Appendix CUL

Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Cultural Resources Assessment

ESA

GOETZ ROAD POTABLE WATER STORAGE TANK AND TRANSMISSION PIPELINE PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Cultural Resources Assessment

Prepared for

Eastern Municipal Water District
2270 Trumble Road
Perris, CA 92572

July 2019

ESA

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Cultural Resources Assessment

Prepared for:
Eastern Municipal Water District
2270 Trumble Road
Perris, CA 92572

July 2019

Prepared by:
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Project Managers:
Sara Dietler, B.A.

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Project Location:
Romoland (CA) USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quad; Township 5 South, Range 3 West, Sections 17, 18, and 20

Acreage: Approximately 2.85-acres

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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

Cultural resources are nonrenewable, and their scientific, cultural, and aesthetic values can be significantly impaired by disturbance. To deter vandalism, artifact hunting, and other activities that can damage cultural resources, the locations of cultural resources are confidential. The legal authority to restrict cultural resources information is in subdivision (r) of Section 6254 and Section 6254.10 of the California Government Code, subdivision (d) of Section 15120 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Section 9 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project – Cultural Resources Assessment

Page

Introduction **1**
Project Location 2
Project Description 2

Setting and Regulatory Framework **5**

Archival Research **5**
EIC Records Search Update 5
Sacred Lands File Search 6

Survey **6**
Methods 6
Results 6

Conclusions and Recommendations **11**

References **14**

Appendices

A. 2015 Cultural Resources Study
B. Personnel Qualifications
C. EIC Records Search Results *(Confidential and not Included Herein)*
D. SLF Search Results

Figures

1 Regional Location 3
2 Project Location 4
3 Survey Area 7
4 Storage Tank Area (view to the NW) 8
5 Transmission Line Along Thornton Avenue (view to the east) 9
6 Transmission Line in Un-surveyed Area (view to the east) 9
7 Alternative Pipeline Along McLaughlin Road (view to the east) 10
8 Alternative Pipeline Along Goetz Road and portion of Future Goetz Road (view to the south) 11

Tables

1 Typical Pipeline Construction Requirements and Progress Rates 5

GOETZ ROAD POTABLE WATER STORAGE TANK AND TRANSMISSION PIPELINE PROJECT – CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Introduction

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project (Project) in the City of Menifee and City of Perris, California. The Project would address a number of deficiencies within EMWD's 1627 pressurized zone, including low pressure, deficient storage, and insufficient pumping capacities. The Project would involve construction and operation of an 8-million-gallon (MG) potable water storage tank at the northwest corner of Sotelo Road and Goetz Road in the City of Perris. A disinfection facility would be constructed adjacent to the storage tank. The Project would also include construction and operation of a 5,490-foot transmission pipeline along Thorton Avenue and proposed rights-of-way in the City of Menifee. The pipeline would connect the storage tank to the existing distribution system within Murrieta Road in the City of Menifee. An alternative pipeline alignment is being considered by EMWD and is included in this assessment. The overall area of permanent disturbance for the tank and disinfection facility would be 2.85 acres. All facilities would be constructed on property owned by EMWD or within planned or existing rights-of-way. EMWD is the lead agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

EMWD prepared an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Project which was released for public review in October 2015. Subsequent to that release, EMWD decided that an EIR would be the most appropriate document to satisfy requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and released a Notice of Preparation (NOP) in November 2015. The IS/MND was not adopted by the EMWD Board of Directors.

This assessment is an update of a 2015 Cultural Resources Study prepared by Rincon Consultants in support of the IS/MND (**Appendix A**). All data in the 2015 Cultural Resources Study which remains relevant, including setting and regulatory framework that has remained unchanged since 2015, is not repeated in this study. The purpose of this assessment is to provide an update to the analysis in support of the EIR.

ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report are as follows: Monica Strauss, M.A., RPA, Project Director; Sara Dietler, B.A., Project Manager; Vanessa Ortiz, M.A., RPA, report author and surveyor; and Jessie Lee, GIS specialist. Resumes of key personnel are included in **Appendix B**.

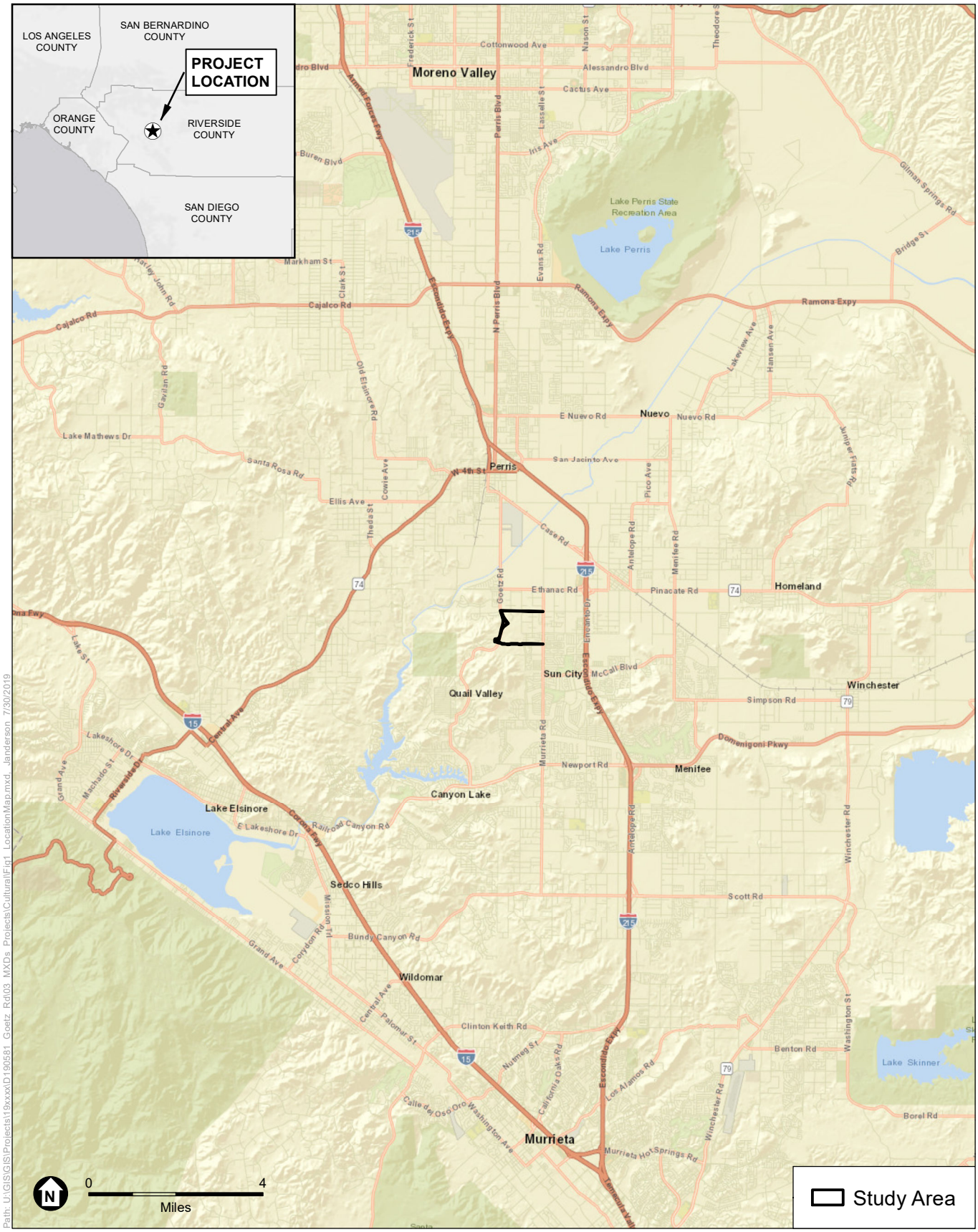
Project Location

The proposed water storage tank and chlorination disinfection facility would be constructed on a 2.85-acre parcel owned by EMWD in the City of Perris. A new transmission pipeline is proposed in the City of Perris near the proposed storage tank, and primarily within the City of Menifee along Thorton Avenue and proposed rights-of-way to connect the existing 1627 transmission pipeline within Murrieta Road. An alternative pipeline alignment located within the rights-of-way of Goetz Road and McLaughlin Road is also included in this analysis. Collectively, these areas makeup the Project area (**Figure 1**). Specifically, the Project area is located in Section 17, 18 and 20 of Township 5 South, Range 3 West, of the Romoland 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (**Figure 2**).

Project Description

The proposed potable water storage tank would be constructed to store up to 8 MG of potable water on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road. The tank would be approximately 190 feet in diameter and approximately 42 feet in height above ground. Grading and excavation would be required to construct the tank foundation that would extend approximately 6 feet to 20 feet below ground surface (bgs). The tank would be comprised of pre-stressed concrete, allowing the tank sidewalls to be buried up to 13-feet deep along parts of the tank walls to help conceal the tank from surrounding properties. An on-site chlorination system would be constructed to allow additional treatment to take place. Proposed water storage tank appurtenances include a booster pump to support an internal tank washdown system, a 1-horsepower motor to support water mixing within the tank, an exterior circumferential stairway, lighting, and an antenna tower (40 feet high by 4 feet wide). Additionally, a proposed Southern California Edison (SCE) transformer and meter will be installed on the proposed water storage tank site to power the facility. Due to large predicted storm flows through the site, offsite drainage facilities adjacent to the site that would allow the 100-year storm event to be conveyed around the site without impacting the tank and other site facilities, or creating additional runoff that could impact adjacent properties. Staging areas for construction of the water storage tank and the pipeline alignment would be located within the 2.85-acre tank site.

A 30-inch transmission pipeline would be installed to connect the water storage tank to the existing 1627 pressure zone pipeline on Murrieta Road. The pipeline would be installed entirely within existing and future public rights-of-way along Thornton Avenue, Goetz Road, and Murrieta Road. The pipeline would be approximately 5,490 feet in length and would be installed up to approximately 72 inches bgs. An alternative pipeline alignment located within the rights-of-way of Goetz Road and McLaughlin Road is also being considered by EMWD. Trench width, depth, depth of cover and progress per day estimates are included in **Table 1**. The construction corridor would be wide enough to accommodate the trench and to allow for staging areas and vehicle access.

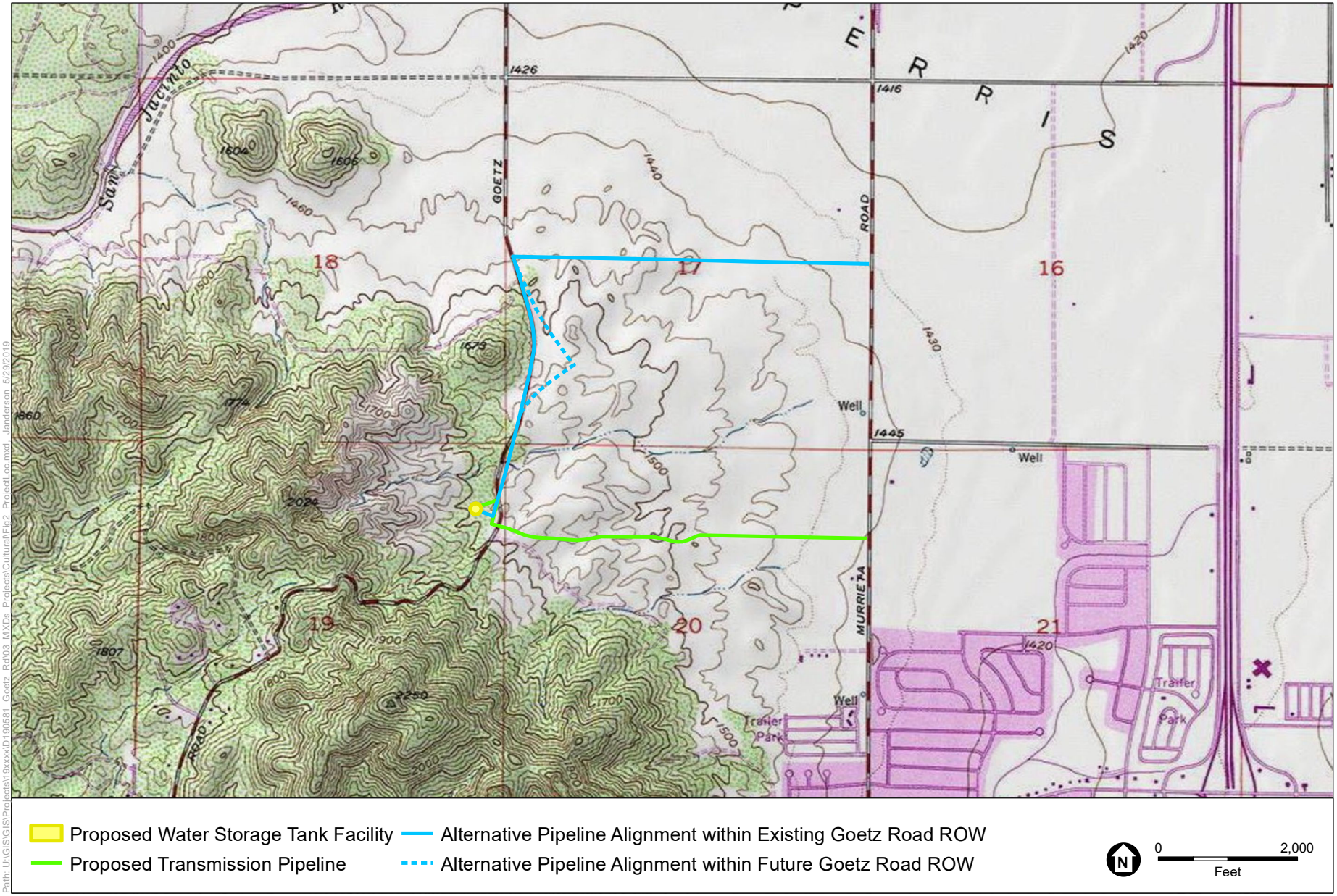


SOURCE: ESRI

Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project

Figure 1
Location Map

ESA



SOURCE: Romoland Topoquad; ESA, 2019.

Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project

Figure 2
Project Location Map

ESA

TABLE 1
TYPICAL PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND PROGRESS RATES

Pipeline Size	Depth of Cover Over Pipeline (Feet)	Typical Depth of Excavation[1] (Feet)	Typical Width of Construction Area[2] (Feet)	Typical Rate of Progress[3] (Feet per Day)
Up to 30-inch	4.5 to 6	9 to 10.5	15 to 25	80 to 120

[1] The trench would be excavated approximately 0.5-feet below the bottom (invert) of the pipeline for bedding installation. Depths are typical for industry. The actual depth will vary as it highly depends on above ground features, soil conditions, design complexity, appurtenances, number of utilities, and location of utilities.

[2] The width noted above is typical and the minimum amount of width necessary based on ideal conditions for construction. The actual width will vary as it highly depends on available space in public rights-of-way, above ground features, property ownership location and type, terrain, alignment location, soil conditions, design complexity, required appurtenances, number of utilities, and location of utilities.

[3] The actual progress will vary as it highly depends on soil conditions, traffic conditions, design complexity, appurtenances, number of utilities, and location of utilities.

Operation of the Project would not involve any ground-disturbing activities.

Setting and Regulatory Framework

The Project Setting and Regulatory Framework can be found in the 2015 Cultural Resources Study (see Appendix A) (Rincon Consultants 2015).

Archival Research

EIC Records Search Update

Methods

Due to the age of the 2015 Cultural Resources Study, an updated records search for the Project was conducted by ESA staff on May 21, 2019 at the California Historical Resources Information System's Eastern Information Center (EIC) housed at the University of California, Riverside. The records search included a review of all previously documented archaeological resources and historic architectural resources within 0.5-mile radius of the Project area that were not documented in the 2015 Cultural Resources Study. The records search also included a review of listings for the National Register, California Register, California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, and California State Historic Resources Inventory.

Results

Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

The updated records search results indicate that six cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area since the 2015 Cultural Resources Study was prepared (and **Appendix C**). Two of these previous studies (RI-8176 and RI-9247) intersect with the Project area along the northern portion of the alternative pipeline alignment (see Appendix B). RI-08176 is a study of the destruction of a site overlapping the alternative pipeline alignment. The other four investigations do not intersect with the Project area.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The updated records search results indicate that two resources have been previously recorded within the 0.5-mile radius of the Project area since the 2015 Cultural Resources Study was prepared

Sacred Lands File Search

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) which contains sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted on May 30, 2019 to request a search of the SLF. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated June 18, 2019. The results of the SLF search conducted by the NAHC indicate that no Native American cultural resources are known to be located within the Project area (**Appendix D**). EMWD, as CEQA lead agency, is conducting consultation with tribes who are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area associated with the Project area pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 and its relevant implementing regulations.

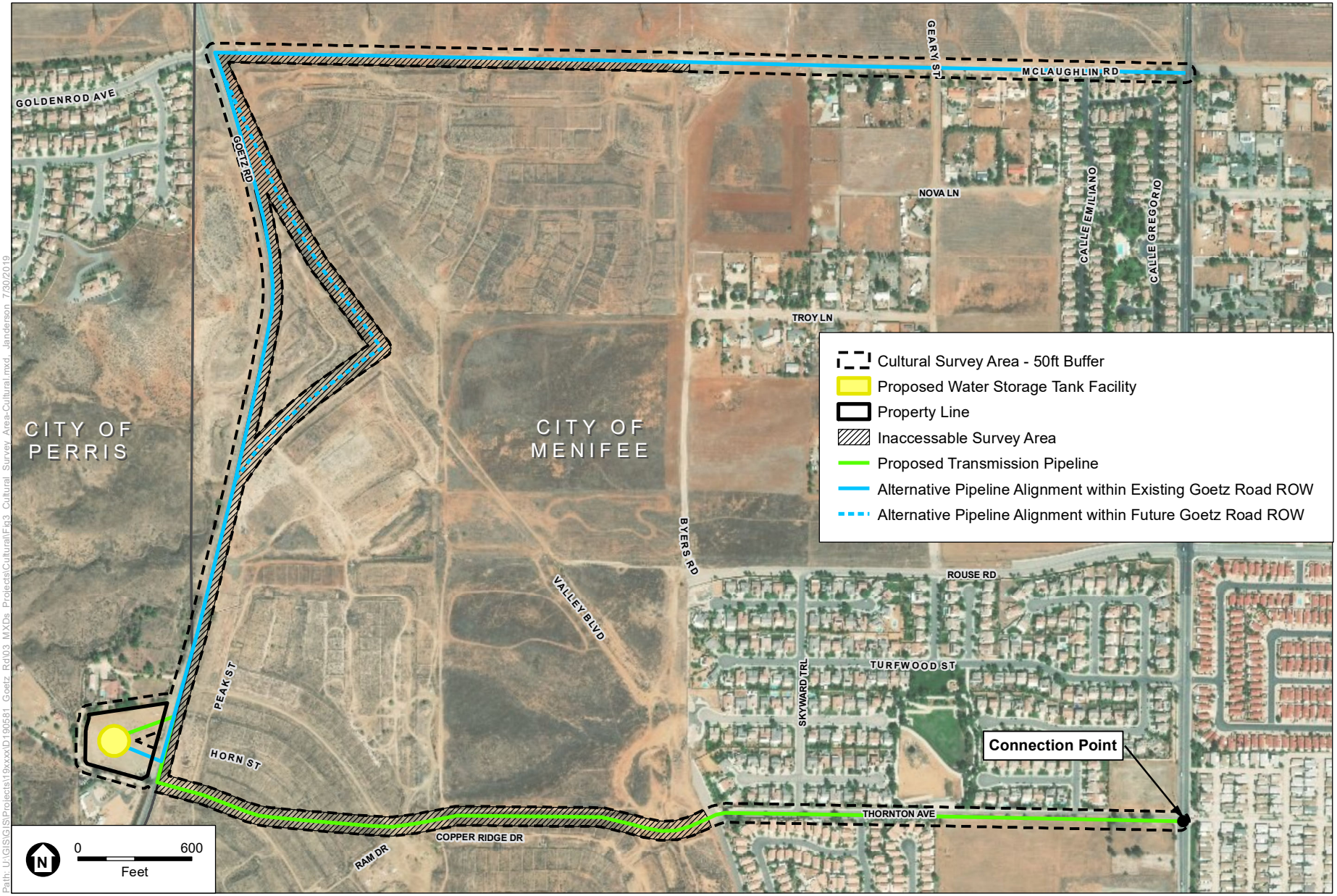
Survey

Methods

An updated cultural resources survey of the Project area was conducted on June 13, 2019 by ESA archaeologist Vanessa Ortiz, M.A., RPA. The objective was to identify archaeological resources or historic-period built resources within the Project area, plus a 50-foot buffer. Areas with visible ground surface were subject to pedestrian survey using transect intervals spaced no more than 5 meters (approximately 15 feet) apart. The paved/developed areas of the Project area were subject to a reconnaissance-level survey (photographed and documented) and the unpaved surfaces were intensively inspected for the presence of archaeological or historic-period built materials where ground surface was visible. Survey coverage is depicted in **Figure 3**. Areas not surveyed include private property/inaccessible areas as denoted on Figure 3 where access was not obtained. No subsurface investigation was performed as part of the survey.

Results

The Project includes the following proposed components: (1) water storage tank; (2) transmission pipeline; (3) alternative pipeline alignment. Survey results for each of these areas is described in more detail below. Sediments within the survey area consists of a light brown to orange coarse sand, intermixed with granite cobbles. No surface evidence of archaeological resources or historic-period built resources were encountered during the survey.



Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\19xxxx\D190581_Goetz_Rd\03_MXDs_Projects\Cultural\Fig3_Cultural_Survey_Area-Cultural.mxd Janderson 7/30/2019

SOURCE: ESRI, 2019; ESA, 2019.

Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project

Figure 3
Survey Area Map

ESA

Water Storage Tank: The proposed water storage tank would be located at the northwest corner of Sotelo Road and Goetz Road. This area was subject to systematic pedestrian survey. Visibility of the ground surface in this area was generally excellent (95% visible) (**Figure 4**). This area appears to have been subject to some level of previous disturbance and appears to have been grubbed and graded, although the depth of past ground disturbance in area is unknown.

SOURCE: ESA, 2019

Figure 4
Water Storage Tank (view to the NW)

Transmission Pipeline: The proposed transmission pipeline would extend east from the proposed water storage tank to the existing paved right-of-way within Thorton Avenue. The transmission pipeline was subject to systematic pedestrian survey where accessible (see Figure 3 for areas not accessible). Visibility of the ground surface in the Thorton Avenue right-of-way was poor (5%) as it was paved within the right-of-way and within portions of the 50-foot buffer. Visibility of the ground surface in the unpaved areas adjacent to the right-of-way (within the 50-foot buffer) were generally excellent (95%) (**Figure 5**). This area appears to have been subject to high level of previous disturbance as it lies within the right-of-way of Thornton Avenue. A large portion of the transmission pipeline was not surveyed due to restrictions on access to private property. This includes the area between the water storage tank east to Byers Road/Valley Boulevard. The un-surveyed area appears to have been graded for roads, although the depth of past ground disturbance in area is unknown (**Figure 6**).

SOURCE: ESA, 2019

Figure 5
Transmission Pipeline Along Thornton Avenue
(view to the east)

SOURCE: ESA, 2019

Figure 6
Transmission Pipeline Un-surveyed Area (view to
the east from Goetz Road)

Alternative Pipeline Alignment: The alternative pipeline alignment would extend north from the water storage tank along the existing Goetz Road (and/or portions within the future Goetz Road right-of-way). At the intersection of McLaughlin Road, the alternative pipeline alignment would turn east to connect with infrastructure within Murrieta Road (see Figure 3). The alternative pipeline alignment was subject to systematic survey where accessible. Visibility of the ground surface in this area was generally excellent (95%) in unpaved areas and poor (5%) in paved areas along Goetz Road (**Figures 7 and 8**). This area appears to have been subject to high level of previous disturbance as it lies within the right-of-way of Goetz Road and McLaughlin Road. A portion of the alternative pipeline alignment along the future Goetz Road right-of-way and portions of the 50-foot buffer along Goetz Road and McLaughlin Road extending into private property were not surveyed due to restrictions on access to private property. The un-surveyed areas appear to have been graded for roads, although the depth of past ground disturbance in area is unknown.

SOURCE: ESA, 2019

Figure 7
Alternative Pipeline Alignment Along McLaughlin Road (view to the east)

SOURCE: ESA, 2019

Figure 8
Alternative Pipeline Alignment Along Goetz Road and portion of Future Goetz Road (view to the south)

No archaeological resources or historic-period resources were identified within the survey area. Additionally, all residential buildings appear to have been constructed during the late 20th-century and early 21st-century and are less than 45 years in age.

Conclusions and Recommendations

As a result of this assessment, two cultural resources were identified in the updated records search, within the Project area along the northern portion of the alternative pipeline alignment. However, both resources were described in 2012 as destroyed by grading (CRM Tech 2012a and 2012b) and no evidence of either site were identified during the survey. Given the amount of previous disturbances within the Project area, the area is considered to have a moderate to low sensitivity for subsurface archaeological resources. However, since the Project includes ground-disturbing activities, there remains a potential for discovery of subsurface archaeological deposits and human remains. Recommendations are provided below and are consistent with the mitigation measures made in the 2015 Cultural Resources Study (Rincon Consultants 2015) which are still appropriate for the project. The following mitigation measures are recommended to ensure that the Project would result in less than significant impacts to historical resources, unique archaeological resources, and human remains under CEQA:

1) **Mitigation Measure CUL-1:** Prior to earth moving activities, a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications

Standards for archaeology (U.S. Department of the Interior 2008) shall conduct cultural resources sensitivity training for all construction personnel. Construction personnel shall be informed of the types of cultural resources that may be encountered, and of the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. EMWD shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training and retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

2) **Mitigation Measure CUL-2:** Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activities, EMWD shall retain an archaeological monitor and a Consulting Tribe (s) monitor to observe all ground-disturbing activities. Archaeological monitoring shall be conducted by a monitor familiar with the types of archaeological resources that could be encountered and shall work under the direct supervision of the qualified archaeologist. Monitoring may be reduced or discontinued by the qualified archaeologist, in coordination with EMWD, based on observations of subsurface soil stratigraphy. Both the archaeological and Tribal monitors shall be empowered to halt or redirect ground-disturbing activities away from the vicinity of a discovery until the qualified archaeologist has evaluated the discovery and determined appropriate treatment in coordination with the Tribe. The monitors shall keep daily logs detailing the types of activities and soils observed, and any discoveries. After monitoring has been completed, the qualified archaeologist shall prepare a monitoring report that details the results of monitoring. The report shall be submitted to EMWD, EIC, and any Native American groups who request a copy.

3) **Mitigation Measure CUL-3:** Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activities, EMWD shall retain a Native American monitor to observe all ground-disturbing activities. The monitor shall be obtained from a Tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the area, according the NAHC list. The monitor shall be empowered to halt or redirect ground-disturbing activities away from the vicinity of a discovery until the qualified archaeologist has evaluated the discovery and determined appropriate treatment. Monitoring may be reduced or discontinued, in coordination with EMWD and the qualified archaeologist, based on observations of subsurface soil stratigraphy.

4) **Mitigation Measure CUL-4:** In the event of the discovery of archaeological materials, EMWD or its contractor shall immediately cease all work activities in the area (within approximately 100 feet) of the discovery until it can be evaluated by the qualified archaeologist. Prehistoric archaeological materials might include obsidian and chert flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, scrapers) or tool-making debris; culturally darkened soil ("midden") containing heat-affected rocks, artifacts, or shellfish remains; and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones, or milling slabs); and battered stone tools, such as hammerstones and pitted stones. Historic-period materials might include stone or concrete footings and walls; filled wells or privies; and deposits of metal, glass,

and/or ceramic refuse. Construction shall not resume until the qualified archaeologist has conferred with EMWD on the significance of the resource.

If it is determined that the discovered archaeological resource constitutes a historical resource under CEQA, avoidance and preservation in place shall be the preferred manner of mitigation. Preservation in place maintains the important relationship between artifacts and their archaeological context and also serves to avoid conflict with traditional and religious values of groups who may ascribe meaning to the resource. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, avoidance, incorporating the resource into open space, capping, or deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement. In the event that preservation in place is demonstrated to be infeasible and data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation available, an Archaeological Resources Treatment Plan that provides for the adequate recovery of the scientifically consequential information contained in the archaeological resource shall be prepared and implemented by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with EMWD. The appropriate Native American representatives shall be consulted in determining treatment for prehistoric or Native American resources to ensure cultural values ascribed to the resource, beyond that which is scientifically important, are considered. In the event that on-site reburial is not feasible, EMWD will enter into a curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800 Part 79, if one will accept the collection, and therefore would be curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. If the collection is not accepted by a curation center with federal standards the collection(s) may be curated at a local facility, donated to tribes, or local historical societies. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. All reports, DPR 523 forms, and catalogs, shall be filed with the EIC.

5) **Mitigation Measure CUL-5:** If Native American human remains are encountered, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 will be followed. If human remains are encountered no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours. Subsequently, the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the “most likely descendant.” The most likely descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

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United States Department of the Interior, 2008. *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (As Amended and Annotated),* www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm, accessed August 28, 2008.

United States Geological Survey (USGS): Romoland Quadrangle 7.5-minute Series.

Appendix A

2015 Cultural Resources Study

K. S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc.

Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank & Transmission Pipeline Project

Cultural Resources Study

U.S.G.S. *Romoland, CA* quadrangles

Prepared for:
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Prepared by:
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Authors: Hannah Haas, B.A., and
Christopher Duran, M.A., RPA

August 20, 2015

Keywords: Romoland, CA quadrangles; Riverside County; intensive pedestrian survey; negative results; high paleontological sensitivity

Environmental Scientists Planners Engineers

Haas, H. and C. Duran
2015 *Cultural Resources Study for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank & Transmission Pipeline Project, Riverside County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 15-01302. Report on file at the Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California.

Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank & Transmission Pipeline Project

Table of Contents

Page

Executive Summary 1
EMWD Standard Mitigation Measures 1
1.0 Introduction 5
1.1 Project Description 5
1.2 Regulatory Setting 5
1.2.1 State 5
1.2.2 Local 7
1.2 Personnel 8
2.0 Environmental Setting 9
3.0 Cultural Setting 9
3.1 Prehistory 9
3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.) 9
3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.) 10
3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500) 10
3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact) 11
3.2 Ethnographic Overview 11
3.3 Historic Overview 13
3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822) 13
3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848) 14
4.0 Background Research 15
4.1 California Historical Resources Information System 15
4.1.1 Previous Studies 15
4.1.2 Previously Recorded Sites 18
4.2 Native American Heritage Commission 19
5.0 Fieldwork 19
5.1 Survey Methods 19
6.0 Findings 19
7.0 Recommendations 21
8.0 References 25

Figures

Figure 1. Project Location Map 6

Tables

Table 1 Previous Studies Within 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site..... 16

Table 2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site 18

Photographs

Photograph 1. View of water storage tank site, facing northwest 20

Photograph 2. View of pipeline alignment A-5, facing west. 20

Photograph 3. View of pipeline alignment B-7, facing west..... 21

Appendices

Appendix A Dudek- Environmental Constraints Analysis

Appendix B City of Menifee General Plan Paleontological Resource Sensitivity Map

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

K. S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc. retained Rincon Consultants to conduct a cultural resources study for the Goetz Road Water Storage & Pipeline Project located in Riverside County, California. The project includes the construction of a potable water storage tank and transmission pipeline. At the present time, EMWD is considering two alternative pipeline alignments. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act. This cultural resources study includes a previously conducted records search and Native American consultation, intensive pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this report. The records search and Native American consultation for the proposed project were conducted by Dudek in October of 2014 (Appendix A).

No cultural resources were identified within the project site as a result of the background research, Native American scoping or pedestrian survey. The records search indicated the presence of one prehistoric archaeological site (P-33-004486) within the southern pipeline alignment (B-7), but this resource has been described as destroyed and was not relocated as part of the current survey. The entirety of the unpaved portions of the project site has been heavily impacted by grading activities. However, there is still potential for buried portions of P-33-04486 to be present within the project site. Based on these results, Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring within 100 feet of the recorded location of P-33-004486.

The eastern portions of the pipeline alignments are located within areas of high paleontological sensitivity based on the City of Menifee General Plan. The City of Menifee General Plan Environmental Impact Report requires paleontological monitoring within areas of high sensitivity.

EMWD STANDARD MITIGATION MEASURES

Any ground-disturbing work within the project site or alignments could inadvertently encounter historic or prehistoric cultural resources. If cultural resources are encountered during construction-related activities, a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric or historic archaeology (NPS 1983), as appropriate, should be consulted.

In addition, construction activity may encounter paleontological resources in Pleistocene deposits with a primary context. Based on the City of Perris Paleontological Sensitivity Map, the project site and portions of the project alignments within the City of Perris are in an area of low sensitivity. The City of Menifee Paleontological Sensitivity Map found in the City of Menifee General Plan indicates that the eastern portions of pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7 are within an area of high paleontological sensitivity (Appendix B). The City of Menifee General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR; City of Menifee 2013) requires paleontological monitoring within areas of high sensitivity.

The following standard Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) mitigation measures for cultural resources are recommended for the proposed project, listed corresponding to the State

CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Environmental Checklist Form. Adherence to these measures will ensure that if any cultural or paleontological resources are encountered, they can be dealt with properly, according to established law.

Cultural Resources. a. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?*

Based on several reviews of records maintained by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and previous field inspections, implementation of the Project will have no significant impact on historical resources as none are in the immediate area that would be impacted. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Answer: No Impact.

Cultural Resources. b. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource as defined in §15064.5?*

Although no archeological resources as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines were identified within the Project site or alignments, there is always the possibility of inadvertent discoveries during excavation activities. Resource P-33-004486 is reportedly destroyed and no evidence of the site was identified during the current survey but there is still potential for a subsurface deposit to be present. Therefore, EMWD will adhere to the following:

- EMWD will retain a qualified archaeological monitor meeting the Secretary of Interior Standards for prehistoric archaeology. The archaeological monitor shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation, and ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the original P33-004486 location and, with the concurrence of EMWD's Field Engineering Inspector, have the authority to stop or redirect grading and/or excavation activities.

- At least 30 days prior to beginning Project construction, EMWD shall contact the Band of Luiseño Indians (Luiseño) nearest the project site to notify the Luiseño of grading and excavation activities and to coordinate and develop a Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement. The Agreement shall address the treatment of known cultural resources; the designation, responsibilities, and participation of a professional Native American Tribal monitor during grading, excavation and other ground disturbing activities; Project grading and excavation schedule; terms of compensation for the monitor; and treatment and final disposition of any cultural resources, sacred items and human remains discovered on site. The Tribal monitor shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation and ground disturbing activities and, with the concurrence of EMWD's Field Engineering Inspector and its archeological monitor, have the authority to stop or redirect grading and/or excavation activities.

- If inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are encountered at any time during construction, these materials and their context shall be avoided until a qualified archeologist and representative from the Luiseño have consulted with EMWD regarding appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures for the newly discovered resources. Project personnel shall not collect or retain cultural resources. Prehistoric resources

include, but are not limited to: flaked stone materials; projectile points; mortars and pestles; dark, friable soil containing shell and bone; dietary debris; heat-affected rock; or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits (glass, metal, wood, ceramics), often found in old wells and privies. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code §21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archeological resources.

- All sacred items, should they be encountered within the project site, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible. All cultural materials that are collected during excavation and other earth disturbing activities on the Project site, with the exception of sacred items, burial goods and human remains which will be addressed in the Treatment Agreement, shall be tribally curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to the Luiseño.

- In addition, EMWD will relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods and all archeological artifacts that are found on the Project site to the Luiseño for proper treatment and disposition.

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Cultural Resources. c. *Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?*

The eastern portions of pipeline alternative alignments A-5 and B-7 are within an area of high paleontological sensitivity based on the City of Menifee General Plan EIR. Therefore, EMWD will include the following mitigation measures in its standard construction specifications:

- Any excavations within the areas of high sensitivity indicated in the City of Menifee General Plan Paleontological Sensitivity Map shall be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor. If no fossils are observed during the first 50 percent of excavations within these sediments then paleontological monitoring shall be reduced to weekly spot-checking under the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. Should construction/development activities uncover paleontological resources, work will be moved to other parts of the Project site and the qualified paleontologist shall determine the significance of these resources. If the find is determined to be significant, avoidance or other appropriate measures shall be implemented. Appropriate measures would include that a qualified paleontologist be permitted to recover and evaluate the find(s) in accordance with current standards and guidelines.

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Cultural Resources. d. *Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?*

No human remains, including formal cemeteries were identified within the Project site or alignments. However, it is always possible that unmarked burials could be unearthed during excavation activities. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce this impact to a level of less than significant.

- Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subdivision (e), in the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the County Coroner shall be notified and construction activities at the affected work site shall be halted. If the remains are found to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC must immediately notify the Most Likely Descendant(s) under Public Resources Code §5097.98 and the descendants must make recommendations or preference for treatment within 24 hours of being granted access to the site. Guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.

Implementation of the above mitigation measures will ensure that the impacts to cultural resources will be reduced to a less than significant level and no further environmental review or mitigation is required.

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

K. S. Dunbar & Associates, Inc. retained Rincon Consultants (Rincon) to conduct a cultural resources study for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank & Transmission Pipeline Project located in Riverside County, California. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes and guidelines. This cultural resources study includes a previously conducted records search and Native American consultation, intensive pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this report. The records search and Native American consultation were conducted by Dudek in October of 2014 as part of an environmental constraints analysis prepared for the proposed project (Appendix A).

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project includes the installation of a 13.4 million gallon potable water storage tank and 30-inch diameter water transmission main in the cities of Perris and Menifee, Riverside County, California. The approximately 2.85-acre water storage tank location is located on the northwest corner of Goetz Road and Sotelo Road. At the present time, EMWD is considering two alternative pipeline alignments, A-5 and B-7, to connect the water storage tank to the existing transmission pipeline. Pipeline Alignment A-5 would connect from the water storage tank site and is generally aligned north along Goetz Road and east along McLaughlin Road to its intersection with Murrieta Road where it would connect to an existing pipeline. Pipeline Alignment B-7 would connect from the water storage tank site and run to the east along Thornton Avenue to its intersection with Murrieta Road where it would connect to an existing pipeline.

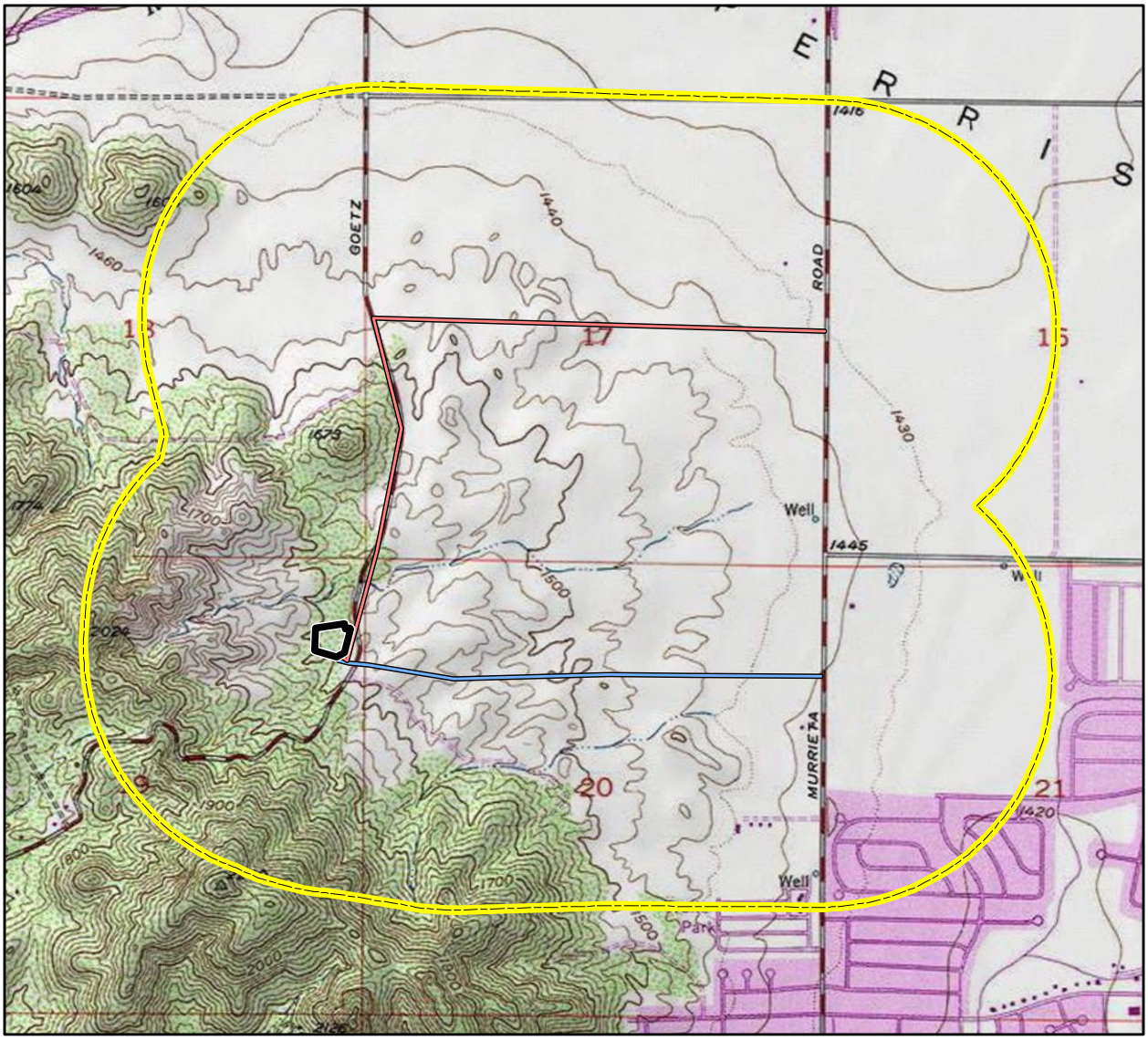
1.2 REGULATORY SETTING

1.2.1 State

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A *historical resource* is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be *historically significant* (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered *historically significant* if it meets any of the following criteria:

1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2015. Romoland Quadrangle. T5S R3W S16-21. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

Water Tank

Half-Mile Buffer

Alternative A-5

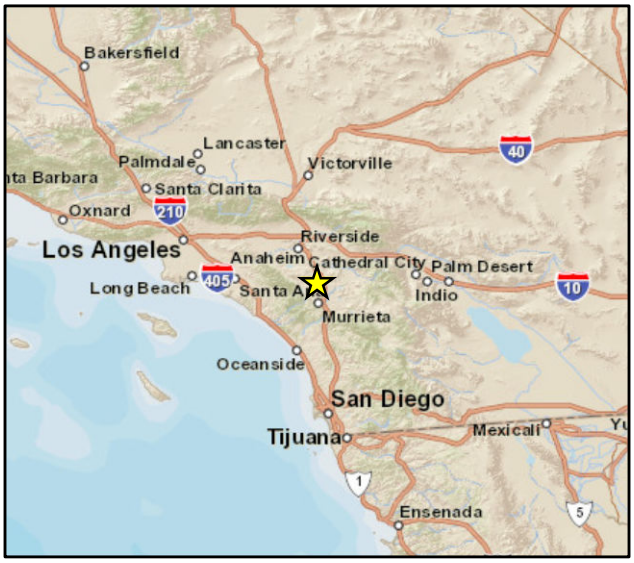
Alternative B-7

N

0 1,000 2,000

Feet

1:24,000



Project Location Map

Figure 1

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a *unique archaeological resource*, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

1.2.2 Local

City of Perris

The City of Perris General Plan includes cultural resource regulations in its Conservation Element under the *Goal IV: Cultural Resources* section:

Policy:

- Policy IV.A: Comply with state and federal regulations and ensure preservation of the significant historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources.

Implementation Measures:

- IV.A.1: For all private and public projects involving new construction, substantial grading, or demolition, including infrastructure and other public service facilities, staff shall require appropriate surveys and necessary site investigations in conjunction with the earliest environmental document prepared for a project.
- IV.A.2: For all projects subject to CEQA, applicants will be required to submit results of an archaeological records search request through the Eastern Information Center, at the University of California, Riverside.
- IV.A.3: Require Phase I Surveys for all projects located in areas that have not previously been surveyed for archaeological or historic resources, or which lie near areas where archaeological and/or historic sites have been recorded.
- IV.A.4: In Area 1 and Area 2 shown on the Paleontological Sensitivity Map, paleontologic monitoring of all projects requiring subsurface excavations will be required once any excavation begins. In Areas 4 and 5, paleontologic monitoring will be required once subsurface excavations reach five feet in depth, with monitoring levels reduced if appropriate, at the discretion of a certified Project Paleontologist.

City of Menifee

The City of Menifee *General Plan 2030* includes cultural resource regulations in its Open Space and Conservation Element (OCS), as follows.

Goal

- OCS-5: Archaeological, historical, and cultural resources that are protected and integrated into the City's built environment.

Policies

- OCS-5.1: Preserve and protect significant archaeological, historic, and cultural sites, places, districts, structures, landforms, objects, and native burial sites, and other features, such as Ringing Rock and Grandmother Oak, consistent with state law.

- OCS-5.2: Work with local schools, organizations, The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, and other agencies to educate the public about the rich archaeological, historic, and cultural resources found in the city.

- OCS-5.3: Preserve sacred sites identified by the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, such as tribal burial grounds, by avoiding activities that would negatively impact the sites.

- OCS-5.4: Enhance local interest, pride and sense of place for City residents by making locally recovered artifacts more easily accessible to students, researchers, and the interested public.

- OCS-5.5: Establish clear and responsible practices to identify, evaluate, and protect previously unknown archaeological, historic, and cultural sites, following CEQA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedures.

- OCS-5.6: Maintain active communication and coordination with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

1.2 PERSONNEL

Rincon archaeologist Hannah Haas conducted the pedestrian survey and serves as the primary author of this report. Rincon Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Christopher Duran, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as principal investigator for the study and assisted with the Native American consultation. Mr. Duran meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* for prehistoric and historic archaeology (NPS 1983). Rincon Cultural Resources Program Manager Kevin Hunt, B.A., managed this cultural resources study, reviewed this report, and provided program-level oversight. Rincon GIS Analyst Katherine Warner prepared the figures found in the report. Rincon Vice President Duane Vander Pluym, D. Env., reviewed this report for quality control.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located within the Cities of Perris and Menifee in Riverside County, California. The project site is located at an elevation of approximately 430 to 490 meters (1420 to 1600 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL). The Menifee and Perris areas encompass hills, low mountains, and valleys. The water storage tank site is located in foothills in southeastern Perris and is vegetated with nonnative grasses. The two alternative pipeline alignments extend east into the City of Menifee on the Perris Valley floor. Unpaved portions of the pipeline alignments contain nonnative grasses.

3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 PREHISTORY

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as "marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns." The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone and in addition to ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968:64-65; Eberhart 1961:367) based on the materials used and their location near to burials and other established ceremonial artifacts as compared to typical habitation debris. Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or "cached." They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland as far east as Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). Discoidals and cogged stones have been found together at some Orange County sites, such as CA-ORA-83/86/144 (Van Bueren et al. 1989:772) and Los Cerritos Ranch (Dixon 1975). Cogged stones have been collected in Riverside County and their distribution appears to center on the Santa Ana River basin (Eberhart 1961).

3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)

Wallace's Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3,000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Luiseño are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled in western Riverside County and along the California coast during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The project site is situated within a region historically occupied by a Native American group known as the Cahuilla though near the boundary with the Juaneño and Luiseño (Bean 1978, Kroeber 1925). The term Cahuilla likely derived from the native word *káwiya,* meaning "master" or "boss" (Bean 1978:575). Traditional Cahuilla ethnographic territory extended west to east from the present-day City of Riverside to the central portion of the Salton Sea in the Colorado Desert, and south to north from the San Jacinto Valley to the San Bernardino Mountains.

The Cahuilla, like their neighbors to west, the Luiseño and Juaneño, and the Cupeño to the south, are speakers of a Cupan language. Cupan languages are part of the Takic linguistic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. It is thought that the Cahuilla migrated to southern California approximately 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, most likely from the southern Sierra Nevada mountain ranges of east-central California with other Takic speaking social groups (Moratto 1984:559).

Cahuilla social organization was hierarchical and contained three primary levels (Bean 1978:580). The highest level was the cultural nationality, encompassing everyone speaking a common language. The next level included the two patrimoieties of the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and

the Coyotes (*'istam*). Every clan of the Cahuilla fell into one or the other of these moieties. The lowest level consisted of the numerous political-ritual-corporate units called sibs, or a patrilineal clan (Bean 1978:580).

Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or on alluvial fans near a source of accessible water. Each lineage group maintained their own houses (*kish*) and granaries, and constructed ramadas for work and cooking. Sweat houses and song houses (for non-religious music) were also often present. Each community also had a separate house for the lineage or clan leader. A ceremonial house, or *kíš ?ámnawet*, associated with the clan leader was where major religious ceremonies were held. Houses and ancillary structures were often spaced apart, and a "village" could extend over a mile or two. Each lineage had ownership rights to various resource collecting locations, "including food collecting, hunting, and other areas. Individuals also owned specific areas or resources, e.g., plant foods, hunting areas, mineral collecting places, or sacred spots used only by shamans, healers and the like" (Bean 1990:2).

The Cahuilla hunted a variety of game, including mountain sheep, cottontail, jackrabbit, mice, and wood rats, as well as predators such as mountain lion, coyote, wolf, bobcat, and fox. Various birds were also consumed, including quail, duck, and dove, plus various types of reptiles, amphibians, and insects. A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Cahuilla to gather and collect food resources. For the hunt, these included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, slings and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds, and nets for fishing. Rabbits and hares were commonly brought down by the throwing stick; however when communal hunts were organized for these animals, the Cahuilla often utilized clubs and very large nets.

Foodstuffs were processed using a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks, hammerstones and anvils, and many others. Food was consumed from a number of woven and carved wood vessels and pottery vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed mesquite beans were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms to keep it from vermin. Pottery vessels were made by the Cahuilla, and also traded from the Yuman-speaking groups across the Colorado River and to the south.

The Cahuilla had adopted limited agricultural practices by the time Euro-Americans traveled into their territory. Bean (1978:578) has suggested that their "proto-agricultural techniques and a marginal agriculture" consisting of beans, squash and corn may have been adopted from the Colorado River groups to the east. Certainly by the time of the first Romero Expedition in 1823-24, they were observed growing corn, pumpkins, and beans in small gardens localized around springs in the Thermal area of the Coachella Valley (Bean and Mason 1962:104). The introduction of European plants such as barley and other grain crops suggest an interaction with the missions or local Mexican rancheros. Despite the increasing use and diversity of crops, no evidence indicates that this small-scale agriculture was anything more than a supplement to Cahuilla subsistence, and it apparently did not alter social organization.

By 1819, several Spanish mission outposts, known as *assistencias*, were established near Cahuilla territory at San Bernardino and San Jacinto. Cahuilla interaction with Europeans at this time was not as intense as it was for native groups living along the coast. This was likely due to the local topography and lack of water, which made the area less attractive to colonists. By the 1820s, however, European interaction increased as mission ranchos were established in the region and local Cahuilla were employed to work on them.

The Bradshaw Trail was established in 1862 and was the first major east-west stage and freight route through the Coachella Valley. Traversing the San Gorgonio Pass, the trail connected gold mines on the Colorado River with the coast. Bradshaw based his trail on the Cocomaricopa Trail, with maps and guidance provided by local Native Americans. Journals by early travelers along the Bradshaw Trail told of encountering Cahuilla villages and walk-in wells during their journey through the Coachella Valley. The continued influx of immigrants into the region introduced the Cahuilla to European diseases. The single worst recorded event was a smallpox epidemic in 1862-63. By 1891, only 1,160 Cahuilla remained within what was left of their territory, down from an aboriginal population of 6,000–10,000 (Bean 1978:583-584). By 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla descent, most of who resided on reservations.

Between 1875 and 1891, the United States established ten reservations for the Cahuilla within their traditional territory. These reservations include: Agua Caliente, Augustine, Cabazon, Cahuilla, Los Coyotes, Morongo, Ramona, Santa Rosa, Soboba, and Torres-Martinez (Bean 1978:585). Four of the reservations are shared with other groups, including the Chemehuevi, Cupeño, and Serrano. The Soboba Reservation, which includes people of both Luiseño and Cahuilla descent, is closest to the project site.

3.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present).

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish exploration of what was then known as Alta (upper) California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). Spanish entry into what was to become Riverside County did not occur until 1774 when Juan Bautista de Anza led an expedition from Sonora, Mexico to Monterey in northern California (Lech 1998).

In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. The establishment of the missions marks the first sustained occupation of Alta California by the Spanish. In addition to the missions four presidios and three pueblos (towns) were established throughout the state (State Lands Commission 1982).

During this period, Spain also deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though very few in comparison to the subsequent Mexican Period. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a). The missions were responsible for administrating to the local Indians as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). The influx of European settlers brought the local Native American population in contact with European diseases which they had no immunity against, resulting in catastrophic reduction in native populations throughout the state (McCawley 1996).

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821) reached California in 1822. This period saw the federalization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). About 15 land grants (ranchos) were located in Riverside County. Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, granted to Miguel Pedrorena in 1846, included the majority of the project site (Shumway 2007).

3.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for ceded territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming, and pay an additional $3.25 million to settle American citizens claims against Mexico. Settlement of southern California continued dramatically in the early American Period. Many ranchos in the county were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, despite the first California gold being previously discovered in southern California at Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Guinn 1977; Workman 1935:26). Southern California remained dominated by cattle ranches in the early American period, though droughts and increasing population resulted in farming and more urban professions supplanting ranching through the late nineteenth century. In 1850, California was admitted into the United States and by 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to move into the state, particularly after completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. Riverside County was formed in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties (Lech 2004).

City of Perris

Prior to the 1880s, the Perris Valley was used as grazing land for sheep and by miners digging for tin, coal, and clay. In 1882, the California Southern Railroad completed its tracks through the valley, encouraging settlement of the area. The Perris town site was laid out in the late 1880s

after it was officially named a station by the Transcontinental Route of the Santa Fe Railway. By 1911, Perris had a sizeable population and was incorporated as a city. Early inhabitants of Perris were focused on agriculture and mining. Today, Perris is popular as a recreational area for hot-air ballooning and sky diving activities (City of Perris 2015).

City of Menifee

The City of Menifee was incorporated on October 1, 2008, making it one of the newest cities in Riverside County. The city encompasses a 50 square mile area and comprises the communities of Sun City, Quail Valley, and portions of Romoland. It has a population of 82,292 and is bordered by the cities of Perris, Canyon Lake, Lake Elsinore, Murrieta, and Wildomar. Early development of Menifee began with Sun City in the early 1960s, conceptually as an active retirement community that was envisioned by Del Webb, a major building contractor from Phoenix, Arizona. Sun City is centrally located within the City of Menifee with a mix of residential and commercial activity. The Menifee area began to grow further in 1989 with the master-planned community of Menifee Lakes and continues to be one of the fastest growing communities in California. Quail Valley is a semi-rural residential community in the northwestern section of the City, and Romoland is a residential and commercial community located in the northeastern section of the City (City of Menifee 2013).

4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Dudek conducted a search of cultural resource records housed at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside on October 8, 2014 as part of a previous environmental constraints analysis (Appendix A). The search was conducted to identify all previous cultural resources work and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site and alternative alignments. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

The EIC did not list any historic addresses near the project site or alternative alignments. The historic map review identified the 1901 *Elsinore, California* 30-minute topographic quadrangle map, which depicts the project site as vacant.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The EIC records search identified 30 previous studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site and alignments, 10 of which included the project site or portions of the proposed alignments (Table 1).

Table 1
Previous Studies Within 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

EIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project Site
RI-00076	Brown, L. V. A.	1978	An Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resources Assessment for Tract 12738, Sun-City Perris Area	Outside
RI-00391	Dover, C. E.	1978	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Subdivision—Tentative Parcel Map 13384, Goetz Road, North of Quail Valley, Riverside County, California	**Within**
RI-00502	Frommer, S. L. and D. G. Pinto	1980	Environmental Impact Evaluation of a Food Processing Site in Johnson Meadow, San Jacinto Mountains, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-00592	Daly, K.	1979	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 14619, Western Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-00658	Leonard, J. C.	1979	An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Development of Tentative Parcel Number 13894, Aguanga Valley, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-00759	Bouscaren, S.	1980	Cultural Resources Assessment Parcel Map 15134, Riverside County	Outside
RI-00760	Bouscaren, S.	1980	Cultural Resources Assessment Parcel Map No. 15080 Riverside County	Outside
RI-00933	Swenson, J. D.	1980	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 15656, Sun City Area of Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-01237	Wlodarski, R. J. and J. M. Foster	1980	Cultural Resources Overview for the Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way	**Within**
RI-02802	Drover, C.	1990	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 24617, Sun City, Riverside County, California	**Within**
RI-02804	Drover, C.	1990	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25530, Sun City, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-02805	Drover, C.	1990	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25316 Riverside County, California	**Within**
RI-02997	Laney, B. D. McIntosh, and J. McKeehan	1990	A Cultural Resource Assessment of a 23 Acre Parcel near Sun Valley, California	Outside
RI-03189	Peak and Associates	1990	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, California	Outside

Table 1
Previous Studies Within 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

EIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project Site
RI-03259	White, R. S.	1991	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 26482, A 5.0-Acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Hull Street In Sun City, Riverside County	Outside
RI-03346	Keller, J. A.	1991	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 26781, 4.8 Acres of Land near Sun City, Riverside County, California, USGS Romoland California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series	**Within**
RI-03354	Drover, C.	1991	A Cultural Resources Inventory: Goetz Road Project, Tract 25745, Riverside County, California	**Within**
RI-04223	Grenda, D. R.	1998	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of Menifee Memorial Park, Sun City, California	Outside
RI-04375	White, R. S. and L. S. White	1999	An Archaeological Assessment of the Eastern Municipal Water District, Menifee Desalter Project, Sun City and Menifee, Riverside County	Outside
RI-04422	Dice, M. and L. N. Irish	2002	A Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey Report for APN #331-040-042, Located North of Sun City, County of Riverside, California	Outside
RI-04903	Hoover, Anna M. and Kristie R. Blevins	2004	An Archaeological Survey Report, Tract 32228 (APN 330-23-005) and APN 330-240-006, 39.5-Acre Property, Sun City, County of Riverside, California	Outside
RI-05241	Dice, M. and M. Vianna	2004	An Archaeological Survey and Paleontological Records Search on APN #330-210-003, -008, and #300-210-004, -005, North Sun City, County of Riverside, CA	Outside
RI-06018	Tang, B., M. Hogan, M. Dahdul, and D. Ballester	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, In and Near the Communities of Romoland and Homeland, Riverside County, California	**Within**
RI-06470	Tang, B., M. Hogan, C. Tibbet, and D. Ballester	2005	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, the Eagle Crest Project, Tentative Tract Map 34037, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, CA	Outside
RI-06888	Lerch, M. K. and M. A. Gray	2006	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	**Within**
RI-07119	Kyle, C. E.	2007	Cultural Resources Survey for the Murrieta Road Widening Project, Riverside County, California	Outside

Table 1
Previous Studies Within 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

EIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project Site
RI-08065	Bonner, W. H. and A. Said	2009	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications California, LLC Candidate LA3148A (Sun City Bible), 26815 Murietta Road, Romoland, Riverside County, California	Outside
RI-08887	Tang, B. T., M. Hogan, T. Jacquemain, J. K. Sander, D. Ballester, and N. Gallardo	2012	The Van Daele Project	**Within**
RI-09093	Hogan, M.	2014	Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: Tentative Tract Map No. 36658 (Off-Site Improvements), City of Menifee, Riverside County, California, CRM TECH Contract No. 2802	Outside
RI-09136	Ramirez, R. and K. Hunt	2013	Archaeological Resources Study for the Santiara Development Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California	Outside

Source: Eastern Information Center, October 2014

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Sites

The EIC records search identified three previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the project site, one of which is recorded within pipeline alignment B-7 (P-33-004486; Table 2).

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Site

Resource Designation	Description	CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded/Updated By and Year	Relationship to Project Site
P-33-001557	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Insufficient information	C. E. Drover 1978	Outside
P-33-004486	Bedrock milling site and lithic scatter (since destroyed)	Presumed not eligible; described as destroyed	C. E. Drover and D. M. Smith 1991; D. Ballester 2012	**Within**
P-33-015354	Concrete irrigation risers	Insufficient information	J. Goodman and N. Reseburg 2006	Outside

Source: Eastern Information Center, October 2014

4.1.2.1 P-33-004486

Resource P-33-004486 was recorded as a bedrock milling site and lithic scatter in 1991 by C. Drover and D. M. Smith. The site consisted of a single dished bedrock milling slick, one unifacial core, seven pieces of white quartzite debitage, and four pieces of metavolcanic debitage. The site was recorded on the east side of Goetz Road, approximately 100 feet from the road edge. The site was revisited in a survey by D. Ballester in 2012 for Study RI-08887. It was

noted that the area in which P-33-004486 was recorded had been graded in preparation for a residential development. No evidence of the site was identified as part of the 2012 survey and it was presumed to have been destroyed during grading.

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Dudek contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on October 8, 2014. The NAHC responded via facsimile on October 15, 2014, stating that the search of the SLF "failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area"(Appendix A). The NAHC also provided a contact list of 20 Native American tribes or individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the project site. Dudek prepared and mailed letters to each contact on October 24, 2014. Dudek had not received any responses to the letters when the environmental constrains analysis memorandum was finalized on November 11, 2014.

5.0 FIELDWORK

5.1 SURVEY METHODS

Rincon archaeologist Hannah Haas conducted a cultural resources survey of the project site on August 12, 2015. The survey consisted of pedestrian transects oriented north-south across the entirety of the water storage tank area, pedestrian transects oriented parallel to the unpaved portions of the two alternative pipeline alignments, a windshield survey along the portion of pipeline alignment A-5 along Goetz Road and the paved portion of McLaughlin Road, and a windshield survey of pipeline alignment B-7 along the paved portion of Thornton Road.

During the survey, the archaeologist examined all areas of exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., chipped stone tools and production debris, stone milling tools, ceramics), historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), or soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden. The archaeologist recorded site characteristics and survey conditions using a field notebook and a digital camera. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs are on file with Rincon's Carlsbad office.

6.0 FINDINGS

Ground visibility within the unpaved portions of the project site (the water storage area, the western 1 kilometer (0.6 miles) of pipeline alignment B-7, and the western 1 km (0.6 mi) of pipeline alignment A-5) was fair to very high (70-100 percent; Photographs 1-3) with very limited vegetation. Soils were not visible within the paved portions of the project site (pipeline alignment A-5 along Goetz Road and the eastern 0.6 km (0.37 mi) of McLaughlin Road and pipeline alignment B-7 along the eastern 0.75 km (0.5 mi) of Thornton Road). Soils within the project site consisted of silty sand. The entirety of the unpaved portions of the project site was disturbed by previous grading activities. No cultural resources were identified within the project site as a result of the pedestrian survey. No evidence of P-33-004486 was identified during the current survey.

Photograph 1. View of water storage tank site, facing northwest.

Photograph 2. View of pipeline alignment A-5, facing west

Photograph 3. View of pipeline alignment B-7, facing west.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

One cultural resource, P-33-004486, was identified within pipeline alignment B-7 during the cultural resources records search. However, this resource was described in 2012 as destroyed by grading and no evidence of the site was identified during the current survey. The entirety of the unpaved portions of the project site and alternative alignments have been heavily disturbed by grading activities. However, there is still potential to encounter buried portions of P-33-004486. Thus, Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring within 100 feet of the recorded location of P-33-004486.

In addition, construction activity may encounter paleontological resources in Pleistocene deposits with a primary context. Based on the City of Perris Paleontological Sensitivity Map, the project site and portions of the alternative alignments within the City of Perris are in an area of low sensitivity. The City of Menifee Paleontological Sensitivity Map found in the City of Menifee General Plan indicates that the eastern portions of pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7 are within an area of high paleontological sensitivity (Appendix B). The City of Menifee General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) requires paleontological monitoring within areas of high sensitivity.

The following standard EMWD mitigation measures for cultural resources are recommended for the proposed project. Adherence to these measures will ensure that if any cultural or

paleontological resources are encountered, they can be dealt with properly, according to established law.

Cultural Resources. a. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?*

Based on several reviews of records maintained by the EIC and previous field inspections, implementation of the Project will have no significant impact on historical resources as none are in the immediate area that would be impacted. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

Answer: No Impact.

Cultural Resources. b. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource as defined in §15064.5?*

Although no archeological resources as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines were identified on the Project site, there is always the possibility of inadvertent discoveries during excavation activities. Resource P-33-004486 is reportedly destroyed and no evidence of the site was identified during the current survey, but a subsurface deposit may potentially still be present. Therefore, EMWD will adhere to the following:

- EMWD will retain a qualified archaeological monitor meeting the Secretary of Interior Standards for prehistoric archaeology. The archaeological monitor shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation, and ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the original P-33-004486 location and, with the concurrence of EMWD's Field Engineering Inspector, have the authority to stop or redirect grading and/or excavation activities.

- At least 30 days prior to beginning Project construction, EMWD shall contact the Band of Luiseno Indians (Luiseño) nearest to the project site to notify the Luiseño of grading and excavation activities and to coordinate and develop a Cultural Resources Treatment and Monitoring Agreement. The Agreement shall address the treatment of known cultural resources; the designation, responsibilities, and participation of a professional Native American Tribal monitor during grading, excavation and other ground disturbing activities; Project grading and excavation schedule; terms of compensation for the monitor; and treatment and final disposition of any cultural resources, sacred items and human remains discovered on site. The Tribal monitor shall be allowed to monitor all grading, excavation and ground disturbing activities and, with the concurrence of EMWD's Field Engineering Inspector and its archeological monitor, have the authority to stop or redirect grading and/or excavation activities.

- If inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are encountered at any time during construction, these materials and their context shall be avoided until a qualified archeologist and a representative from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians have consulted with EMWD regarding appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures for the newly discovered resources. Project personnel shall not collect or retain cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to: chert or obsidian flakes;

projectile points; mortars and pestles; dark, friable soil containing shell and bone; dietary debris; heat-affected rock; or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits (glass, metal, wood, ceramics), often found in old wells and privies. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code §21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archeological resources.

- All sacred items, should they be encountered within the project site, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible. All cultural materials that are collected during excavation and other earth disturbing activities on the Project site, with the exception of sacred items, burial goods and human remains which will be addressed in the Treatment Agreement, shall be tribally curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians.

- In addition, EMWD will relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods and all archeological artifacts that are found on the Project site to the Luiseño for proper treatment and disposition.

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Cultural Resources. c. *Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?*

The eastern portions of pipeline alignments A-5 and B-7 are within an area of high paleontological sensitivity based on the City of Menifee General Plan. Therefore, EMWD will include the following mitigation measures in its standard construction specifications:

- Any excavations within the areas of high sensitivity indicated in the City of Menifee General Plan Paleontological Sensitivity Map shall be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor. If no fossils are observed during the first 50 percent of excavations within these sediments then paleontological monitoring shall be reduced to weekly spot-checking under the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. Should construction/development activities uncover paleontological resources, work will be moved to other parts of the Project site and the qualified paleontologist shall determine the significance of these resources. If the find is determined to be significant, avoidance or other appropriate measures shall be implemented. Appropriate measures would include that a qualified paleontologist be permitted to recover and evaluate the find(s) in accordance with current standards and guidelines.

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Cultural Resources. d. *Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?*

No human remains, including formal cemeteries were identified within the Project site. However, it is always possible that unmarked burials could be unearthed during excavation

activities. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce this impact to a level of less than significant.

- Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subdivision (e), in the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the County Coroner shall be notified and construction activities at the affected work site shall be halted. If the remains are found to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC must immediately notify the Most Likely Descendant(s) under Public Resources Code §5097.98 and the descendants must make recommendations or preference for treatment within 24 hours of being granted access to the site. Guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.

Implementation of the above mitigation measures will ensure that the impacts to cultural resources will be reduced to a less than significant level and no further environmental review or mitigation is required.

Answer: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

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Appendix B
Personnel

Monica Strauss, RPA

Director, Southern California Cultural Resources Group

EDUCATION

M.A., Archaeology, California State University, Northridge

B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Northridge

AA, Humanities, Los Angeles Pierce College

20 YEARS EXPERIENCE

SPECIALIZED EXPERIENCE

Treatment of Historic and Prehistoric Human Remains

Archaeological Monitoring

Complex Shell Midden Sites

Groundstone Analysis

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), #12805

Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

Society for American Archaeology (SAA)

QUALIFICATIONS

Exceeds Secretary of Interior Standards

CA State BLM Permitted

Monica has successfully completed dozens of cultural resources projects throughout California and the greater southwest, where she assists clients in navigating cultural resources compliance issues in the context of CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106. Monica has extensive experience with archaeological resources, historic buildings and infrastructure, landscapes, and Tribal resources, including Traditional Cultural Properties. Monica manages a staff of cultural resources specialists throughout the region who conduct Phase 1 archaeological/paleontological and historic architectural surveys, construction monitoring, Native American consultation, archaeological testing and treatment, historic resource significance evaluations, and large-scale data recovery programs. She maintains excellent relationships with agency staff and Tribal representatives. Additionally, Monica manages a general compliance monitoring team who support clients and agencies in ensuring the daily in-field compliance of overall project mitigation measures.

Relevant Experience

Orange County, Saddle Crest Homes Project EIR, Orange County, CA. Cultural Resources *Project Director.* The Saddle Crest project includes the development of 65 residential homes on an approximately 113.7-acre site. Monica managed the preparation of a Cultural Resources EIR section as well as a Phase 1 archaeological resources assessment. As part of the Phase 1 archaeological resources assessment, a literature review, a pedestrian survey, and Native American outreach were undertaken to meet CEQA compliance requirements.

Irvine Ranch Water District, Baker Treatment Plant, Orange County, CA. *Cultural Resources Principal Investigator*. ESA was retained by the Irvine Ranch Water District to provide environmental compliance services. In support of an EIR for the upgrade of the IRWD's Baker Treatment Plant near Lake Forest, ESA cultural resources staff conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment. Monica directed the archival research, a series of pedestrian surveys, and oversaw the preparation of Phase I Cultural resources Technical reports and the cultural resources section of the EIR.

Topock Compressor Station Remediation CEQA Services. Mohave County, AZ and San Bernardino County, CA. *Cultural Resources Project Director*. Monica is overseeing the preparation of cultural resources EIR sections and is providing project support to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), including facilitating Native American involvement. DTSC provides oversight of the site investigation and cleanup activities for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) Topock Gas Compressor Station, located in San Bernardino County, 15 miles southeast of Needles, California. Groundwater samples taken under and near the Station were found to be contaminated with hexavalent chromium and other chemicals as result of past disposal activities. Soils contamination is also present at the site, requiring investigation and cleanup. These activities are highly scrutinized by the regional Native American Tribes because the area has important cultural and religious significance. ESA is currently preparing an EIR for soil investigations and will be conducting CEQA

evaluations that tier off of the Program EIR for the Groundwater Remedy. Additional project-specific EIRs may be required for the final remedy, which is currently undergoing engineering design. ESA will provide these services as well as lead the Native American and public participation efforts.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Path 46 Clearance Surveys, San Bernardino, CA. *Project Director*: ESA has been tasked by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) to conduct required surveys for the Path 46 Transmission Line Clearances Project. The project's objective is to restore required code clearances to the transmission conductors, which will be accomplished by grading the ground surface underneath the transmission lines to achieve required height consistency. The work is being conducted in compliance with BLM guidelines and federal laws and statutes. Biological, archaeological, and paleontological resource surveys are currently being conducted for the 77 proposed grading areas, staging areas, and roads. Reports will be written documenting the results of the surveys and providing recommendations on the areas for access, staging areas, and soil distribution that would have the least amount of impacts on natural resources. Monica is providing support to LADWP in their coordination with the BLM, including providing oversight of map preparation, field surveys, and preparation of pre-field research designs and post-field technical reports.

Ballona Wetlands Restoration EIR, Los Angeles County, CA. *Cultural Resources Project Director*: As part of the development of the restoration plan for the Ballona Wetlands, the ESA project team characterized existing conditions that included water and sediment sampling and analysis. The water and sediment quality sampling was performed to develop and evaluate potential restoration alternatives, and to develop a conceptual plan. The ESA project team compiled existing data on and conducted additional sampling for water and sediment to assess potential effects on the proposed wetland restoration habitat from the use of urban runoff and tidal in-flow from Ballona Creek. These data were used to complete a baseline report and restoration alternatives assessment. Monica is assisting the CSCC in fulfilling Army Corps of Engineers requirements under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In addition, she is coordinating with Tribal members and is overseeing a team of resource specialists who are compiling cultural resources technical in preparation of the EIR's Cultural Resources section.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power La Kretz Innovation Campus, Los Angeles County, CA. *Project Director.* The project involved the rehabilitation of the 61,000-square-foot building located at 518-524 Colyton Street, demolition of the building located at 537-551 Hewitt Street, and construction of an open space public plaza and surface parking lot, and involved compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer. ESA is providing archaeological monitoring and data recovery services and is assisting LADWP with meeting their requirements for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Monica is providing oversight to archaeological monitors and crew conducting resource data recovery and laboratory analysis, and is providing guidance to LADWP on meeting Section 106 requirements.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Lone Pine Landfill Paleontological Resources Recovery, Inyo County, CA. *Cultural Resources Project Director.* At the request of LADWP, ESA responded to a discovery of large mammal bone at the Lone Pine Landfill in an area where borrow materials were being excavated.

ESA conducted geologic map research and recovered what was identified as a mammoth tusk. The tusk was stabilized, prepared for curation, and transported to a storage facility. Monica provided senior oversight of the paleontological resources recovery team and conducted paleontological resources sensitivity training and guidance to landfill staff in the event additional material are encountered.

City of Los Angeles Recreation and Parks, Hansen Dam Skate Park Project, Los Angeles County, CA. *Cultural Resources Principal Investigator*. ESA prepared a joint EA and IS/MND for the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) for a proposed skate park facility within the Hansen Dam Recreation Area. Monica managed a Phase I Cultural resources Study, coordinated with the Army Corps of Engineers and provided senior review for the EA/IS/MND cultural resources section.

Los Angeles Unified School District, Central Los Angeles High School #9. Los Angeles, CA. *Project Director.* ESA contributed to Data Recovery Report sections for Los Angeles Unified School District's Central High School #9, constructed in downtown Los Angeles. Between 2004 and 2009, Monica led a team of archaeological staff of ten who conducted archaeological monitoring and data recovery of archaeological materials in connection with the 19th century Los Angeles City Cemetery. She coordinated with the Los Angeles County Coroner and office of Vital Statistics to obtain disinterment permits and developed a mitigation plan incorporating components related to the future disposition of remains, artifact curation, and commemoration. She directed an extensive historical research effort to identify the human remains, and at the request of the client, participated in public outreach and coordination with media.

Bureau of Land Management, On-Call Cultural Resources Services, Riverside County, CA. *Project Manager.* ESA has been retained by the Bureau of Land Management under an on-call contract to provide cultural resource services including compliance monitoring for projects under Bureau of Land Management (BLM) jurisdiction. Monica managed a number of projects for the BLM (Palm Springs South Coast Field Office) providing a wide range of cultural resources services for solar projects and other projects taking place on BLM lands in compliance with Section 106 and specified BLM protocols. Services that she and her staff provide under this contract include compliance monitoring and peer review, Phase I archaeological resources surveys, resource evaluations, the preparation of reports, and Native American consultation. Projects completed under this contract include Dos Palmas Phase I Survey and Archaeological Monitoring, National Monument Phase I Survey, Windy Pointe Archaeological Monitoring, and Fast and the Furious Phase I Survey.

Sara Dietler

Archaeologist

EDUCATION

B.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University

19 YEARS EXPERIENCE

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

California BLM Permit, Principal Investigator, Statewide

Nevada BLM Permit, Paleontology, Field Agent, Statewide

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology (SAA)

Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

Sara is a senior archaeology and paleontology lead with 20 years of experience in cultural resources management in Southern California. As a senior project manager, she manages technical studies including archaeological and paleontological assessments and surveys, as well as monitoring and fossil salvage for many clients, including public agencies and private developers. She is a cross-trained paleontological monitor and supervisor, familiar with regulations and guidelines implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines. She has extensive experience providing oversight for long-term monitoring projects throughout the Los Angeles Basin for archaeological, Native American, and paleontological monitoring compliance projects and provides streamlined management for these disciplines.

Relevant Experience

Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Central Los Angeles High School #9; Los Angeles, CA. *Senior Project Archaeologist & Project Manager*. Sara conducted on-site monitoring and investigation of archaeological sites exposed as a result of construction activities. During the data recovery phase in connection with a 19th century cemetery located on-site, she participated in locating of features, feature excavation, mapping, and client coordination. She organized background research on the cemetery, including genealogical, local libraries, city and county archives, other local cemetery records, internet, and local fraternal organizations. Sara advised on the lab methodology and setup and served as project manager. Sara was a contributing author and editor for the published monograph, which was published as part of a technical series, “Not Dead but Gone Before: The Archaeology of Los Angeles City Cemetery.”

Downtown Cesar Chavez Median Project, City of Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager*. Sara assisted the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Bureau of Engineering with a Local Assistance Project requiring consultations with Caltrans cultural resources. Responsible for Caltrans coordination, serving as contributing author and report manager for required ASR, HPSR, and HRER prepared for the project.

Elysian/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager.* Sara worked on the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and an Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact to construct recycled water pipelines for irrigation and other industrial uses serving Los Angeles Department of Water and Power customers in downtown Los Angeles, including Elysian Park. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the federal lead agency.

Vanessa N. Ortiz, MA, RPA

Cultural Resources Specialist

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology emphasis Archaeology, California State University, Los Angeles

B.A. Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles

7 YEARS EXPERIENCE

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists #30984230

Society for American Archaeology

California Cultural Resources Preservation Alliance

Society for California Archaeology

Lambda Alpha Honors Society

Vanessa is an archaeologist with over seven years of documentation, records searches, survey, excavation, and monitoring experience. She is cross trained in archaeology and paleontology. She has worked extensively throughout California, with particular experience in the context of the Mojave and California Great Basin, prehistoric food processing sites, and historic artifacts.

Relevant Experience

City of Beverly Hills Metro Purple Line Extension, Beverly Hills, CA. *Compliance Coordinator.* ESA is retained by the City of Beverly Hills to conduct general compliance monitoring during the advanced utilities relocation phase of construction for the segment of the Metro Purple Line Extension Project located in the City of Beverly Hills. Vanessa oversees ESA monitors, prepare weekly reports and 3-week look-ahead projections based on estimated contractor planned activities. As needed, she issues violations in the event a non-compliance issue is identified. ESA's primary objective is to assist contractors in avoiding non-compliance issues through thorough observation and open communication.

Ballona Wetland Restoration, Playa Del Rey, CA. *Archaeologist.* As part of the development of the restoration plan for the Ballona Wetlands, the ESA project team characterized existing conditions that included water and sediment sampling and analysis. The water and sediment quality sampling was performed to develop and evaluate potential restoration alternatives, and to develop a conceptual plan. The ESA project team compiled existing data on and conducted additional sampling for water and sediment to assess potential effects on the proposed wetland restoration habitat from the use of urban runoff and tidal in-flow from Ballona Creek. These data were used to complete a baseline report and restoration alternatives assessment. Vanessa assisted in survey, data recovery and artifact analysis.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Path 46 Clearance Surveys, San Bernardino, CA. *Archaeologist.* ESA has been tasked by LADWP to conduct required surveys for the Path 46 Transmission Line Clearances Project. The project's objective is to restore required code clearances to the transmission conductors, which will be accomplished by grading the ground surface underneath the transmission lines to achieve required height consistency. The work is being conducted in compliance with BLM guidelines and federal laws and statutes. Biological, archaeological, and paleontological resource surveys are currently being conducted for the 77 proposed grading areas, staging areas, and roads. Pending reports will document results of the surveys and provide recommendations for minimally invasive access areas, staging areas, and soil distribution. Vanessa provided field surveys and documentation of archaeological sites for submission to the California State Parks.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Scattergood Olympic Transmission Line (SOTL) Cultural Resources Monitoring, Los Angeles, CA. *Archaeologist*. LADWP is constructing and will operate approximately 11.4 miles of new 230 kilovolt (kv) underground transmission line. LADWP installed 55 vaults and underground conduit for the SOTL Project. ESA provided cultural resources services, including archaeological, Native American, and paleontological monitoring, to fulfill the requirements of the Project EIR mitigation measures for cultural resources. Reports documenting the monitoring findings were submitted at the end of the project. Vanessa provided oversight and scheduling to monitors and assisted in preparing the final report.

California High Speed Rail, Fresno, CA. *Archaeological Monitor.* ESA was retained as a sub-consultant to the Tutor Perini Zachary Parsons Joint Venture. The project consisted of pre-construction surveys for biological and cultural resources, compliance monitoring during construction, and compliance tracking and reporting. Approximately 29 miles in length, the project also included both biological and cultural resources such as the historic Chinatown in downtown Fresno, vernal pool and seasonal wetland habitat and crossings of the San Joaquin and Fresno Rivers. Vanessa provided archaeological monitoring for the Project during construction.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, La Kretz Innovation Campus Project, Los Angeles, CA. *Archaeological Monitor and Lab Technician.* ESA provided archaeological monitoring in connection with the La Kretz Innovation Campus Project located in downtown Los Angeles. ESA conducted construction worker cultural resources sensitivity training; archaeological monitoring; and prepared a monitoring report. The Project involved the rehabilitation of the 61,000-square-foot building located at 518-524 Colyton Street, the demolition of the building located at 537-551 Hewitt Street, and the construction of an open space public plaza, and surface parking lot, and involved compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer. Vanessa provided monitoring for the duration of the Project as well as a lab technician during the curation of the artifacts recovered from the Project and co-authored the final cultural report.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Silver Lake Reservoir Complex (SLRC) Storage Replacement and River Supply Conduit 1A, Los Angeles County, CA. *Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor*. ESA is providing archaeological and paleontological monitoring for SLRC Storage Replacement and River Supply Conduit 1A Project. As part of this task, ESA conducted construction worker cultural resources sensitivity training and archaeological and paleontological monitoring. A final monitoring report will be prepared at the end of construction. Vanessa was the field monitor on this project.

Appendix C (Confidential)

EIC Record Search Results

Appendix D
SLF Search Results

ESA

626 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90017
213.599.4300 phone
213.599.4301 fax

www.esassoc.com

May 30, 2019

Katy Sanchez
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
FAX- 916-373-5471

Subject: **SLF Search Request for Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project, Riverside County, California (D190581.00)**

Dear Ms. Sanchez:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project (Proposed Project) in the City of Menifee and City of Perris, California. The Proposed Project would involve construction and operation of an 8 million gallon (MG) potable water storage tank, a chlorination disinfection facility, and associated transmission pipeline, in order to address a number of deficiencies in EMWD's 1627 pressure zone as identified in EMWD's Water Facilities Master Plan (WFMP). Portions of EMWD's 1627 pressure zone are hydraulically isolated due to major north-south pipeline corridors that lack east-west capacity. Additionally, the pressure zone has low pressure, deficient storage, and insufficient pumping capacities. The Project would correct existing storage deficiencies and provide additional storage volume for existing and proposed development in the 1627 pressure zone.

The proposed Goetz Road potable water storage tank and chlorination disinfection facility would be constructed on a 2.85-acre parcel owned by EMWD located in the City of Perris. A new transmission pipeline is proposed in the City of Menifee to connect the new tank to the existing 1627 transmission pipeline within Murrieta Road.

The enclosed map shows the Project area located in Sections 17, 18 and 20 of the Romoland USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Township 5 South, Range 3 West.

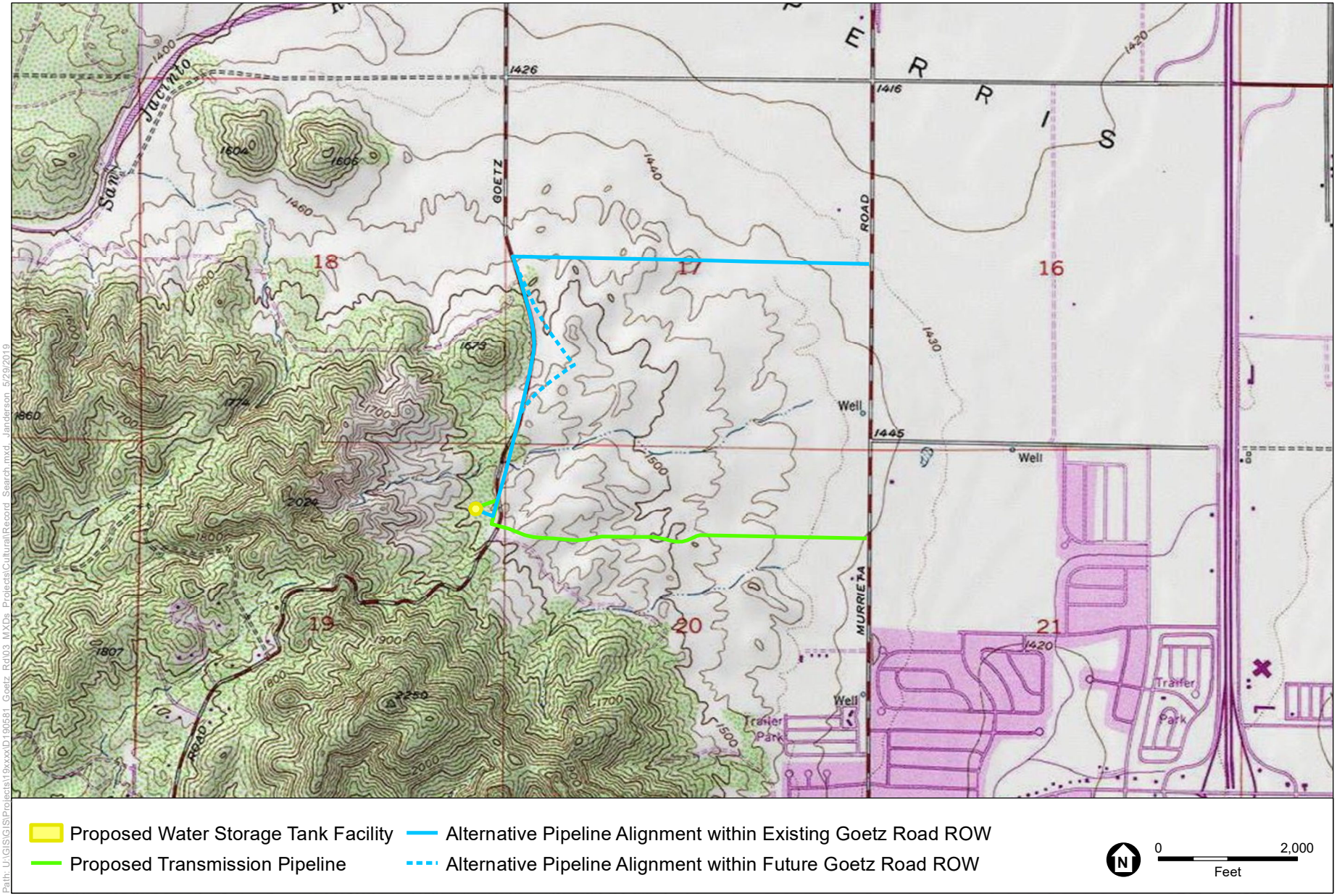
In an effort to provide an adequate appraisal of all potential impacts to cultural resources that may result from the proposed Project, ESA is requesting that a records search be conducted for sacred lands or traditional cultural properties that may exist within the Project area.

Thank you for your time and cooperation regarding this matter. To expedite the delivery of search results, please fax them to 213.599.4301. Please contact me at 323.246.6289 or vortiz@esassoc.com if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Vanessa Ortiz

Vanessa Ortiz, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources



SOURCE: Romoland Topoquad; ESA, 2019.

Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project

Figure 1
Record Search

ESA

Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\19xxxx\D190581_Goetz_Rd\03_MXDs_Projects\Cultural\Record_Search.mxd, Janderson, 5/29/2019

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

June 18, 2019

Vanessa Ortiz
ESA

VIA Email to: vortiz@esassoc.com

RE: Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/18/2019

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

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

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

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

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

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Fred Nelson, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 — Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

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

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

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project, Riverside County.

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422
bennaecalac@aol.com

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

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

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

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

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
vwhipple@rincontribe.org

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
San Luis Rey, Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project, Riverside County.

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Goetz Road Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline Project, Riverside County.