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## **Appendix D-3**

### Archaeological Extended Phase I Subsurface Testing Report



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXTENDED PHASE I  
SUBSURFACE TESTING REPORT

**Mesa Verde Specific Plan  
Area 2 Amendment 2 Project,  
City Of Calimesa, California**

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NOVEMBER 2024

*Prepared for:*

**YUHA AVIATAM OF SAN MANUEL NATION**

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# National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

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<b>Project Proponent:</b>	City of Calimesa
<b>Report Date:</b>	November 2024
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<b>USGS Quads:</b>	El Casco and Yucaipa, CA 7.5', T2S, R2W, Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23
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**APPENDIX**

- Appendix A. Archaeological Testing Work Plan
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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
amsl	Above mean sea level
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of Calimesa
cm	Centimeters
cmbs	Centimeters below surface
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 2 Project
STP	Shovel Test Pit
USGS	United States Geological Survey
XPI	Extended Phase I Subsurface Testing

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# Management Summary

This report presents the results of Dudek’s extended Phase I (XPI) subsurface testing efforts for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 2 Project (Project), located in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, in the County of Riverside, California. The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10, west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, and the northern boundary of the Project adjacent to the jurisdictional boundary between the County of Riverside and the County of San Bernardino. The Project is located in Township 2 South, Range 2 West, Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangles. The Project is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 1 (SPA 13-01) that was previously adopted in 2007 and subsequently amended in 2017 and would permit a maximum of 3,650 residential units (which is the same overall unit count as in the current Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 1) and includes single-family detached, single-family attached, and multi-family units. The Project also includes employment-based land uses (Mixed-Use, Commercial, Public Works/Fire Station, and Business/Industrial), two elementary school sites, open space and public/private parks, utility infrastructure, and roadways.

The City of Calimesa (City) is the Lead Agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). At the request of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (YSMN), Dudek performed an extended Phase I (XPI) subsurface exploratory testing effort within the Project boundary in accordance with CEQA, local regulations, and the Archaeological Testing Work Plan prepared for the Project by Dudek (Montifolca 2024) which was subject to City and YSMN review. The intent of the XPI was to assess level of subsurface disturbance, the presence or absence of subsurface archaeological deposits, and the potential for subsurface conditions to support the presence of yet-identified archaeological deposits. Dudek excavated a combination of 14 Shovel Test Pits (STPs) and six auger borings within seven areas throughout the Project area. All STPs and augers were negative for cultural material.

Regardless of XPI results, based on the presence of previously recorded cultural resources identified during the inventory and evaluation of the Project, and further expanded upon in the *Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 2 Project, City of Calimesa, California* prepared by Dudek in 2024 (Montifolca et al. 2024), there is a potential for undiscovered buried cultural resources to be impacted by the Project. Therefore, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor be present during initial ground disturbing activities within the Project area to assess the extent of previous disturbances and the potential for buried cultural resources. The requirement for a Native American monitor, while recommended, should be left to the discretion of the lead agency based on the results of consultation. Monitoring requirements should be defined within a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan (Plan) that should be prepared and finalized prior to the initiation of construction. This document should be provided for review by the lead agency and, if applicable, Consulting Tribes. The Plan will define monitoring locations, stop work and resource discovery protocols, notification requirements, and post-construction reporting. The Plan should provide for monitoring to be reduced or terminated should no discoveries be made or if documentation is provided which demonstrates that ground-disturbing activities will be occurring in sediments with no potential for encountering significant (as defined by CEQA) cultural resources.

In the event previously unknown cultural resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed Project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop

until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted, in consultation with the City of Calimesa and any consulting Native American tribes (if the discovery is of Native American origin). If the find is clearly not significant pursuant to CEQA definitions (such as an isolated or modern cultural item) or does not constitute a cultural resource, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery is potentially significant under CEQA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

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# 1 Introduction

Dudek conducted a cultural resources inventory and extended Phase I (XPI) subsurface testing effort for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 2 Project (Project), located in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, in the County of Riverside, California. The City of Calimesa (City) is the Lead Agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In accordance with CEQA and local regulations, Dudek performed an XPI subsurface testing effort that included subsurface testing within flat areas of Holocene deposits to explore for subsurface tribal cultural resources.

## 1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project is located southwest of Interstate 10 (I-10), west of downtown Calimesa, and north of San Timoteo Canyon, in the northwestern portion of the City of Calimesa, in the County of Riverside, California. The Project is located in Township 2 South, Range 2 West, Sections 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, and 23 of the El Casco and Yucaipa, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangles. The Project is an amendment to the Mesa Verde Estates Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 1 (SPA 13-01) that was previously adopted in 2007 and subsequently amended in 2017 and would permit a maximum of 3,650 residential units (which is the same overall unit count as in the current Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 1) and includes single-family detached, single-family attached, and multi-family units. The projected number of units within each of the residential zones include: 790 units of High Residential; 594 units of Medium High; 1,450 units of Medium; 677 units of Low Medium; and 139 units of Low. The Project would allow up to 4.44 million square feet of Business Park (allowing for industrial, logistics, office, and educational uses), up to 390,000 square feet of Commercial and Mixed Use, two elementary school sites, open space and public/private parks, utility infrastructure, and roadways. An internal network of trails would connect the Project's land uses and parks. The Project area includes of 14 parcels<sup>1</sup> and comprised of 1,463.1 acres of largely undeveloped land.

The Project would also require off-site improvement areas that include fuel modification, transportation, and/or utility-related improvements in order to build out the Specific Plan. Required off-site improvements that would be constructed as a part of the proposed Project are included within the survey area:

- Off-site County Line Road improvements between the Project site and the I-10 Interchange would involve redeveloping the existing roadway into a Modified Collector (60-foot right of way). The roadway would be widened within the existing right-of-way, consisting of 48-foot paved roadway section, curb-to-curb (i.e. 12-foot lanes each direction, one 12-foot center turn lane, and 6-foot bicycle lanes on each side) and unpaved right of way on either side of the curb.
- 7th Street would be developed at half-width along the eastern boundary of the Project site to its full 60-foot right of way. Improvements on the west side of 7th Street would extend from Sandalwood Drive to the north property line. Paving of the west side of the street would include curb/gutter and sidewalk improvements for a distance along the street frontage.
- Within the YCJUSD property, potable water lines would be constructed off-site for Pressure Zone 12, traversing northward from the Project site to W. Avenue L, east of the Mesa View Middle School parking lot

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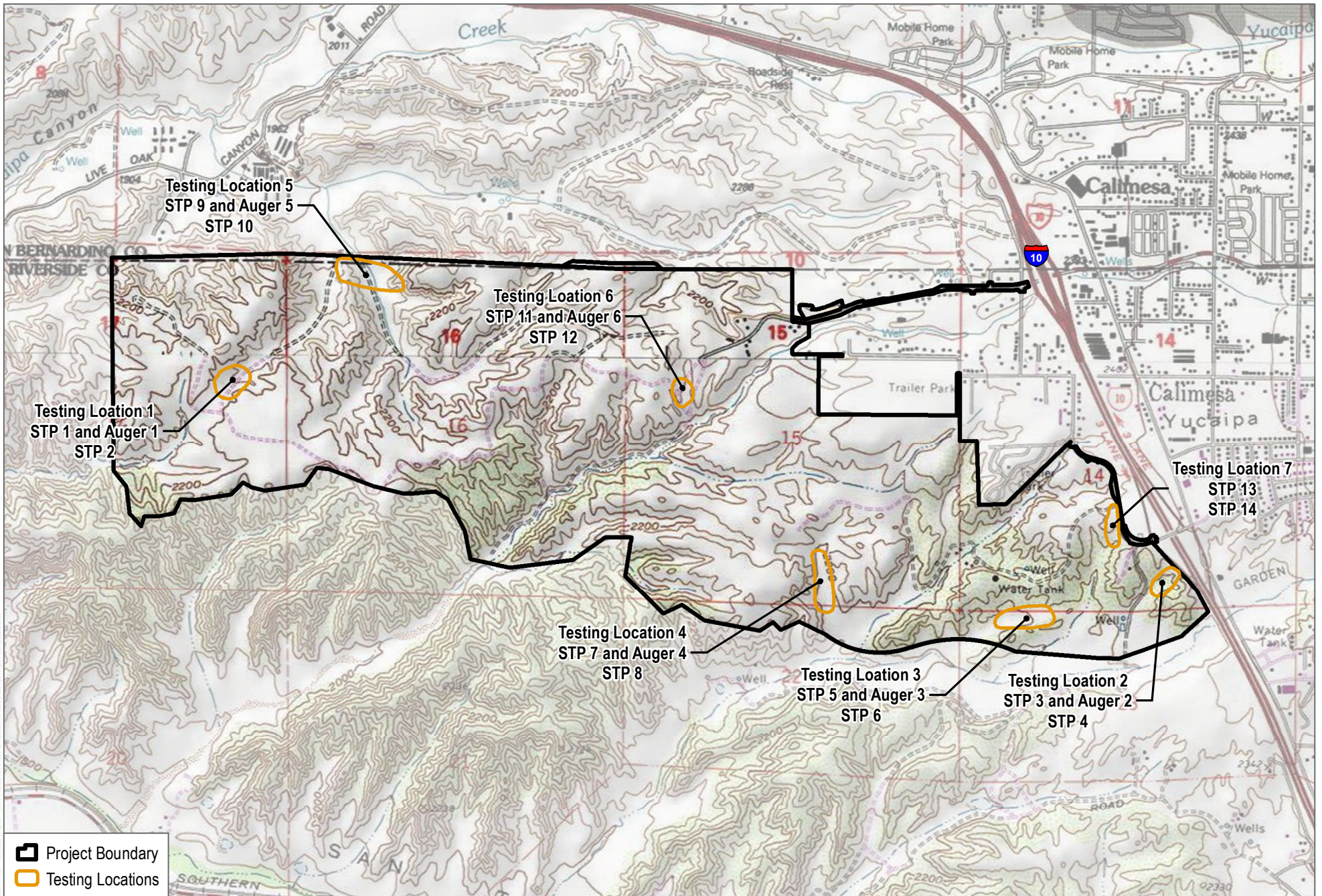
<sup>1</sup> Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 411-210-010, 411-210-028, 413-030-025, 413-040-013, 413-040-017, 413-040-018, 413-040-020, 413-040-023, 413-160-011, 413-200-003, 413-200-040, 413-200-042, 413-200-044, and 413-200-048.

and west of the mobile home park. This linear stretch is graded but largely unpaved. The potable water and recycled water lines would connect to existing infrastructure in W. Avenue L.

- Located in the northeast portion of the Project site, recycled water lines would be constructed off-site for Pressure Zone 11, traversing northeasterly from the Project site through a portion of County Line Road and into the existing recycled water and booster pump station located on West County Line Lane that is gated by YVWD.
- The Project would implement select areas of off-site fuel modification to ensure a minimum of a 100-foot-wide fuel management zone from the required setback location of each future structure. Off-site property to the north of the Project site within YVWD property would provide fuel management in association with their planned solar fields, but additional fuel modification would be required to maintain the full zone. The Project would require off-site fuel modification for select undeveloped areas along the northeastern Project boundary with the City of Yucaipa.

## 1.2 Testing Locations

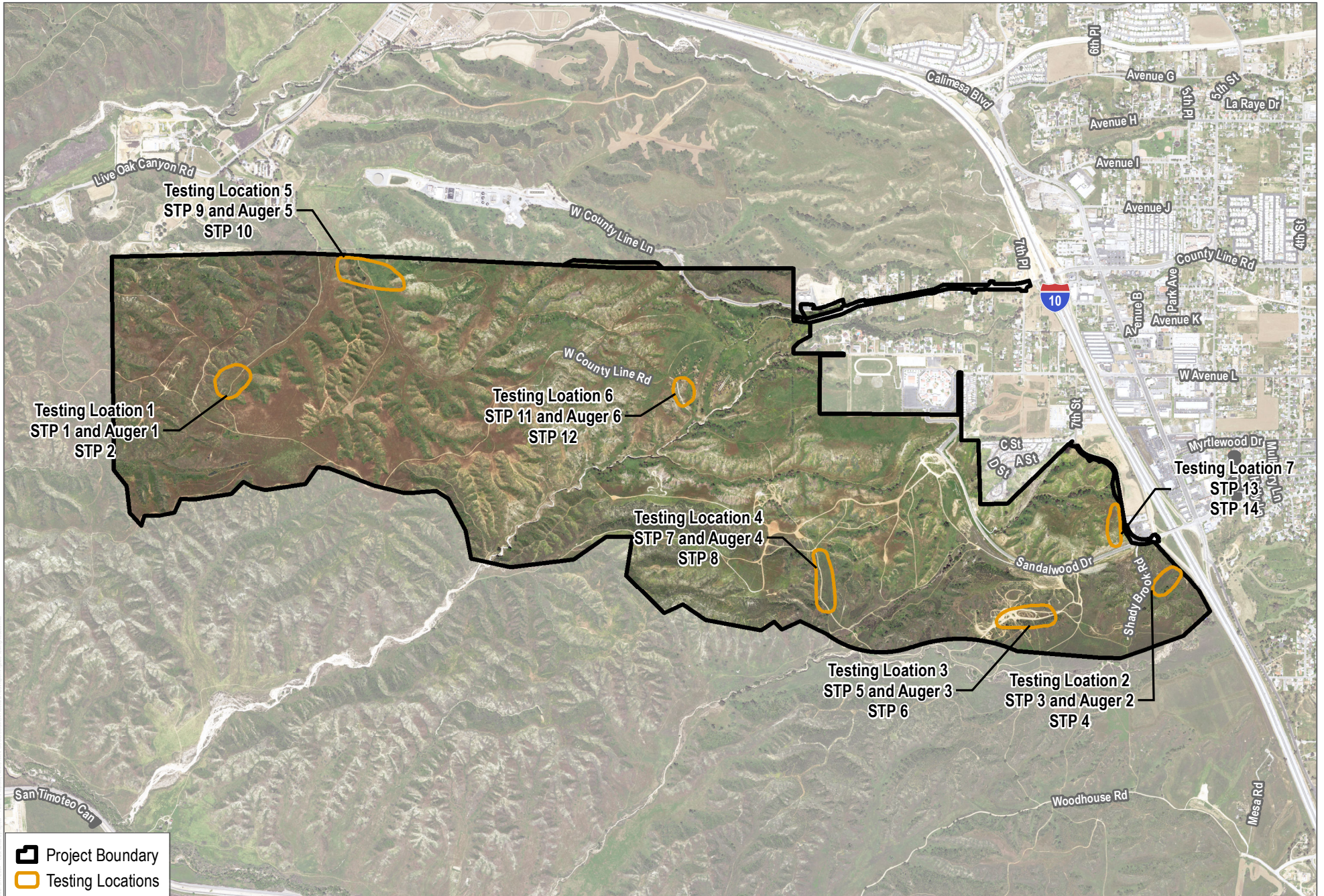
Seven testing locations were mapped within flat areas of Holocene deposits within the Project boundary and total 32.7 acres. The testing locations are shown on Figures 1 and 2. To explore for potentially sensitive areas for tribal cultural resources, as defined by YSMN prior to initiation of work, a combination of Shovel Test Pits (STPs) and auger borings were excavated. Dudek archaeologists judgmentally placed two STPs within each testing location, for a total of 14 STPs.



SOURCE: 7.5-Minute Series El Casco, Yucaipa Quadrangles  
 Township 2S / Range 2W / Sections 08, 09, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23

**FIGURE 1**  
 Testing Locations  
 Mesa Verde

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SOURCE: Hunsaker 20204; Riverside County; Open Street Map; NAIP

FIGURE 2

Testing Locations

Mesa Verde

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## 2 Regulatory Setting

A complete discussion on the regulatory setting is included in the Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 2 Project, City of Calimesa, California prepared by Dudek in 2024 (Montifolca et al. 2024).

### 2.1 Archaeological Work Plan

An Archaeological Testing Work Plan was prepared for the Project by Dudek (Montifolca 2024) described the anticipated procedures for an extended phase I (XPI) study to determine the presence or absence of subsurface archaeological deposits, determine the horizontal and vertical extents of any such archaeological resources, and determine the level of prior disturbance to any such archaeological resources (Appendix A). The Archaeological Testing Plan was reviewed and approved by the City and YSMN on July 24, 2024.

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# 3 Setting and Context

A complete discussion on the setting and context is included in the Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 2 Project, City of Calimesa, California prepared by Dudek in 2024 (Montifolca et al. 2024).

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# 4 Methods

## XPI Fieldwork

The intent of XPI investigation was to identify the presence/absence of subsurface resources, visually gauge the condition of subsurface soil conditions, and to assess the potential for significant archaeological deposits to be present or otherwise persist. Dudek archaeologists judgmentally placed two STPs within each testing location, for a total of 14 STPs, as described in the Archaeological Work Plan prepared for the Project (Montifolca 2024). STPs are small, 0.5- by-0.25-m exploratory units excavated in 20-centimeter (cm) increments to depths of no more than 40–60 cm if the unit is sterile (i.e., no artifacts or subsurface deposits are encountered). STPs are typically used to directly inspect subsurface conditions and provide a general understanding of the distribution of cultural deposits. The STPs were inspected for buried cultural deposits. Soils were screened through 1/8-in (3-mm) mesh positioned over a tarp to collect the soil for later backfilling. Sediment profiles from the STPs were recorded and photographed, and small sediment samples were taken for Munsell color and constituent classification.

Based on soil conditions and suitability, an auger measuring 4-inches in diameter, were excavated within an STP to provide a more detailed stratigraphic profile. Soils were screened through 1/8-inch (3-millimeter) mesh. A total of 6 augers were excavated. Tribal Archaeologist Kristen A. Tuosto (B.A. in Anthropology, MPhil in Human Paleobiology) and Cultural Resource Technician Eunice J. Ambriz (B.A. in Anthropology), conducted spot-checks during the XPI field efforts.

All STPs and augers were documented through field recordation, photography, and an iPad equipped with ESRI Field Maps software. All soils were temporarily stockpiled on a tarp and later backfilled into original excavation locations upon completion of excavation and documentation.

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# 5 Field Investigation

## 5.1 Subsurface XPI Testing

The results of the exploratory subsurface XPI testing were documented on standard forms that include provenience information, sediment description, terminal depth, and general observations. Testing efforts were contained within seven areas located within flat areas of Holocene era soil formations within the Project area (Figure 3). Holocene era formations are associated with the period of time that the region came to see increased indigenous populations and use; as such, they have these formations are attributed with the highest potential to form and support the presence of buried cultural deposits. See Confidential Appendix B for complete in-field documentation and STP forms.

### Location 1

Testing Location 1 is located within the western section of the Project. STP 1 was excavated in the center of Location 1 to a depth of 20 cmbs through moderately compacted brown silty loam (10 YR 3/4) (Exhibit 1). From 20-40 cmbs, the soil remained moderately compacted, but there was a slight change in color (10 YR 3/6). STP 1 was terminated at 40 cmbs due to being sterile. Auger 1 was placed within STP 1 to provide a more detailed stratigraphic profile. Auger 1 was excavated down to 100 cmbs. There were no changes in the stratigraphy. Auger 1 was sterile.

STP 2 was excavated in the northeastern section of the Location 1 to a depth of 20 cmbs through moderately compacted brown silty loam (10 YR 3/4). From 20-40 cmbs, the soil remained moderately compacted, but there was a slight change in color (10 YR 3/6). STP 2 was terminated at 40 cmbs due to being sterile. Results of these excavations are provided in Table 1.

**Table 1. XPI Testing Results - Location 1**

STP ID	Depth (cmbs)	Results	Artifacts Recovered	Soil Description
STP 1	0-20	Negative	None	Moderately compacted brown silty loam (10 YR 3/4).
	20-40	Negative	None	Moderately compacted brown silty loam (10 YR 3/6).
	40-60 AUGER 1	Negative	None	Moderately compacted brown silty loam (10 YR 3/6).
	60-80 AUGER 1	Negative	None	Moderately compacted brown silty loam (10 YR 3/6).
	80-100 AUGER 1	Negative	None	Moderately compacted brown silty loam (10 YR 3/6).
STP 2	0-20	Negative	None	Moderately compacted brown silty loam (10 YR 3/4).
	20-40	Negative	None	Moderately compacted brown silty loam (10 YR 3/6).

Exhibit 1. Overview of STP 1, Auger 1, view facing north.



Exhibit 2. Overview of STP 2, view facing east.



## Location 2

Testing Location 2 is located within the southeastern section of the Project. STP 3 was excavated in the northern section of Location 2 to a depth of 20 cmbs through loosely compacted yellowish red/light brown sandy silt (5YR 4/6) with 20% angular/sub-angular gravel. From 20-40 cmbs, the soil remained loosely compacted, but there was a slight increase in the moisture level with 30% angular/sub-angular gravel. STP 3 was terminated at 40 cmbs due to being sterile. Auger 2 was placed within STP 3 to provide a more detailed stratigraphic profile. Auger 2 was excavated down to 100 cmbs. There were no changes in the stratigraphy, however, there was a slight increase in the moisture content. Auger 2 was sterile.

STP 4 was excavated in the southern section of the Location 2 to a depth of 40 cmbs through moderately compacted yellowish red/light brown silty loam (5 YR 5/8). STP 4 was terminated at 40 cmbs due to being sterile. Results of these excavations are provided in Table 2.

**Table 2. XPI Testing Results - Location 2**

STP ID	Depth (cmbs)	Results	Artifacts Recovered	Soil Description
STP 3	0-20	Negative	None	Loosely compacted yellowish red/light brown sandy silt (5YR 4/6) with 20% angular/sub-angular gravel on the surface.
	20-40	Negative	None	Loosely compacted yellowish red/light brown sandy silt (5YR 4/6) with 30% angular/sub-angular gravel; slight increase in moisture.
	40-60 AUGER 2	Negative	None	Loosely compacted yellowish red/light brown sandy silt, (5YR 4/6); slight increase in moisture.
	40-60 AUGER 2	Negative	None	Loosely compacted yellowish red/light brown sandy silt, (5YR 4/6); slight increase in moisture.
	60-80 AUGER 2	Negative	None	Loosely compacted yellowish red/light brown sandy silt, (5YR 4/6); slight increase in moisture.
	80-100 AUGER 2	Negative	None	Loosely compacted yellowish red/light brown sandy silt, (5YR 4/6); slight increase in moisture.
STP 4	0-20	Negative	None	Moderately compacted yellowish red/light brown silty loam, (5YR 5/8).
	20-40	Negative	None	Moderately compacted yellowish red/light brown silty loam, (5YR 5/8).

Exhibit 3. Overview of STP 3, Auger 2, view facing north.



Exhibit 4. Overview of STP 4, view facing west.



### Location 3

Testing Location 3 is located within the southeastern section of the Project. STP 5 was excavated in the eastern section of Location 3 to a depth of 40 cmbs through moderately compacted dark yellowish brown silty loam (10YR 5/6) with 10% angular/sub-angular gravel. There was no change in the color or stratigraphy, however, there was a slight increase in moisture context as the excavation got deeper. STP 5 was terminated at 40 cmbs due to being sterile. Auger 3 was placed within STP 5 to provide a more detailed stratigraphic profile. Auger 3 was excavated down to 100 cmbs. There were no changes in the stratigraphy, however, there was a slight increase in the moisture content. Auger 3 was sterile.

STP 6 was excavated in the eastern section of the Location 3 to a depth of 40 cmbs through highly compacted light brown silty loam (7.5 YR 6/3). STP 6 was terminated at 40 cmbs due to being sterile. Results of these excavations are provided in Table 3.

**Table 3. XPI Testing Results - Location 3**

STP ID	Depth (cmbs)	Results	Artifacts Recovered	Soil Description
STP 5	0-20	Negative	None	Moderately compacted dark yellowish brown silty loam (10YR 3/6) with 10% angular subangular gravel.
	20-40	Negative	None	Moderately compacted dark yellowish brown silty loam (10YR 3/6) with 10% angular subangular gravel, slight increase in moisture.
	40-60 AUGER 3	Negative	None	Moderately compacted dark yellowish brown silty loam (10YR 3/6) with 10% angular subangular gravel, slight increase in moisture.
	60-80 AUGER 3	Negative	None	Moderately compacted dark yellowish brown silty loam (10YR 3/6) with 10% angular subangular gravel, slight increase in moisture.
	80-100 AUGER 3	Negative	None	Moderately compacted dark yellowish brown silty loam (10YR 3/6) with 10% angular subangular gravel, slight increase in moisture.
STP 6	0-20	Negative	None	Highly compacted light brown silty loam (7.5YR 6/3).
	20-40	Negative	None	Highly compacted light brown silty loam (7.5YR 6/3).

Exhibit 5. Overview of STP 5, Auger 3, view facing west.



Exhibit 6. Overview of STP 6, view facing west.



**Location 4**

Testing Location 4 is located within the southern section of the Project. STP 7 was excavated in the southern section of Location 4 to a depth of 40 cmbs through loosely compacted dark yellowish brown silty loam (10YR 3/6) with 30% angular/sub-angular gravel. There was no change in the color or stratigraphy. STP 7 was sterile. Auger 4 was placed within STP 7 to provide a more detailed stratigraphic profile. Auger 4 was excavated down to 100 cmbs. There were no changes in the stratigraphy and Auger 4 was sterile.

STP 8 was excavated in the northern section of the Location 4 to a depth of 40 cmbs through loosely compacted yellowish red/brown silty loam (7.5 YR 6/3). STP 8 was terminated at 40 cmbs due to being sterile. Results of these excavations are provided in Table 4.

**Table 4. XPI Testing Results - Location 4**

STP ID	Depth (cmbs)	Results	Artifacts Recovered	Soil Description
STP 7	0-20	Negative	None	Loosely compacted dark yellowish brown silty loam (10YR 3/6), 30% angular subangular gravel.
	20-40	Negative	None	Loosely compacted dark yellowish brown silty loam (10YR 3/6), 30% angular subangular gravel.
	40-60 AUGER 4	Negative	None	Loosely compacted dark yellowish brown silty loam (10YR 3/6), 30% angular subangular gravel.
	60-70 AUGER 4	Negative	None	Loosely compacted dark yellowish brown silty loam (10YR 3/6), 30% angular subangular gravel.
	70-80 AUGER 4	Negative	None	Loosely compacted dark yellowish brown silty loam (10YR 3/6), 30% angular subangular gravel.
	80-100 AUGER 4	Negative	None	Loosely compacted dark yellowish brown silty loam (10YR 3/6), 30% angular subangular gravel.
STP 8	0-20	Negative	None	Loosely compacted yellowish red/brown silty loam (5YR 4/6).
	20-40	Negative	None	Loosely compacted yellowish red/brown silty loam (5YR 4/6).

Exhibit 7. Overview of STP 7, Auger 4, view facing west.



Exhibit 8. Overview of STP 8, view facing north.



**Location 5**

Testing Location 5 is located within the northwestern section of the Project. STP 9 was excavated in the eastern section of Location 5 to a depth of 40 cmbs through loosely compacted dark yellowish red/brown silty loam (5YR 5/6) with 20% angular/sub-angular gravel. There was no change in the color or stratigraphy. STP 9 was terminated at 40 cmbs due to being sterile. Auger 5 was placed within STP 7 to provide a more detailed stratigraphic profile. Auger 4 was excavated down to 100 cmbs. There were no changes in the stratigraphy and Auger 4 was sterile.

STP 10 was excavated in the western section of the Location 4 to a depth of 40 cmbs through loosely compacted red/brown silty loam (5 YR 4/3). STP 10 was terminated at 40 cmbs due to being sterile. Results of these excavations are provided in Table 5.

**Table 5. XPI Testing Results - Location 5**

STP ID	Depth (cmbs)	Results	Artifacts Recovered	Soil Description
STP 9	0-20	Negative	None	Loosely compacted yellowish red/brown silty loam (5YR 5/6), 20% angular subangular gravel.
	20-40	Negative	None	Loosely compacted yellowish red/brown silty loam (5YR 5/6), 20% angular subangular gravel.
	40-60 AUGER 5	Negative	None	Loosely compacted yellowish red/brown silty loam (5YR 5/6), 20% angular subangular gravel.
	60-80 AUGER 5	Negative	None	Loosely compacted yellowish red/brown silty loam (5YR 5/6), 20% angular subangular gravel.
	80-100 AUGER 5	Negative	None	Loosely compacted yellowish red/brown silty loam (5YR 5/6), 20% angular subangular gravel.
STP 10	0-20	Negative	None	Loosely compacted red/brown silty loam (5YR 4/3).
	20-40	Negative	None	Loosely compacted red/brown silty loam (5YR 4/3). Encountered root at 40 cmbs.

Exhibit 9. Overview of STP 9, Auger 5, view facing east.



Exhibit 10. Overview of STP 10, view facing east.



## Location 6

Testing Location 6 is located within the central section of the Project. STP 9 was excavated in the northern section of Location 6 to a depth of 20 cmbs through loosely to moderately compacted light gray silty loam (5YR 6/1). From 20-40 cmbs, the soil was moderately compacted, and there was no change in color, however, chunks of gray clay and rodent holes were observed. STP 9 was terminated at 40 cmbs due to being sterile. Auger 6 was placed within STP 9 to provide a more detailed stratigraphic profile. Auger 1 was excavated down to 100 cmbs. There were no changes in the stratigraphy. Auger 9 was sterile.

STP 12 was excavated in the southern section of the Location 4 to a depth of 40 cmbs through moderately compacted light gray silty clay (5 YR 6/1). STP 12 was terminated at 40 cmbs due to being sterile. Results of these excavations are provided in Table 6.

**Table 6. XPI Testing Results - Location 6**

STP ID	Depth (cmbs)	Results	Artifacts Recovered	Soil Description
STP 11	0-20	Negative	None	Loosely to moderately compacted light gray silty loam (5YR 6/1). A modern can lid identified.
	20-40	Negative	None	Moderately compacted light gray silty loam (5YR 6/1). Chunks of gray clay and rodent holes observed.
	40-60 AUGER 6	Negative	None	Moderately compacted light gray silty loam (5YR 6/1).
	60-80 AUGER 6	Negative	None	Moderately compacted light gray silty loam (5YR 6/1).
	80-100 AUGER 6	Negative	None	Moderately compacted light gray silty loam (5YR 6/1).
STP 12	0-20	Negative	None	Moderately compacted light gray silty clay (5YR 6/1).
	20-40	Negative	None	Moderately compacted light gray silty clay (5YR 6/1). Encountered root at 40 cmbs.

Exhibit 11. Overview of STP 11, Auger 6 view facing east.



Exhibit 12. Overview of STP 12, view facing north.



## Location 7

Testing Location 7 is located within the eastern section of the Project. STP 13 was excavated in the northern section of Location 7 to a depth of 20 cmbs through moderately compacted gray/light brown silty clay (10YR 6/1). From 20-35 cmbs, the soil was heavily compacted light brown silty clay. STP 9 was terminated at 35 cmbs due to extreme compaction and sterile levels.

STP 14 was excavated in the central section of the Location 7 to a depth of 30 cmbs through extremely dry, heavily compacted light brown silty clay (5 YR 4/3). STP 10 was terminated at 30 cmbs due to extreme compaction and sterile levels. Results of these excavations are provided in Table 7.

**Table 7. XPI Testing Results - Location 7**

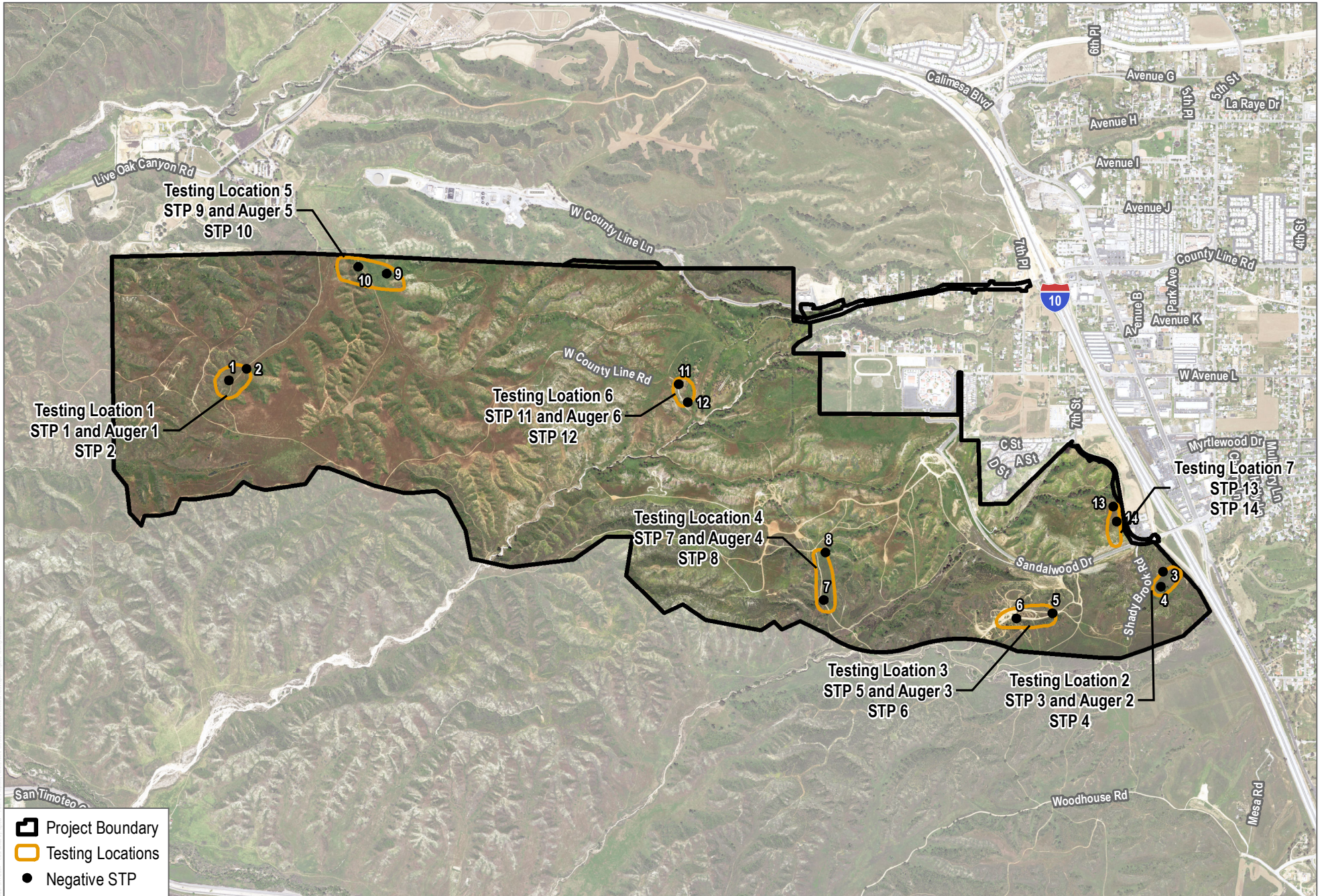
STP ID	Depth (cmbs)	Results	Artifacts Recovered	Soil Description
STP 13	0-20	Negative	None	Moderately compacted light brown silty clay (10YR 6/1).
	20-35	Negative	None	Heavily compacted light brown silty clay (5YR 6/1).
STP 14	0-20	Negative	None	Heavily compacted light brown silty clay (10YR 6/1), extremely dry.
	20-30	Negative	None	Heavily compacted light brown silty clay (10YR 6/1), extremely dry and compacted.

Exhibit 13. Overview of STP 13, view facing east.



Exhibit 14. Overview of STP 14, view facing north.





SOURCE: Hunsaker 20204; Riverside County; Open Street Map; NAIP

**FIGURE 3**  
Testing Location Results

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## 6 Summary and Management Recommendations

At the request of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation, Dudek performed an extended Phase I (XPI) subsurface testing effort within the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 2 Project boundary. Dudek excavated a combination of 14 Shovel Test Pits (STPs) and six auger borings within the seven testing locations to determine the presence or absence of subsurface archaeological deposits. All STPs and augers were negative for cultural material.

Regardless of XPI results, based on the presence of previously recorded cultural resources identified during the inventory and evaluation of the Project, and further expanded upon in the *Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 2 Project, City of Calimesa, California* prepared by Dudek in 2024 (Montifolca et al. 2024), there is a potential for undiscovered buried cultural resources to be impacted by the Project. Therefore, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor be present during initial ground disturbing activities. The requirement for a Native American monitor, while recommended, should be left to the discretion of the lead agency based on the results of consultation. Monitoring requirements should be defined within a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan (Plan) that should be prepared and finalized prior to the initiation of construction. This document should be provided for review by the lead agency and, if applicable, Consulting Tribes. The Plan will define monitoring locations, stop work and resource discovery protocols, notification requirements, and post-construction reporting. The Plan should provide for monitoring to be reduced or terminated should no discoveries be made or if documentation is provided which demonstrates that ground-disturbing activities will be occurring in sediments with no potential for encountering significant (as defined by CEQA) cultural resources.

In the event previously unknown cultural resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed Project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted, in consultation with the City of Calimesa and any consulting Native American tribes (if the discovery is of Native American origin). If the find is clearly not significant (such as an isolated or modern cultural item) or does not constitute a cultural resource, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery is potentially significant under CEQA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the Riverside or San Bernardino County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall be afforded that opportunity to visit the location of the discovery. The MLD would then provide recommendations to the land owner and County regarding the treatment and disposition of the human remains within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

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# **Appendix A**

## Archaeological Testing Work Plan

## MEMORANDUM

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**To:** Kristen Tuosto, Tribal Archaeologist, Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation  
**From:** Keshia Montifolca, RPA, Dudek  
**Subject:** Archaeological Testing Work Plan for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 2 Project  
**Date:** July 24, 2024  
**cc:** Kelly Lucia, City of Calimesa  
Kristin Starbird, Dudek  
Adam Giacinto, RPA, Dudek  
**Attachments:** Testing Location Maps

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This proposed archaeological testing work plan describes the anticipated procedures for an extended phase I (XPI) study to determine the presence or absence of subsurface archaeological deposits, determine the horizontal and vertical extents of any such archaeological resources, and determine the level of prior disturbance to any such archaeological resources for the Mesa Verde Specific Plan Area 2 Amendment 2 Project (Project). Seven testing locations are proposed within flat areas of Holocene deposits within the Project boundary; the testing locations are shown on Figures 1 and 2. To explore for potentially sensitive areas for tribal cultural resources (TCRs), XPI fieldwork is anticipated to require a combination of Shovel Test Pits (STPs) and auger borings. Dudek archaeologists will judgmentally place two STPs within each testing location, for a total of 14 STPs.

STPs are small, 0.5- by 0.25-m exploratory units excavated in 20-cm increments to depths of no more than 40–60 cm if the unit is sterile (i.e., no artifacts or subsurface deposits are encountered). STPs are typically used to explore the edges of cultural deposits, providing a positive–negative indication with little reliability in terms of estimating depth of cultural deposits or integrity. The STPs will be inspected for buried cultural deposits. An appropriate sample (sufficient to examine soil composition and potential for resources to be present based on soil type and context) of excavated matrix will be screened through 1/8-in (3-mm) mesh. Screens will be positioned over a tarp or plastic sheeting to collect the soil for later backfilling. Sediment profiles from the STPs will be recorded and photographed, where appropriate, with small sediment samples taken for Munsell color and constituent classification.

Depending on soil conditions and suitability, an auger measuring 4-inches in diameter, may be excavated within an STP to provide a more detailed stratigraphic profile, or within select areas of concern. An appropriate sample of excavated matrix will be screened through 1/8-inch (3-millimeter) mesh. It is anticipated that a total of 5-7 augers will be excavated. Archaeologist(s) from the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (YSMN), either Cultural Resource Technicians Eunice J. Ambriz (B.A. in Anthropology), Raylene Borrego (B.A. in Anthropology), or Tribal Archaeologist Kristen A. Tuosto (B.A. in Anthropology, MPhil in Human Paleobiology) will conduct spot-checks during the XPI field efforts.

All STPs and augers will be documented through field recordation, photography, hand-drawn sketch mapping, and/or an iPad equipped with Collector software, as appropriate. All soils will be temporarily stockpiled on a tarp or plastic sheeting to collect the soil for later backfilling. Soils will be temporarily stockpiled during the testing and will be backfilled that same day. All STPs and augers will be backfilled into original excavation locations upon completion of excavation and documentation. It is assumed that no resources will be encountered.

Dudek assumes that the testing will require no more than two qualified archaeologists conducting the fieldwork and one archaeologist from the YSMN conducting spot checks, no more than four standard eight-hour days to complete. Dudek will prepare the results of the XPI fieldwork into a report for the City of Calimesa and YSMN for their review.

### **Inadvertent Discoveries of Cultural Resources**

If pre-contact subsurface deposits are identified within an STP, excavation will continue until two sterile levels are reached or a maximum depth of 80 cm is reached. The pre-contact cultural resource shall be properly recorded, including a temporary catalog field number, and reburied in situ.

Should potential significant archaeological deposits be encountered as defined under CEQA criteria, additional management strategies, such as a treatment plan, will be developed by Dudek in consultation with YSMN and the City of Calimesa to specifically address more formal investigations and analyses. Representatives from the YSMN, the Dudek/applicant, and the City of Calimesa shall confer regarding the research design, as well as any testing efforts needed to delineate the resource boundary. Following the completion of evaluation efforts, all parties shall confer regarding the archaeological significance of the resource, its potential as a Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR), avoidance (or other appropriate treatment) of the discovered resource, and the potential need for construction monitoring during project implementation.

Additional STP excavations may be conducted solely to determine if a cultural deposit is present or if the encountered artifact is also an isolated occurrence (beneath the surface due to natural forces or burrowing animals). Characteristics, such as soil texture, color, disturbance, and the presence or absence of artifacts, will be noted on an STP form. Depths will be recorded as cm below the surface. The locations of all STPs and all recovered resources will be documented.

Should any significant resource and/or TCR not be a candidate for avoidance or preservation in place, and the removal of the resource(s) is necessary to mitigate impacts, the research design shall include a comprehensive discussion of sampling strategies, resource processing, analysis, and reporting protocols/obligations.

Should newly discovered pre-contact or historic sites be encountered, the sites will be recorded using DPR 523 site record forms.

Upon completion of testing, a testing report and any associated site/isolate records (which will be prepared in the case of positive results) shall be submitted to the City of Calimesa and YSMN. The report shall include all testing logs and provide details regarding soils in each unit, photographs of each unit, any findings within units, etc. All documentation shall be reviewed and approved by all parties prior to final submittal to the SCCIC.

The City of Calimesa shall continue consultation with YSMN regarding the results of testing and potential steps forward, understanding that avoidance is the preferred treatment of any resources. Should testing be completed to the satisfaction of the YSMN and have negative results, YSMN shall conclude consultation and provide language regarding being contacted should any inadvertent discoveries occur during project implementation.

### **Treatment of Funerary Discoveries**

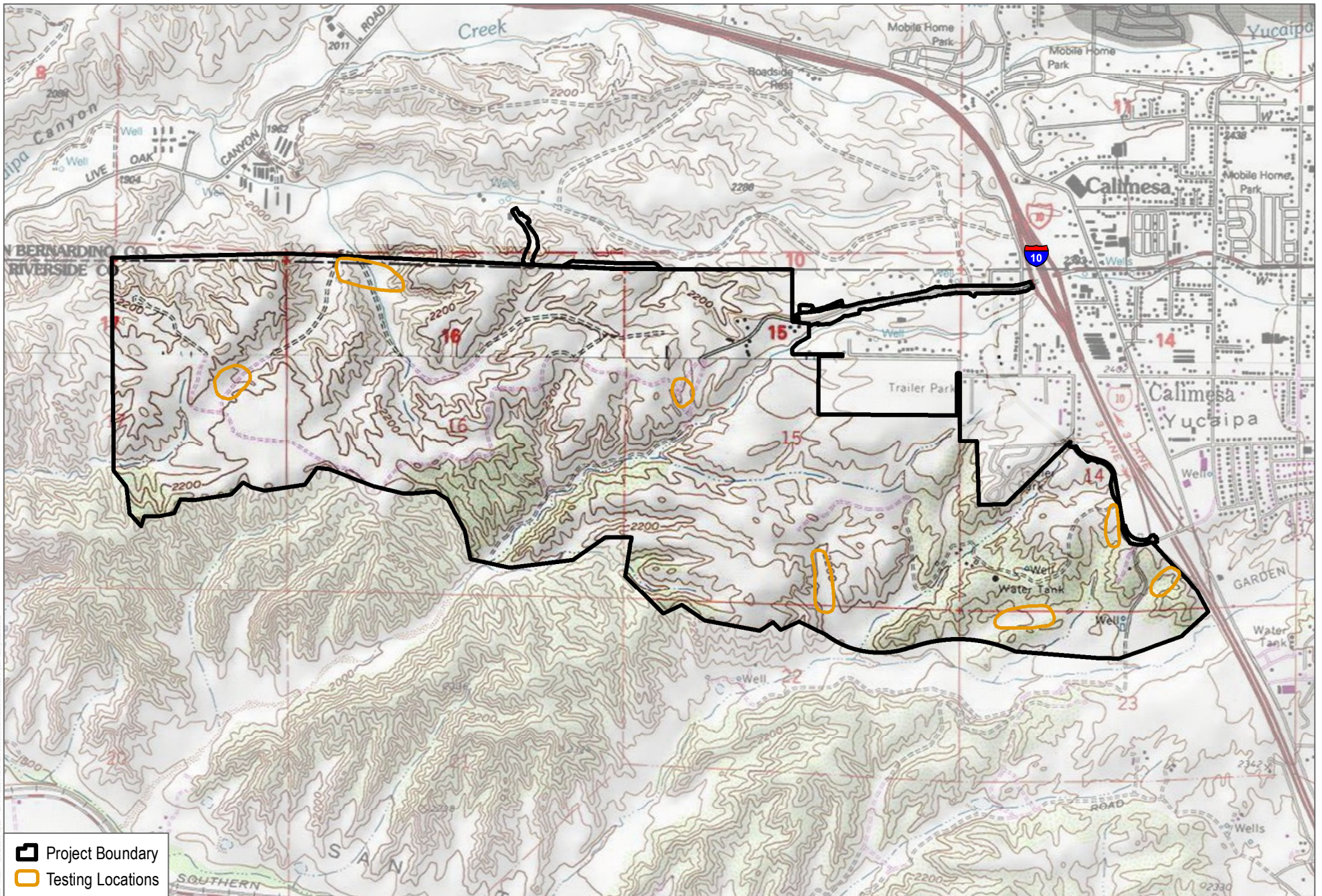
In the event that any human remains are discovered within the project area, ground disturbing activities shall be suspended 100 feet around the resource(s), and an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier constructed. The SOI Qualified Archaeologist shall immediately notify the Tribe and the Lead Agency. The Lead Agency shall then immediately contact the County Coroner regarding the discovery. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c). The NAHC-identified Most Likely Descendant (MLD), shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and funerary objects shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity. The MLD, Lead Agency, and landowner agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statutes. The MLD shall complete its inspection and make recommendations within forty-eight (48) hours of visiting the site, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98.

Reburial of human remains and/or funerary objects (those artifacts associated with any human remains or funerary rites) shall be accomplished in compliance with the California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The MLD in consultation with the landowner, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains and funerary objects. All parties are aware that the MLD may wish to rebury the human remains and associated funerary objects on or near the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The applicant/developer/landowner should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

It is understood by all Parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r).

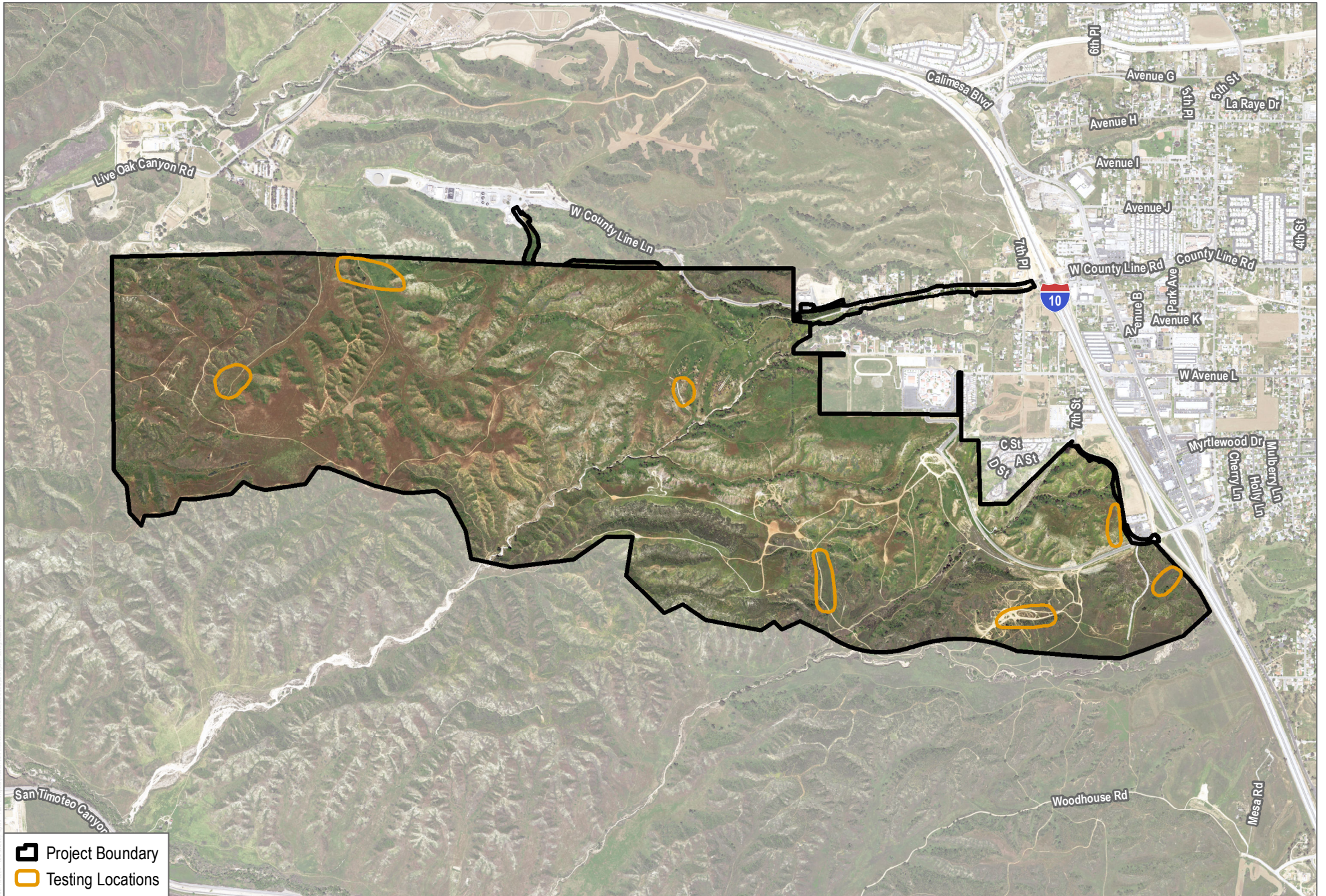
### **NON-DISCLOSURE OF DISCOVERIES**

It is understood by all Parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r).



SOURCE: 7.5-Minute Series El Casco, Yucaipa Quadrangles  
 Township 2S / Range 2W / Sections 08, 09, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23

**FIGURE 1**  
 Testing Locations  
 Mesa Verde



SOURCE: ESRI World Imagery

**FIGURE 2**  
**Testing Locations**  
 Mesa Verde

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# **Confidential Appendix B**

## Field Forms