling slicks 4 and 5 detail.	Plan
7	13	1305	DSCN0038	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 9 overview, RIV-5461 and SR 79 in background.	E
7	13	1305	DSCN0039	CA-RIV-5462; Feature 9, milling slick 1 detail.	Plan





SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial:

Page 1 of 5

Other Designations: Win 222-6

1. County: Riverside
2. USGS Quad: Winchester (7.5) Photorevised: 1979
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11, 492000 mE, 3727200 mN
4. Township: 5S Range: 2W; NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 33 Base Meridian San Bernardino
5. Map Coordinates: 293 mmS 152 mmE (from NW corner of map)
6. Elevation: 1,560'
7. Location: This site is located 150 meters northwest of the intersection of Newport Road and Winchester Road.
8. Prehistoric: X Historic: Protohistoric:
9. Site Description: This is a multiple loci food processing station.
10. Area: 150 m(n/s) x 150 m(e/w) = 22,500 square meters
Method: pacing
11. Depth: ? cm Method of Determination: none employed
12. Features: Six slicks on three granite boulders
13. Artifacts: one mano
14. Non-artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: none
15. Date Recorded: April 28, 1990
16. Recorded by: C.E. Drover and D. Pinto
17. Affiliation and Address:
Christopher Drover
18961 Ironwood Lane
Santa Ana, CA 92705
18. Human Remains: none
19. Site Disturbances: The area surrounding the site has been cultivated.
20. Nearest Water: The canyon to the west may have springs in it.

RECEIVED IN

SEP 06 1994

EIC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial:

Page 2 of 5

Other Designations: Win 222-6

-
22. Vegetation (site): same as #21
23. Site Soil: decomposed granite
24. Surrounding Soil: decomposed granite
25. Geology: southern California batholith
26. Landform: small hill
27. Slope: slight
28. Exposure: open
29. Landowner and Address:
Douglas Wood and Associates
1000 Quail Street, Ste. 165
Newport Beach, CA 92660
30. Remarks: There are several similar sites recorded in the area.
31. References: none
32. Name of Project: Winchester 222 Project
33. Type of Investigation: records search, survey, report
34. Site Accession No.: No Collections Curated at: ----
35. Photos: No Photographs Taken by: ----
36. Photo Accession No.: ---- On File at: ----

CA-RIV-5462

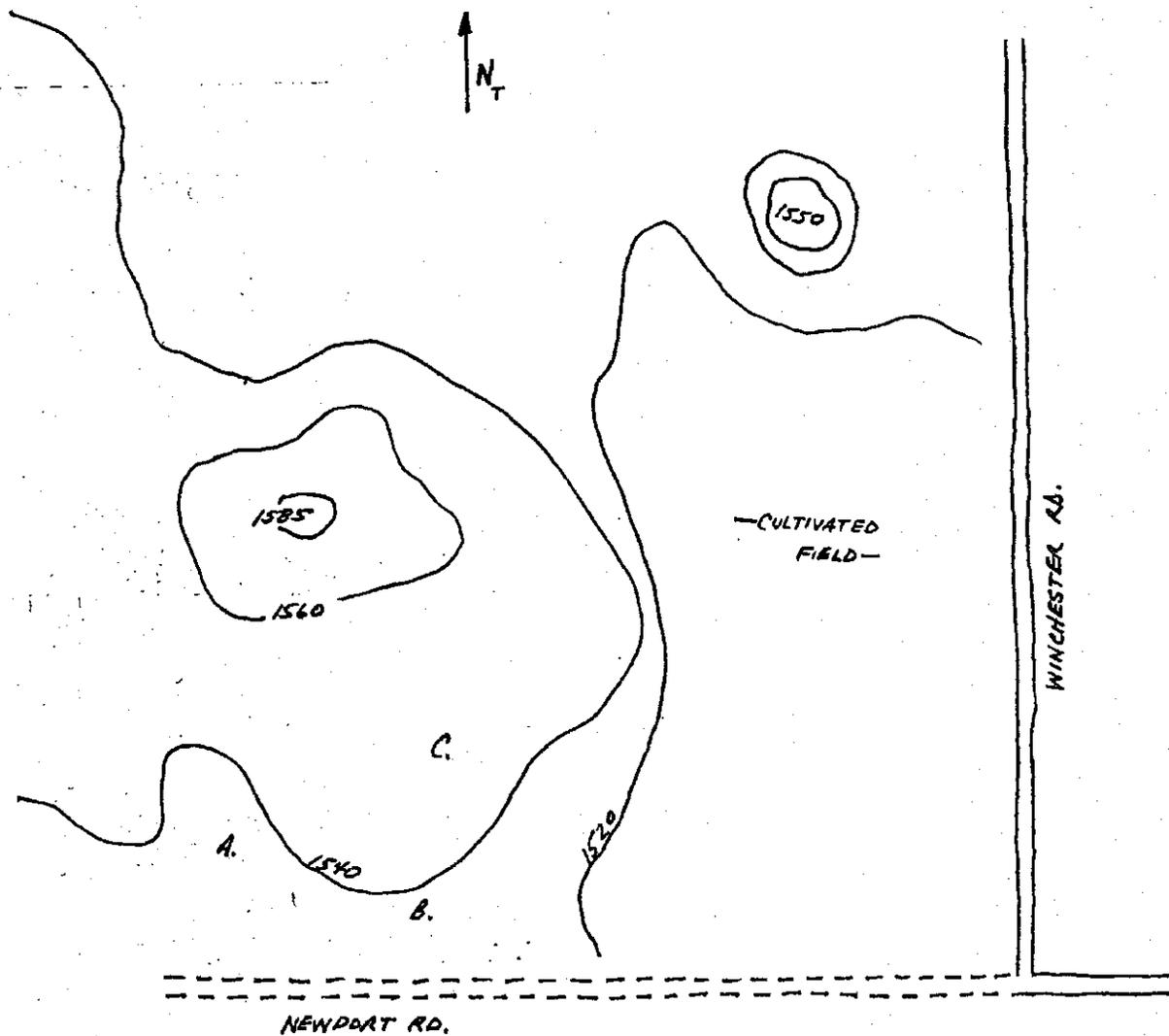
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial:

Page 3 of 5

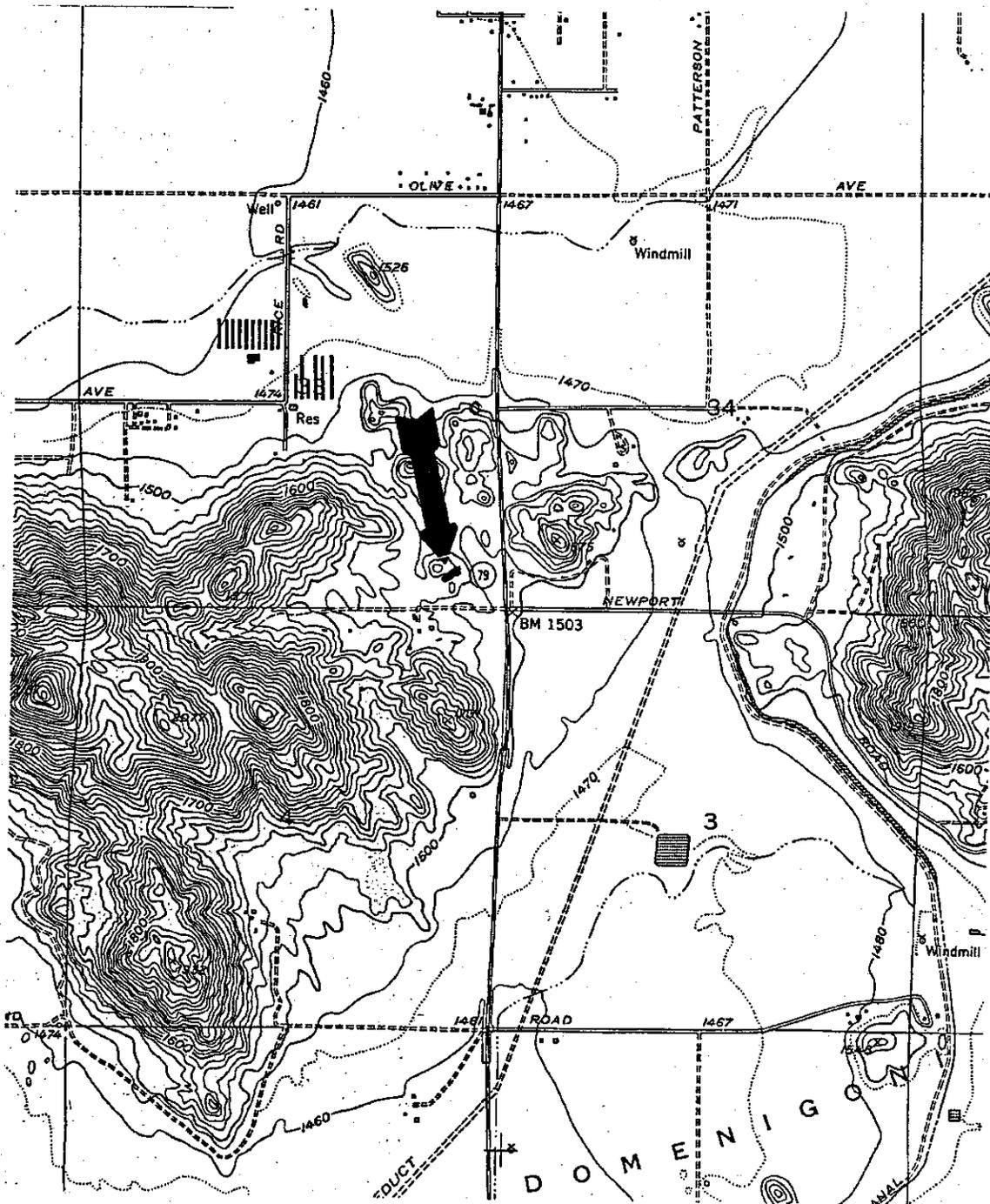
Other Designations: Win 222-6

SITE MAP

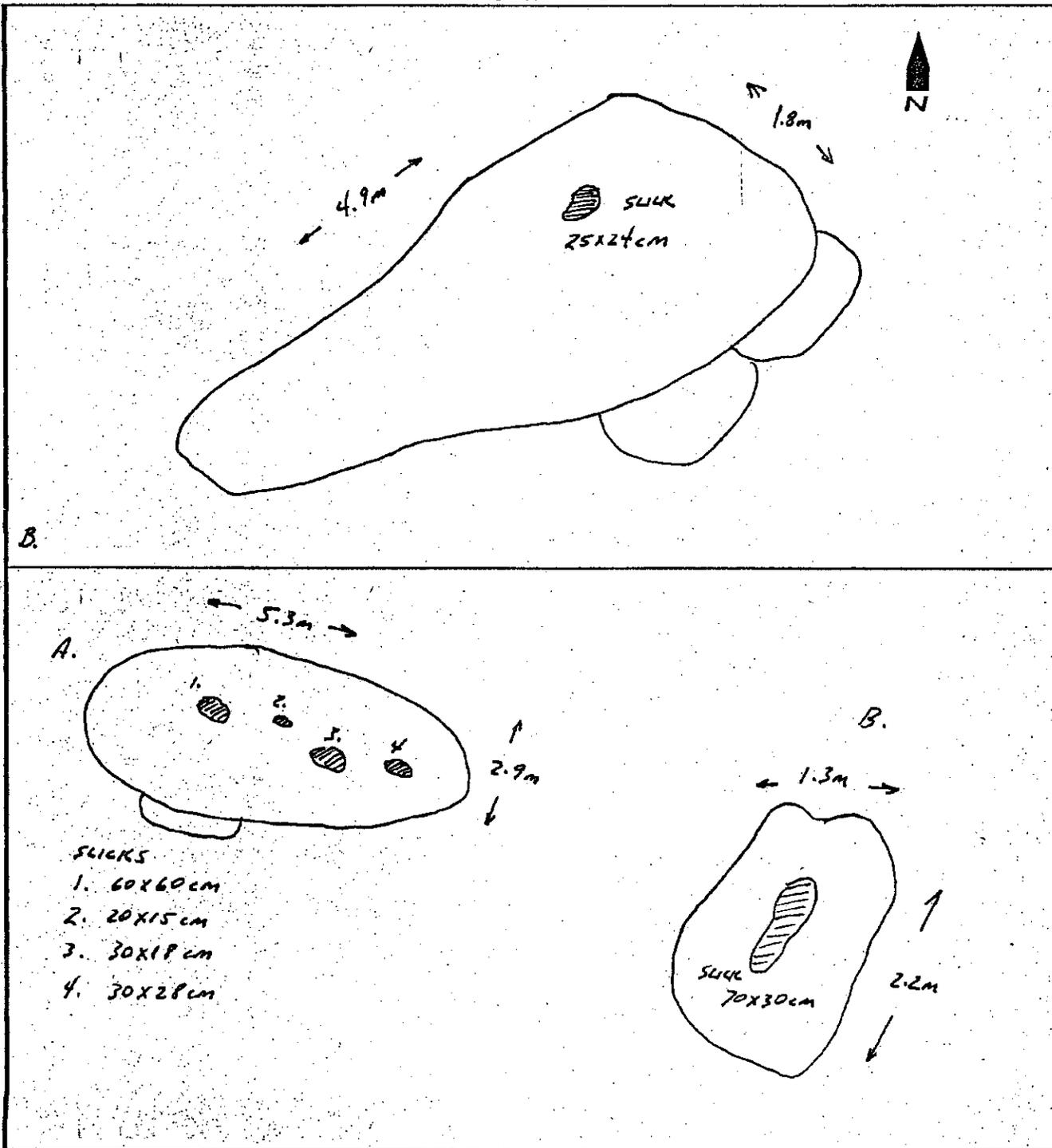


30m

SITE LOCATION MAP



FEATURES



Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-3

Page 1 of 8

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** *a. **County** Riverside, CA Not for Publication Unrestricted

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Winchester **Date** 1953 (1979)
T 5 S; R 2 W; SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 14; **S.B.B.M.**

c. **Address:** **City** **Zip**

d. **Zone** 11 493884 mE/ 3732194 mN

e. **Other Locational Data** (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM, etc., when appropriate): CA-RIV-7887, located within the proposed Northern Borrow Area of the SR79 Realignment Project, is situated on a moderately steep (10–12°), west-facing slope near the base of a steep hill range within Parcel No. APN 465050017. Feature 1, located at the UTM coordinates provided above, serves as site datum.

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): CA-RIV-7887 is a single, slightly to moderately weathered granitic outcrop (Feature 1) measuring 0.68 x 1.08 x 0.36 m (W x L x H), containing one slightly to moderately polished, highly exfoliated milling slick. No cultural materials were observed within the immediate vicinity of Feature 1 (ground visibility was moderate [$\pm 50\%$]), and given the site type (a single, isolated outcrop with one milling slick) and its physical location on a moderately steep slope within a highly erosional setting, there is no possibility that cultural materials are present within subsurface contexts.

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP 4: Bedrock Milling Feature (single milling slick).

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other:

P5. Photograph or Drawing: (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Prehistoric Historic Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** (APN No. 465050017).

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): D. McDougall, K. Maeyama, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

P9. Date Recorded: 11 April 2005.

***P10. Type of Survey:** Intensive Reconnaissance Other
Describe: Maximum of 15 m pedestrian transects.

***P11. Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): *Archaeological Survey Report: Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside.* Prepared for David Bricker, Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

Attachments: None Location Map Site Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Site Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-3

- *A1. Dimensions:** a. Length: 1.08 m (E-W) b. Width: 0.68 m (N-S)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other
Method of Determination (Check any that apply): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation
 Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (explain):
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Site size is the dimensions of the single granitic outcrop containing one milling slick.
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Disturbances
 Site limits incompletely defined Other (Explain): None.
- A2. Depth:** None Unknown Method of Determination: CA-RIV-7887 is situated on a moderately steep slope within a highly erosional environment, and there is no possibility that cultural materials are present within subsurface contexts.
- *A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): See A2.
- *A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map): CA-RIV-7887 consists of one slightly to moderately weathered granitic outcrop (Feature 1) measuring 1.08 x 0.68 x 0.36 m (L x W x H) containing one slightly to moderately polished, highly exfoliated milling slick measuring 25 x 17 cm.
- *A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with feature): None observed.
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances): Site integrity appears to be impaired. The primary disturbance appears to be attributed to the highly weathered/exfoliated condition of the bedrock milling slick feature.
- *A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction): A fairly large, deeply incised, intermittent drainage flowing from east-to-west emits from the steep, west-facing slopes of the hill range approximately 150 m northeast from the site area.
- *A9. Elevation:** 1,620 ft amsl
- A10. Environmental Setting** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate): CA-RIV-7887 is situated on a moderately steep (10–12°) west-facing slope near the base of a steep hill range located east of the site area. Geology is recent Quaternary colluvium with outcrops of granitic, quartz, and pegmatite materials. Soils are oxidized sandy clay loam (Pleistocene?) with gravels of granitic and quartz materials. Artificial terraces are cut into the hillslope immediately east of the site area. Vegetation consists of Riversidian Sage-Scrub; pepper trees are present within 30–50 m to the immediate north of the site area. Exposure is open/360°.
- A11. Historical Information** (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A15 below): N/A
- *A12. Age:** Prehistoric Pre-Colonial (1500–1769) Spanish/Mexican (1769–1848) Early American (1848–1880) Turn of century (1880–1914) Early 20th century (1914–1945)
 Post WWII (1945+) Undetermined Factual or estimated dates of occupation (explain):
- A13. Interpretations** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known): CA-RIV-7887 consists of an isolated floral resource procurement/processing location containing a single granitic outcrop with one highly exfoliated milling slick feature.
- A14. Remarks:** CA-RIV-7887 is located within the proposed Northern Borrow Area of the SR79 Realignment Project, and likely will be destroyed during borrow activities. However, the quantitative and qualitative data of the single outcrop with the single milling slick feature have been fully realized, there is little to no potential for the presence of subsurface cultural materials, and no further management of Æ-SR79-3 is recommended.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 3 of 8

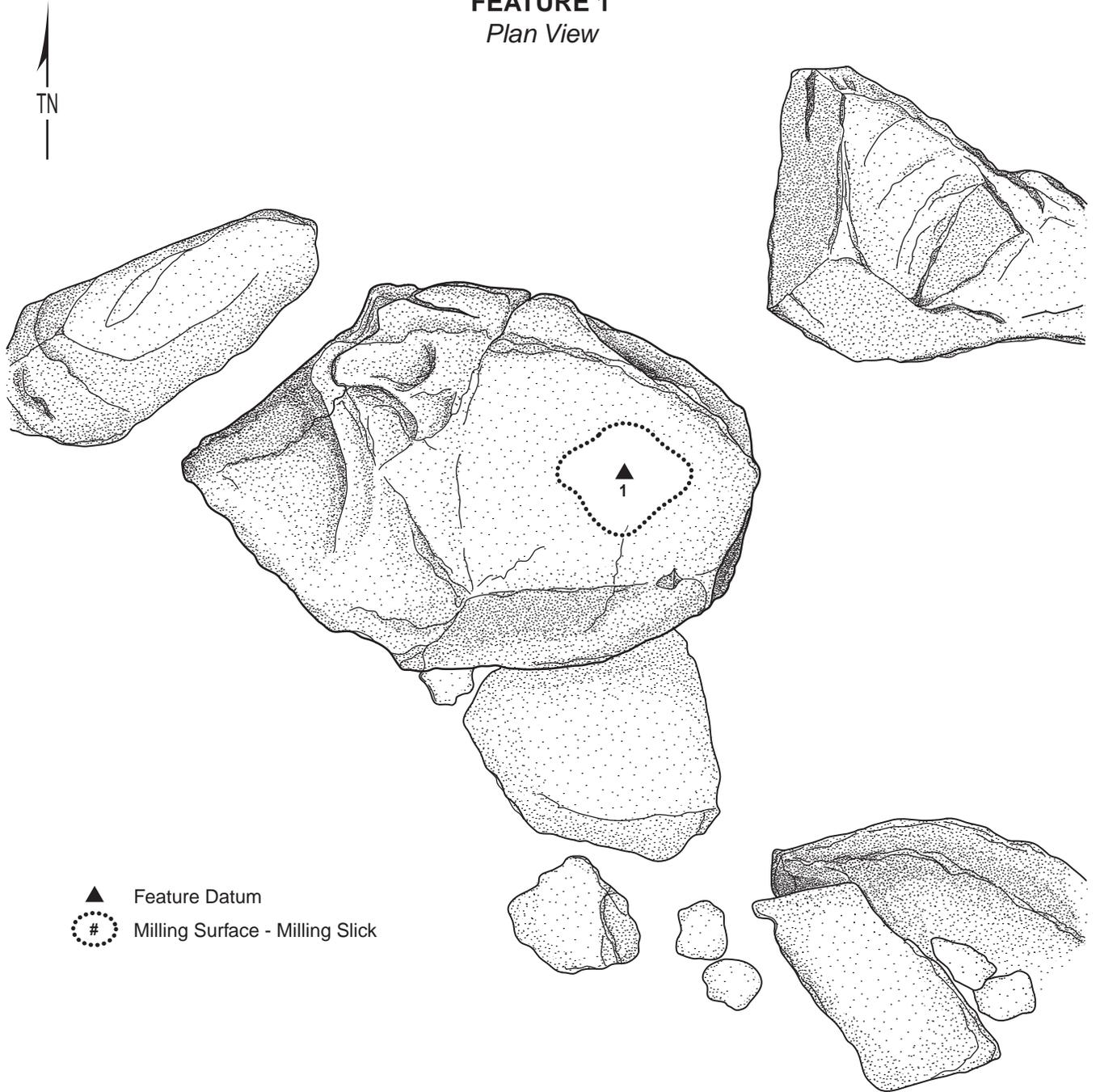
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-3

A15. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of persons interviewed, if possible): None.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record): See attached Photograph Record.

***A17. Form Prepared by:** D. McDougall **Date:** 4/11/05
Affiliation and Address: Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

FEATURE 1
Plan View



PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Page 6 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-3

Temporary Number/Resource Name: Æ-SR79-3

Project Name: State Route 79 Realignment Project

Photographer: K. Maeyama

Image Type: (bw) 35mm B&W film (cp) 35mm Color Print film (cs) 35mm Color Slide film
 (df) Digital-Floppy disk (dm) Digital-Memory flash card

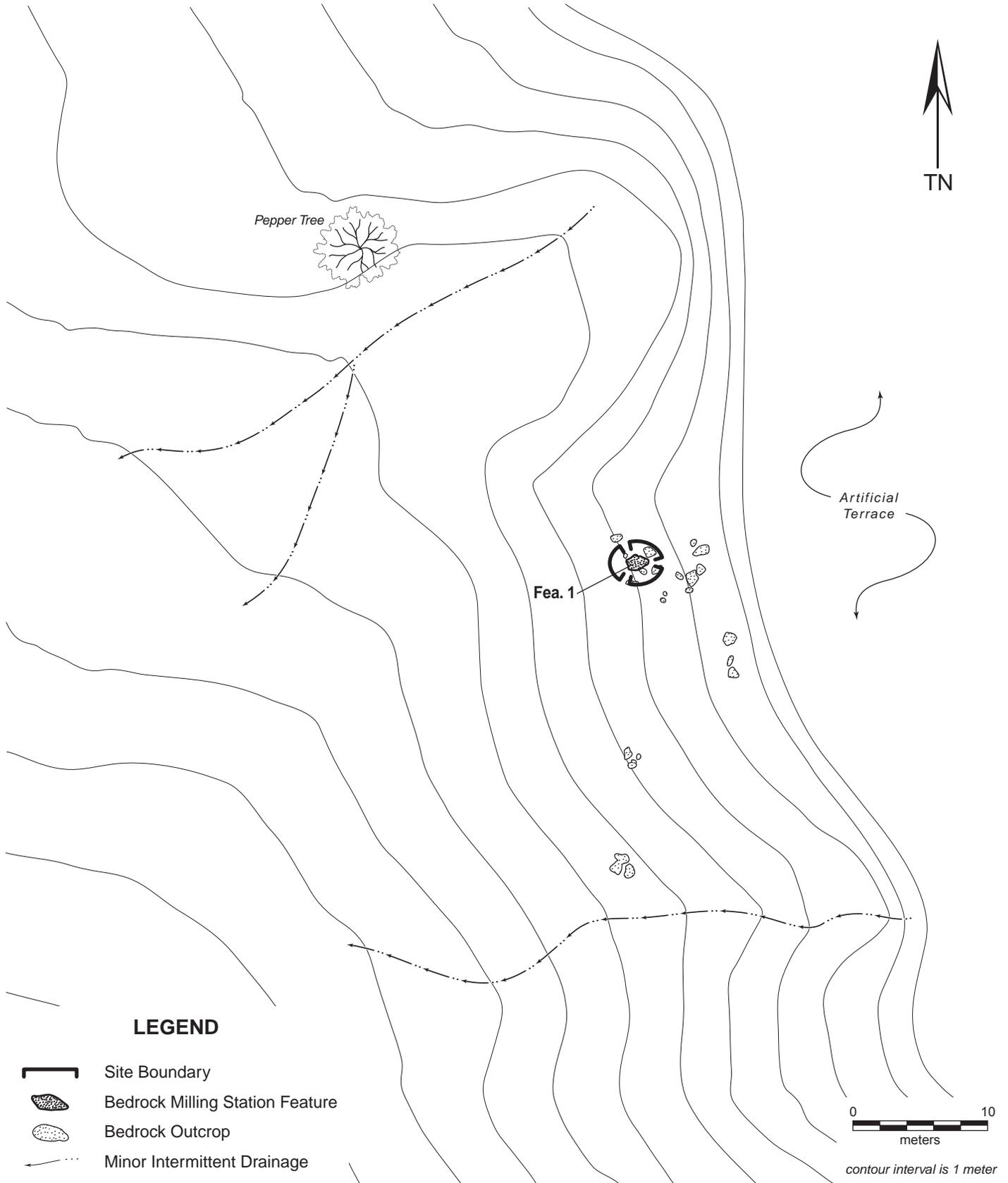
Camera Type and Model: Nikon Coolpix 4300

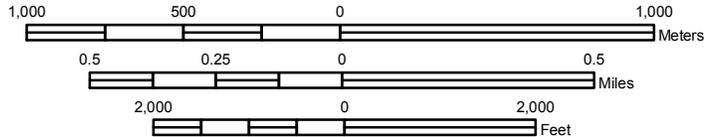
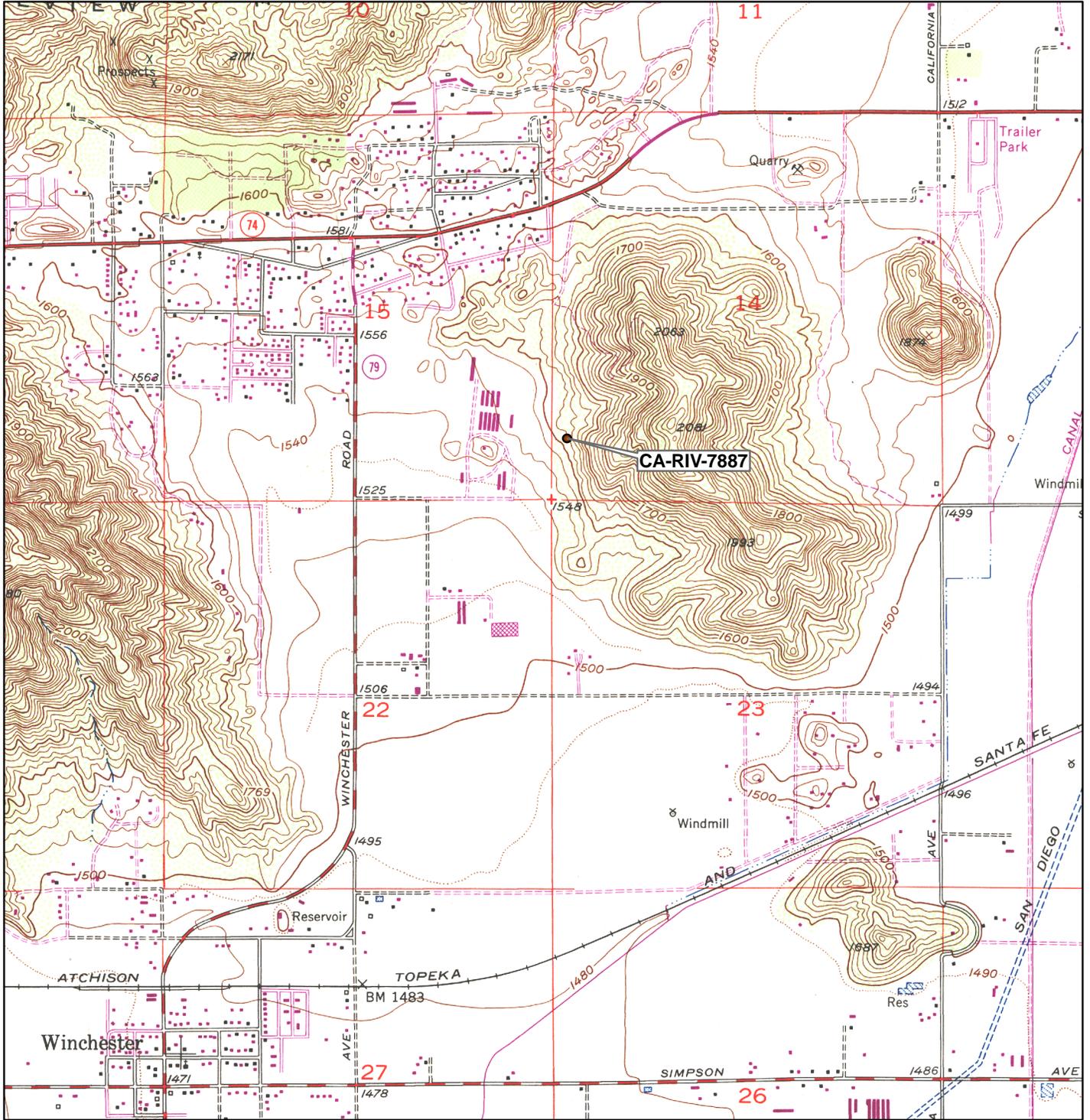
Film Type and Speed: Flashcard

Roll Number: SR79-KM-2-dm

Year: 2005

Mo.	Day	Time	Frame/ File Name	Subject/Description	Facing
4	11	1147	DSCN0007	Æ-SR79-3, Feature 1 (trowel pointing north).	N
4	11	1148	DSCN0008	Æ-SR79-3, Feature 1, close-up (trowel pointing north).	N
4	11	1148	DSCN0009	Æ-SR79-3, Feature 1 (trowel pointing north).	S
4	11	1149	DSCN0010	Æ-SR79-3, Feature 1, overview from terrace to east (trowel pointing north).	W
4	11	1149	DSCN0011	Æ-SR79-3, Feature 1, overview from terrace to east (trowel pointing north).	W





Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-12/H

Page 1 of 5

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location: *a. County** Riverside Not for Publication Unrestricted

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Winchester, Calif. **Date** 1953 (photorevised 1979)

T 5 S; R 2 W; SE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 14; and SW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 13; **S.B.B.M.**

c. Address: 26263 California Ave. **City** Hemet **Zip** 92545

d. Zone 11S 495432 **mE/** 3733005 **mN**

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate): CA-RIV-7894/H is located in the western outskirts of the city of Hemet, approximately 140 m (459 ft) due south of the intersection of California Ave. and Lyn Ave., on two adjacent parcels—APN 465040012 on the west and 465020004 on the easternmost extent of the site. The site is located within the North Borrow Area and Segment M of the proposed SR 79 Realignment Project Area of Potential Effect (APE).

From the intersection of SR 74/Florida Ave. and California Ave., travel approximately 0.25 mi south to Lyn Ave. From the southeast corner of this intersection, proceed approximately 140 m (459 ft) south along the driveway leading to the residence at 26263 California Ave. The site is located approximately 8 m (26 ft) due southeast of the residence, on and at the base of a granitic bedrock outcrop at the northeasternmost extension of a prominent inselberg. The single milling slick on bedrock milling outcrop Feature 1 serves as site datum (no datum designated in 2005).

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): Measuring 28 x 25 m (920x 82 ft), CA-RIV-7894/H is a prehistoric floral procurement/ processing location containing two bedrock outcrops with a single milling slick each (originally recorded in 2005 by Applied Earthworks); and a quartz flake tool, two historical trash scatters, and a sun-colored amethyst glass bottle neck fragment, all of which were observed during the present survey effort, when ground visibility was close to 100 percent. The historical component of the site consists of domestic and structural/farming debris and appears to date predominantly to the early or mid-twentieth century, but possibly as early as the late nineteenth-century, based on artifacts observed, which include sun-colored amethyst glass (ca. 1870s-1920), and at least two ca. 1920s-1950s/1960s bottle/jar maker's marks (Toulouse 1971; see attached Continuation Sheet). The bedrock outcrop milling features (Features 1 and 2) are situated in a larger outcrop cluster; the historical trash scatters are located at the northern and eastern base of the outcrops. A quartz flake tool was observed within the northernmost trash scatter and the sun-colored amethyst bottle neck in an area north and east of the two trash scatters. The original site boundary has been thus expanded to the northwest, north and east. The two bedrock milling features were adequately described in the previous site record, and no further description is necessary (see 2005 CA-RIV-7894 Archaeological Site Record and Milling Station Record).

The northern historical trash scatter measures approximately 15 m (NE-SW) x 3 (NW-SE) m (49 x 10 ft) and contains: five sun-colored amethyst glass fragments; one tobacco can; 50+ metal pipe fragments, various metal fasteners and other hardware, and undifferentiated metal fragments; rubber fragments; leather fragments; large mammal bone, including saw-cut fragments; brick fragments; and tarpaper fragments. The scatter is eroding out of the slope at the northwest base of the outcrop. The quartz flake tool is located within the northern trash scatter, measures 3 x 2 x 1 cm (L x W x T), and has been retouched and/or utilized on two margins.

The eastern trash scatter measures approximately 9 m (N-S) x 5 m (E-W) (30 x 16 ft) and contains domestic, and structural and/or farming debris, including: a milk glass toiletry jar; glass bakeware fragments; clear and brown glass crown cap and screw-top bottles/jars; clear pane glass fragments; "matchstick"-filler milk cans; sanitary cans of various sizes; a porcelain dish fragment; stoneware jar rim and large saucer/dish; brick fragments; and cement pipe fragments. The site also contains a sun-colored amethyst glass bottle neck fragment, located approximately 5 m (16 ft) north of the eastern trash scatter.

An overgrown dirt road cut is located approximately 17 m (56 ft) south of the site; however, no roads or structures are depicted in the vicinity on the 1901 Elsinore 30', 1943 Murrieta 15', or 1953 7.5' Winchester USGS topographic quadrangles for the area. The three structures shown on the property west and northwest of the site appear only on the 1979 photorevised 1953 Winchester quadrangle. Thus, it is more likely that the site area was perhaps used historically as

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-12/H

Page 2 of 5

a dumping ground for residents in the greater vicinity, and probably by residents on the property after 1953. The historical component of the site appears to have limited potential for buried deposits (the eastern scatter extends below surface). Disturbances include erosion, pedestrian traffic, and collection of artifacts, based on proximity of the modern residence on the property (approximately 8 m/26 ft northwest of the site).

Reference: Toulouse, J. H. (1971). *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*. Thomas Nelson, Inc. New York and Camden.

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP 4: Bedrock Milling Features; AH4: Trash Scatter.

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other:

P5. Photograph or Drawing: (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Prehistoric Historic Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Harland A. and Marjorie Gottula (APN No. 465040012).

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): A. Van Wyke and T. Everette, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

P9. Date Recorded: 19 June 2006.

***P10. Type of Survey:** Intensive Reconnaissance Other
Describe: Maximum of 15-m pedestrian transects.

***P11. Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): *Archaeological Survey Report: Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside*. Prepared for David Bricker, Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

Attachments: None Location Map Site Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Site Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other:

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Page 3 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Temporary Number/Resource Name: Æ-SR79-12/H

Project Name: State Route 79 Realignment Project

Photographer: T. Everette

Image Type: (bw) 35mm B&W film (cp) 35mm Color Print film (cs) 35mm Color Slide film
 (df) Digital-Floppy disk (dm) Digital-Memory flash card

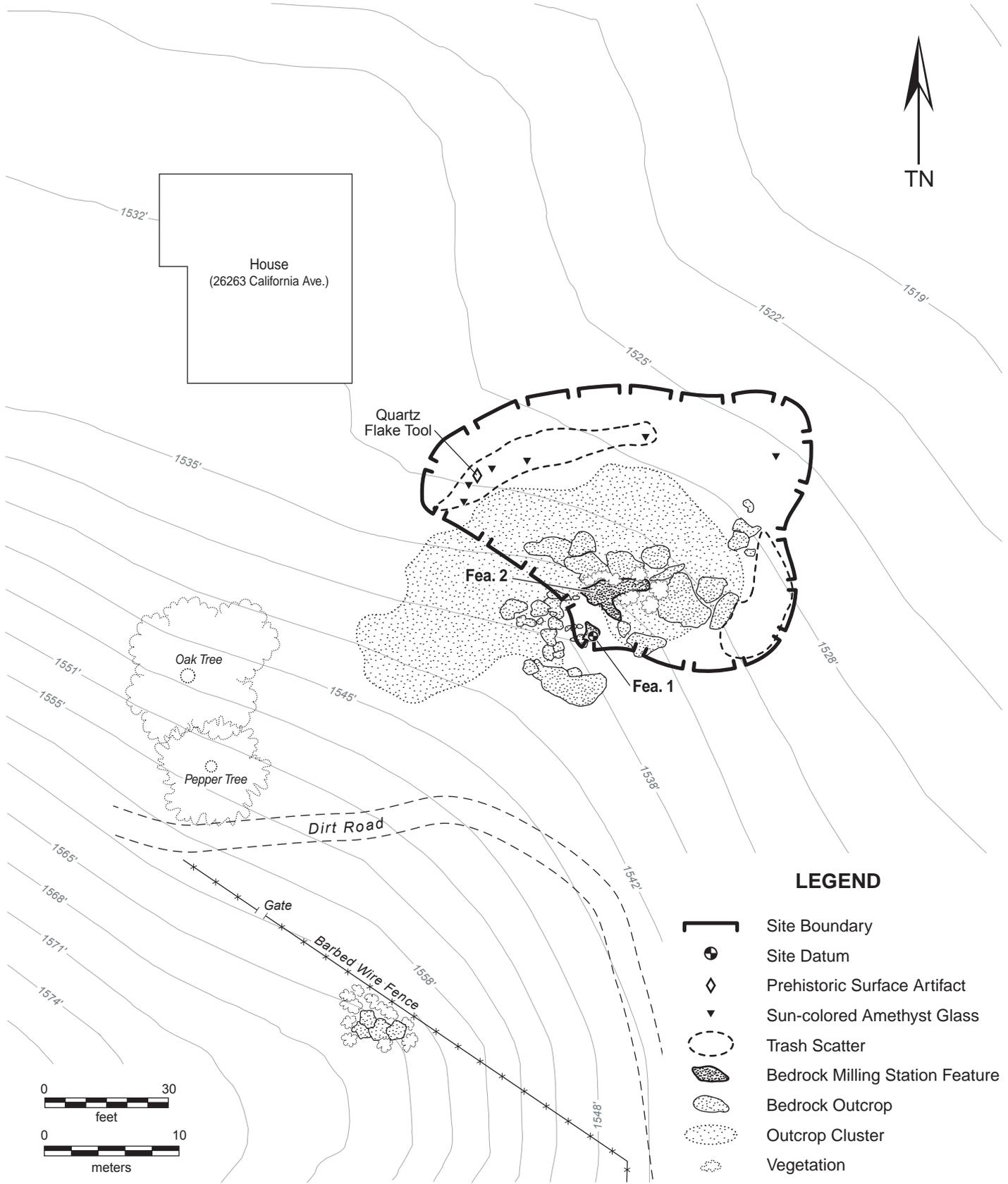
Camera Type and Model: Nikon Coolpix 4300

Film Type and Speed: Flashcard

Roll Number: SR79-6-dm

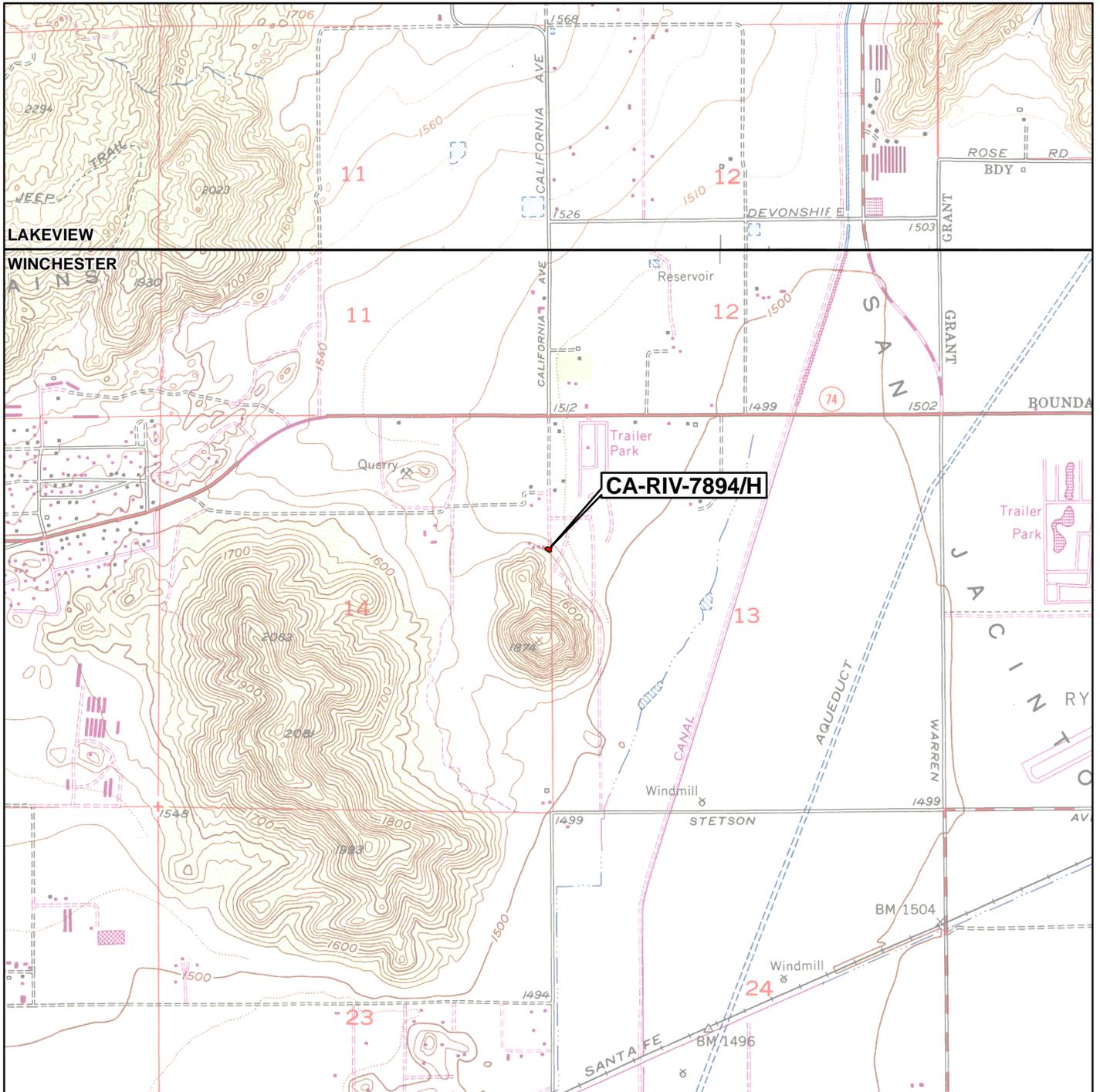
Year: 2006

Mo.	Day	Time	Frame/ File Name	Subject/Description	Facing
6	19	1152	DSCN0001	Æ-SR79-12/H; site overview from north of site.	S
6	19	1153	DSCN0002	Æ-SR79-12/H; historic scatter from northeast corner of site.	W
6	19	1153	DSCN0003	Æ-SR79-12/H; historic scatter from northeast corner of site.	S
6	19	1155	DSCN0004	Æ-SR79-12/H; historic scatter from northwest corner of site.	E

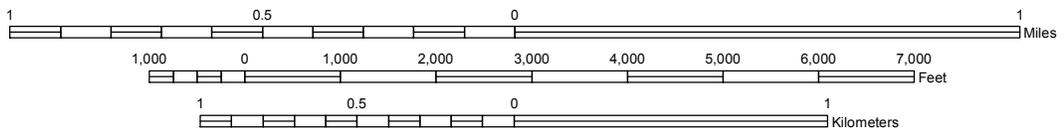


LEGEND

- [] Site Boundary
- ⊙ Site Datum
- ◇ Prehistoric Surface Artifact
- ▼ Sun-colored Amethyst Glass
- Trash Scatter
- ▨ Bedrock Milling Station Feature
- Bedrock Outcrop
- ⋯ Outcrop Cluster
- ☁ Vegetation



SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-12

Page 1 of 9

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ***a. County** Riverside, CA Not for Publication Unrestricted

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Winchester, CA **Date** 1953 (photorevised 1979)
T 5 S; R 2 W; SE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 14; **S.B.B.M.**

c. Address: **City** **Zip**

d. Zone 11 495429 mE/ 3732997 mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM, etc., when appropriate): CA-RIV-7894 is located on parcels APN 465040012, within the Northern Borrow Area of the SR79 Realignment Project, approximately 25 m south of 26263 California Avenue. From the northwest corner of California Ave. and Lyn Ave., proceed south about 167 m.

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): CA-RIV-7894 is an isolated floral procurement/processing location containing two outcrops (Features 1 and 2) with a single milling slick each. Feature 1 is a moderately exfoliated/weathered outcrop located at UTM coordinates 495428.31/3732996.27, containing a single highly polished, slightly weathered/exfoliated milling slick measuring 31 x 23 cm. Feature 2 is located at UTM coordinates 495429.25/3732998.91 and is a moderately weathered/exfoliated granitic outcrop with a single slightly ground milling slick measuring 22 x 15 cm.

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP 4: Bedrock Milling Features.

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other:

P5. Photograph or Drawing: (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Prehistoric Historic Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** (APN No. 465040012).

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): K. Maeyama, G. Unzueta, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

P9. Date Recorded: 18 April 2005.

***P10. Type of Survey:** Intensive Reconnaissance Other
Describe: Maximum of 15 m pedestrian transects.

***P11. Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): *Archaeological Survey Report: Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside.* Prepared for David Bricker, Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

Attachments: None Location Map Site Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Site Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-12

- *A1. Dimensions:** a. Length: 4.2 m (NE-SW) b. Width: 2 m (NW-SE)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other GPS mapping
Method of Determination (Check any that apply): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation
 Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (explain):
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Isolated granitic outcrops with milling slicks.
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Disturbances
 Site limits incompletely defined Other (Explain): Dense vegetation may obscure cultural materials.
- A2. Depth:** None Unknown **Method of Determination:** The site is located within a moderately erosional environment with shallow, rocky soils and bedrock daylighting throughout the site. The possibility of subsurface cultural materials and features being present is slight.
- *A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):
- *A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map): Features include two granitic outcrops (Features 1 and 2).

Feature 1 (site datum): Located at UTM coordinates 495428.31/3732996.27, Feature 1 is a moderately exfoliated/ weathered outcrop containing a single highly polished, slightly weathered/exfoliated milling slick measuring 31 x 23 cm.

Feature 2: Located at UTM coordinates 495429.25/3732998.91, Feature 2 is a moderately weathered/exfoliated granitic outcrop with a single slightly ground milling slick measuring 22 x 15 cm.
- *A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with feature): None observed.
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances): Site integrity appears to be retained. Minimal disturbance is attributed to natural weathering and exfoliation of the milling surfaces.
- *A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction):
- *A9. Elevation:** 1,540 ft amsl.
- A10. Environmental Setting** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate): CA-RIV-7894 is situated at the base of a small ridge. Soils consist of grayish-brown silty, very fine sand loam with decomposing granitic gravels. Slope is to the northeast (~18-20°). Vegetation is Riversidian Sage-Scrub. Exposure is open/360°.
- A11. Historical Information** (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A15 below): N/A
- *A12. Age:** Prehistoric Pre-Colonial (1500–1769) Spanish/Mexican (1769–1848) Early American (1848–1880) Turn of century (1880–1914) Early 20th century (1914–1945)
 Post WWII (1945+) Undetermined Factual or estimated dates of occupation (explain):
- A13. Interpretations** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known): CA-RIV-7894 is an isolated floral resource procurement/processing site with two outcrop features containing a single milling slick each. No cultural materials were observed in the vicinity of the outcrops with milling surfaces. The site is situated in an erosional environment with shallow, rocky soils and there is no potential for subsurface cultural deposits.

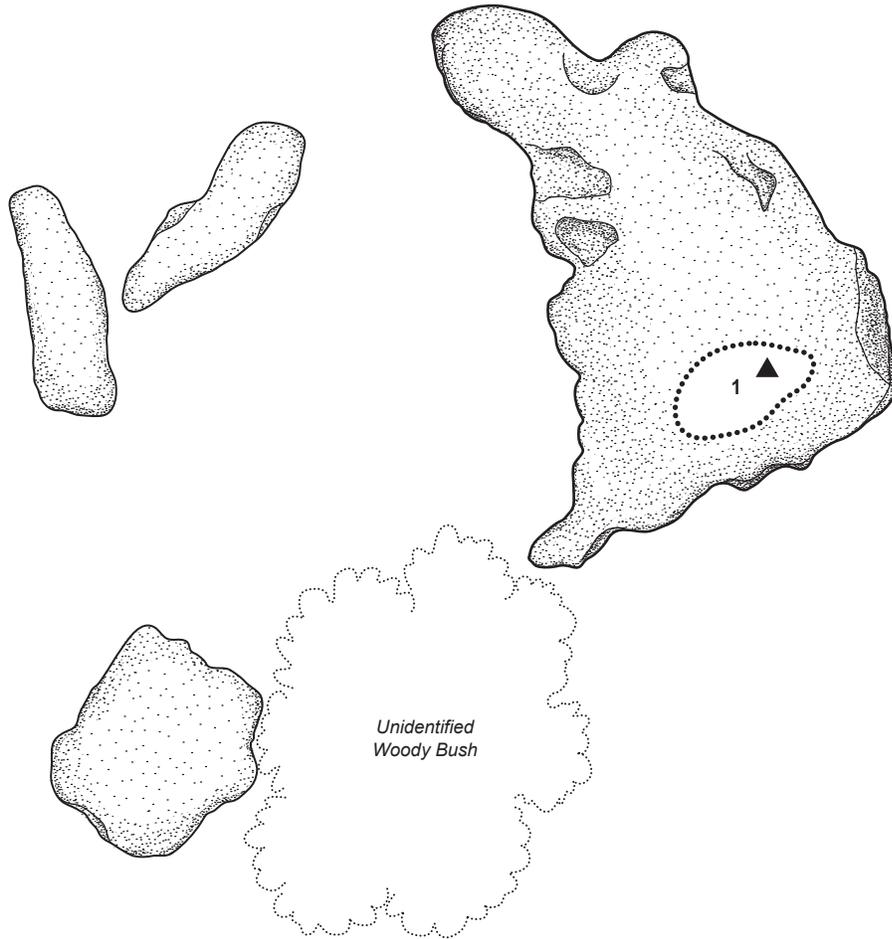
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 3 of 9

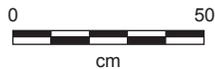
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-12

- A14. Remarks:** CA-RIV-7894 is located within the proposed Northern Borrow Area of the SR79 Realignment Project, and will likely be destroyed during borrow activities. However, the qualitative and quantitative data regarding this site have been fully realized, no cultural materials were observed, and there is no potential for cultural deposits or features in subsurface context. Therefore, no further management of this resource is recommended.
- A15. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of persons interviewed, if possible): None.
- A16. Photographs** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record): See attached Photograph Record.
- *A17. Form Prepared by:** K. Maeyama, G. Unzueta **Date:** 4/18/05
Affiliation and Address: Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

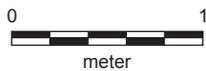
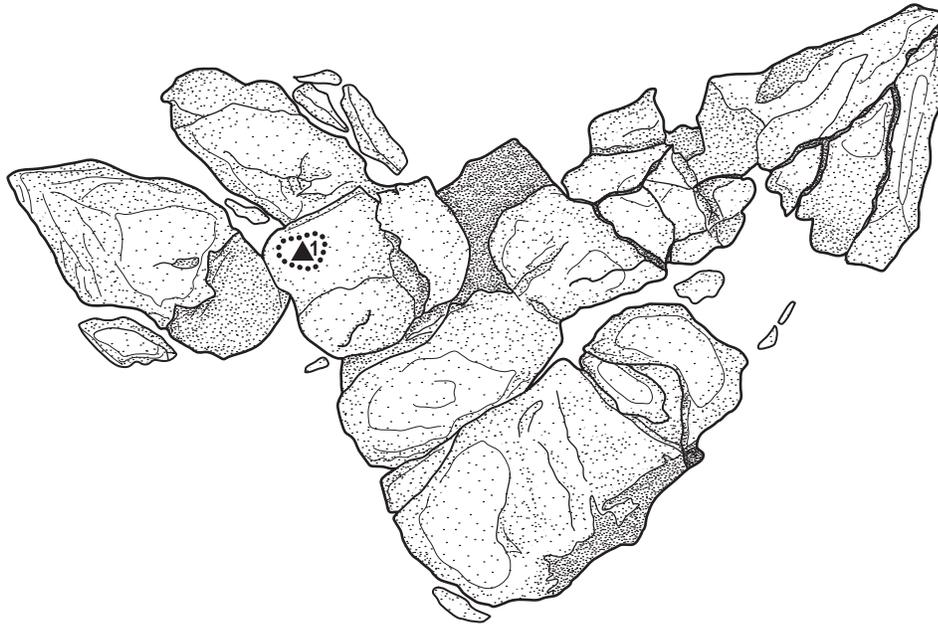
Feature 1
Plan View



- ▲ Feature Datum
- ⊘ # Milling Surface - Milling Slick



Feature 2
Plan View



- ▲ Feature Datum
- ⊘# Milling Surface - Milling Slick

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Page 7 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-12

Temporary Number/Resource Name: Æ-SR79-12

Project Name: State Route 79 Realignment Project

Photographer: K. Maeyama

Image Type: (bw) 35mm B&W film (cp) 35mm Color Print film (cs) 35mm Color Slide film
 (df) Digital-Floppy disk (dm) Digital-Memory flash card

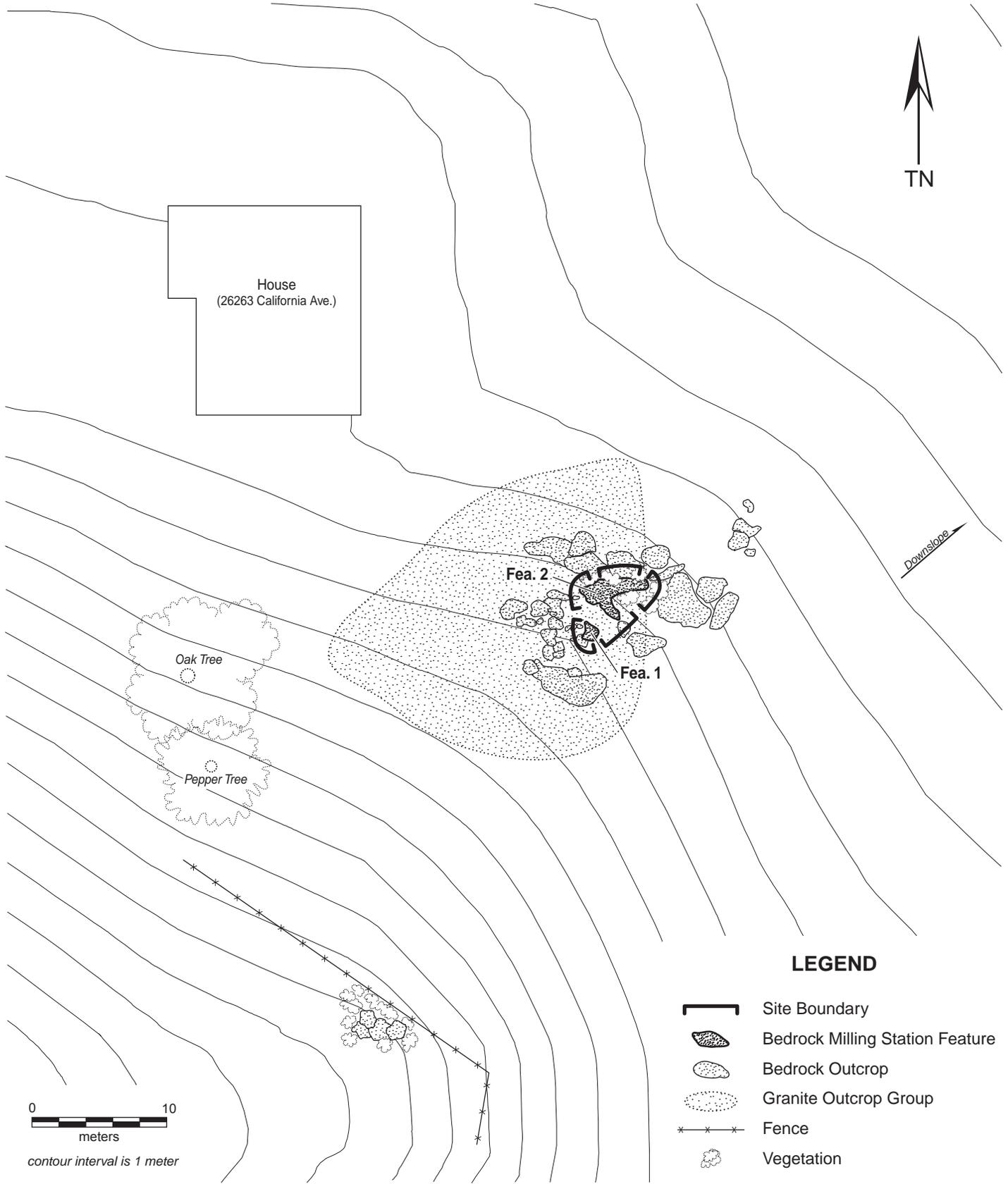
Camera Type and Model: Nikon Coolpix 4300

Film Type and Speed: Flashcard

Roll Number: SR79-KM-4-dm

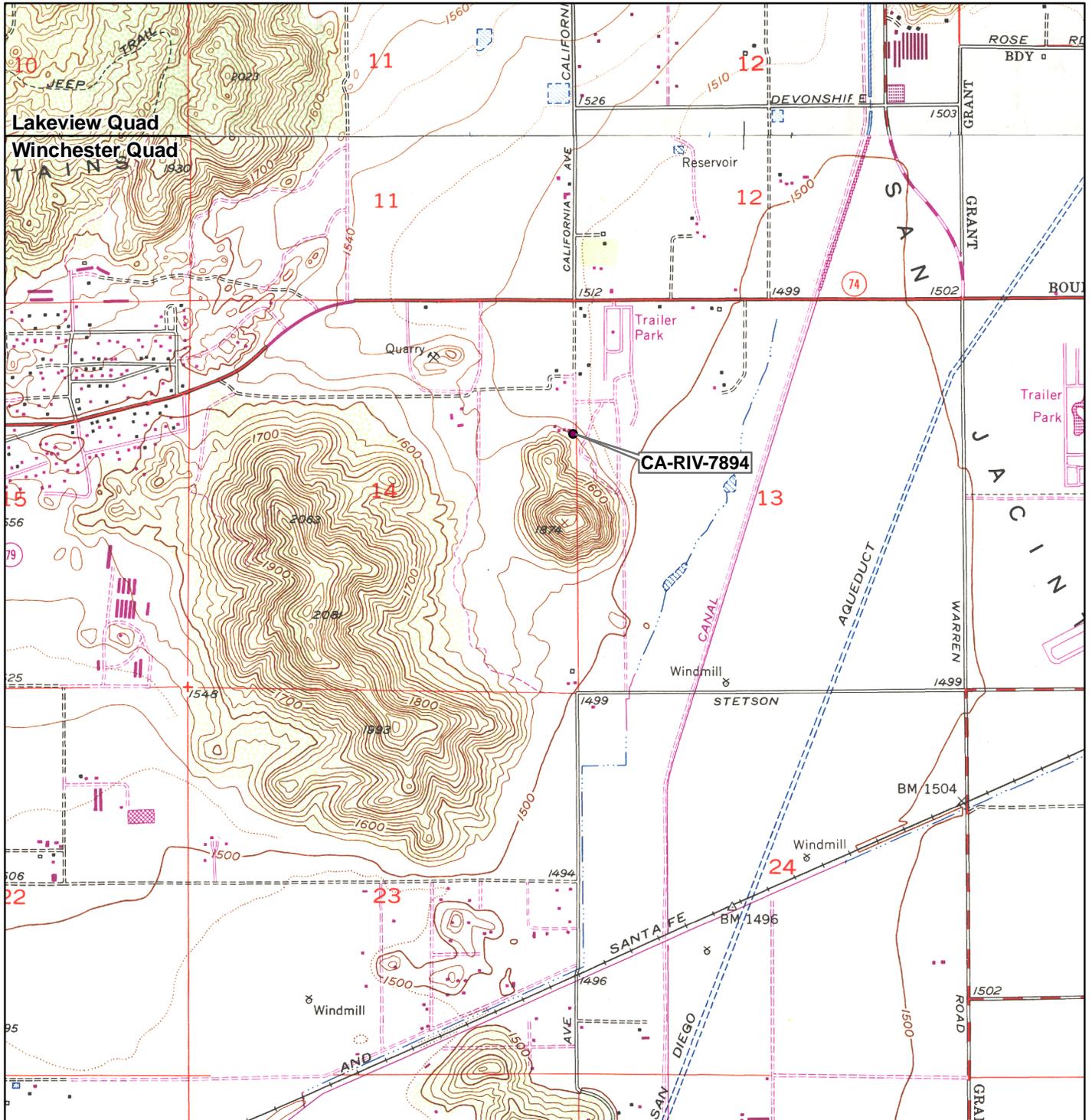
Year: 2005

Mo.	Day	Time	Frame/ File Name	Subject/Description	Facing
4	18	0950	DSCN0001	Æ-SR79-12, Feature 1, MS-1 (in foreground), with Feature 2 in background.	N
4	18	0957	DSCN0002	Roll I.D.	N/A
4	18	1002	DSCN0003	Æ-SR79-12, Feature 1, close-up.	Down
4	18	1004	DSCN0004	Æ-SR79-12, Feature 1 (looking west).	W
4	18	1006	DSCN0005	Æ-SR79-12, Feature 1 (looking east).	E
4	18	1008	DSCN0006	Æ-SR79-12, Feature 2 taken from Feature 1—site datum.	N
4	18	1012	DSCN0007	Æ-SR79-12, Feature 2, close-up.	Down
4	18	1013	DSCN0008	Æ-SR79-12, Feature 2.	W
4	18		DSCN0009	Æ-SR79-12, overview with crew person.	NE
4	18		DSCN0010	Æ-SR79-12, overview with crew person.	S



LEGEND

-  Site Boundary
-  Bedrock Milling Station Feature
-  Bedrock Outcrop
-  Granite Outcrop Group
-  Fence
-  Vegetation



TRUE NORTH

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-36

Page 1 of 4

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. **Location:** *a. **County** Riverside Not for Publication Unrestricted
*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Winchester, CA **Date** 1953 (photorevised 1979)
T 5 S; R 2 W; NW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 14; **S.B.B.M.**

c. Address: **City** **Zip**

d. Zone 11S 492842 mE/ 3727502 mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate): The site is located approximately 2.1 km southeast of the community of Winchester, 200 m west of Patterson Ave., and 300 m south of Patton Ave., within APN 465190060. The site is situated within a cluster of granite bedrock outcrops at the toe of the southern slope of a small rocky hill. The site is located within the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the State Route 79 (SR 79) Realignment Project.

*P3a. **Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): CA-RIV-8140 measures 10 x 4 m, and consists of a prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops (Features 1 and 2) with a total of four milling slicks. No cultural materials were observed within the immediate vicinity of the outcrops and milling features. This update serves to summarize the results of an Extended Phase I (XPI) testing program conducted at the site in September 2007 for the SR 79 Realignment Project. The purpose of the XPI program was to determine the presence/absence of cultural deposits in subsurface contexts.

XPI testing at CA-RIV-8140 entailed the manual excavation of two Shovel Probes (SHPs 1 and 2) 30 cm in diameter placed adjacent to the two bedrock outcrops with milling features, and within those areas appearing to have the highest potential to contain cultural deposits in subsurface contexts (see site map). All the excavated sediments were screened through 1/8-in. hardware mesh. SHP 1 was excavated to a depth of 44 cm below ground surface before encountering bedrock. SHP 2 was excavated to 80 cm below ground surface, and also terminated at the contact of bedrock. No cultural materials were recovered from subsurface contexts within these two probes, suggesting that it is highly unlikely that buried cultural deposits are present at CA-RIV-8140.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP 4: Bedrock Milling Features.

*P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other:

P5. Photograph or Drawing: (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Prehistoric Historic Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:** Bruce Allen (APN No. 465190060).

*P8. **Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): R. J. Lichtenstein, D. Largo, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

P9. Date Recorded: 10 September 2007.

*P10. **Type of Survey:** Intensive Reconnaissance Other
Describe: XPI testing.

*P11. **Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): *Draft Extended Phase I Report, 14 Archaeological Sites in Southern San Jacinto Valley: Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside.* Prepared for Christie Hammond, Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

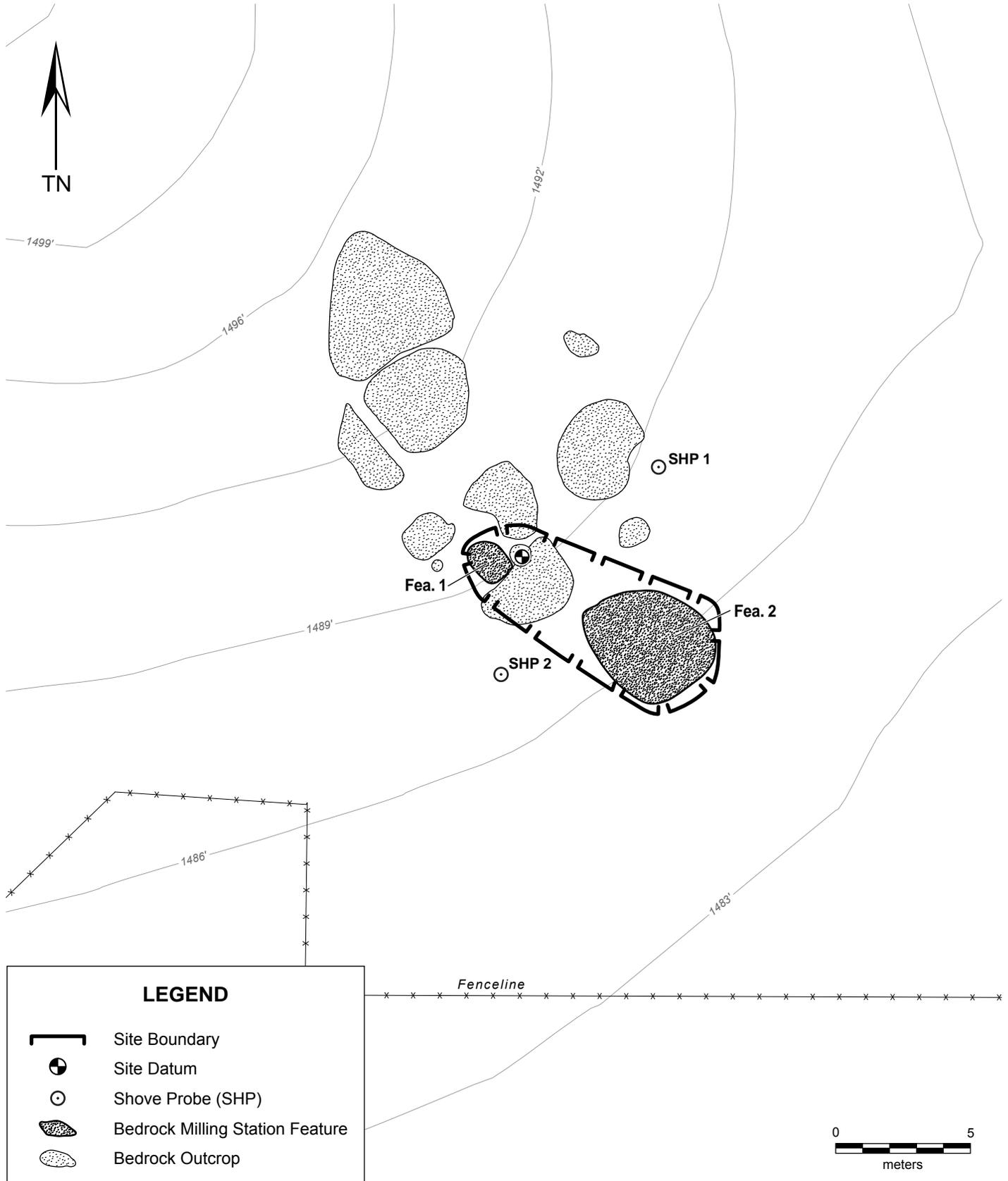
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

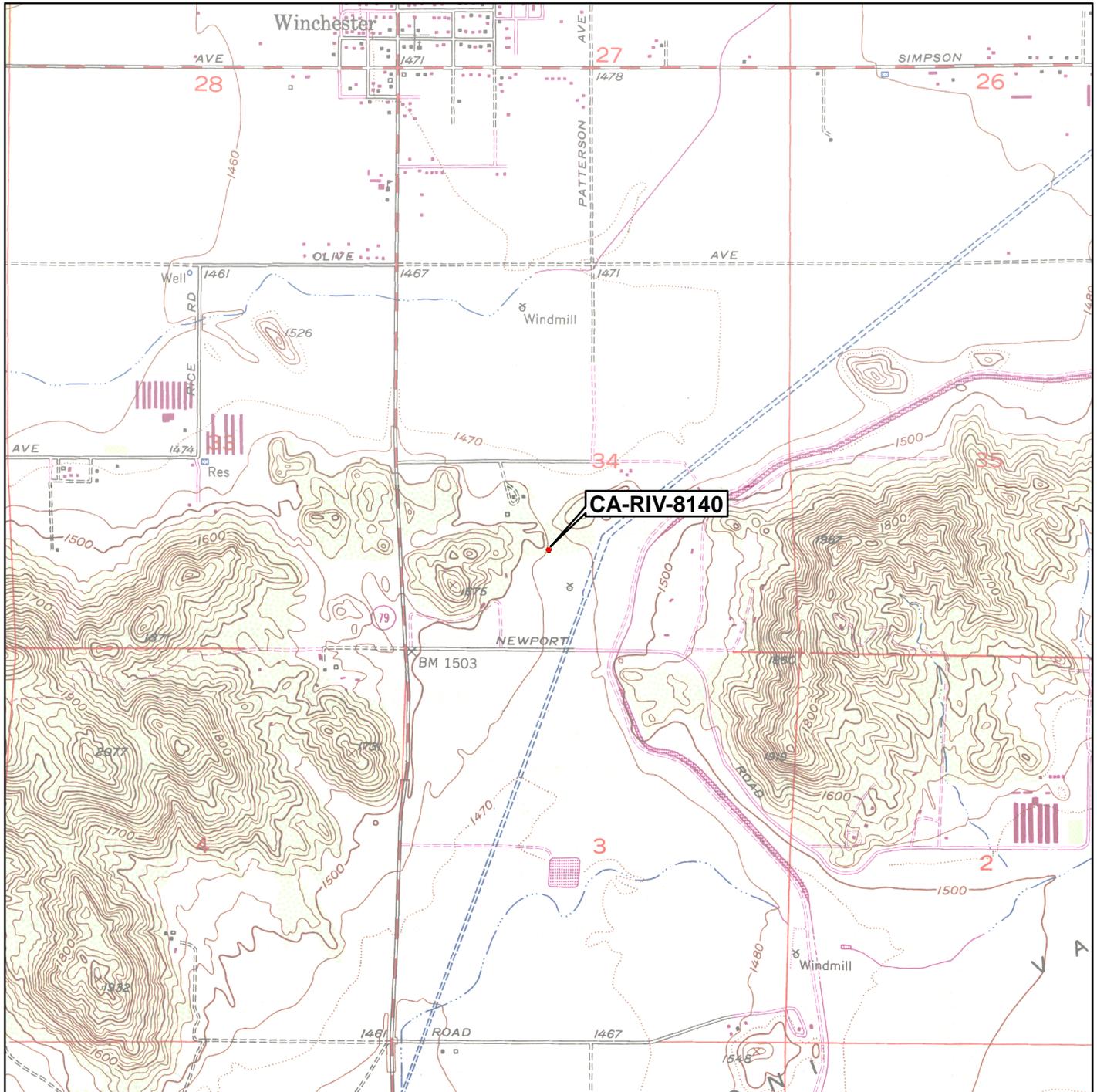
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HRI #
Trinomial CA-RIV-8140 Update
NRHP Status Code

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-36

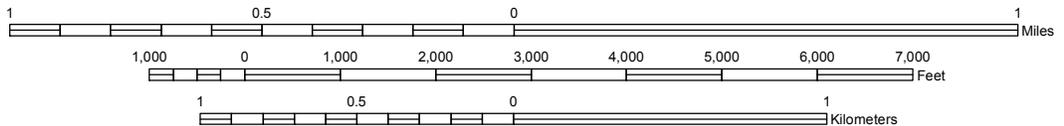
Page 2 of 4

Attachments: None Location Map Site Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Site Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other:





SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-36

Page 1 of 9

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. **Location:** *a. **County** Riverside Not for Publication Unrestricted
*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Winchester, CA **Date** 1953 (photorevised 1979)
T 5 S; R 2 W; NW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 14; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: **City** **Zip**

d. Zone 11S 492842 mE/ 3727502 mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate): The site is located approximately 2.1 km southeast of the community of Winchester, 200 m west of Patterson Ave., and 300 m south of Patton Ave., within APN 465190060. The site is situated within a cluster of granite bedrock outcrops at the toe of the southern slope of a small rocky hill. The site is located within the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the SR 79 Realignment Project.

From the intersection of Winchester Rd./SR 79 (current alignment) and Patton Ave., travel approximately 0.25 mi east on Patton Ave. to Patterson Ave.; travel 0.2 mi south on Patton Ave. to where the road veers sharply to the southwest. From here the site is located approximately 300 m at 272 degrees (east), immediately north of an agricultural field. Site datum is a small granitic boulder measuring approximately 75 cm in diameter immediately northeast of outcrop Feature 1 (see P3a. below).

*P3a. **Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): CA-RIV-8140 is a 10 x 4-m prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops (Features 1 and 2) with a total of four milling slicks. No cultural materials were observed within the immediate vicinity of the outcrops and milling features. The site is located in an erosional, deflationary environment with potentially deep (100 cm+) decomposing granitic soils and bedrock daylighting throughout the area; there appears to be some potential for subsurface cultural deposits.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP 4: Bedrock Milling Features.

*P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other:

P5. Photograph or Drawing: (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Prehistoric Historic Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:** Bruce Allen (APN No. 465190060).

*P8. **Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): M. Linder, B. Lichtenstein, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

P9. Date Recorded: 13 June 2006.

*P10. **Type of Survey:** Intensive Reconnaissance Other
Describe: Maximum of 15-m pedestrian transects.

*P11. **Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): *Archaeological Survey Report: Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto.* Prepared for David Bricker, Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

Attachments: None Location Map Site Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Site Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-36

- *A1. Dimensions:** a. Length: 10 m (NW-SE) b. Width: 4 m (NE-SW)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: GPS mapping
Method of Determination (Check any that apply): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation
 Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (explain):
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Surface examination only; potentially deep soils (100+ cm) have potential for subsurface cultural deposits, which may expand the site boundary as currently defined.
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Disturbances
 Site limits incompletely defined Other (Explain): None.
- A2. Depth:** None Unknown Method of Determination: Surface examination only.
- *A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): Surface examination only.
- *A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map): Features observed were two granitic outcrops (Features 1 and 2) with a total of four milling slicks (see attached Milling Station Record for further details).
- *A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with feature): None observed.
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances): Site integrity appears moderately impaired. The primary disturbance is attributed to natural weathering/exfoliation of the bedrock outcrops, which has resulted in extensive pitting of milling slick surfaces. Other disturbances include soil deflation, agricultural (including disking), and some refuse dumping.
- *A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction): Salt Creek, a seasonal drainage that has been channelized in modern times, is located approximately 1.2 km north.
- *A9. Elevation:** 1,475 ft amsl.
- A10. Environmental Setting** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate): The site is situated within a cluster of granitic outcrops and exposures along the southern toe of a slope at the northwestern margins of the hills surrounding Diamond Valley Lake (a modern reservoir). Slope averages around 10° with a southern aspect; exposure is open/360°. Sediments consist of light brown, decomposing granitic soils. Vegetation consists of Riversidian Sage-Scrub communities.
- A11. Historical Information** (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A15 below): N/A
- *A12. Age:** Prehistoric Pre-Colonial (1500–1769) Spanish/Mexican (1769–1848) Early American (1848–1880) Turn of century (1880–1914) Early 20th century (1914–1945)
 Post WWII (1945+) Undetermined Factual or estimated dates of occupation (explain):
- A13. Interpretations** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known): CA-RIV-8140 is a small prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with a total of four milling slicks. No cultural materials were observed in the immediate vicinity of the outcrops and milling features. However, due to the possible depth of sediments, there is some potential for subsurface cultural deposits.
- A14. Remarks:** CA-RIV-8140 is located within the proposed SR79 Realignment Project Area of Potential Effect (APE); avoidance is recommended. If avoidance is not a feasible option, a limited program of subsurface testing is recommended. The qualitative and quantitative data potential of the outcrops and milling features were fully realized by the present site recordation effort.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 3 of 9

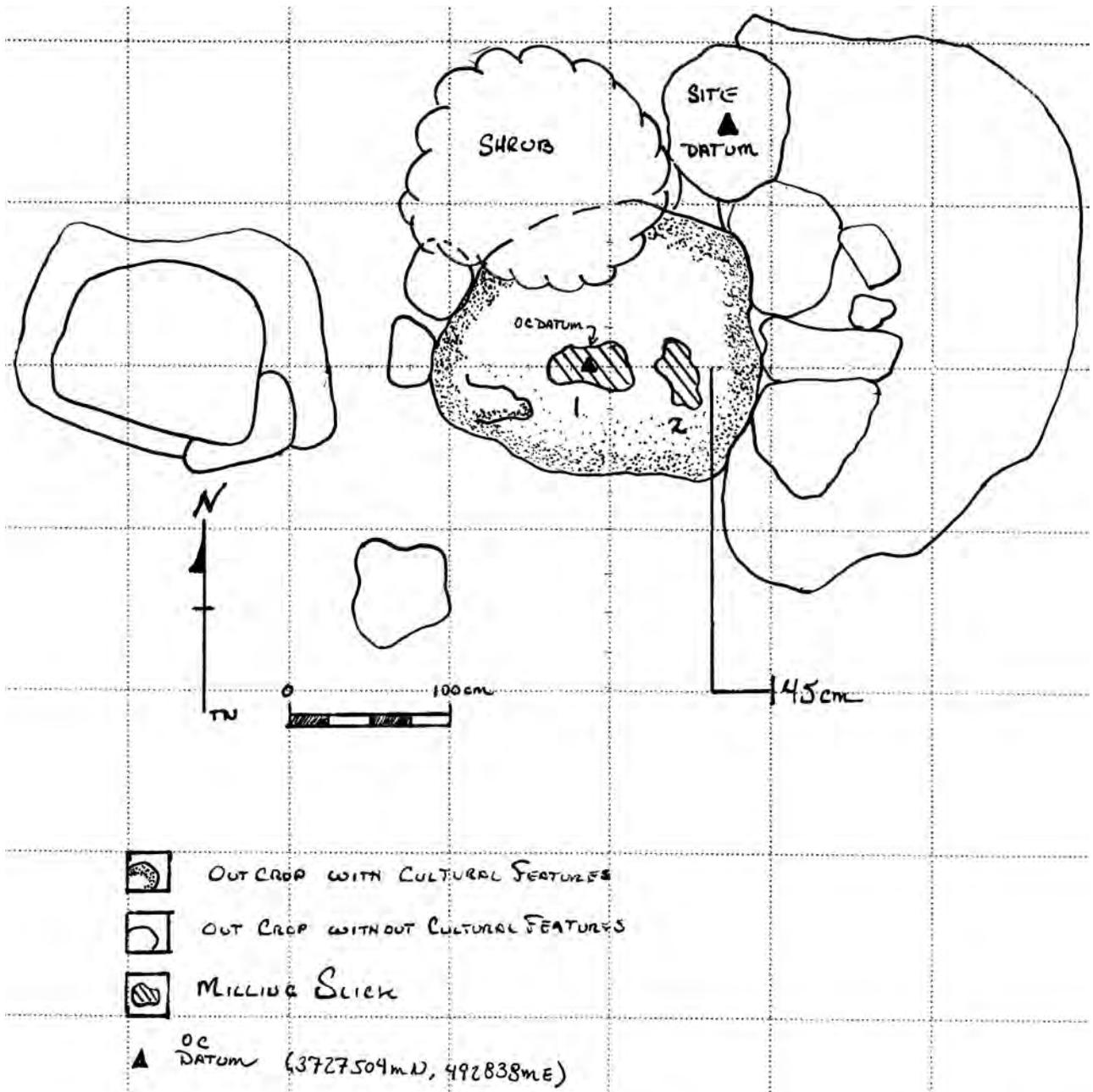
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-36

A15. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of persons interviewed, if possible): None.

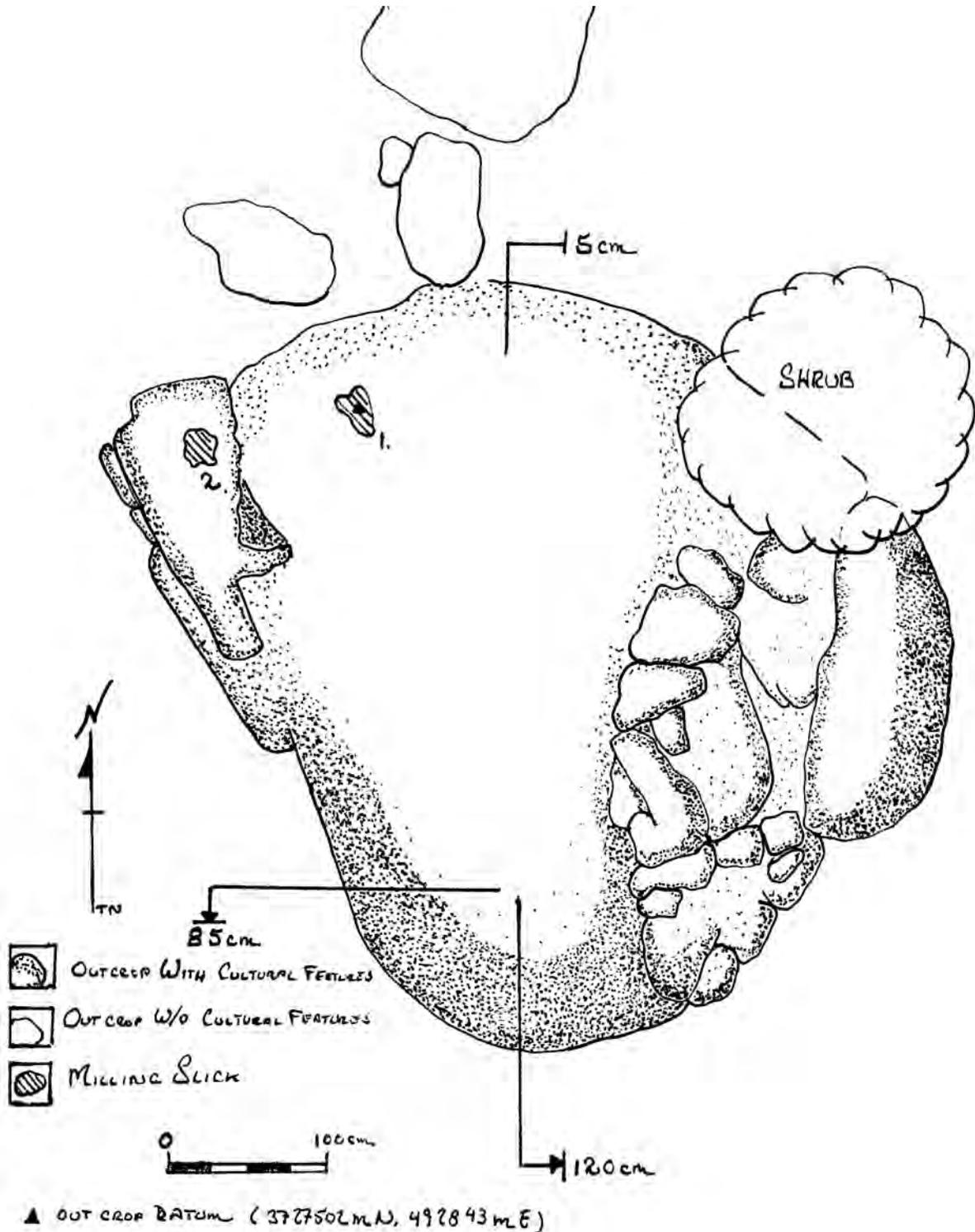
A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record): See attached Photograph Record.

***A17. Form Prepared by:** M. Linder **Date:** 13 June 2006
Affiliation and Address: Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

FEATURE 1
Plan View



FEATURE 2
Plan View



Temporary Number/Resource Name: Æ-SR79-36

Project Name: State Route 79 Realignment Project

Photographer: R. Lichtenstein

Image Type: (bw) 35mm B&W film (cp) 35mm Color Print film (cs) 35mm Color Slide film
 (df) Digital-Floppy disk (dm) Digital-Memory flash card

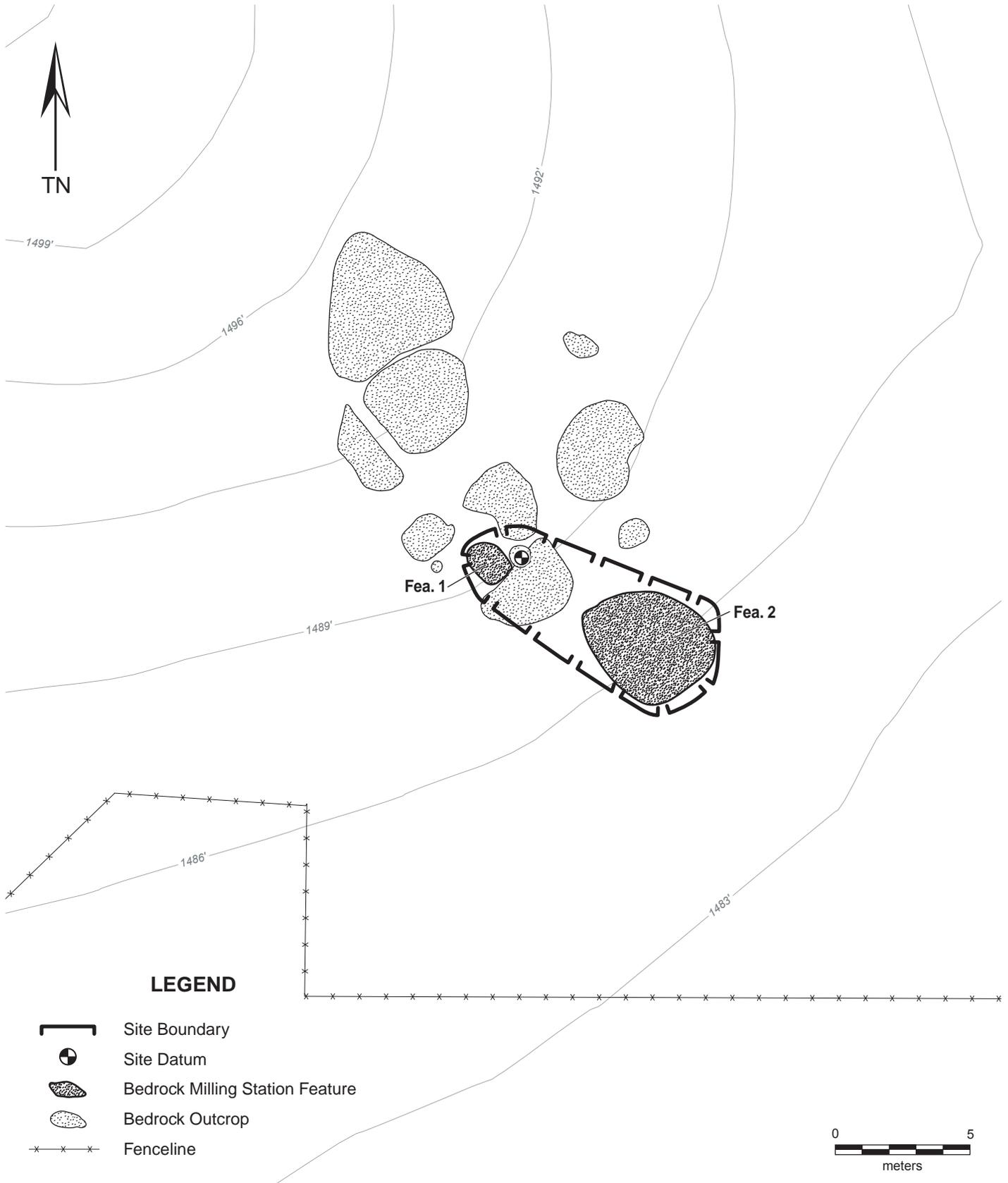
Camera Type and Model: Nikon Coolpix 4300

Film Type and Speed: Flashcard

Roll Number: SR79-2-dm

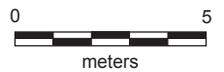
Year: 2006

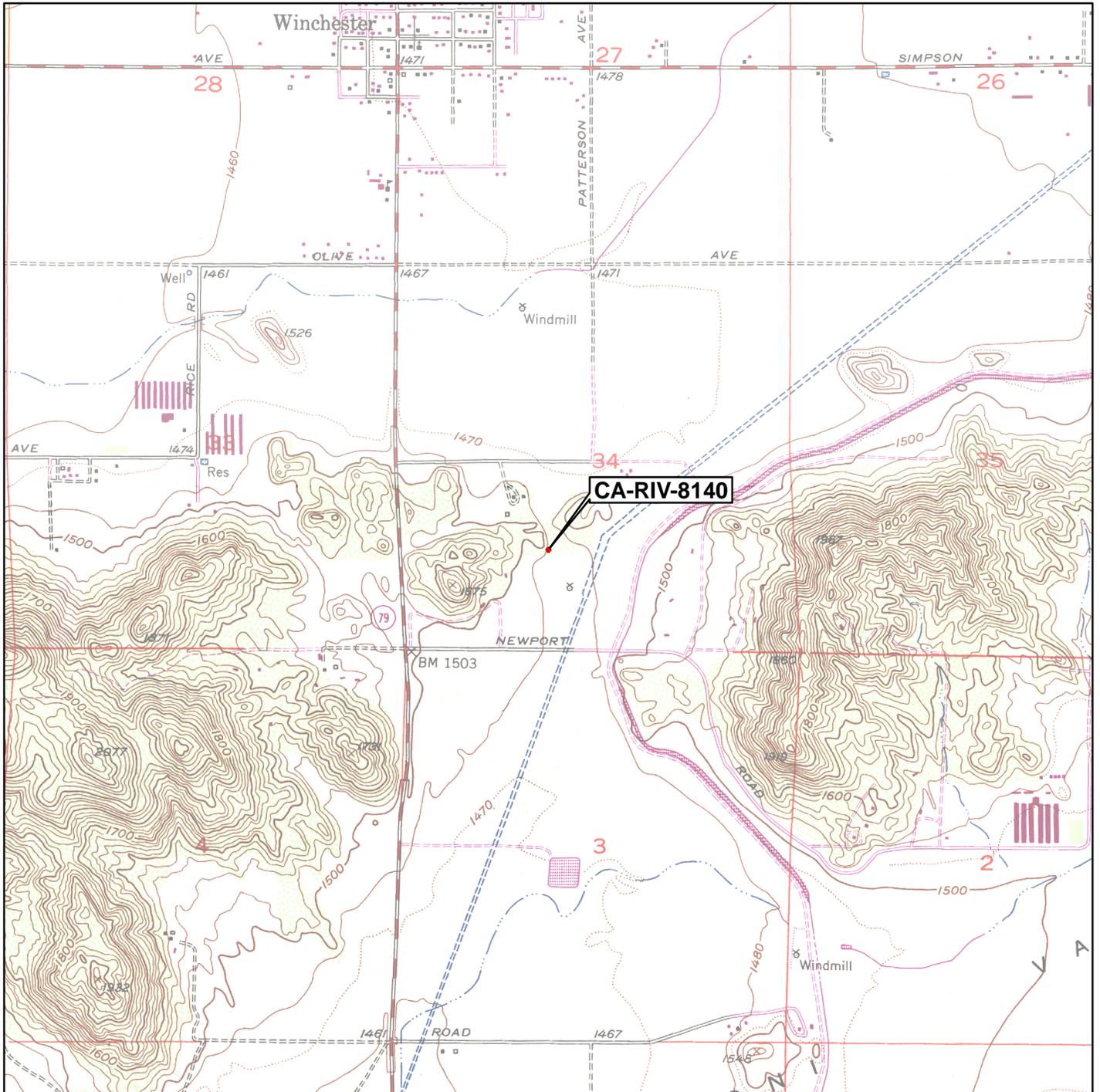
Mo.	Day	Time	Frame/ File Name	Subject/Description	Facing
6	12		DSCN0003	CA-RIV-8140; datum detail.	W
6	12	1550	DSCN0004	CA-RIV-8140; datum overview.	W
6	12		DSCN0006	CA-RIV-8140; Feature 1 with milling slicks 1, 2 detail.	N
6	12		DSCN0007	CA-RIV-8140; Feature 1 overview.	E
6	12	1600	DSCN0008	CA-RIV-8140; Feature 2 with milling slicks 1, 2 detail.	N
6	12		DSCN0009	CA-RIV-8140; Feature 2 overview.	E
6	12		DSCN0010	CA-RIV-8140; view from site datum.	S
6	12		DSCN0011	CA-RIV-8140; view from site datum.	W
6	12		DSCN0012	CA-RIV-8140; view from site datum.	N
6	12		DSCN0013	CA-RIV-8140; view from site datum.	E
6	12		DSCN0014	CA-RIV-8140; site overview.	E
6	12		DSCN0015	CA-RIV-8140; site overview.	S
6	12		DSCN0016	CA-RIV-8140; site overview.	N



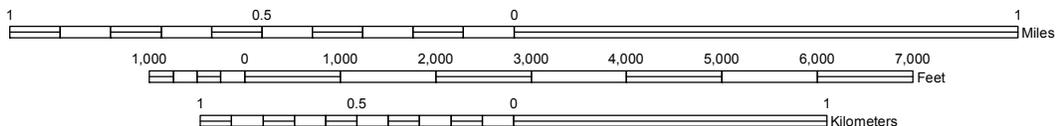
LEGEND

-  Site Boundary
-  Site Datum
-  Bedrock Milling Station Feature
-  Bedrock Outcrop
-  Fenceline





SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH

Other Listings
Review Code **Reviewer** **Date**

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-37

Page 1 of 7

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. **Location:** *a. **County** Riverside Not for Publication Unrestricted

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Winchester, Calif. **Date** 1953 (photorevised 1979)
T 5 S; R 2 W; NE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 34; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: **City** **Zip**

d. Zone 11S 492923 mE/ 3727579 mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate): The site is located approximately 2.1 km southeast of the community of Winchester, 100 m west of Patterson Ave., 350 m south of Patton Ave., within APN 465190060. The site is situated among several clusters of large granitic bedrock outcrops in a knolly area immediately southwest of a small hill, and is located within the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the State Route 79 (SR79) Realignment Project.

*P3a. **Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): CA-RIV-8141 was recorded originally as measuring 40 x 25 m, and consisting of a prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing six granitic outcrops (Features 1–6) with a total of six milling slick features. No cultural materials were observed within the immediate vicinity of the outcrops and milling features. This update serves to summarize the results of an Extended Phase I (XPI) testing program conducted at the site in September 2007 and March 2008 for the SR 79 Realignment Project. The purpose of the XPI program was to determine the presence/absence of cultural deposits in subsurface contexts.

During XPI investigations, two additional outcrops (Features 7 and 8) with one milling slick each were identified on site (see Bedrock Milling Records and Plan Views for Features 7 and 8). Additionally, due to increased ground visibility since the initial recordation efforts, a sparse scatter of surface artifacts not documented previously was also identified on site. Cultural materials identified include one granitic metate fragment, one metavolcanic ground stone reduction/rejuvenation flake, one fine-grained metavolcanic biface thinning flake, one metavolcanic biface perform, one polyhedral core of quartz, one quartz hammerstone, and one unmodified piece of abalone shell. As a result of these new discoveries, the site boundaries have been expanded accordingly, and CA-RIV-8141 now measures 146 x 42 m (E-W x N-S).

XPI testing at CA-RIV-8141 entailed the manual excavation of 16 Shovel Probes (SHPs 1-16) 30 cm in diameter placed within and adjacent to the newly established site boundaries near Features 1-8, and/or within those areas appearing to have the highest potential to contain cultural deposits in subsurface contexts (see Site Map). All the excavated sediments were screened through 1/8-in. hardware mesh. Maximum depths achieved during the excavations of SHPs 1-16 ranged from 50 to 180 cm below ground surface. With the exception of SHPs 8 and 11, all probes terminated at the contact of decomposing bedrock; SHPs 8 and 11 terminated at the vertical extent of the auger placed into the bottom of these probes (at depths of 180 cm and 165 cm, respectively). SHPs 1-8 and 10-16 proved to be sterile of cultural materials; however, a single metavolcanic flake was recovered from 73 cm in depth below the ground surface within SHP 9, located within the Project APE in the extreme western portion of the site (see Site Map).

*P3b. **Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP 4: Bedrock Milling Features; AP 2: Lithic Scatter.

*P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other:

P5. Photograph or Drawing: (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Prehistoric Historic Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:** Bruce Allen (APN No. 465-190-060).

*P8. **Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): R. J. Lichtenstein, D. Largo, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-37

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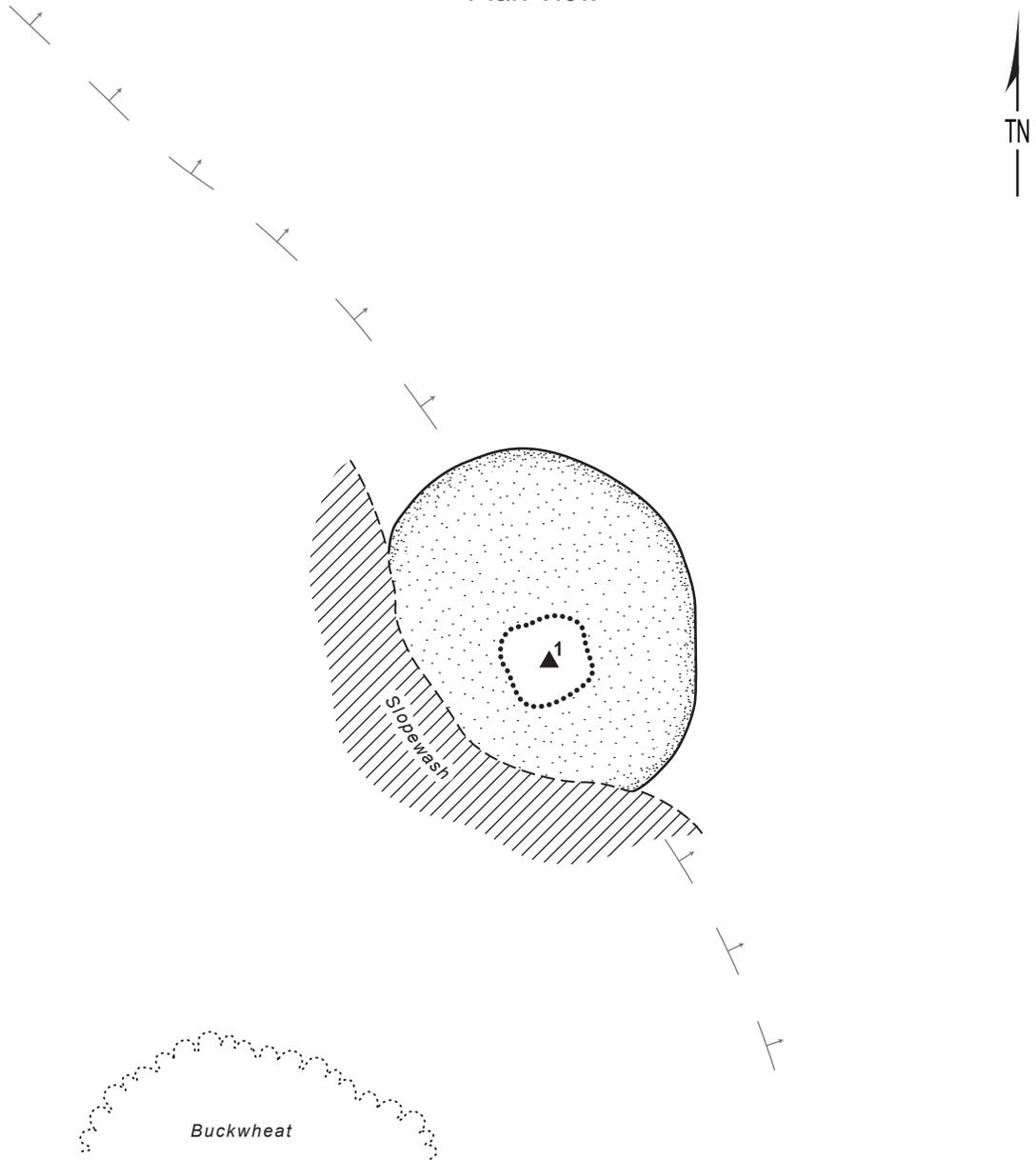
P9. Date Recorded: 07, 10, and 11 September 2007; 06-07, March 2008.

***P10. Type of Survey:** Intensive Reconnaissance Other
Describe: XPI testing.

***P11. Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): *Draft Extended Phase I Report, 14 Archaeological Sites in Southern San Jacinto Valley: Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto and the County of Riverside.* Prepared for Christie Hammond, Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

Attachments: None Location Map Site Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Site Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other:

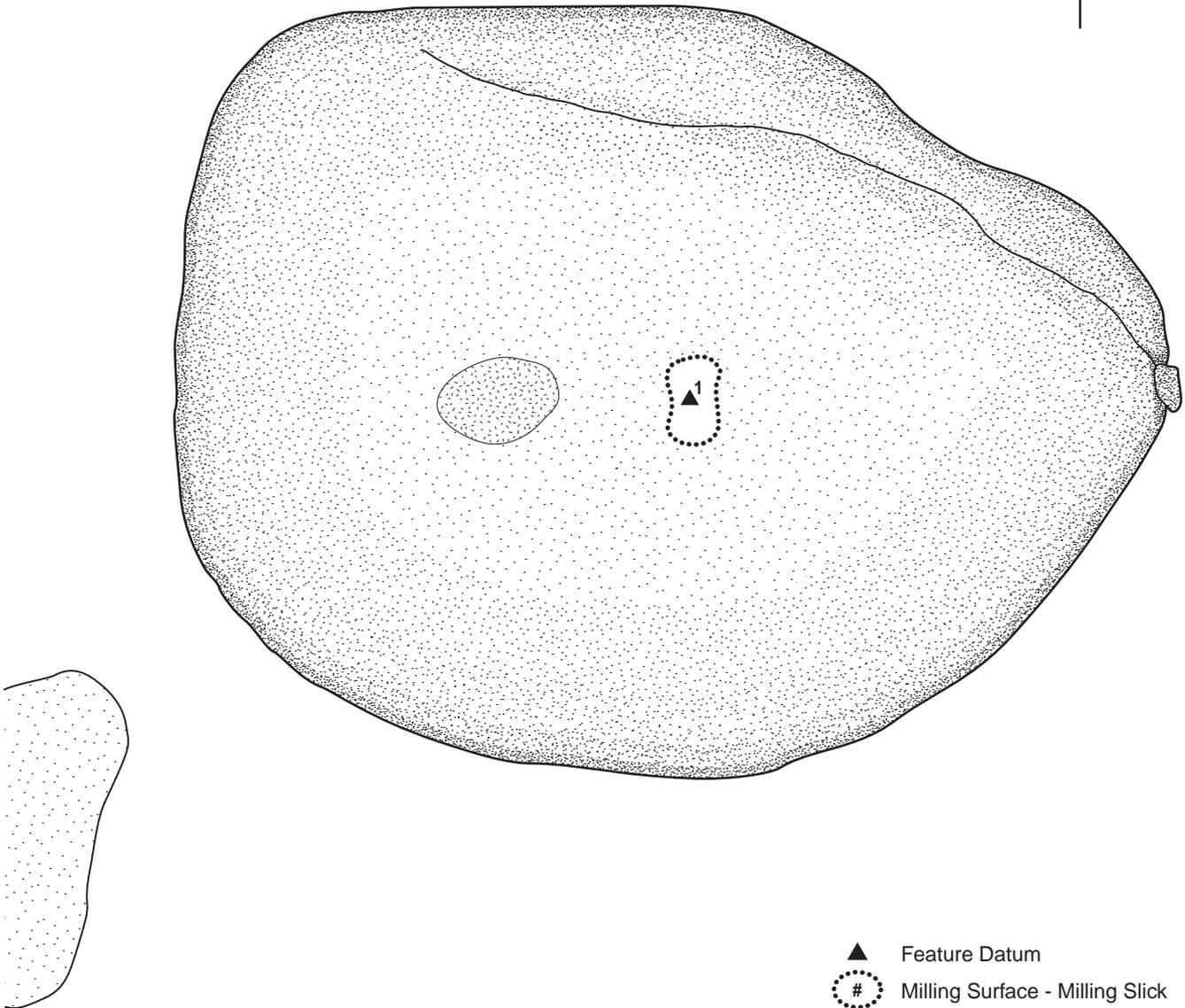
FEATURE 7
Plan View



- ▲ Feature Datum
- ⊘ # Milling Surface - Milling Slick

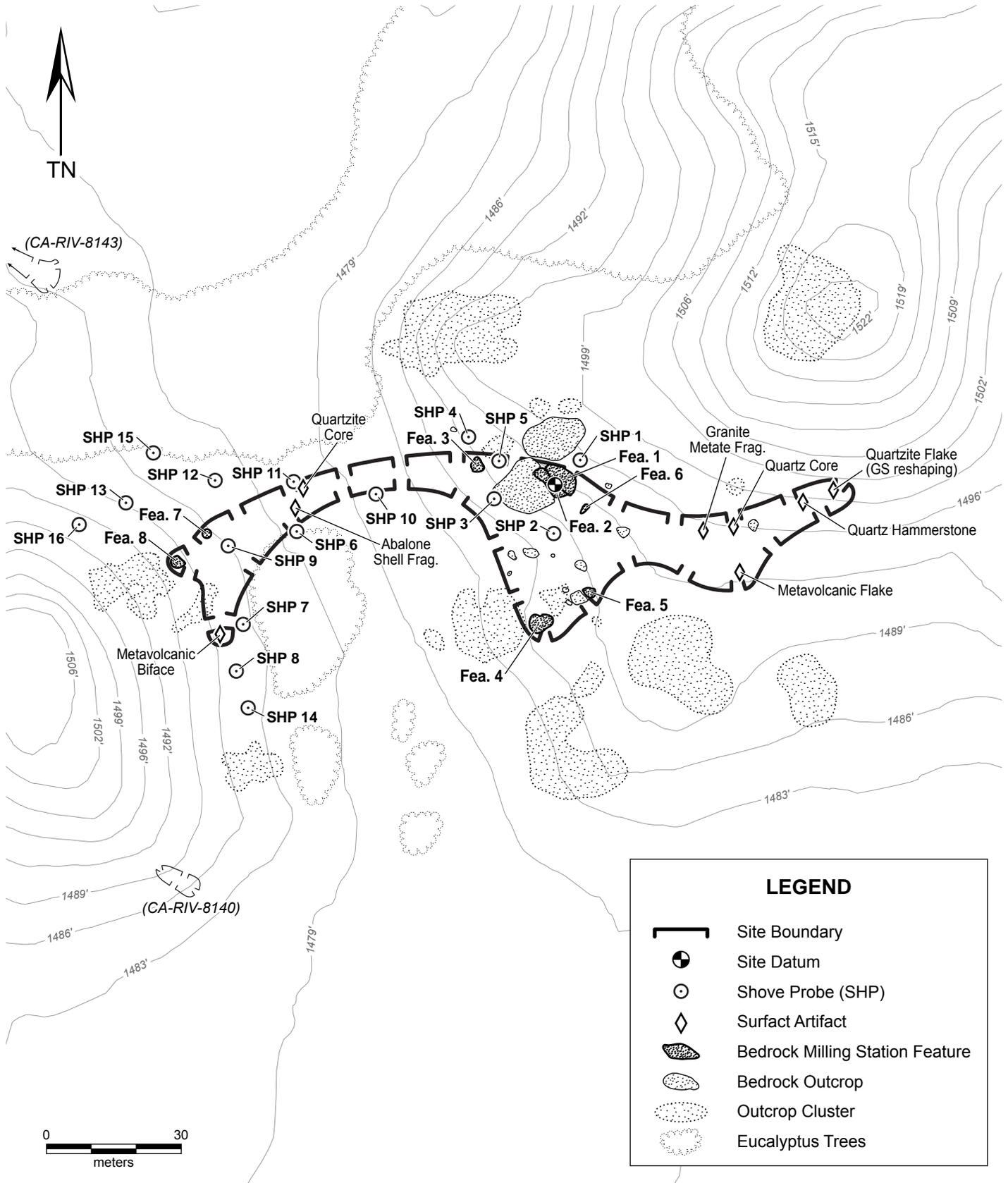


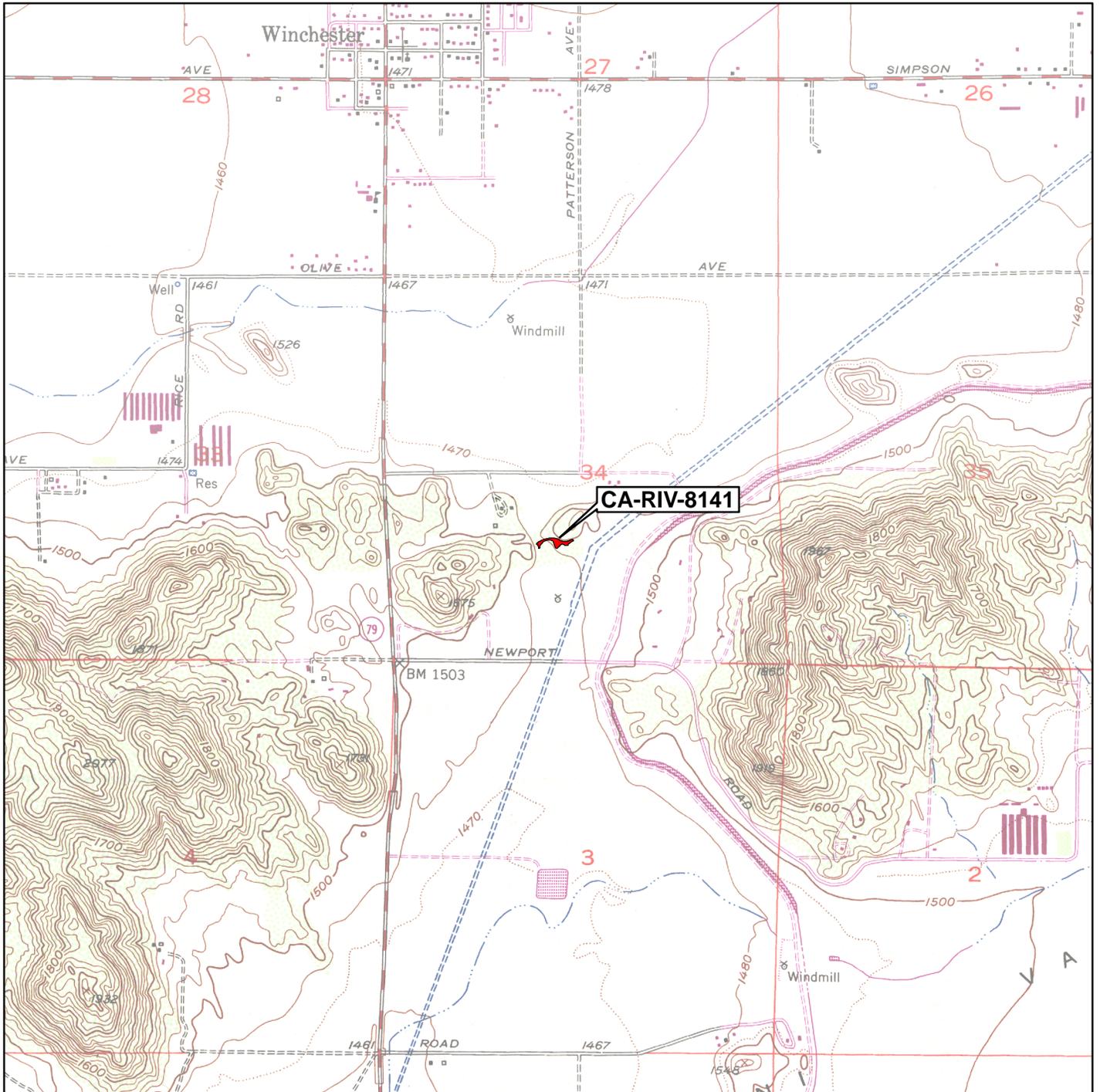
FEATURE 8
Plan View



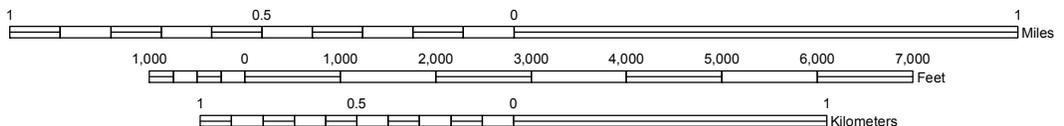
-  Feature Datum
-  Milling Surface - Milling Slick
-  Grandiorite Inclusion







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Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) AE-SR79-37

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P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** *a. **County** Riverside Not for Publication Unrestricted

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Winchester, Calif. **Date** 1953 (photorevised 1979)
T 5 S; R 2 W; NE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 34; S.B.B.M.

c. **Address:** **City** **Zip**

d. **Zone** 11S 492923 mE/ 3727579 mN

e. **Other Locational Data** (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM, etc., when appropriate): The site is located approximately 2.1 km southeast of the community of Winchester, 100 m west of Patton Ave., 350 m south of Patton Ave., within APN 465190060. The site is situated among several clusters of large granitic bedrock outcrops in a knolly area immediately southwest of a small hill. The site is located within the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the SR79 Realignment Project.

From the intersection of Winchester Rd./SR 79 (current alignment) and Patton Ave., travel approximately 0.25 mi east on Patton Ave. to Patton Ave.; travel 0.2 mi south on Patton Ave. to where the road veers sharply to the southwest. From here the site is located approximately 275 m at 275 degrees (E-NE). A small granitic boulder measuring 1 x 0.8 m located between outcrop Features 1 and 2 (see P3a below) serves as site datum.

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): CA-RIV-8141 is a 40 x 25-m prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing six granitic outcrops (Features 1–6) with a total of six milling slick features. No cultural materials were observed within the immediate vicinity of the outcrops and milling features. Additionally, the site is located within an erosional, deflationary environment with potentially deep (100+ cm) decomposing granitic soils, and there appears to be some potential for subsurface cultural deposits.

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AP 4: Bedrock Milling Features.

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other:

P5. Photograph or Drawing: (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Prehistoric Historic Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Bruce Allen (APN No. 465-190-060).

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): M. Linder, B. Lichtenstein, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

P9. Date Recorded: 13 June 2006.

***P10. Type of Survey:** Intensive Reconnaissance Other
Describe: Maximum of 15-m pedestrian transects.

***P11. Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): *Archaeological Survey Report: Realign State Route 79 Between Domenigoni Parkway and Gilman Springs Road in the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto*. Prepared for David Bricker, Caltrans District 8. Prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

Attachments: None Location Map Site Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Site Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 13

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-37

- *A1. Dimensions:** a. Length: 40 m (N-S) b. Width: 25 m (E-W)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other GPS mapping
Method of Determination (Check any that apply): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation
 Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (explain):
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Surface examination only; potentially deep soils (100+ cm) have potential for subsurface cultural deposits, which may expand the site boundary as currently defined.
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Disturbances
 Site limits incompletely defined Other (Explain): None.
- A2. Depth:** None Unknown Method of Determination: Surface examination only.
- *A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): Surface examination only.
- *A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map): Features observed were six granitic outcrops (Features 1–6) with a total of six milling slicks, one each (see Milling Station Record for further details).
- *A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with feature): None observed.
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances): Site integrity appears moderately impaired. The primary disturbance is attributed to natural weathering/exfoliation of the bedrock milling outcrops.
- *A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction): Salt Creek, a seasonal drainage that has been channelized in recent/modern times is located approximately 1.0 km north.
- *A9. Elevation:** 1,486 ft amsl.
- A10. Environmental Setting** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate): The is situated among several clusters of large outcrops and exposures of granitic bedrock located in a knolly area immediately southwest of a small hill in the northern margins of the hills surrounding Diamond Valley Lake. Slope ranges from 2–8° with a generally southwestern aspect; exposure is open/360°. Sediments consist of potentially deep (100+ cm), light yellowish-brown, decomposing granitic soils. Vegetation consists of Riversidian Sage-Scrub communities.
- A11. Historical Information** (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A15 below): N/A
- *A12. Age:** Prehistoric Pre-Colonial (1500–1769) Spanish/Mexican (1769–1848) Early American (1848–1880) Turn of century (1880–1914) Early 20th century (1914–1945)
 Post WWII (1945+) Undetermined Factual or estimated dates of occupation (explain):
- A13. Interpretations** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known): The site consists of a prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing six granitic outcrops with a total of six milling slicks. No cultural materials were observed in the immediate vicinity of the outcrops and milling features. However, due to the possible depth of sediments (100+ cm), there is some potential for subsurface cultural deposits.
- A14. Remarks:** The site is located within the proposed SR79 Realignment Project Area of Potential Effect (APE); avoidance is recommended. If avoidance is not a feasible option, a limited program of subsurface testing is recommended to verify the absence/presence of buried cultural deposits. The qualitative and quantitative data potential of the outcrops and milling features was fully realized during the present site recordation efforts.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

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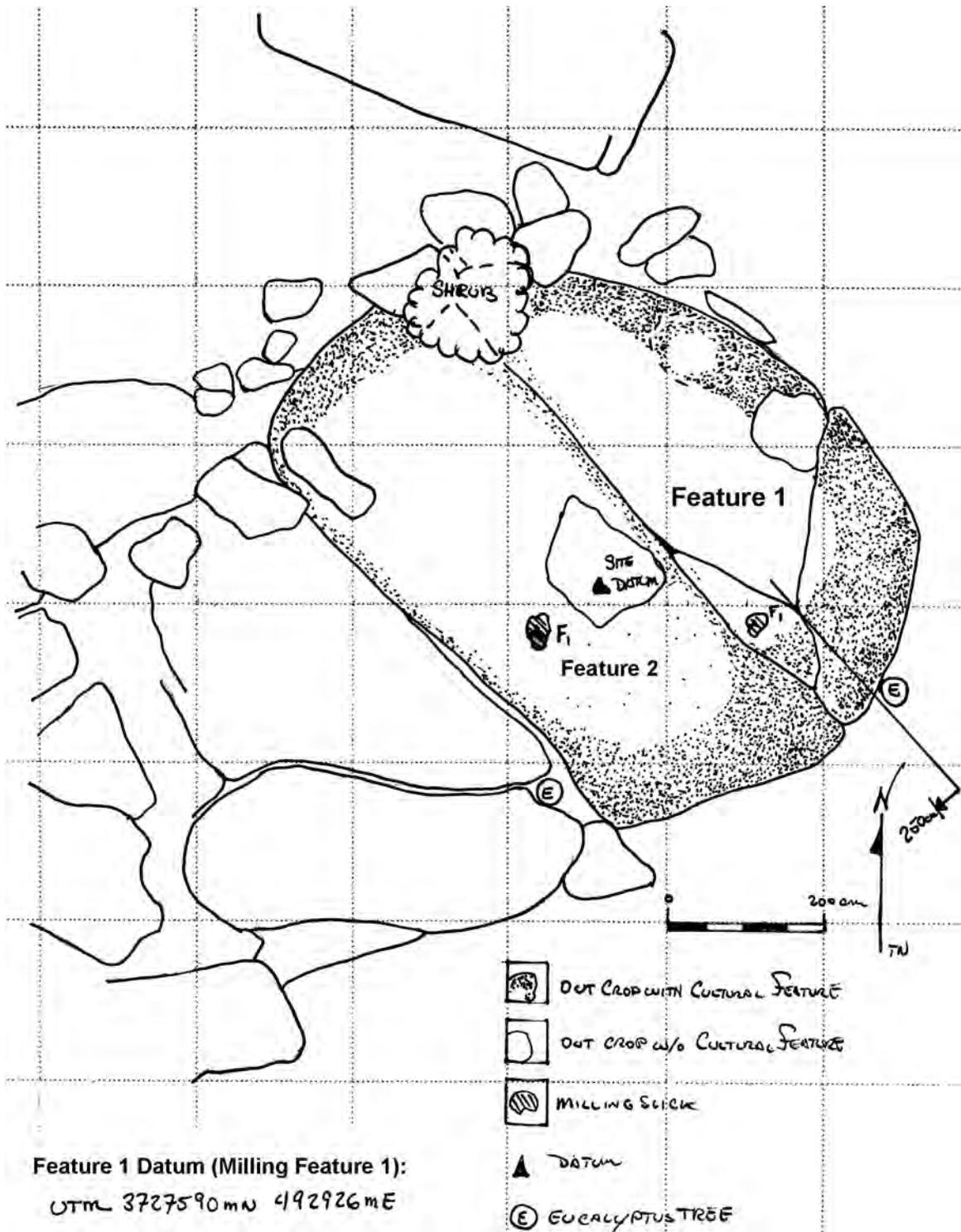
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Æ-SR79-37

A15. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of persons interviewed, if possible): None.

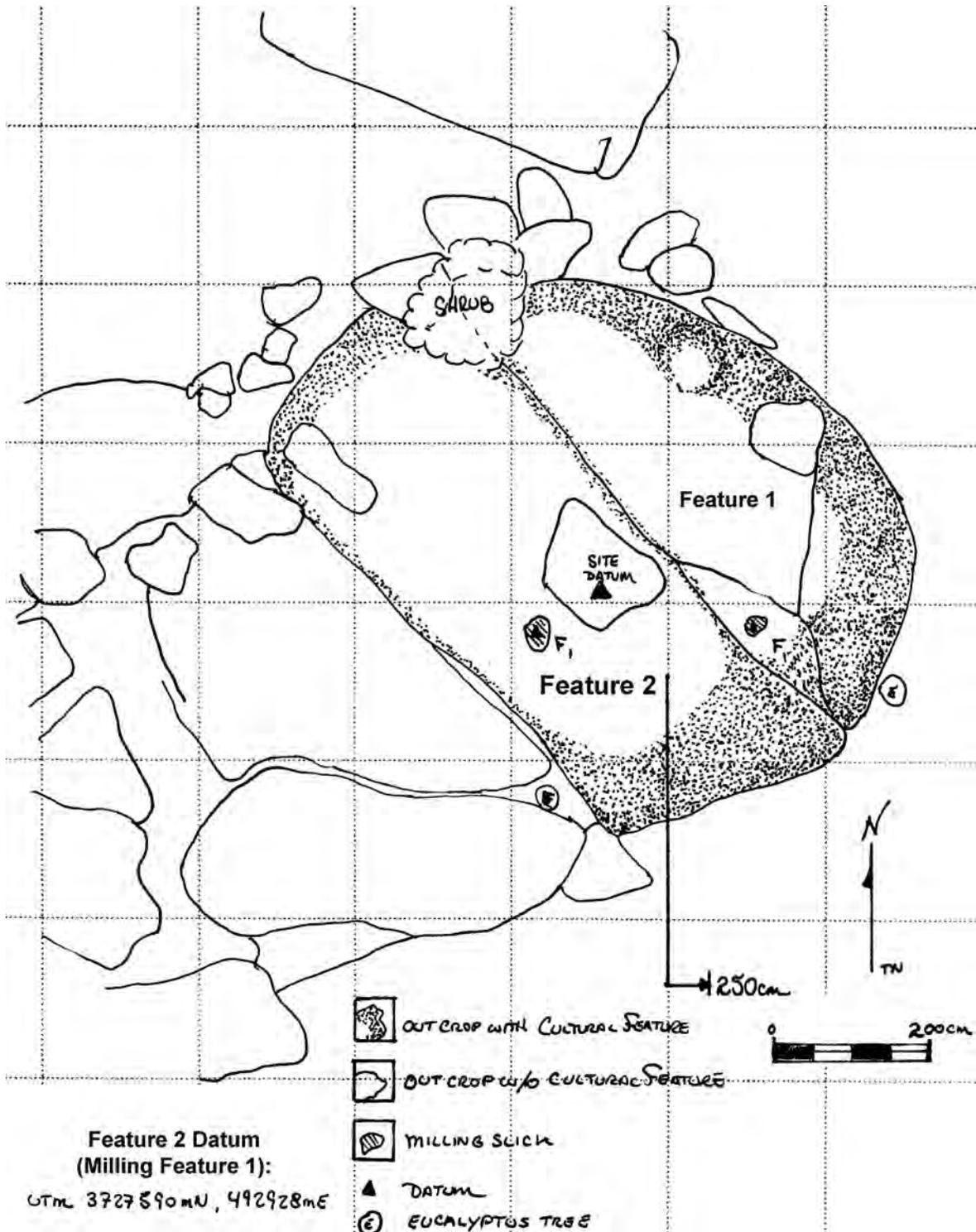
A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record): See attached Photograph Record.

***A17. Form Prepared by:** M. Linder **Date:** 13 June 2006
Affiliation and Address: Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3292 E. Florida Ave., Suite A, Hemet, CA 92544.

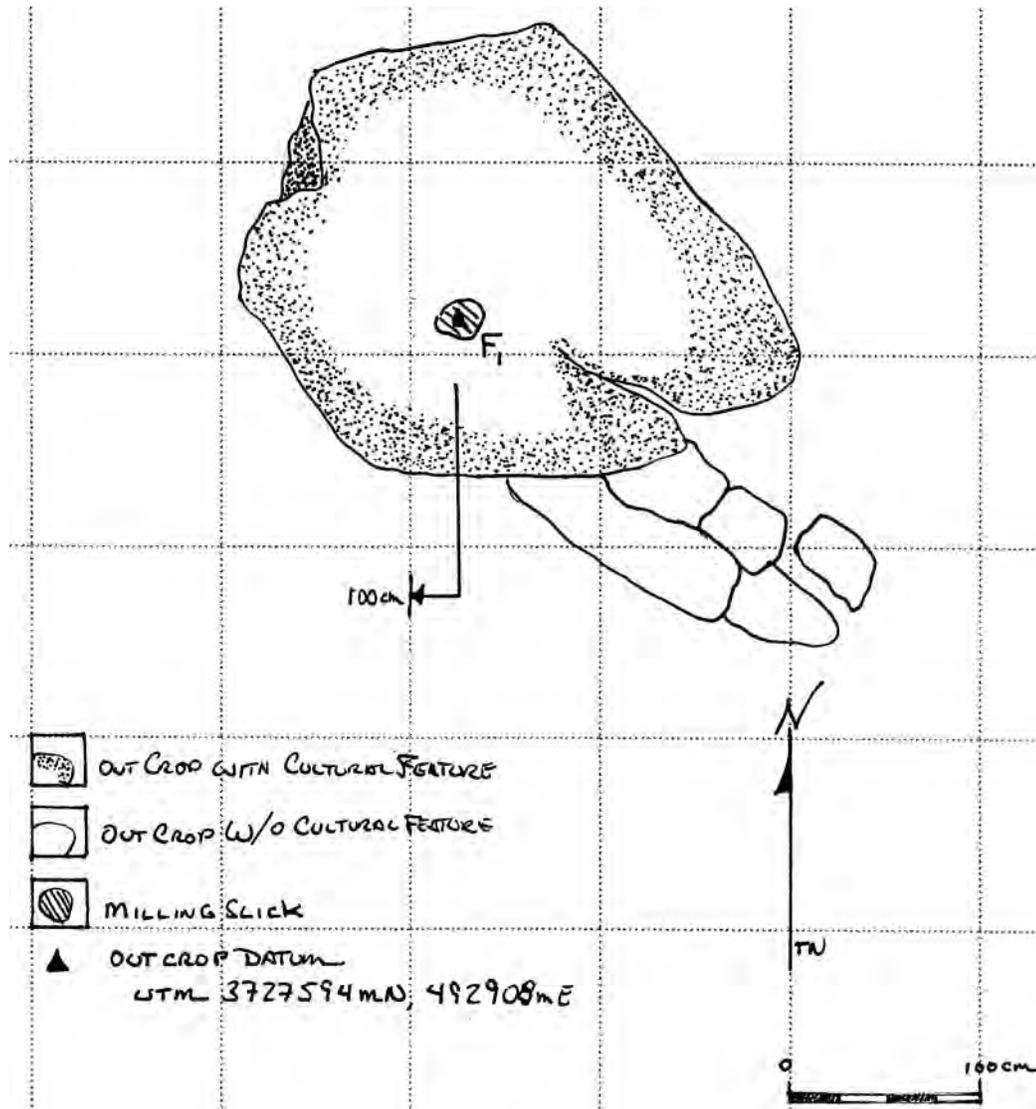
FEATURE 1
Plan View



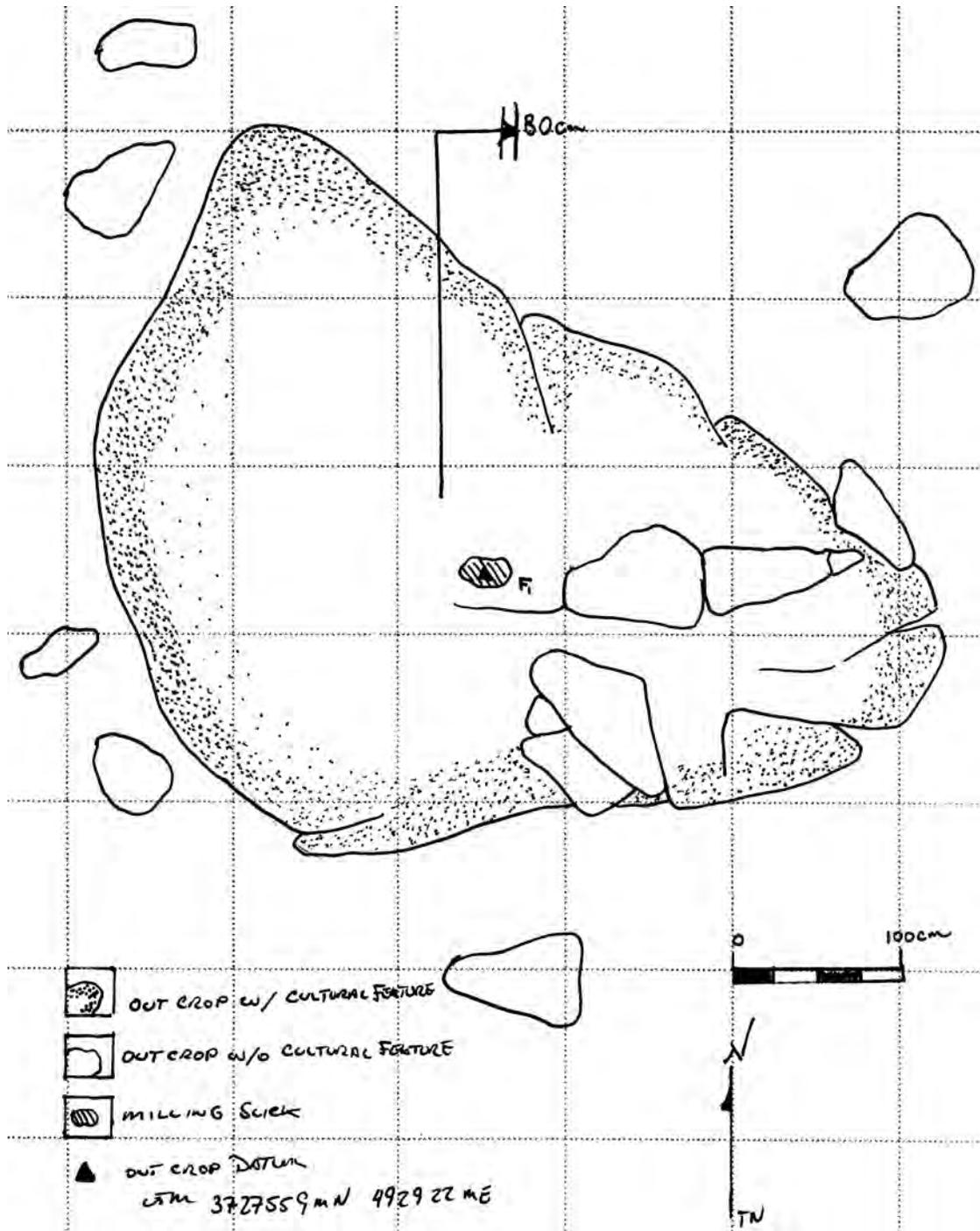
FEATURE 2
Plan View



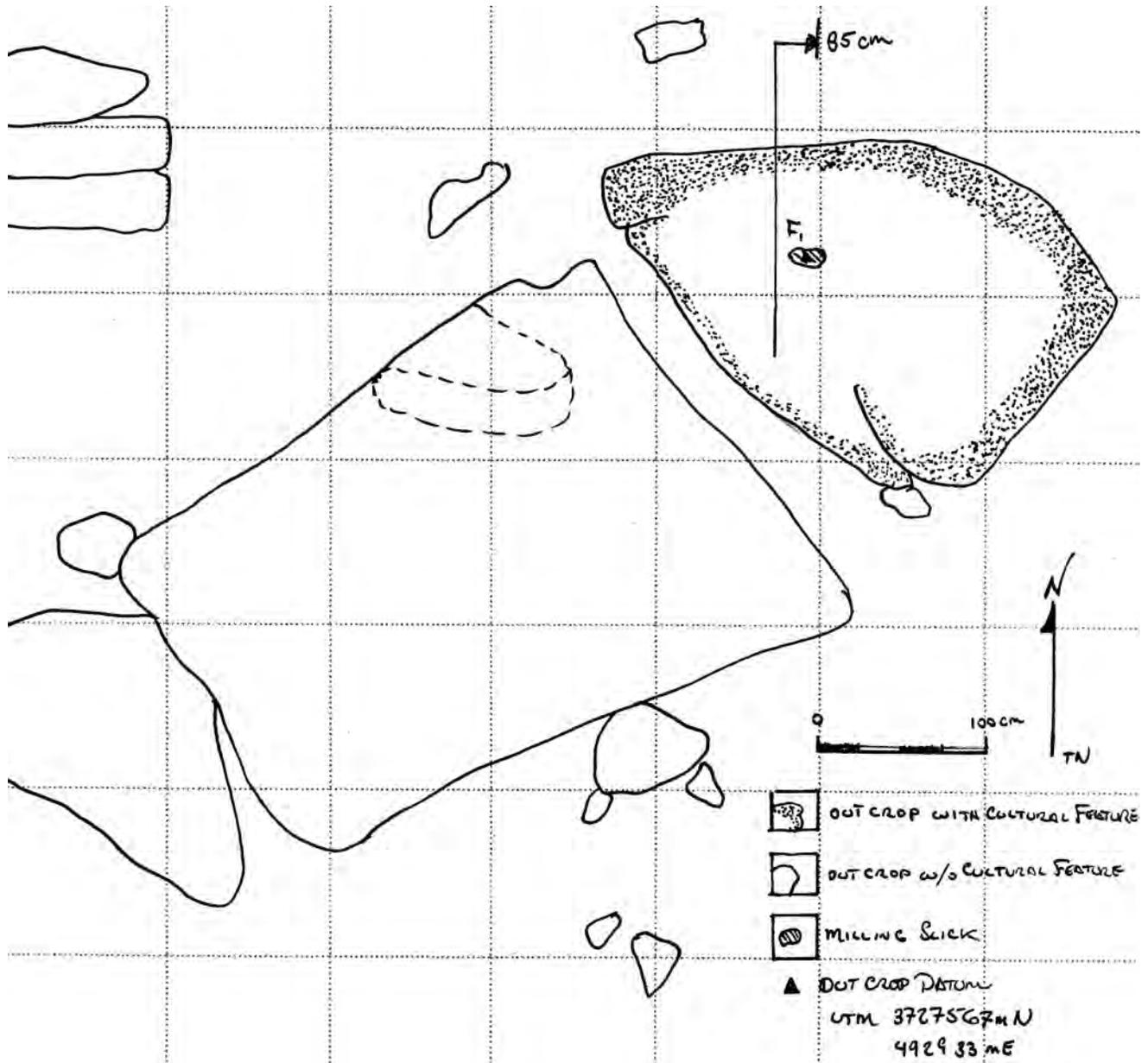
FEATURE 3
Plan View



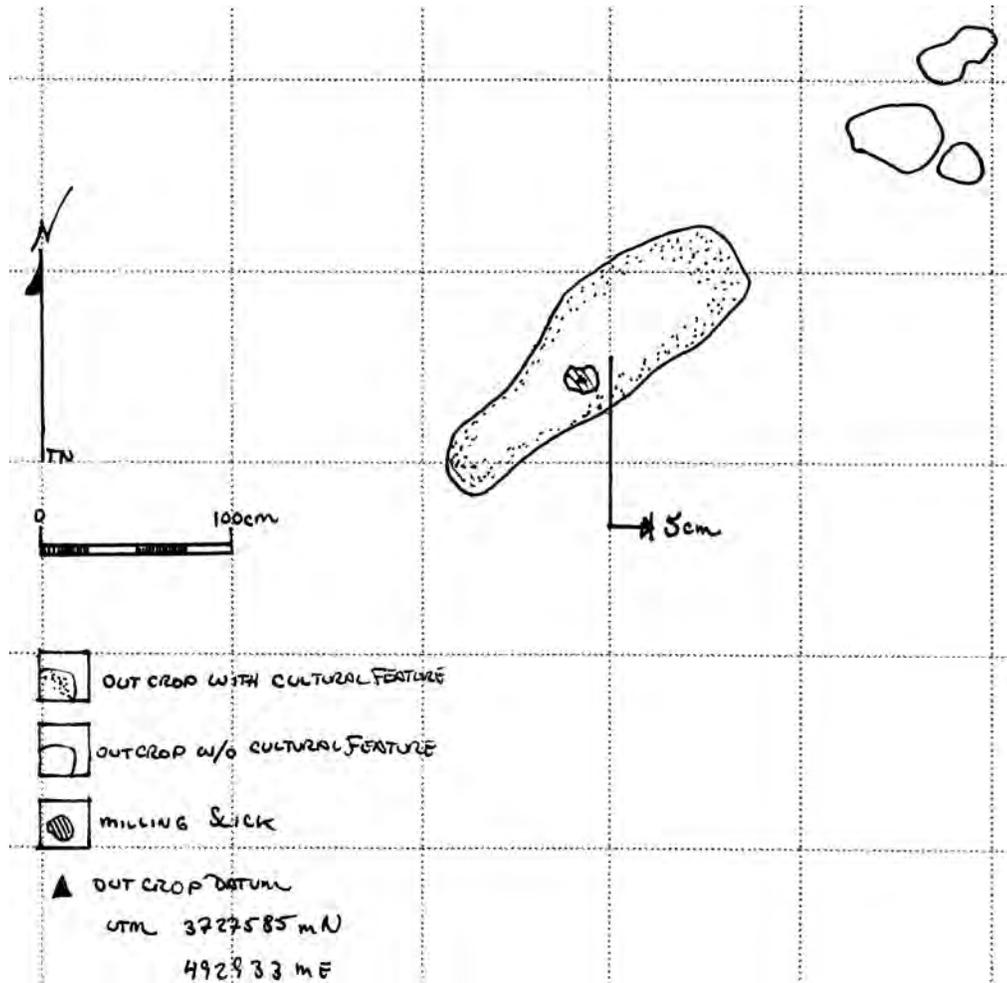
FEATURE 4
Plan View



FEATURE 5
Plan View



FEATURE 6
Plan View



Temporary Number/Resource Name: Æ-SR79-37

Project Name: State Route 79 Realignment Project

Photographer: R. Lichtenstein

Image Type: (bw) 35mm B&W film (cp) 35mm Color Print film (cs) 35mm Color Slide film
 (df) Digital-Floppy disk (dm) Digital-Memory flash card

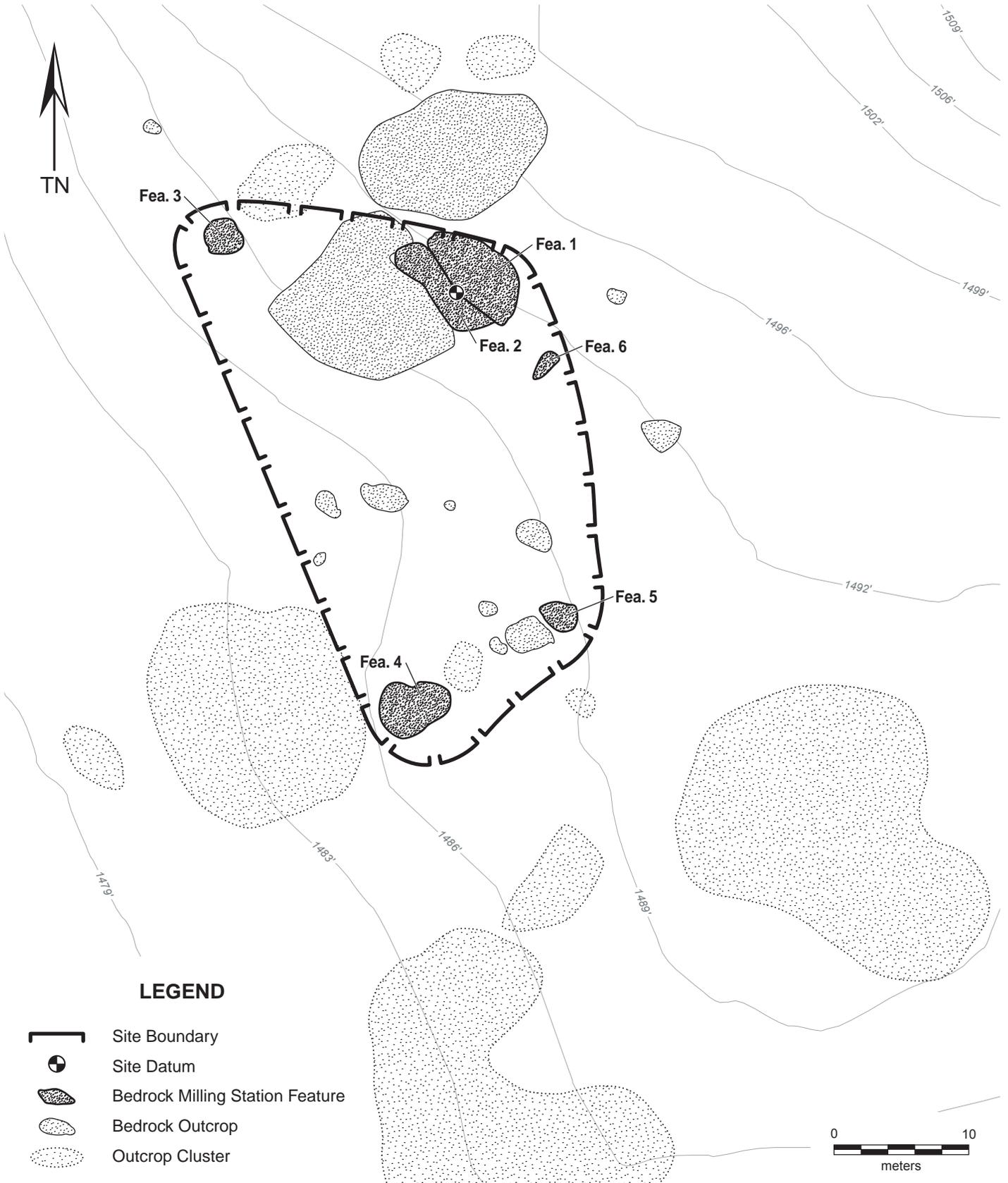
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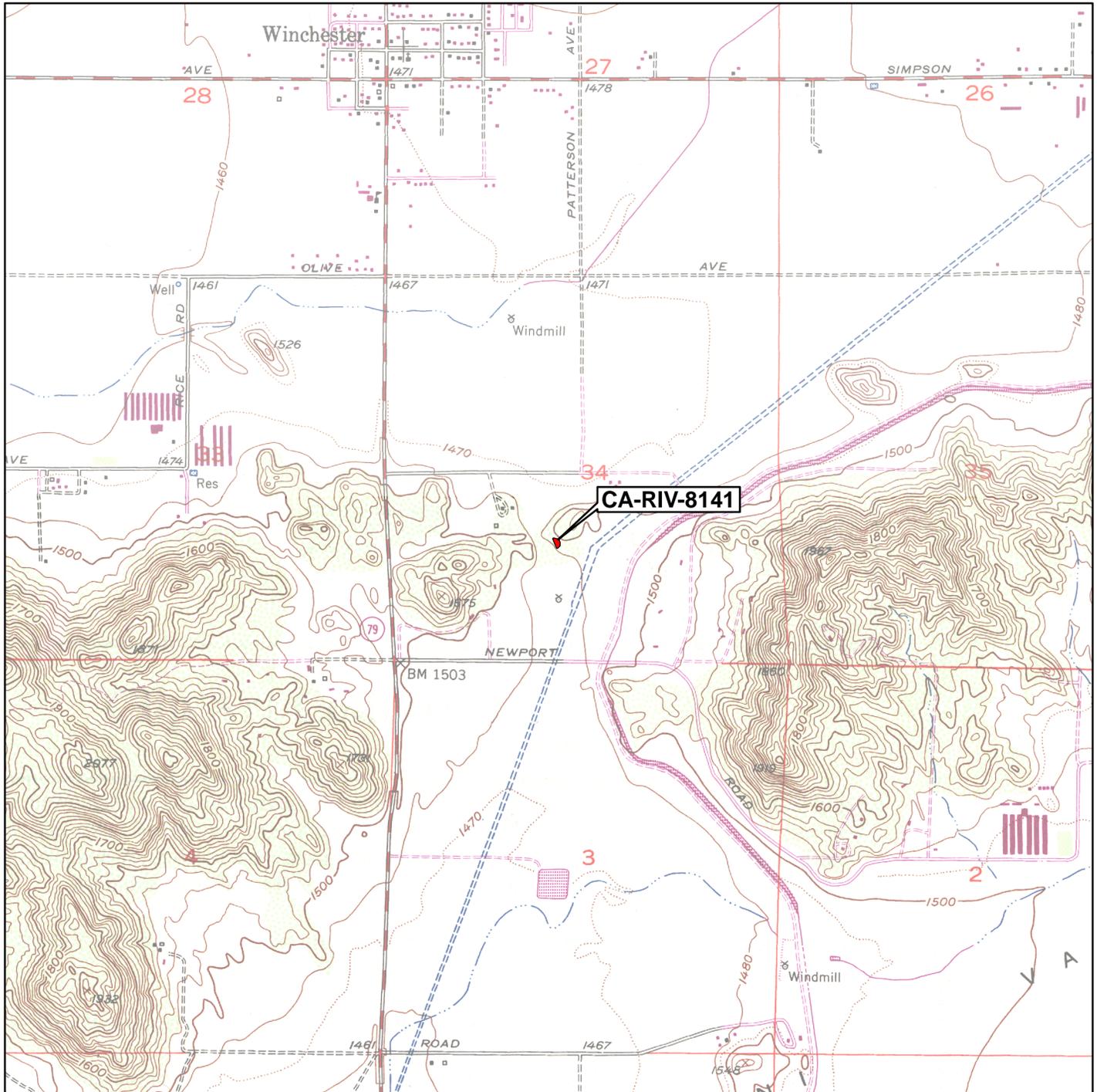
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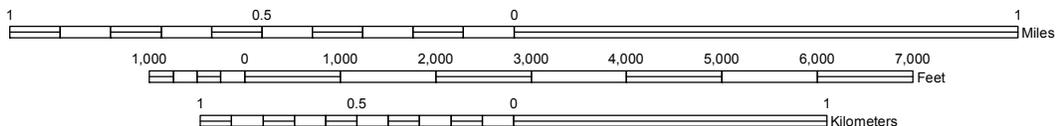
Year: 2006

Mo.	Day	Time	Frame/ File Name	Subject/Description	Facing
6	13	1400	DSCN0018	CA-RIV-8141; site datum detail.	
6	13		DSCN0019	CA-RIV-8141; site datum, general overview, crew person on Feature 1.	E
6	13		DSCN0020	CA-RIV-8141; Feature 2, milling slick 1 detail.	
6	13		DSCN0021	CA-RIV-8141; Feature 1, milling slick 1 detail.	
6	13		DSCN0022	CA-RIV-8141; Feature 2, general overview.	S
6	13		DSCN0023	CA-RIV-8141; Feature 1, general overview.	SSE
6	13	1415	DSCN0024	CA-RIV-8141; Feature 3 detail.	
6	13		DSCN0025	CA-RIV-8141; Feature 3, general overview.	S
6	13		DSCN0026	CA-RIV-8141; Feature 4 detail.	
6	13		DSCN0027	CA-RIV-8141; Feature 4, general overview.	S
6	13	1420	DSCN0028	CA-RIV-8141; Feature 5 detail.	
6	13		DSCN0029	CA-RIV-8141; Feature 5, general overview.	S
6	13	1425	DSCN0030	CA-RIV-8141; Feature 6 detail.	
6	13		DSCN0031	CA-RIV-8141; Feature 6, general overview.	NW
6	13		DSCN0032	CA-RIV-8141; site overview from site datum.	S
6	13		DSCN0033	CA-RIV-8141; site overview from site datum.	W
6	13		DSCN0034	CA-RIV-8141; site overview from site datum.	N
6	13		DSCN0035	CA-RIV-8141; site overview from site datum.	E
6	13	1430	DSCN0036	CA-RIV-8141; site overview.	S
6	13		DSCN0037	CA-RIV-8141; site overview.	W
6	13		DSCN0038	CA-RIV-8141; site overview.	N
6	13		DSCN0039	CA-RIV-8141; site overview.	E





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