

results of a Kolmogorov-Smirnov Goodness of Fit analysis for each alternative. Because the data set is very limited, a Kolmogorov-Smirnov Goodness of Fit analysis was utilized due to the robustness of this analytical tool. This model is used to determine if the observed frequency of sites on each alternative is consistent with the predicted site frequency, or if a particular alternative exhibits a statistically different proportion of sites. Alternatives 5b, 6a, and 6b were statistically different than the model. Alternative 5b contained a lower than expected number of prehistoric resources, and a higher than anticipated number of historic sites. By contrast, Alternative 6a exhibited the opposite trend. Alternative 6b generally had fewer resources than predicted by the model. These trends probably represent environmental differences between the alignments.

Table 3.12.C below provides information on the numbers of cultural resources by broad type (prehistoric, historic, historical architecture, and multi-component). Table 3.12.D provides a total for all cultural resources within each bandwidth and buffer for each alternative. The “buffer” is defined as the area covered by the records search, but outside of alternative bandwidths. Table 3.12.E demonstrates the total number of each type of site within an alternative and within each bandwidth.

3.12.4.1 Alternative 1a

There are 21 prehistoric, 3 historic, no multi-component and 14 historical architecture sites within Alternative 1a. Only one of these sites have been evaluated for listing on the National Register. This large, National Register eligible historic site is located near the western terminus of the alternative. The historic architectural sites are typically grouped in developed areas, specifically around Corona, and Perris. Only three historic sites have been identified, probably due to the high level of agricultural activity and development. Prehistoric archaeological sites are located throughout the alternative, typically in areas with topography or water courses. Obvious prehistoric site “complexes” are located in the area of Lake Perris, Harley John Road, and Cajalco Road. The “Lake Mathews” quarry site and collection area was identified by the NAHC as a Native American cultural resource.

3.12.4.2 Alternative 1b

There are 21 prehistoric, 5 historic, no multi-component and 13 historical architecture sites within Alternative 1b. Alternative 1b is identical to Alternative 1a, except at the western terminus where Alternative 1b is south of Alternative 1a. One large archaeological site is located along this area, and a historic architectural site is located along Canyon Mine Road. With the exception of a large, National Register listed historic site at the western terminus of the alternative, none of these sites have been evaluated for listing on the National Register.

3.12.4.3 Alternative 4a

There are 50 prehistoric, 5 historic, one multi-component and 44 historical architecture sites within Alternative 4a. Two of the historic resource sites have been determined ineligible for listing, but have not been evaluated for listing on local registers. Prehistoric sites are concentrated in two areas of Alternative 4a, along State Route 74,