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## 4.5 - Cultural Resources

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### 4.5.1 - Introduction

This section describes the existing cultural resources and potential effects from project implementation on each of the project sites and their surrounding areas. It also considers impacts likely to be incurred in the future if additional sites are proposed or if existing sites are modified. Descriptions and analysis in this section is based on information contained in the Cultural Resources Assessment prepared in April 2008 by MBA, included in this DEIR as Appendix C.

### 4.5.2 - Regulatory Framework

Government agencies, including Federal, State, and local agencies, have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by an agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historical and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include NEPA, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), CEQA and local County and City regulations. In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands include the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the American Antiquities Act (AAA), and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The following summary discusses the state-level criteria used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts to cultural resources for the proposed project. The affect of this proposed project was also evaluated at a federal-level. This federal-level documentation is contained in the Cultural Resources Assessment in Appendix C. Under CEQA, an impact would be considered significant if it would affect a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or if it is identified as a unique archaeological resource.

State-level evaluation processes allow an archaeological site to be considered an historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California per PRC § 5020.1(j) or if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR per California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR § 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA guidelines direct lead agencies to evaluate an archeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the CR. If an archeological site is a historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, potential adverse impacts must be considered as stated in CEQA §§ 21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If an archeological site is considered not to be a historical resource, but meets the definition of a “unique archeological resource” as defined in CEQA § 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to CEQA § 21083.2, each site found within a project area was evaluated to determine if it is a unique archaeological resource. To be determined a unique archaeological resource, the

artifact, object, or site must demonstrate a high probability to meet certain criteria pertaining to research potential, physical construction or an association with people significant in the past.

As used in this assessment, “non-unique archaeological resource” means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CRHR, as noted in subdivision (g) of CEQA § 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than the recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historical archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

The CEQA Guidelines provides definitions to determine the significance of impacts to archeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850 et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the PRC § 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4852) including the following:
  - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
  - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and
  - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CRHR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC §§ 5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- ñ Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR;
- ñ Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC § 5020.1(k); and
- ñ Identified in a historical resources survey per PRC § 5024.1(g).

The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined, and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource; adverse impacts to the resource must be mitigated under CEQA regulations. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in-situ, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may be recommended.

If a resource is determined to be a “non-unique archaeological resource,” no further consideration of the resource is necessary for the lead agency.

#### **Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources**

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeologist shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of, but are not limited to, stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria

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

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

In addition, reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to the property will be taken and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Native American tribes with concerns about the property, as well as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) will be notified within 48 hours in compliance with 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3).

### **Paleontological Resources**

Paleontological sites on State lands are protected by PRC §5097.5 and the California Administrative Code, §§4306 and 4309. These Codes establish authority to protect paleontological resources and allow for mitigation through the permitting process. CEQA combines archaeological and paleontological resources into a single category for compliance purposes; however, there is a significant difference between the two types of resources. Archaeological and historical resources are the result of the action of individual persons or cultural groups, while paleontological resources result from the fossilization of items, such as:

- ñ Animal bones, including fossilized human bones;
- ñ Shells;
- ñ Casts; and
- ñ Tracks.

### **4.5.3 - Existing Conditions**

In accordance with CEQA, MBA has assessed each of the proposed tower sites for the presence of cultural resources, as well as the potential for encountering subsurface cultural resources during construction. The research and survey data for each site is presented in detail in Appendix C of the Cultural Resources Assessment. The Appendix indicates whether each site location has been previously surveyed for cultural resources, and whether significant resources are known near the sites. In addition, the Appendix discusses whether cultural resources were observed during each site visit.

Table 4.5-1 summarizes the results of the background research, the pedestrian surveys, resultant significance evaluations, and sensitivity designations. This table also summarizes the review of geologic maps and sensitivity designations for paleontological resources. The assignment of a cultural resources sensitivity designation is based upon the presence or absence of significant cultural resources and/or the probability for encountering subsurface cultural resources during development. The sensitivity designation for paleontological resources is based upon the known fossil-bearing potential of geologic units mapped within and nearby each site, as well as sensitivity designations posted on the Riverside County Land Information System (RCLIS).

Table 4.5-1: Cultural Resources Table of Findings

Site Name	Sensitivity for Prehistoric-age Resources Based upon Records Search	Sensitivity for Historic-age Resources Based upon Records Search	Resources Detected During Site Visit	Temporary Resource Name	Permanent Resource Number(s)	Significant Through Evaluation	Cultural Resource Sensitivity of Project Area	Mapped Geologic Unit(s)	Paleontological Resource Sensitivity of Project Area
Arlington	Unknown	Moderate	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Pleistocene Nonmarine (Qc)	High
Avocado Flats	Low	Low	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Mesozoic grandiorite (gr g)	Low
Big Maria	Low	Low	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks (m) and Paleozoic marine (IP)	Low
Black Eagle	Unknown	Unknown	Yes	Black Eagle Tower	Primary Number 33-16946	Not Significant	Low	Mesozoic granite and adamellite (gr a)	Low
Black Jack	Unknown	Unknown	Yes	BJ4-ISO	Primary Number 33-16949	Not Significant as an Isolated Find	Low	Holocene Alluvium (Qal) and Pleistocene Nonmarine (Qc)	Moderate to High
Box Springs	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Mesozoic tonalite and diorite (gr t)	Low
Blue Mountain	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Cretaceous granitic rocks (Kgr)	Low
Brookside	Low	Low	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Pleistocene Nonmarine (Qc)	High
Cajalco	Low	Low	Yes	CAJ-001	Primary Number 33-16947	Not Significant	Moderate	Estelle Mountain volcanic of Herzig (Kvem), Cretaceous, heterogenous mixture of rhyolite and latite.	Low

Table 4.5-1 (Cont.): Cultural Resources Table of Findings

Site Name	Sensitivity for Prehistoric-age Resources Based upon Records Search	Sensitivity for Historic-age Resources Based upon Records Search	Resources Detected During Site Visit	Temporary Resource Name	Permanent Resource Number(s)	Significant Through Evaluation	Cultural Resource Sensitivity of Project Area	Mapped Geologic Unit(s)	Paleontological Resource Sensitivity of Project Area
Corn Springs	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Holocene Alluvium (Qal) and Pleistocene Nonmarine (Qc)	Moderate to High
Corona	Unknown	Moderate	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Pleistocene Nonmarine (Qc)	High
El Cariso	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate	Mesozoic grandiorite (gr g) and Upper Jurassic Marine (Ju)	Moderate
Elsinore Peak	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Paleocene Marine (Ep), Pleistocene volcanic basalt (Qpv b) and Mesozoic grandiorite (gr g)	Low
Estelle Mountain (A)	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Estelle Mountain volcanic of Herzig (Kvem), Cretaceous, heterogenous mixture of rhyolite and latite.	Low
Estelle Mountain (B)	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Estelle Mountain volcanic of Herzig (Kvem), Cretaceous, heterogenous mixture of rhyolite and latite.	Low
Glen Avon	Low	Low	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Paleozoic Metasedimentary rocks of uncertain age (ms)	Low
Green River	Low	Low	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Upper Miocene marine (Mu)	High

Table 4.5-1 (Cont.): Cultural Resources Table of Findings

Site Name	Sensitivity for Prehistoric-age Resources Based upon Records Search	Sensitivity for Historic-age Resources Based upon Records Search	Resources Detected During Site Visit	Temporary Resource Name	Permanent Resource Number(s)	Significant Through Evaluation	Cultural Resource Sensitivity of Project Area	Mapped Geologic Unit(s)	Paleontological Resource Sensitivity of Project Area
Homeland	Low	Low	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Holocene Alluvium (Qal)	Moderate
Iron Mountain	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Mesozoic granitic rocks (gr)	Low
Joshua Tree	Unknown	Unknown	Yes	Joshua Tree Candidate 01	Primary Number 36-013877	Not Significant	Low	Jurassic or Cretaceous grandiorite (JKgd)	Low
Lake Elsinore	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Upper Jurassic marine (Ju)	Moderate
Lake Mathews	Low	Low	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Mesozoic granite and adamellite (gr a) and Mesozoic basic intrusive rocks (bi)	Low
Lake Riverside	Low	Low	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Mesozoic granitic rocks (gr)	Low
Leona	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Upper Jurassic marine (Ju) and Mesozoic tonalite and diorite (gr t)	Moderate
Line	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Quaternary Lake deposits (QI) and Tertiary Lake deposits (TI)	High
Margarita (MWD)	High	Moderate	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	High	Upper Jurassic marine (Ju)	Moderate
Margarita (SDSU)	High	Low	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	High	Upper Jurassic marine (Ju)	Moderate

Table 4.5-1 (Cont.): Cultural Resources Table of Findings

Site Name	Sensitivity for Prehistoric-age Resources Based upon Records Search	Sensitivity for Historic-age Resources Based upon Records Search	Resources Detected During Site Visit	Temporary Resource Name	Permanent Resource Number(s)	Significant Through Evaluation	Cultural Resource Sensitivity of Project Area	Mapped Geologic Unit(s)	Paleontological Resource Sensitivity of Project Area
Marshell	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Rhyolite of Estelle Mountain volcanics of Herzig (Kvr), relatively uniform and homogenous rhyolite	Low
Mead Valley	Low	Low	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Mesozoic tonalite and diorite (gr t), Middle and/or lower Pliocene nonmarine (Pmlc) and Upper Jurassic Marine (Ju)	Moderate to High
Mecca Landfill	Low	Low	Yes	Mecca Landfill Isolate	Primary Number 33-17074	Not Significant	Low	Holocene Alluvium (Qal) and Quaternary Lake Deposits (Ql)	Moderate
Menifee	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Holocene Alluvium (Qal) and Mesozoic tonalite and diorite (gr t)	Moderate
Morongo	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Holocene Alluvium (Qal)	Low
Paradise	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Mesozoic granitic rocks (gr) and Pleistocene Nonmarine (Qc)	Moderate to High
Quail Valley	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Holocene Alluvium (Qal) and Upper Jurassic Marine (Ju)	Moderate



Table 4.5-1 (Cont.): Cultural Resources Table of Findings

Site Name	Sensitivity for Prehistoric-age Resources Based upon Records Search	Sensitivity for Historic-age Resources Based upon Records Search	Resources Detected During Site Visit	Temporary Resource Name	Permanent Resource Number(s)	Significant Through Evaluation	Cultural Resource Sensitivity of Project Area	Mapped Geologic Unit(s)	Paleontological Resource Sensitivity of Project Area
Rancho Carrillo	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate	Jura-Trias metavolcanic rocks (JTRv)	Low
Ranger Peak	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Mesozoic granitic rocks (gr)	Low
Red Mountain	Unknown	Unknown	Yes	Red Mountain Fire Lookout	Primary Number 33-16941	Significant	High	Mesozoic granite and adamellite (gr a) and Mesozoic basic intrusive rocks (bi)	Low
Redondo Mesa	Low	Low	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Pleistocene volcanic basalt (Qpv b) and Mesozoic grandiorite (gr g)	Low
Rice	Moderate	Unknown	Yes	Site RCE	Primary Number 33-16932 and Trinomial CA-RIV-8830	Significant	High	Holocene Alluvium (Qal)	Low
Road 177	Unknown	Unknown	Yes	Road 177 Isolate	Primary Number 33-16934	Not Significant	Low	Holocene Alluvium (Qal) and Pleistocene Nonmarine (Qc)	Moderate to High
Santa Rosa Peak	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Mesozoic grandiorite (gr g) and Pre-Cretaceous metasedimentary rocks (ms)	Low

Table 4.5-1 (Cont.): Cultural Resources Table of Findings

Site Name	Sensitivity for Prehistoric-age Resources Based upon Records Search	Sensitivity for Historic-age Resources Based upon Records Search	Resources Detected During Site Visit	Temporary Resource Name	Permanent Resource Number(s)	Significant Through Evaluation	Cultural Resource Sensitivity of Project Area	Mapped Geologic Unit(s)	Paleontological Resource Sensitivity of Project Area
Santiago Peak	Low	Low	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Mesozoic grandiorite (gr g) and Jura-Trias metavolcanic rocks (JTRv)	Low
Spring Hill	High	Unknown	Yes	CHC2 Site, CHC2 Isolate 1 and CHC2 Isolate 2	Primary Numbers 33-16931, 33-16930 and 33-16929, all incorporated into Primary Number 17151 and Trinomial CA-RIV-8927	Potentially Significant	High	Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rock complex and Tertiary Vocanic (Tv)	Low
Sunnyslope	Low	Low	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Holocene Alluvium (Qal) and Pleistocene Nonmarine (Qc)	Moderate to High
Temescal	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Pleistocene Nonmarine (Qc)	High
Timoteo	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Undivided Pliocene Nonmarine (Pc)	High
Vaquero	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate	Upper Jurassic marine (Ju)	Moderate
Vidal Junction	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Holocene Alluvium (Qal) and Pleistocene Nonmarine (Qc)	Moderate to High
Whitewater	Low	Low	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Pleistocene Nonmarine (Qc)	High

Table 4.5-1 (Cont.): Cultural Resources Table of Findings

Site Name	Sensitivity for Prehistoric-age Resources Based upon Records Search	Sensitivity for Historic-age Resources Based upon Records Search	Resources Detected During Site Visit	Temporary Resource Name	Permanent Resource Number(s)	Significant Through Evaluation	Cultural Resource Sensitivity of Project Area	Mapped Geologic Unit(s)	Paleontological Resource Sensitivity of Project Area
Wileys Well	Moderate	Moderate	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Dune Sand (Qs)	Moderate to High
Winchester	Unknown	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Mesozoic basic intrusive rocks (bi)	Low

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#### 4.5.4 - Thresholds of Significance

According to the CEQA Guidelines' Appendix G, Environmental Checklist, to determine whether impacts to cultural resources represent significant environmental effects, the following questions are analyzed and evaluated:

- a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5? Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?
- b) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?
- c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

#### 4.5.5 - Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

This section discusses potential impacts associated with the development of the project and provides mitigation measures where appropriate.

#### Historical and Archaeological Resources

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<b>Impact CR-1</b>	<b>Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA §15064.5? Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA §15064.5?</b> <b>[CEQA Cultural Resources Threshold 5(a) and 5(b)]</b>
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#### **Impact Analysis**

Table 4.5-2, summarizes the impacts to historical and unique archaeological resources likely to occur at each site. The determination of significance is based upon the potential for each of the proposed site to alter any of the characteristics that render a resource eligible for listing in the CRHR, or render an archaeological resource unique or significant. For example, if a site is proposed adjacent to a historical property or a unique archaeological resource, there may be potential for the resource to be physically destroyed in whole or in part. If the physical constituents of the resource rendered it eligible for the CRHR or rendered the resource unique, then this would be considered a potentially significant impact. This determination could also apply to portions of resources that are not observable at the ground surface. In this situation, a potentially significant impact may result from disturbing subsurface soils in an area where there is a high probability for detecting archaeological data important to history. In addition, if the existing environmental setting is an important component for determining a resource to be historical or unique, then construction altering the environmental setting could be considered a potentially significant impact, despite the fact that the physical constituents of the resource may remain unaltered.

**Table 4.5-2: Potential Impacts to Historical and Archaeological Resources**

Site Name	Impact Analysis	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Applicable Mitigation Measures
Arlington	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Avocado Flats	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Big Maria	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Black Eagle	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Black Jack	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Box Springs	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Blue Mountain	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Brookside	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Cajalco	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-1a and CR-1b
Corn Springs	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Corona	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
El Cariso	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-1a and CR-1b
Elsinore Peak	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Estelle Mountain (A)	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Estelle Mountain (B)	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Glen Avon	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Green River	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Homeland	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Iron Mountain	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Joshua Tree	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Lake Elsinore	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Lake Mathews	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Lake Riverside	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Leona	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Line	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Margarita (MWD)	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant	CR-1a and CR-1b
Margarita (SDSU)	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-1a and CR-1b
Marshall	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a

**Table 4.5-2 (Cont): Potential Impacts to Historical and Archaeological Resources**

Site Name	Impact Analysis	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Applicable Mitigation Measures
Mead Valley	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Mecca Landfill	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Menifee	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Morongo	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Paradise	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Quail Valley	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Rancho Carrillo	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-1a and CR-1b
Ranger Peak	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Red Mountain	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant (Mitigated through Recordation and Evaluation, in agreement with USFS)	CR-1a
Redondo Mesa	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Rice	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-1a and CR-1c
Road 177	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Santa Rosa Peak	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Santiago Peak	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Spring Hill	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant	CR-1a, CR-1b and CR-1c
Sunnyslope	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Temescal	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Timoteo	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Vaquero	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Vidal Junction	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Whitewater	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Wileys Well	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a
Winchester	No Impact	No Impact	N/A	CR-1a

As can be seen in the impact analysis contained in Table 4.5-2, a substantial number of the sites to be developed will not impact historical properties or unique archaeological resources. However, there are six sites where activities may impact historical properties or unique archaeological resources at

the surface, or within the subsurface. For this reason, mitigation measures are recommended to mitigate potentially adverse impacts to historical properties and potentially unique archaeological resources. The measures include the completion of additional studies if the proposed construction plans extend beyond a 300-foot radius of the identified and surveyed site, monitoring for the purpose of resource avoidance, and mitigation-monitoring programs in areas likely to exhibit potentially significant, subsurface cultural deposits.

#### ***Level of Significance Before Mitigation***

Significant at up to eight of the proposed sites. Less than significant at all others.

#### ***Mitigation Measures***

The following measures are prescribed to address the impacts noted above in Table 4.5-2.

**MM CR-1a** In the event that ground-disturbing activities extend beyond the limits of a 300-foot buffer from the surveyed site, then additional archaeological studies must be completed to determine whether historical properties or significant archaeological resources will be affected by the proposed construction plans. Ground disturbing activities may consist of, but are not limited to trenching for electrical power, creation of access roads, or access road improvements. The extent of these additional archaeological studies would be determined based upon the nature of the proposed construction plans beyond a 300-foot radius of the surveyed location. If these expanded surveys find that sensitive properties or resources are present in the area to be impacted, then appropriate measures consistent with applicable laws and policies in effect at the time of the survey shall be undertaken to avoid or mitigate identified impacts. If the expanded surveys do not find sensitive properties or resources in the area to be impacted, then development may then commence unimpeded within the parameters of applicable laws and policies governing such development.

**MM CR-1b** There is a moderate probability that subsurface cultural resources relating to either historical properties or significant archaeological resources will be unearthed during development-related ground disturbance. Therefore, at these sites an archaeological monitoring program shall be implemented during ground-disturbing activities. This monitoring program should commence with a meeting between the contracted archaeologist and the development crew. This meeting will serve to educate the crew on when monitoring activities should begin at the site. Full-time monitoring shall continue until the project archaeologist determines that the overall sensitivity of the area has been reduced from moderate to low, as a result of monitoring. Should the monitor determine that there are no cultural resources within the impacted areas, or should the sensitivity be reduced from moderate to low during monitoring, all monitoring may cease.



**MM CR-1c** The CRHR eligible property (historical property) identified in Table 4.5-2 could be adversely impacted by the construction at this site. For this reason, the site shall be protected for the purpose of complete avoidance during all ground-disturbing activities associated with construction. An archaeological monitor shall be present during ground disturbing activities to ensure that the resource will not be directly or indirectly impacted. This archaeological monitoring could be reduced or potentially eliminated if the boundaries of the site, as defined by a professional archaeologist, were fortified with temporary fencing to reduce the potential for impacts to the resource. Beyond the recommended archaeological monitoring for the purpose of protecting the site, no additional cultural resource mitigation is recommended prior to construction.

If the site cannot be avoided during construction, then additional archaeological research must be conducted for the purposes of determining the NRHP and CRHR eligibility of potentially impacted resources. This additional work may include subsurface testing if appropriate, depending on the type of archaeological resource. The results of this additional work should be incorporated into updated DPR 523 Forms and be submitted to the appropriate Information Center. Any resources found to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR through these additional studies will require additional mitigation efforts.

#### ***Level of Significance After Mitigation***

The implementation of these mitigation measures renders the impact of construction as less than significant for all sites except for the Margarita (MWD) and Spring Hill sites. The construction of the Margarita (MWD) facility will adversely impact the existing environmental setting of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed Murrieta Archaeological District by altering the viewshed of the district. The construction of the Spring Hill facility will adversely impact a prehistoric-age archaeological resource considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The construction of the Margarita (MWD) and Spring Hill sites are therefore significant and unavoidable impacts.

With implementation of the prescribed mitigation, however, development impacts at all other sites are considered less than significant.

#### **Paleontological Resource or Geologic Feature**

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<b>Impact CR-2</b>	<b>Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?</b>
	<b>[CEQA Cultural Resources Threshold 5(c)]</b>

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#### ***Impact Analysis***

Table 4.5-3 summarizes the potential impacts to paleontological resources that could occur at each site. The determination of significance is based upon the known fossil-bearing potential of the geologic units mapped at each of the proposed sites, as well as the recommendations available in the

RCLIS Paleontological Sensitivity reports and maps. A significant impact would be the destruction of a known paleontological resource or site, or a unique geologic feature. For example, if a site is developed on geologic units known to demonstrate a high probability for yielding significant, nonrenewable fossil resources, then this would be considered a potentially significant impact. This determination applies to paleontological resources and geologic features found at the surface and within the subsurface.

As can be seen in the impact analysis contained in Table 4.5-3, there is a high probability that construction at approximately 50 percent of the sites have little or no potential to impact paleontological resources. However, the remaining sites have a moderate to high potential for impacting paleontological resources at the surface, or within the subsurface. For this reason, the following measures are recommended to mitigate potentially adverse impacts to paleontological resources or unique geologic features. These measures are intended to be implemented sequentially, and include the completion of additional studies if the proposed construction plans extend beyond a 300-foot radius of the surveyed site, existing literature and records reviews to determine the presence or absence of previously recorded fossil localities, and monitoring programs in areas likely to exhibit potentially significant surface or subsurface paleontological deposits. The implementation of these mitigation measures render the impact of construction as less than significant for all of the proposed sites.

#### **Mitigation Measures**

**MM CR-2a** In the event that ground-disturbing activities occur at sites identified in Table 4.5-3 as potentially significant extending beyond the limits of a 300-foot buffer from the identified site, then additional studies may need to be completed to determine whether paleontological resources, sites or unique geologic features will be affected by the proposed construction plans. Ground disturbing activities may consist of, but are not limited to trenching for electrical power, and creation of access roads or access road improvements. The extent of these additional studies shall be undertaken by a qualified individual, and would be determined based upon the nature of the proposed construction plans beyond a 300-foot radius of the identified and surveyed site. Should that determination conclude that additional study is necessary, then the reviews prescribed in Mitigation Measure CR-2b shall be undertaken. If the determination concludes that additional study is not necessary, then all mitigation efforts may cease.

**Table 4.5-3: Potential Impacts to Paleontological Resources**

Site Name	Impact Analysis	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Applicable Mitigation Measures
Arlington	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Avocado Flats	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Big Maria	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Black Eagle	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Black Jack	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Box Springs	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Blue Mountain	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Brookside	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Cajalco	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Corn Springs	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Corona	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
El Cariso A	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Elsinore Peak	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Estelle Mountain (A)	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Estelle Mountain (B)	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Glen Avon	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Green River	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Homeland	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Iron Mountain	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Joshua Tree	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Lake Elsinore	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Lake Mathews	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b

Table 4.5-3 (Cont.): Potential Impacts to Paleontological Resources

Site Name	Impact Analysis	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Applicable Mitigation Measures
Lake Riverside	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Leona	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Line	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Margarita (MWD)	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Margarita (SDSU)	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Marshell	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Mead Valley	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Mecca Landfill	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Menifee	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Morongo	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Paradise	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Quail Valley	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Rancho Carrillo	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Ranger Peak	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Red Mountain	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Redondo Mesa	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Rice	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Road 177	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Santa Rosa Peak	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Santiago Peak	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Spring Hill	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b
Sunnyslope	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c

**Table 4.5-3 (Cont.): Potential Impacts to Paleontological Resources**

Site Name	Impact Analysis	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Applicable Mitigation Measures
Temescal	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Timoteo	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Vaquero	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Vidal Junction	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Whitewater	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Wileys Well	Less than Significant	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	CR-2a, CR-2b and CR-2c
Winchester	No Impact	Less than Significant	No Impact	CR-2a and CR-2b

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**MM CR-2b** If required by the findings of Mitigation Measure CR-2a, then a Paleontological Literature Review and Records Check should be requested from an accredited institution, such as the Division of Geologic Sciences at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM), to determine whether there are any known paleontologic localities (sites) located within or near the project area. If the results of this review indicate that there are known localities within the project area, or within a 1-mile radius, and a qualified vertebrate paleontologist recommends a paleontological-monitoring program, then the program prescribed in Mitigation Measure CR-2c shall be implemented. If the results of this records check indicate that there are no known localities within the project area or within a 1-mile radius, and a qualified vertebrate paleontologist does not recommend a paleontological-monitoring program, then any and all additional mitigation efforts may cease.

**MM CR-2c** If required by the findings of Mitigation Measure CR-2b, a paleontological-monitoring program shall be established and implemented. This monitoring plan should include monitoring in sediments assigned moderate, moderate to high, or high paleontologic sensitivity through the literature review and records check. This mitigation-monitoring program should commence with a meeting between the contracted paleontologist and the development crew. This meeting will serve to educate the crew on when monitoring activities should begin at the site. Full-time monitoring should commence at the modern ground surface, unless otherwise indicated by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist, and should continue until the project paleontologist determines that the overall sensitivity of the area has been reduced from high or moderate to low, as a result of mitigation monitoring. Should the monitor determine that there are no paleontological resources within the impacted areas, or should the sensitivity be reduced from high or moderate to low during monitoring, all monitoring may cease.

**Level of Significance After Mitigation**

Less than significant

**Human Remains**

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**Impact CR-3**            **Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?  
[CEQA Cultural Resources Threshold 5(d)]**

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**Impact Analysis**

No human remains were encountered during the pedestrian surveys conducted for the project, and the review of archival maps did not indicate the presence of formal cemeteries at any site. However, there is always the small possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. Should this occur, Federal laws and standards apply including NAGPRA and its regulations found in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at

**Cultural Resources**

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43 CFR 10. California State Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 also dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.98. Compliance with these existing laws and regulations will render impacts in this regard less than significant.

**Level of Significance Before Mitigation**

Less than significant

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation is required.

**Level of Significance After Mitigation**

Less than significant