

**COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE - PHASE II
CULTURAL RESOURCES TESTING & EVALUATION
STANDARD SCOPE OF WORK**

INTRODUCTION AND POLICIES

The purpose of a Phase II investigation is to continue needed information gathering work toward the identification/nature, boundaries, and significance of a cultural resource. This is an industry standard-defined phase of work based upon best general and current cultural resources management practices. Commonly called the "testing" phase, tasks can include further archival research, subsurface archaeological exploration for depth and boundaries, ethnographic research, oral histories, multi-disciplinary technical explorations and studies, and various other tasks keyed in to a research methodology prepared for the particular project.

The following scope of work for a Phase II Report, testing to determine the nature, vertical and horizontal limits of a resource, and legal significance evaluation is based on the report outline listed below. If sites are found during Phase I (Initial Survey) and additional information about the nature, boundaries, and significance cannot be ascertained, a Phase II (Test or Evaluation) study is frequently recommended. Sometimes the data recovered during Phase II constitutes sufficient mitigation and no further work is recommended on the site other than monitoring during the construction phase. Careful and detailed discussion and documentation need to be included in Phase II reports. Significance can be assumed in certain situations that will then require either avoidance and preservation, or data recovery actions. For projects where no recognized local Native American tribe responds or requests repatriation, curation in an approved curation facility will be required. Artifact catalogues will serve as chain of custody documentation, and therefore need to be complete and detailed. All final reports shall also be submitted to the appropriate Archaeological Information Center(s), and any participating descendent communities that request it.

**PHASE II
CULTURAL RESOURCES TEST OR EVALUATION REPORT OUTLINE**

- I. Cover Letter (Optional)
- II. Title Page (Required information on Title Page of report) (Same as required for Phase I Report)
- III. Table of Contents, Lists of Figures, and Tables with page numbers
- IV. Management Summary
 - a. Purpose of investigation
 - b. Major Findings (site size, depth, age, contents)
 - c. Summarize significance
 - d. Summarize recommendations
- V. Introduction and Setting
 - a. Project proponent and project description, including proposed grading program
 - b. General location (show on copy of 1:250,000 quad map)
 - c. USGS 7.5' quad location including Section, Township and Range (show site location in confidential appendix)
 - d. List personnel and responsibilities
 - e. Summarize previous work: boundaries and contents from survey report
 - f. Topographic description, elevation
 - g. Disturbance, historical and current land use on site
 - h. Vegetation
 - i. Geology and soils
- VI. Prehistoric Context
 - a. Brief summary from Phase I report
 - b. Other pertinent information
- VII. Historic Context

- a. Brief summary from Phase I report.
 - b. Other pertinent information
 - c. Indicate current impacts on the site by current events
- VIII. Research Goals

This information is necessary in order to evaluate whether the site has the potential to address research questions based on regional context. Potential research questions should be discussed even if sufficient regional context is not available.

- a. Determination of:
 - i. Boundaries
 - ii. Depth
 - iii. Stratigraphy
 - iv. Integrity
 - v. Contents (Material culture and non-artifactual materials)
 - vi. Spatial distribution of artifacts and faunal remains.
 - vii. Cultural affiliation
 - viii. Chronological indicators
 - ix. Other, as appropriate
- IX. Methods
- a. Must be adequate to address research goals; method options include: Post holes, bucket auger, soil phosphates, ground penetrating radar and other remote sensing methods, other as appropriate.
 - b. Mechanical testing may be appropriate for suspected buried deposits in areas of fluvial deposition; also consider stream or cut bank profiles.
 - c. Hand excavated or mechanical units are preferable to shovel test pits (STPs) as primary test method.
 - d. Describe sampling strategies employed and reasons for their use.
 - e. Show locations of all excavations on a large-scale map.
 - f. Describe excavation and screening methods (1/8th inch screen required).
 - g. Wet-screening is recommended based on the soil type and conditions. Hard-pan or clay would require wet-screening, whereas sandy soil may not. If 80 to 90 percent of the soil passes through 1/8th screen water, screening would not be necessary unless required by the research goals. Water screening ensures adequate recovery of small artifacts or ecofacts, such as microdebitage, beads, otoliths, faunal material, seeds, etc. Knowledge of whether these classes of material are present is often necessary to help determine the research potential of the site.
 - h. Describe where samples were taken, for what analytical procedure, and where sent.
 - i. Describe laboratory procedures in the field and/or in a laboratory.
 - j. State where material will be curated or if tribal repatriation has been requested.
 - k. Discuss any consultation with Native American or other ethnic groups, as appropriate.
- X. Results
- a. Describe stratigraphy and soils, identify cultural and non-cultural strata, and provide profiles.
 - b. Provide radiocarbon results.
 - c. Artifacts (show distributions by levels within postholes and units)
 - i. Chipped stone *debitage* and tools by material type
 - ii. Ground stone tools by material type.
 - iii. Bone tools
 - iv. Ornaments
 - v. Other artifacts
 - d. Faunal Remains
 - e. Vertebrates identified to species, if possible.
 - f. Invertebrates hinges identified to species for MNI
 - g. Floral remains (if recovered)
 - h. Macrobotanical identification
 - i. Pollen and phytoliths

- j. Organic residue studies (if applicable)
 - k. Other technical studies as appropriate
 - l. Discussion/Interpretation
 - m. Summarize information on site boundaries, depth, age, integrity, stratigraphy, contents, and spatial distribution.
- XI. Significance
- a. Discuss significance of the site using information in Discussion section
 - b. Evaluate the site's potential to contribute information relevant to research questions discussed in the Research Goals section. If not enough regional information is available to formulate specific questions, discuss whether the site contains data relevant to the following research domains:
 - i. Chronology
 - ii. Subsistence
 - iii. Environmental Reconstruction
 - iv. Seasonality
 - v. Tool manufacture
 - vi. Intra-site Spatial Patterning/Organization of Activities
 - vii. Associations with other nearby and farther away-linked cultural sites
 - viii. Trade/Exchange
 - ix. Other relevant research domains
- XII. Recommended Mitigation
- a. A detailed description of the recommended mitigation for each cultural resource individually and/or as a complex, is required. The description shall state one of the following:
 - i. No Mitigation needed (shall only be used if there are no existing or new sites located within the project boundaries)
 - ii. Recordation Sufficient (shall explain why preservation or conservation is not required and no further work required)
 - iii. If the site is significant, recommend preservation in open space, capping, or other project-design method, or recommend data recovery, depending on project constraints and proposed impacts. If data recovery is recommended, provide suggested scope and focus of data recovery.
 - iv. Site(s) avoidance/Conservation Easement (maps showing area to be conserved or easement areas shall be required)
 - v. Monitoring Requirements
 - 1. Archaeological
 - 2. Tribal Monitors
 - 3. Other Monitoring, as appropriate
 - vi. Protection Recommendations
 - 1. Fencing
 - 2. Paving
 - 3. Register with Local/CA/US
 - vii. Recovery (if recovery is recommended, agreements with an appropriate curation facility/museum or tribal organization shall be included to assure proper conservation and preservation).
 - viii. Repatriation agreements for non-human remains/associated grave goods, if requested by participating tribe(s) or other ethnic group(s).
 - b. Site preservation is preferred alternative; if not possible, recommend testing to evaluate significance (uniqueness under CEQA).
 - c. Recommend grading monitoring if isolates found in high potential topographic zone obscured by vegetation and if there is a high potential for buried cultural resources.
- XIII. Certification
- a. Include the following certification statement with the Principal Investigator's signature.

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the

facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: _____ SIGNED: _____

PRINT NAME: _____

COUNTY REGISTRATION # _____

XIV. References Cited

XV. Appendix

- a. Non-confidential appendices, as appropriate
- b. Confidential appendices, as appropriate