A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION FOR THE PERRIS TRUCK TERMINAL PROJECT ON MARKHAM STREET, PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

(APNs 302-110-031 and -032)

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE SUMMARY

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APNs:	302-110-031 and 302-110-032
USGS Quad:	Perris (7.5'; 1:64,000)
Study Area:	9.54 acres (Riverside Tract, Block 6, Lot 6); North side of Markham Street; east of Perris Blvd.; Township 4 South; Range 3 West; SW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 5.
Key Words:	Perris; Perris Valley; Kellogg Property; Ashley Property; Riverside Tract, Block 6; Agriculture; Phase I archaeological survey; CA-RIV-8312; Primary Record 33-016078.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This Phase I cultural resource investigation for the Perris Truck Terminal Project was initiated by McKenna et al. in February, 2020, and completed in April, 2020. Over the course of this investigation, research included: the completion of an archaeological resources search' Native American consultation; prehistoric background research; historic ownership and land use research; an intensive field survey; analysis of the findings; and the preparation of this technical report.

Although no evidence of paleontological or prehistoric archaeological resources were identified during the investigations, McKenna et al. has concluded the project area has a high level of sensitivity for the presence of buried paleontological resources and a moderate level of sensitivity for the presence of buried prehistoric archaeological resources. To address these relatively levels of sensitivity, McKenna et al. has recommended, in compliance with County and local guidelines and policies, a paleontological monitoring program for excavations that exceed four feet below the current surface and/or in areas where older Quaternary alluvium is identified. The program must comply with County requirements and be consistent with those of the Western Science Center.

The recommended archaeological monitoring program should include the presence of a professional archaeologist working with a Native American representative (preferably from the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians). The archaeological monitoring program should address deposits identified as younger Quaternary alluvium or deposits associated with the Late Holocene (first three to four feet of deposition). This program should be continued until it has been determined it is no longer needed.

McKenna et al. also concluded the project area is part of a larger, historically owned property consisting of approximately 60 acres and generally associated with the Kellogg and/or Ashley families. A resource identified within this 60 acre property has already been reported (CA-RIV-8312; 33-016078). Although no significant historic period resources were identified within the 9.54 acres addressed in this document, McKenna et al. completed an updated DPR-523 form(s) to further document the historic farmstead.

With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, McKenna et al. has concluded any potentially adverse impacts to paleontological or archaeological resources can be avoided or minimized.

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(APNs 302-110-031 and -032)

by,

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INTRODUCTION

McKenna et al. (Appendix A) initiated this Phase I cultural resource investigation of the proposed Perris Truck Terminal on Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California, at the request of Lilburn Corporation, San Bernardino, California. The proposed development involves the establishment of a truck terminal on approximately 9.54 acres of vacant land on the north side of Markham Street, east of Perris Blvd. This investigation was undertaken for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended, and local City of Perris policies and guidelines for the completion pre-development environmental review.

REGULATORY/EVALUATION CRITERIA

The identification and protection of cultural resources are addressed to differing degrees on the federal, state, regional and local levels of government. Each is summarized below.

Federal Regulations (U.S. Government)

The federal government policy for the identification and protection of significant cultural resources is addressed in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) under the Secretary of the Interior (National Park Service), which established: the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); the State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO), which acts as the liaison between the State and Federal governments and also serves to implement State policies and guidelines; and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). A more detailed description of the federal regulations is presented in Purtell and Brown (2016).

Simply put, the federal regulations are designed to identify and evaluate cultural resources for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. To be eligible, a resource "… must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and/or association …" (Pertell and Brown 2016:9). If a resource maintains it integrity, if is further evaluated by addressing the following four main criteria:

A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. Embodies the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whole components may lack individual distinction;

D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory.

State Regulations (California)

The primary regulatory authority for the identification and protection of significant cultural resources in California is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CEQA was established in 1970 and has been amended a number of times since it was first established. CEQA was supplemented in 1998 with the implementation of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). California Public Resources Code 5024.1(a) states the CRHR is "… an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate properties that are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change."

To be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, a cultural resource must meet one or more of four criteria:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values;

4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield information important to the pre-history of history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources, a cultural resource many also qualify for recognition as A California Point of Historical Interest or a California Historical Landmark.

Regional Regulations (Riverside County)

Riverside County drafted policies and guidelines for projects involving County lands, but this draft document has not been adopted formally by the County. Rather, the County has opted to defer to CEQA and uses the existing CEQA policies and guidelines in addressing projects in unincorporated Riverside County.

Local Regulations (City of Perris)

The policies and guidelines for the City of Perris are presented in the General Plan (updated in 2008) and include:

Measure IV.A.2: For all projects subject to CEQA, applicants will be required to submit results of an archaeological records request through the Eastern Information C enter at the University of Riverside;

Measure IV.A.3: Require Phase I Surveys for all projects located in areas that have not been previously surveyed for archaeological or historic resources, or which lie near areas where archaeological or historic sites have been recorded;

Measure IV-A.4: In Area 1 and Area 2 shown on the Pale3ontological Sensitivity Map, paleontological monitoring of all project requiring subsurface excavations will be required once any excavation begins. In Areas 4 and 5, paleontological monitoring will be required once subsurface excavations five feet in depth, with monitoring levels reduced if appropriate, at the discretion of a certified Project Paleontologist.

Based on the Cultural Resources Sensitivity map presented in the Conservation Element of the General Plan (Exhibit CN-6; p. 21), the current project area is located in an area identified as having a "Low Density" of cultural resources. The Paleontological Sensitivity map (Exhibit CN-7; p. 27) identifies the project area as being within Area 4 – a "Low to High" sensitivity area requiring monitoring for excavations exceeding five feet in depth. It is also noted, this project area is very near the boundary of Area 1, a "High" sensitivity area for paleontological resources, requiring monitoring of all earthmoving.

PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

As previously noted, the proposed project involves the development of a truck terminal on 9.54 acres of vacant land near the intersection of Perris Blvd. and Markham Street (Figure 1). More specifically, the project area is located within Township 4 South, Range 3 West, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 5 (San Bernardino Base & Meridian). This location is illustrated on the USGS Perris Quadrangle (rev. 1973), placing the project area on the north side of Markham Street and east of Perris Blvd.

The project area is identified as consisting of two Assessor parcels: APNs 302-110-031 (4.54 acres) and -032 (5.0 acres). Illustrated in Figure 3, these lots equate to the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 5. The property is currently vacant, but a recent aerial photograph indicates prior improvements with remnants in the form of tree lines and disturbed surface areas (Figure 4). There is some additional evidence or recent impacts (e.g. vehicle tracks and disking).

The UTM coordinates for the four corners of the project area are detailed in Table 1 (NAD 27 and NAD 83). The property is relatively flat and at an average elevation of 1455 feet AMSL. The 1973 USGS Perris quadrangle illustrated no improvements within the project area, suggesting any prior improvements were removed before 1973.

Table 1. UTM Coordinated for the Project Area.

	NAD 27		NAD 83	
Point	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
NE	479567	3745757	479487	3745954
SE	479566	3745558	479486	3745755
NW	479365	3745754	479285	3745951
SW	479367	3745558	479287	3745755

The project area is located in the western Riverside County, California (Figure 1). This area is geographically and geologically associated with Perris Plain and Perris Valley. The Perris Plain/Valley extends west and southwest from the foot of the San Jacinto Mountains (Norris and Webb 1990: 288) and described as:

"... a broad, nearly flat surface dotted with bedrock hills, extending from near Corona, southeasterly to Hemet. This plain has an average elevation of about 520 meters (1700 feet) … The numerous bedrock hills that interrupt its surface have been described as residual knobs of resistant rock, which survived prolonged erosion (monadnocks). It has been suggested that a surface of low relief was developed on the crystalline bedrock, leaving behind the scattered monadnocks."

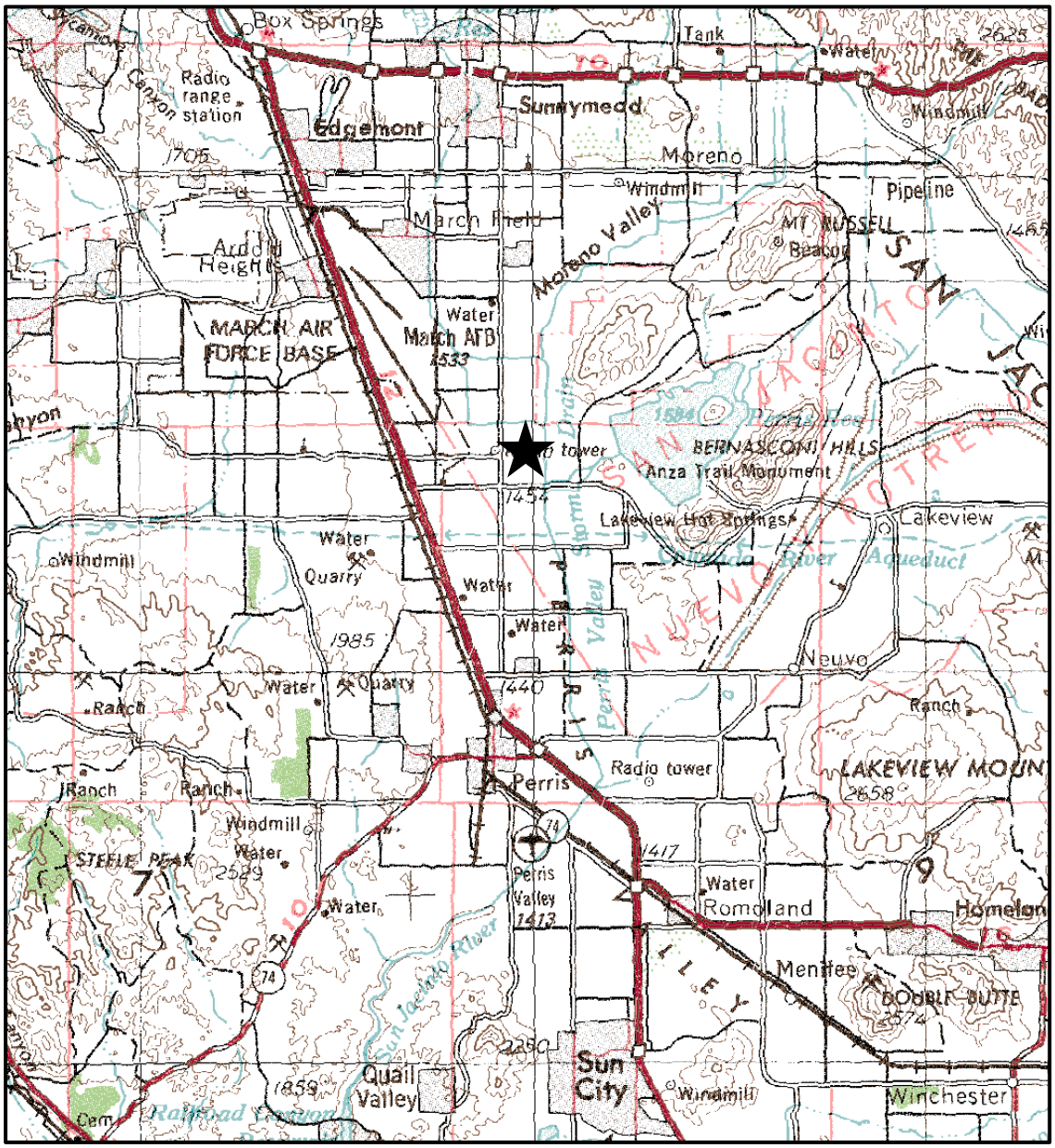

Figure 1. General Location of the Project Area (Santa Ana Sheet 1979; 1:250,000).

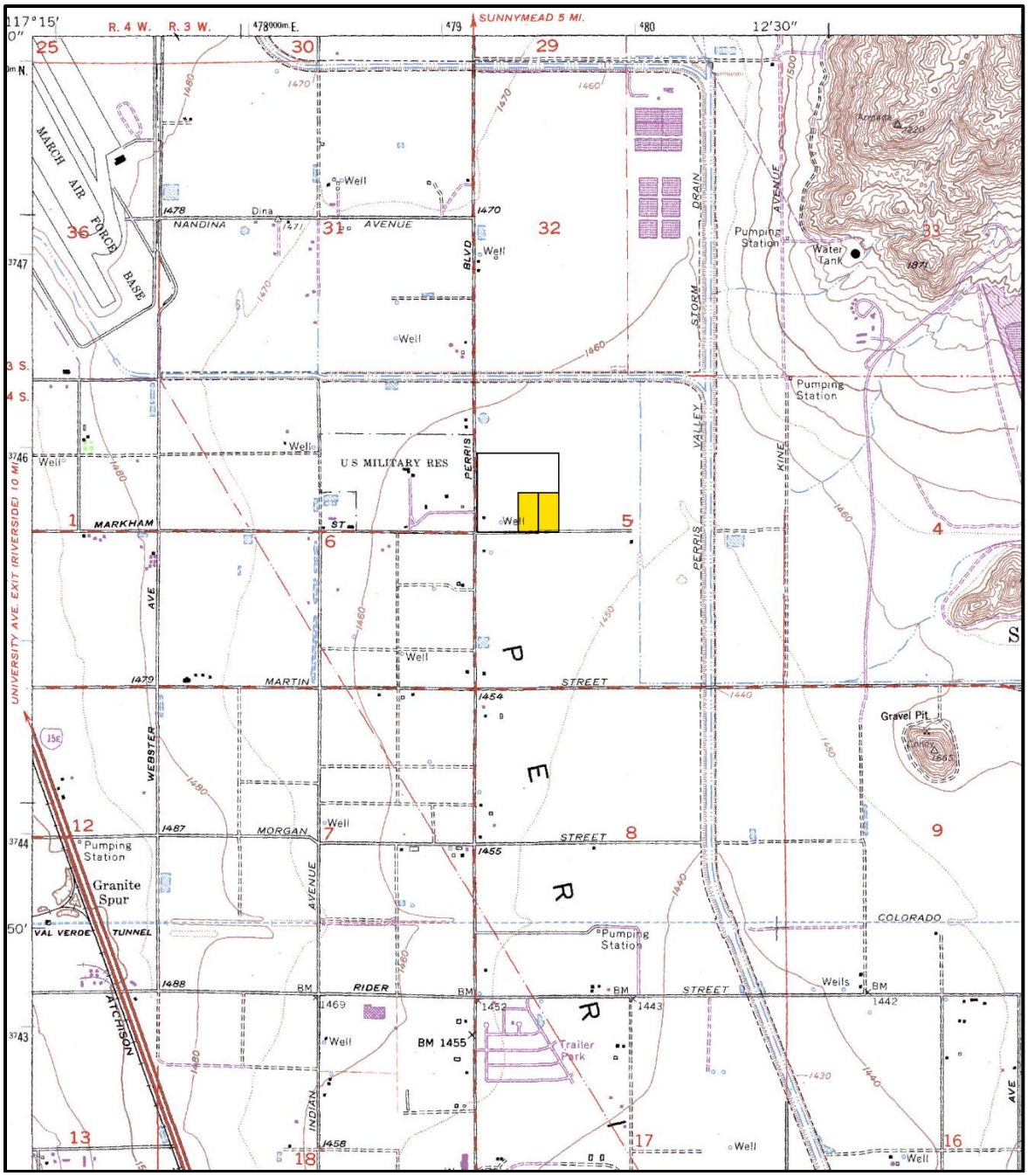

Figure 2. Specific Location of the Project Area (USGS Perris Quadrangle, rev. 1973).

The Perris Valley is within the geomorphologic Peninsula Ranges of Southern California (Norrisand Webb 1990:288) with Cretaceous and pre-Cretaceous materials that include limestone, schist, and gneiss. Igneous rock includes the intrusive gabbros, quartz diorite, tonalite, and/or granodiorite.

Post-Cretaceous rocks include crystallines, sandstones, siltstones, and conglomerates. Quaternary deposits include volcanics and coastal marine terraces (Norris and Webb 1990:281-283). Located south of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains, this general area is known to contain banded gneiss and quartz diorite, including (in the Santa Rosa Mountains) great fossil landslides (Norris and Webb 1990:291). Hot springs, in this case associated with the San Jacinto and Elsinore Fault Zones, were known and utilized by prehistoric and historic populations (e.g. Warner Hot Springs and the Murrieta Hot Springs).

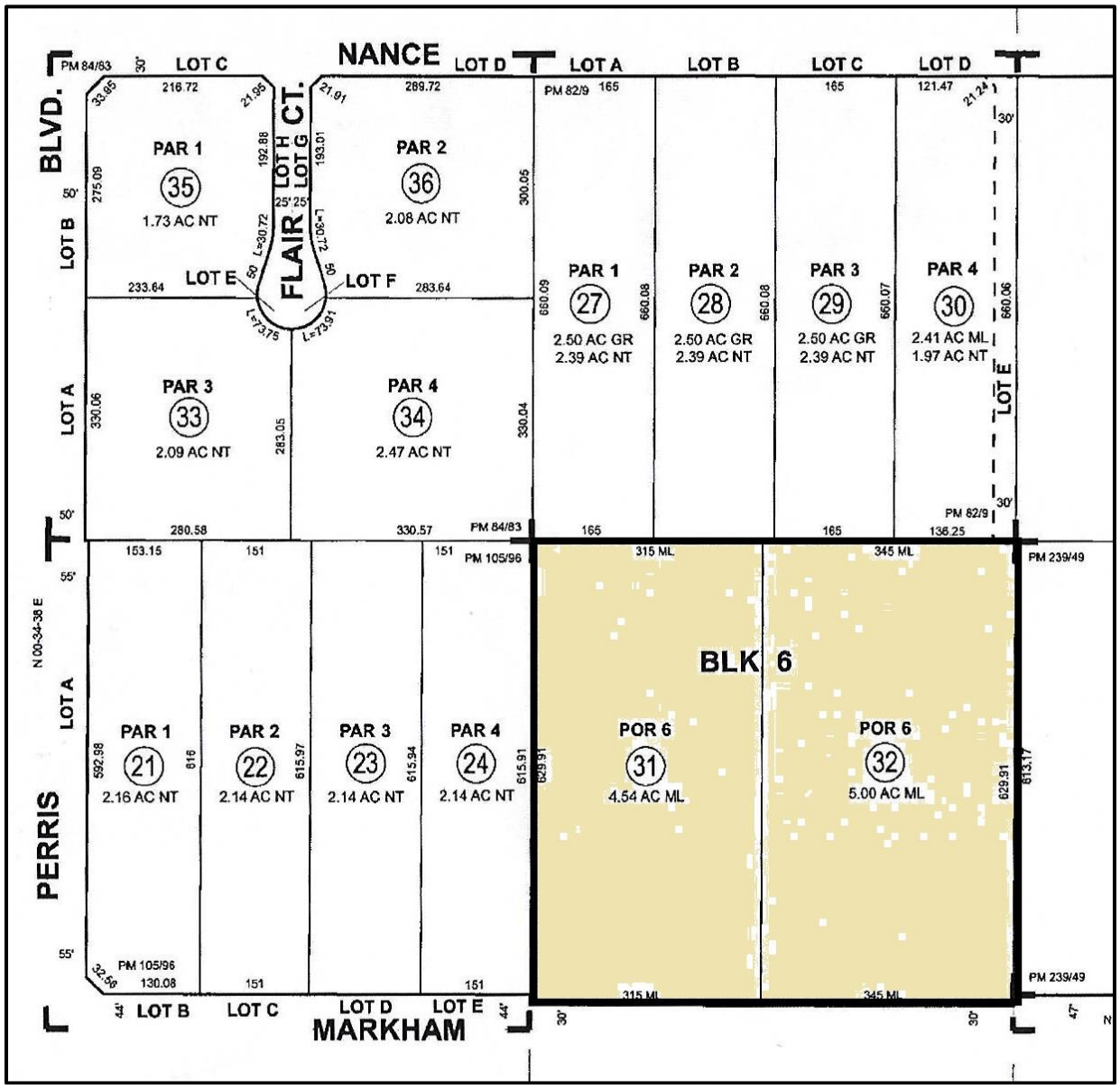

Figure 3. Assessor Parcel Map Illustrating the Project Area.

Figure 4. Aerial Photograph Illustrating the Current Project Area.

This area of Southern California is located near the western boundary of the Sonoran Desert (MacMahon 1987:34). Flora native to the Sonoran Desert include: creosote bush, white bur sage, bur sage, big galleta, indigo bush, Mormon tea, pencil cholla, velvet mesquite, desert sand verbena, desert sunflower, graythorn, beavertail cactus, blue palo verde, ocotillo, golden cholla, barrel cactus, desert ironwood, teddybear cactus, hedgehog cactus, desert agave, desert lavender, sweetbush, buckhorn cholla, cane cholla, jumping cholla, prickly pear cactus, desert Christmas cactus, night blooming cactus, fish hook cactus, fish hook barrel cactus, organ pipe cactus, and senita.

Also associated with the Desert are the Whitehorn Acacia, Fairy Duster, Limber Bush, Jojoba, Desert Buckwheat, Paperflower, Desert Willow, Desert Broom Dock, Canyon Ragweed, Desert Hackberry, Mexican Jumping Beans, Elephant Tree, Boojum Tree, Maguey, Cardon, Ball Moss, the Mexican Palo Verde, and Crucifixion Thorn.

Various spiders, scorpions, ants, grasshoppers, toads, lizards, and snakes are also known in the Sonoran Desert (MacMahon 1987:73-76). Birds include sparrows, quail, roadrunners, thrashers, owl, dove, gnatcatchers, warblers, mockingbirds, wrens, ravens, vultures, and kestrels.

Mammals include coyotes, badgers, black tailed jack rabbits, desert cottontail, bighorn sheep, round tailed ground squirrel, rock squirrel, white tailed antelope squirrel, Harris' antelope squirrel, kit fix, Merriam's kangaroo rat, desert kangaroo rat, Ord's kangaroo rat, banner tailed kangaroo rat, desert pocket mouse, rock pocket mouse, Bailey's pocket mouse, long tailed pocket mouse, silky pocket mouse, deer mouse, cactus mouse, canyon mouse, desert woodrat, white tailed woodrat, Botta's pocket gopher and the Mexican long-nosed bat.

Castells and George (2017:5-6) stated:

> "The project area is situated in the City of Perris in western Riverside County within Perris Valley and the greater San Jacinto Valley. This area is underlain by the Southern California Batholith, which is part of the Peninsular Range, and is a massive geological intrusion of granite rock that was formed in the late Cretaceous and uplifted in the early Tertiary. This landform extends from the San Gabriel Mountain range to southern Baja Mexico. The general physiography of the Peninsular ranges Province in southern California is characterized by three major northwest-trending mountainous regions composed of stable crustral blocks, separated by active fault zones, including (from eat to west) the San Jacinto Mountains, the Perris Block, and the Santa Ana Mountains (Morton and Miller 2006). The separating faults include the San Jacinto and Elsinore fault zones. The topography of the Perris Block, which directly underlies the Project, consists of bedrock highlands and isolated hills that are separated by alluvium-filled valleys. Elevations range from 443 to 633 m (1,453 to 2,077 feet) amsl.
>
> "According to Dibblee and Minch (2003), the Project area is underlain by Holocene Period alluvial sediments. The valley fill consists of unconsolidated and undissected sand and clay. Low ridges of quartz diorite and quartz monzonite are northeast of the Project. A single soils type, the Pachappa series, has formed in the upper portion of this alluvium. Soil characteristics are directly the result of past environmental conditions and therefore are reflective of the paleoenvironment. The Pachappa series is well drained and developed in moderately coarse-textured alluvium under annual grass-herb vegetation. The nature surface tends to be nearly level to

> gently undulating. They have found in areas where there is formerly a naturally high water table or subject to occasional flooding (Soil Survey Staff 2015). Pachappa soils, classified as a mollic Haploxeralf, have argillic (or clay rich) and calcic (calcium carbonate rich) horizons and are topped with the mollic (highly organic) surface horizon (Soil Survey Staff 1999). These features take millennia to form and suggest the surface within the project area has been relatively stable since the late Pleistocene."

Beck and Haase (1974) characterize the project area as being associated with an arid climate of hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall averages between five and fifteen inches annually and usually during the winter. There may also be summer monsoons with short, often heavy, rain episodes. The Perris Valley Storm Channel is located to the east and northeast of the current project area (Goodwin 2013:4).

CULTURAL HISTORY BACKGROUND

Prehistory

The Sonoran Desert environment has been occupied for tens of thousands of years. While debates continue as to the extent of the occupations, research has extended the origin of occupation to more than 13,000 Y.B.P. (years before present). The current project area is located in an area that has been culturally affiliated with the ancestral territories of at least three main groups, including the Luiseno, Serrano, and Cahuilla. While the area is principally associated with the Luiseno, the Serrano and Cahuilla are considered somewhat peripheral, but overlapping. There are no sharp boundaries between the traditional territories, as all three groups were known hunters and gatherers who travelled throughout the various regions for resource exploitation.

Although a general understanding dates human occupation in Southern California to 13,000 Y.B.P., Castells and George (2017:7) emphasize research in the area of Perris has failed to yield any physical evidence predating 9,500 Y.B.P. Citing data derived from the various studies completed between 1974 and 2001, with specific emphasis on the extensive studies completed for the Perris Reservoir project (O'Connell et al. 1974) and the Eastside Reservoir/Diamond Valley Lake project (ESRP; Goldberg et al. 2001), the refined prehistoric chronology for the area has been summarized:

Early Archaic Period (9,500 to 7,000 B.P.)

> "The Early Archaic period saw a continuation of the weather patterns … for the latest Pleistocene/Early Holocene period, with the desert interior apparently much more favorable for human occupation than the cismontane [this side of the mountains] valleys of southern California. It has been postulated

that small, highly mobile groups still raveled over a wide home range utilizing highly portable tool kits to procure and process critical resources, with brief and anticipated intervals of seasonal sedentism. However, because of the arid conditions within the interior valley areas, prehistoric use of the general study area would still have been negligible; populations would still have favored the coastal or interior desert regions. Nonetheless, those populations exploiting the interior valleys would still have been tethered to the few reliable, drought-resistant water sources such as Lake Elsinore, Mystic Lake, and possible the Cajalco Basin (Goldberg et al. 2001).

"Archaeological sites documented within the vicinity of the Project study area dating to the Early Archaic or containing meager evidence suggestive of sporadic use during this time period are rare, supporting the hypothesis of negligible prehistoric use in the inland valley areas of western Riverside County during this period … only two site components are firmly dated to the Early Archaic ... [including] a single human burial …"

Middle Archaic Period (ca. 7,000 to 4,000 B.P.)

"The Middle Archaic Period is marked by a gradual transition from wet pluvial conditions to arid desert conditions during the Early Holocene. Several sites are known from the Middle Archaic in southern California, including two sites in the ESRP, one at Lake Elsinore, the Stahl Site in Owens Valley, desert sites in Death Valley, Salt Springs, and in Pinto Basin in Joshua Tree National Monument. Middle Archaic Period sites are associated with the margins of pluvial lakes and with now-extinct springs. Pinto-series projectile points, crudely made stemmed or basally-notched dart points, are the most distinctive artifact type of this period. Other artifacts found in Middle Archaic Period sites include large leaf0shaped knives, thick, split cobble choppers and scrapers, scraper planes, and small milling slabs and manos. With a few exceptions in the ESRP area and the Stahl Site, most known Pinto Period sites are small surface deposits of lithic artifacts, suggestive of temporary and perhaps seasonal occupation by small groups of people."

Late Archaic Period (ca. 4,000 to 1,500 B.P.)

"The Late Archaic Period was one of cultural intensification in southern California. The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region; this ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. Evidence from ESRP (Goldberg et al. 2001) also suggests increased sedentism during this

period. Large occupation sites were usually located adjacent to permanent water sources, such as perennial springs or larger streams.

"Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period was similar to that of the preceding Middle Archaic; new tools were added either as innovations or as "borrowed" cultural items. Diagnostic projectile points of this period include Humboldt, Gypsum, and Elko-series dart points (Warren 1984). Late in the Gypsum Period, Rose Spring arrow points appeared in the archaeological record in the deserts, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and the Colorado River region. However, this projectile point type was not found at WSRP, and there is no evidence suggesting that the bow and arrow had come into use at this time in the inland region.

"Other artifact types characteristic of the period include leaf-shaped arrow points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T-shaped drills, milling slabs and manos, as well as core/cobble tool assemblages such as scraper planes, large chopper, and hammerstones. Shaft smoothers, incised slate and sandstone tablets and pendants, bone awls, *Olivella* shell beads, and *Haliotis* beads and ornaments are also found (Warren 1984).

"A technological innovation introduced during this period was the mortar and pestle, used for processing acorns and hard seeds, such as those derived from the mesquite pod. This correlates with a warming and drying trend that began around 2,100 B.P., which appears to have resulted in resource intensification (Goldberg et al. 2001)."

Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1,500 to 750 B.P.)

"In the early years of this period, cultural trends were, in large part, a continuation of the development begun during the end of the Late Archaic Period. These include an increasing adaptation to the arid environment in the deserts and an increase in trade relations (Warren 1984).

"Warren (1984) indicates that there were four cultural spheres within the Mojave and Colorado deserts during the early part of this period, including a southern desert sphere influenced by Patayan (Hakatayan) cultures adjacent to the Colorado River. This southern cultural sphere includes the Colorado Desert and San Jacinto Mountains, but it is unclear whether this influence extended as far west as the Project study area.

"Lake Cahuilla is believed to have refilled the Coachella Valley around 1450 B.P., and was the focus of cultural activities such as exploitation of fish, water fowl, and wetland resources during this period. Desert people, speak-

ing Shoshonean languages, may have moved into southern California at this time, the so-called “Shoshonean Intrusion.” Brown and Buff Ware pottery first appeared on the lower Colorado River at about 1200 B.P., and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1100 B.P. (Moratto 1984).

“However, about 1060 B.P., environmental conditions became notably warmer and drier. This period of intense drought, the Medieval Warm, extended throughout the Southwest (Stine 1994; Warren 1984), and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas. Human occupation of the Lake Perris and the WSRP area declined during this time period, while what occupations there were seemed to have been tethered to springs and other sources of water (Goldberg et al. 2001). In inland San Diego County, a similar period of reduced activity or abandonment during this time has been noted (Moratto 1984). Saratoga Spring-style projectile points, a large triangular form associated with use of the bow and arrow, began to appear in the ESRP area at this time. However, the sparse assemblages found from this period obscure the exact timing of the transformation from dart and atlatl to bow and arrow.”

Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750 to 400 B.P.)

“The Medieval Warm extended into the Late Prehistoric period, ending about 575 B.P. A period of lower temperatures and increased precipitation, known as the Little Ice Age, resulted in increased resource productivity in the inland region. Population increased in the region of the Project study area during this wet interval. In the ESRP area, several small, but apparently semisedentary occupations, date to this time period. Cottonwood Triangular points began to appear in inland assemblages at this time, and Obsidian Butte obsidian became much more common (Goldberg et al. 2001).

“By about 500 B.P., strong ethnic patterns developed among native populations in southern California. This may reflect accelerated cultural change brought about by increased efficiency in cultural adaptation and diffusion of technology from the central coastal region of California and the southern Great Basin (Douglas 1981) … Also during this period, Lake Cahuilla began to recede (Waters 1983) and the large Patayan populations occupying its shores began moving westward into areas such as Anza Borrego, Coyote Canyon, and Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and the San Jacinto Plain (Wilke 1976). The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, which had occurred by approximately 400 B.P. (A.D. 1640), resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges to the west, and the Colorado River region to the east.”

Protohistoric Period (ca. 400 to 150 B.P.)

> "Sedentism intensified during the Protohistoric Period, with small, but apparently fully sedentary villages forming. Increased hunting efficiency (through use of the bow and arrow) and widespread exploitation of acorns and other hard nuts and berries (indicated by the abundance of mortars and pestles) provided reliable and storable foot resources. This, in turn, promoted greater sedentism. Related to this increase in resource utilization and sedentism are sites with deeper middens, suggesting central-based wandering or permanent habitation. These would have been the villages, or rancherias, noted by the early nonnative explorers (True 1966, 1970).
>
> "The most striking change in material culture in this period was the local manufacture of ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes. Although pottery was known in the Colorado Deseret as long ago as 800 B.P., ceramic technology in the Project region appears to date to around 350 B.P. During this interval, abundant amounts of obsidian were imported into the region. Cottonwood Triangular points were supplemented by Desert Side-notched points during this period. Late in this period, some European trade goods were added to the previous cultural assemblages (Meighan 1954). This period ended at 180 B.P. (that is 1770 A.D.), when Spanish settlement began in Upper California."

Ethnographically, Castells and George (2017:11) strongly state this area of Riverside County (Perris) is associated with the Luiseno. They downplay the potential for Serrano associations, while acknowledging the potential for Cahuilla associations. They provide a detailed discussion on the Luiseno and Cahuilla. In contrast, Purtell and Brown (2016:18-19) include the Serrano in their discussion of the area. McKenna et al. presents the Purtell and Brown references below, noting there were numerous areas that, in hindsight, should have been proofed for typos or other errors (such as locational references). Regardless, their discussion reads:

> Luiseno: The Luiseno are a Takic speaking people that are usually associated with coastal and inland areas of present day Orange and southern riverside counties, with cultural and social behavioral characteristics similar to those of the Cahuilla, a tribal group generally linked with areas northeast of the San Jacinto Mountains. In fact, exchanges between the Luiseno and Cahuilla have been well documented. In context, the Study Area is considered a Luiseno area, through evidence of a Cahuilla presence may be identified (Robinson and Richer 1996:102-103). The term Luiseno derives from the mission named San Luis Rey and has been used in the region to refer to those Takic-speaking people associated with Mission San Luis Rey

(Bean and Shipek 1978:550). The Luiseno shared boundaries with the Cahuilla, Cupeno, Gabrielino, and Kummeyaay groups to the east, north, and south, respectively. These difference bands shared cultural and language traditions with the Luiseno. The Luiseno territory comprised rom the coast to Agua Hedionda Creek on the south to near Aliso Creek to the northwest. The boundary extended inland to Santiago Peak, then across to the eastern side of Elsinore Fault Valley, then southwest to the east of Palomar Mountains, then around to southern slope above the valley of San Jose (ibid. 550). Their habitat covered every ecological zone from the ocean, sandy beaches, shallow inlets, coastal chaparral, grassy valleys, oak groves, among various other niches. The primary food source consisted of game animals such as deep, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, and various species of birds. Next to game animals, acorns were the most single important staple, and six different species were utilized (ibd.:552). The Luiseno social structure is unclear; however, each village was a clan-triblet-a [sic] group of people partilineally related who owned an area in common and who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring groups. The Luiseno were not organized into exogamous moieties such as were their neighbors, Cahuilla, Cupeno, and Serrano (Strong 1929:291). The hereditary village chief held an administrative position that combined and controlled religious, economic, and warfare powers (Boscana 1846:43). Marriage was arranged by the parents of children and important lineages were allied through marriage. Reciprocally useful alliances were arranged between groups in different ecological niches, and became springboards of territorial expansion, especially following warfare and truces (White 1963:130). The Luiseno material culture included an array of tools that were made from stone, wood, bone, and shell, and which served to procure and process the region's resources. Needs for shelter and clothing were minimal in the region's forgiving climate, but considerable attention was devoted to personal decoration in ornaments, painting, and tattooing. The local pottery was well made, although it was not elaborately decorated (Laylander and Pham 2012).

Serrano: The Serrano people speak the Takic language, which is a similar [to] dialect spoken by the Luiseno, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino's (Bean and Smith 1978). The name Serrano comes from the Spanish word: "mountaineer or highlander" and refers to the indigenous people inhibiting[sic] the San Bernardino Mountains east of the Cajon Pass and may have settled along the Santa Ana River as early as 8,000 B.C. Their territory has been difficult to define, but it can be reliable [sic] characterized as from the San Bernardino Mountains extending

northeast to the Mojave River region and southeast to the Tejon Creek area. [Note: the Tejon Creek area is west/northwest, not south east.] The Serrano people were hunters and gatherers and their diet consisted of small game such as rabbits, ground squirrels, and birds that was supplements by pinion nuts, acorns, agave, tuber-vegetables, and prickly pears. Villages were based on exogamous moieties (marriage outside of one's clan) and their size ranges between 25 to [a] hundred people (Bean and Shipek 1978) … The villagers lived in large communal dwellings made from tree branches that were covered with woven mats. Each family group had its own individual fire place inside the dwelling, where they crafted mother-of-pearl inlay baskets and vessels that they trade[d] with the Chumash and Tongvas. In 1771, the Serrano's' were subjugated and absorbed into the San Gabriel Mission system, that resulted in the loss of their freedom, cultural [sic] and customs. In 1891, the United States created the "San Manuel" Indian Reservation [named] after Chief Santos Manuel. From this date forward the Serrano Indians have been known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (Boyd and Brown 1922 and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2010).

Cahuilla: The Cahuilla occupied a large area in the geographic center of southern California that was bisected by the Cocopa-Maricopa Trail in addition to Santa Fe and Yuman Trails. They occupied an area from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, portions of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east , and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern sloped of Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978). The Cahuilla hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, dead falls with seed triggers, spring-piled snares, arrows (often poison-tipped) and self-backed and sinew-backed bows. They sometimes fired bush clumps to drive game out in the open, and flares to attract birds at night. Baskets of various kinds were used for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking. Pottery vessels were used for carrying water, for storage, cooking, serving food and drink. Cahuilla tools included mortars and pestles, manos and metates, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, flint knives, wood horn, and bone spoons and stirrers, scrapers, and hammerstones. Woven rabbit skin blankets served to keep people warm in cold weather. Feathered costumes were worn for ceremonial events, and at these events the Cahuilla made music using rattles derived from insect cocoon, turtle and tortoise shell, and deer-hoofs, along with wood rasps, bone whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes, to make music. They wove bags, storage pouches, sords, and nets from the fibers of yucca.

Based on the recent data presented by Purtell and Brown (2016) and Castells and George (2017), as well as some additional data presented by Goodwin (2013), the potential for relatively early prehistoric archaeological resources in the vicinity of the current project area is considered relatively low. If resources are present, they will more likely be associated with the later periods (post-A.D. 750) and more likely associated with the presence of Luiseno Native Americans. There is still a potential for Serrano and/or Cahuilla resources, but the potential for identifying them is considered highly unlikely (see McKenna 1997 and 2003).

History

As noted above, the historic period began after some initial explorations by the Spanish, but did not officially start until the beginning of the Mission period and the establishment of the Alta California missions (ca. 1769) in San Diego. Missionization was followed by many years of sporadic settlement predominantly initiating in Mexico. Spanish explorers, such as Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza. Travelled through the San Jacinto Plains as early as 1772-1774, while missions with established closer to the Pacific Coast (not inland). There is no record of any European settlement in the vicinity of Perris until after 1800 (McCawley 1996;; Marinacci and Marinacci 1988:67). In general, and as repeated in many cultural resource reports, the history of the area can be summarized into three major divisions:

The Spanish/Mission Period (1769-1822)
The Mexican/Rancho Period (1822-1848)
The American Period (1948-Present)

These heading are very simplistic and do not always reflect the true nature of the related activities. For example, there were ranchos established under Spanish control of Alta California (at the same time the missions were being established). Avina (1932) details the Spanish governments program for establishing settlements, beginning in New Mexico, where more Native American populations were identified as sedentary. The establishment of the missions coincided with the planning of “pueblo grants” designed as small towns and with intensions of establishing permanent populations. Soldiers were housed at the missions, along with civilian settlers, awaiting these developments. Avina (1932:5) states:

> “The first colonist to reach California arrived with the four expeditions organized by Jose de Galvez. Colonists, livestock and supplies were gathered in Lower California. By sea came the San Antonio under Juan Perez bearing the friars Juan Viscaino and Francisco Gomez, a few carpenters and blacksmiths, and the crew, while the San Carlos under Vicente Vila brought the cartographer Alferez Miguel Costanso, a crew of twenty-three sailors, twenty-five Catralan volunteers under Pedro Fages, a friar, a French surgeon, cooks and blacksmiths, sixty-two persons in all. They arrived safely, but death in the form of the ever present scurvy was waiting and less than one-third survived.

> "By land came Fernando Rivera y Moncada with twenty-five soldiers from the presidio of Loreto, Juan Crespi, three muleteers, and a and of forty-two Christianized Indians from the northern missions of Baja California to perform the heavy work, which they evidently found so heavy, that many deserted. Rivera was followed by Gaspar de Portola and Father Serra, nine or ten soldiers, four muleteers, two servants, and forty-four natives of Lower California, of whom only twelve of the latter reached San Diego ... The four expeditions were reunited in San Diego in June 1769, with their officials, priests, soldiers, Mexican Indians and colonists, and the following month witnessed the dedication of the first mission to San Diego de Alcala.
>
> "This was the beginning of the colonization of California under unfavorable circumstances that grew more unfavorable, as the San Antonio returned to San Blas for supplies and more men, while sickness and death among those that remained and the lack of progress in conversion of the natives, led the governor to decide to abandon California."

The "abandonment" of Alta California was short-lived and, by 1774, "… colonists began to stream into the territory …" (Avina 1932:5). The Anza expedition brought more settlers and additional missions were established by the end of the century, including San Luis Rey. Eighteen land grants (ranchos) were issued during the Spanish rule, the southernmost being the Rancho Santa Ana. Most of the eighteen ranchos were relatively close to the coast and extended as far north as the Rancho San Antonio (near San Francisco Bay).

Following the acquisition of Alta California by the Mexican government, land grants were issued in much greater numbers. These grants were available with the secularization of the missions and the reclaiming of the large tracts of land under mission control prior to 1822. The mission lands were lessened considerably, as was the potential for the missions to be profitable, as they were not longer able to run the large cattle businesses, oversee the agricultural activities, and use the neophytes (converted Natives) as a labor source. Many Natives left the missions to live on or work for the new rancho owners – many of which were soldiers or other government officials, primarily after 1834. In the case of the lands surrounding present-day Perris, both the Mission San Luis Rey and the Mission San Gabriel claimed jurisdiction and both lost their claims with secularization.

Despite the loss by the missions, much of the land surrounding present-day Perris was not issued as a Mexican period rancho. However, the current project area is within the very southwestern extent of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero (Beck and Haase 1974:38). The southwestern boundary of the rancho runs through Sections 6, 7, and 8, placing all of Section 5 within the rancho boundaries (see Figure 2).

The Rancho San Jacinto y Potrero was granted to Miguel Pedrorena by Governor Pio Pico in 1946 and represents one of the last ranchos granted towards the end of the Mexican Period. This rancho consisted of 48,810 acres of land primarily east of what is now March Air Force Base. Originally, the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo was granted to Jose

Antonio Estudillo (ca. 1842), after being named the administrator (major domo) at Mission San Luis Rey in 1840. Estudillo's daughter, Maria del Rosario Estudillo (de Aguirre) was granted the Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante (ca. 1846), and his son-in-law, Miguel Pedrorena (married to Antonio Estudillo) was granted the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero (also in 1846). These three ranchos totaled over 133,000 acres. While the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo and San Jacinto y Potrero were adjacent properties, the Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante was further west – with the area between Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante and San Jacinto y Potrero being unassigned (March Air Force Base).

Miguel Pedrorena maintained ownership of the Rancho San Jacinto y Potrero following the acquisition of California by the U.S. government, but he died shortly thereafter (in 1850). In 1852, a petition was filed to confirm his holdings and the subsequent inheritance by his heirs. Robinson (1997; Garrison and Smith 2019) noted the rancho was purchased from Pedrorena by his father-in-law, Jose Antonio Estudillo in 1853. However, in 1883, the patent was actually granted to Thomas W. Sutherland, guardian for the Pedrorena heirs. At the time, this land was part of San Diego County. Riverside County was not established until 1893, rendering the land grant part of Riverside County (Robinson 1997:143-161). Citing Gunther (1984:466-467):

> "**SAN JACINTO NUEVO Y POTRERO RANCHO.** On December 24, 1845, Miguel de Pedrorena, a native of Spain and at the time a merchant at San Diego, petitioned Governor Pio Pico for the surplus land of San Jacinto Rancho [see] under the name of San Jacinto Nuevo, or "New San Jacinto." He also requested the Potrero de San Jacinto, or "Pasture of San Jacinto," in the hills to the northeast. He submitted disenos showing both pieces of property, one showing San Jacinto Nuevo in relation to what was he then called San Jacinto Viejo, or "Old San Jacinto," and the other showing the Portrero. Pedrorena's father-in-law, Jose Antonio Estudillo, grantee of the San Jacinto Rancho, had no objections to this disposal of his surplus land. Therefore, on January 14, 1946, Pico granted Pedrorena the surplus land under the name of San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero, no mention being made of the extent of the grant in square leagues, as was customary, only that it was "of the extent as shown by the map including the Potrero of San Jacinto" (Expediente No. 495). Pedrorena died in 1850.
>
> When the time came for a survey to be made of the land in order to have a U.S. Patent issued, the boundaries, as shown on the diseno for the larger part of the rancho, were "Temecula" on the southwest, "Haupa" and "Jurupa" on the northwest, "San Bernardino" on the north, and "San Gorgonio" on the northeast. Somehow measurements were made. U.S. Patent was issued to Thomas E. Sutherland, Guardian of Victoria, Isobel, Miguel, and Helena, minor children of Miguel de Pedrorena [deceased] and Maria Antonio Estudillo, his widow, signed by President Chester A. Arthur on January 9, 1883. At the time San Jacinto Nueva was found to consist of 47,582.17 Acres and the Potrero 1,278.93 acres for a total of 48,861.10 acres (SDC Patent Book 7 p. 41)."

Between 1883 and 1891, portions of the Rancho was sold. In 1891, this portion of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero (1,360 acres) was held by a syndicate for subdivision and sale. Known as the "Riverside Tract," Gunther (1984:431) states.

> "**RIVERSIDE TRACT.**" A subdivision of 1,360 acres of former Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo (see) land in what was then northern San Diego County, lying midway between Perris and Alessandro. The land was put on the market in May, 1891, by a syndicate of "capitalists" including J.S. Castleman, A.H. Naftzger, L.C. Waite, J.A. Simms, C.H. Scott, A. Martin, and M.J. Daniels of Riverside and J.W. Nance of Perris, incorporated as the Perris Land Company. The preponderance of investors from the town of Riverside accounted for the name of the tract, while the name of the land company reflected the investment of its Perris member. The *Riverside Press & Horticulturalist* announced the new development in issues dated April 11, 18, and 25, 1891. The land was laid out in 80-acre blocks subdivided into ten-acre lots, new streets were graded, shade trees were planted, and irrigation pipes were laid. The plat of the tract, surveyed by James T. Taylor in April, 1891 (SDC Map 668), showed Nance, Markham, Perry, Martin, Dawes, Morgan, Sinclair, and Rider Streets stretching from east to west, while Riverside Avenue, Perris Boulevard, and Redlands Avenue provided north-south thoroughfares. Many of these streets are still in use today. The 80-acre block bounded by Dawes and Morgan Streets, Perris Boulevard and Redlands Avenue, was reserved for the Perris Indian Industrial Training School (see). Investors were assured of plenty of water, as the land lay within the Perris Irrigation District; however, by 1900 that source of water had failed and Riverside Tract's name was added for a time to the list of failures of former San Jacinto Plans (see) land."

In 1892, plans were being made to form the new Riverside County by taking some land from the existing San Bernardino and San Diego counties. By 1893, the area now associated with Perris was removed from San Diego County and included in the newly established Riverside County. As such, records after 1892 were maintained by Riverside County. The Riverside County Archives provided data pertaining to the current project area, identified as consisting of Lot 6 of Block 6 of the Riverside Tract (Figure 5). When mapped, this area was outside the core area of the City of Perris (incorporated in 1911).

Perris was originally established as a railroad siding in 1882. The siding was named for Fred T. Perris, the Chief engineer for the California Southern Railroad. Settlement of the area actually began north of the siding (almost two miles to the north) because of a land ownership dispute.

With respect to Block 6, Lot 6, of the Riverside Tract, the Riverside County Archives identified the owner of the property in 1893 as William B. Shepherd. Shepherd held the 10 acres between 1893 and 1898, when the land was valued between $100 and $120. No improvements were noted in the Assessor records.

Figure 5. A Portion of the Riverside Tract Identifying the Current Project Area, Lot 6 of Block 6 (ca. 1907-1913).

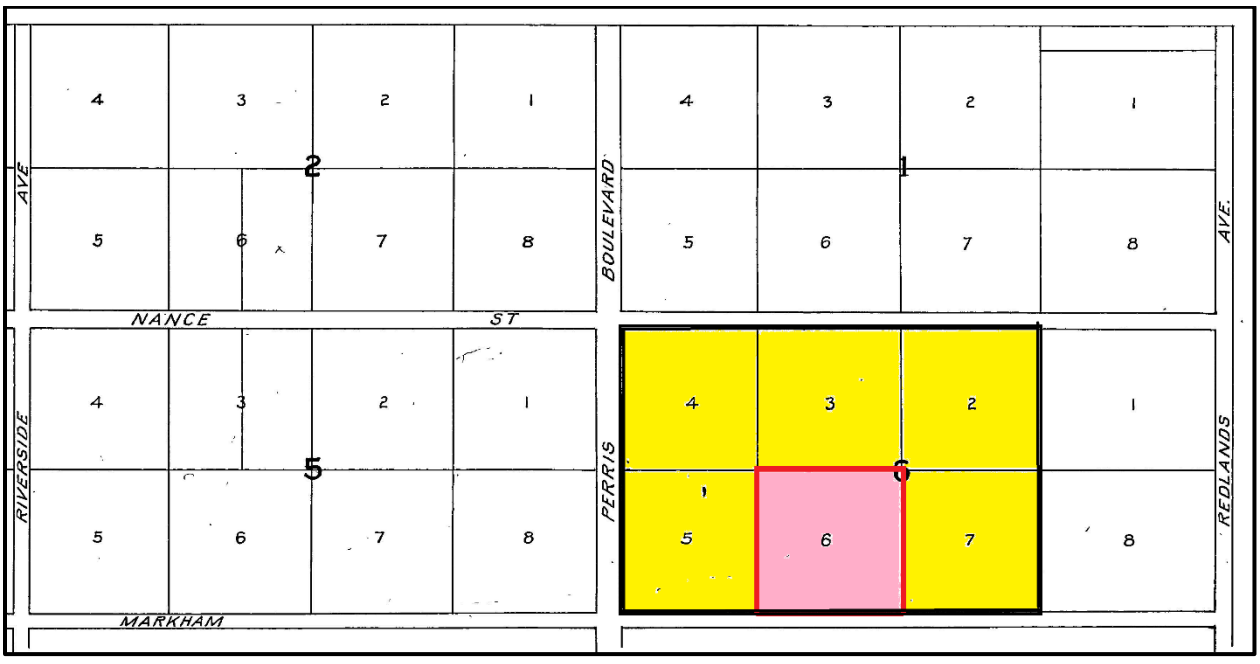

Figure 6. A Portion of the Riverside Tract Identifying the Current Project Area, Lot 6 of Block 6 (ca. 1926).

In 1898, the Perris Land Company claimed the property and held it until 1900, with land values dropping slightly ($80 to $90). The Perris Land Company transferred ownership the Orange Growers' Bank in 1900. With the backing of the Orange Growers' Bank and the potential for irrigation, the land value grew to $180 in 1900-1901. However, no water was realized (no crops were planted) and land values dropped again. In 1903, when George H. Sawyer purchased the property, Lot 6 was valued at only $60.

With no listed improvements, Sawyer held the property until at least 1913 (data from 1913 to 1926 were not available for review). Nonetheless, by 1926, Lot 6 was owned by Frederick W. and W.S. Kellogg. The Kelloggs also purchased Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, rendering his holdings a total of 60 acres (see Figure 6). Lot 1 and 8 was held by Herbert Williams. In 1926, the individual lots owned by Kellogg were assessed at $200, but no improvements were noted. Data suggests, however, there were improvements within Lot 5. With the lack of data between 1913 and 1926, it is not clear whether these improvements could be credited to George H. Sawyer or Frederick W. Kellogg.

Research identified George H. Sawyer as a native of New Hampshire who was registered to vote in the Perris area between 1900 and 1914 (+). His wife, Emma, died in Perris (1850-1919) and is buried in the Perris Memorial Cemetery. George H. Sawyer (1851-1920) was listed in directories as a farmer and he is also buried in Perris, suggesting the land was sold shortly after his death, around 1920-21. It is quite possible Kellogg purchased from Sawyer (or his heir) and was the owner as early as 1921.

Frederick Kellogg (1876-1945) was a native of Indiana. Records confirmed an improvement on Lot 5 of his holdings and aerial photographs confirmed the presence of a residential complex on the southwestern corner of Lot 5 (northeast corner of Perris Blvd. and Markham Street. No data was found to confirm Kellogg occupied the property, but he likely did, owning the full 60 acres until 1942, when he sold Lot 2. In 1944, shortly before his death, Kellogg sold his remaining 50 acres to Ambers J. Ashley and Mary E. Gregory. Ashley purchased Lot 2 in 1948 and was listed as the sole owner of the original 60 acres by 1948 (no additional mentions of Mary E. Gregory. The only improvements are limited to Lot 5 and there is still no record of other improvements (e.g. agricultural activities) in the Assessor records.

In 1951, Ashley sold the 60 acres to Margaret J. Cooke, who held the property until 1963, reflecting maintenance of the residential complex in Lot 5 and some minor improvements in Lot 4. Cooke eventually sold off the various lots and, by 1978, Lot 4 was subdivided by Charles J. and Shirley M. Brumner. Lot 7 was subdivided by Lawrence R. and Shirley Ann Roy in 1980. In 1982, Lots 3 and 5 were subdivided by Katherine A. Miller and Frank A. Manriquez, respectively. These sales post-dated Ambers J, Ashley's death in 1976 and were likely carried out by his widow (Eva M.) or his son, Ambers J. Ashley, Jr. Lot 6 was not listed in these sales or subdivisions, but was apparently repurchased by members of the Ashley family. Specific to Lot 6 (the current project area), the ten acres were divided into east and west halves in 1983.

The properties are currently owned by Gloria R. Ashley (western 4.54 acres) and Richard R. Kinney, Jr. (eastern 5.0 acres). Gloria Rene Ashley was listed as living at 25140

Markham Street and/or 114 E. Markham Street (in Lot 5). Gloria R. Ashley, and other members of the Ashley extended family, have lived in the Perris area for decades and Gloria Rene Ashley was still listed as living in Perris as late as 2002. No data was found for Richard R. Kinney, but he may also be a member of the extended Ashley family.

A review of aerial photographs for the project area showed the property was used for dry farming (grains) as early as the 1940s (likely earlier), but not for citrus or row crows). As late as 1967-1978, the property is completed clear of improvements (no structures or trees; Figure 7). However, by 1997, there appears to be some activities within the property, including the presence of trees and possibly as structure. By 2016, these modern improvements, save the trees, have been completely removed. The current aerial photograph (see Figure 4) illustrates the extent of the more recent impacts to the property.

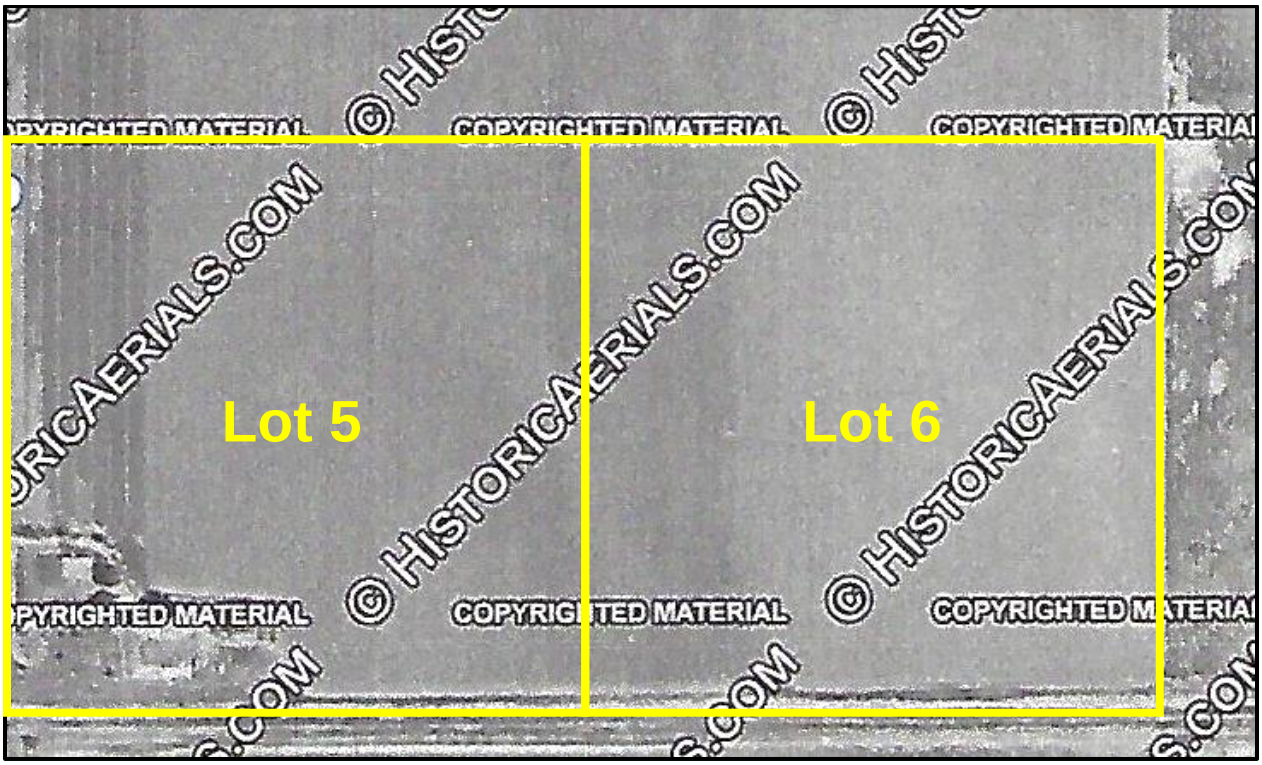

Figure 7. Aerial Photograph of 1978 Illustrating Lots 5 and 6 of Block 6, Riverside Tract.

METHODOLOGY

To adequately and accurately address the project area, the following tasks were undertaken:

1. Archaeological Records Search: the archaeological records search was completed as an in-house search by McKenna et al. on March 4, 2020.

This research was completed by Jeanette A. Mckenna, Principal Investigator for McKenna et al., and included a review of data pertaining to the project area and a one mile radius surrounding the project area. The results of this research has been incorporated into this study and presented in Appendix B of this document.

2. Native American Consultation: McKenna et al. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission to inquire into the presence/absence of sacred or religious resources in the area and to obtain a listing of local Native American representatives wishing to comment on projects within their ancestral territories. McKenna et al. sent letters to each of the identified individuals (or tribes), including the project description and the results of the records search. Responses to this initial level of consultation are presented later in this report and supplemented with data in Appendix C.

3. Paleontological Overview: McKenna et al. arranged to have a paleontological overview completed by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (McLeod 2020; Appendix D) and supplemented this data with additional information provided by Riverside County and other nearby projects.

4. Historic Background Research: McKenna et al. incorporated a general overview of the prehistory for the area into the earlier Culture History Background for this project. In addition, McKenna et al. completed regional, local, and property specific research, including the researching of the property history through the Riverside County Archives, Moreno Valley. Supplemental research data is presented in Appendix E of this report. Other repositories included the BLM-GLO records; UCR Historic Map Library; NTER archival aerial photographs; historic directories; U.S. Census data; and general information compiled through “Ancestry.com” (for family identifications).

5. Field Survey: The intensive field survey for this project area was completed by McKenna et al. on March 29, 2020. The physical survey was completed by Breidy Quispe Vilcahuaman (M.A.); Sahar Foruzan (M.A.), and Ashley N. Conner (B.A.), under the supervision of Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator for McKenna et al. The intensive survey was completed by walking north/south transects from the southwestern corner of the property, moving from west to east. Transects averaged 5 to 10 meters apart. The field survey was supplemented by photographs (Appendix F) and field notes (on file, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA).

6. Research and Survey Analysis: McKenna et al. analyzed all data pertaining to this project and drew conclusions regarding the relative sensitivity of the project area to yield potentially significant cultural resources. Resource, if identifies, would be analyzed in accordance with the cited

criteria for cultural resource significance. Pending the results of the evaluation(s), recommendations to lessen or avoid adverse impacts were developed.

7. Technical Report Preparation: This technical report was prepared in a manner consistent with the data requirements of the Office of Historic Preservation from compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended; the County of Riverside; and local City of Perris policies and guidelines. All pertinent data has been presented in this document or provided as supplemental (appendix) to the report.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

A noted, the previous research was compiled from data currently filed at the University of California, Riverside, Eastern Information Center. This research was completed on March 4, 2020, and included a review of research maps; previously completed reports; recorded cultural resources; lists of properties determined eligible and/or listed on one or more of the various resource listings (e.g. National Register of Historic Resources, California Register of Historical Resources, California Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and/or locally listed resources). In addition, historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed.

Research confirmed the specific project area was not previously surveyed or addressed for cultural resources. A minimum of 62 studies were completed within a 1.5 mile radius of the project area (Table 2). The nearest study is that of Goodwin (2013), complete to the east of the current project area and within Lot 7 of Block 6 (Riverside Tract).

As a result of the studies listed in Table 2, a minimum of seven (7) resources have been reported (Table 3). They include:

CA-RIV-5516 (33-005775)	Located in Section 6, this site is identified as Building 3002 of the WW-II March Air Force complex (a well house). Tetra Tech, Inc. evaluated this structure in 1999 and concluded it was not an eligible property.
CA-RIV-7744 (33-014109)	Located in Section 8, this site is identified as a complex of ruins associated with the Perris Indian School and, later, a privately owned farming complex. This site was tested in 2004 and Cotterman (2004:11) concluded the complex was not eligible for recognition as a significant cultural resource.
CA-RIV-7758 (33-014136)	This site is a prehistoric “milling surface” with multiple ground surfaces and an associated lithic artifact collection (Goodwin 2011). It was identified along the western side

Table 2. Projects Completed within 1.5 Miles of the Current Project Area.

Ct.	Report No.	NADB No.	Citation	Description
1	RI-00137	1080155	O'Connell et al. 1974	Prehistoric Demography
2	RI-01665	1081956	Wirth Associates 1983	Transmission Line
3	RI-02171	1082753	McCarthy 1987	Moreno Valley Inventory
4	RI-02323	1082780	SRS, Inc. 1988	May Project
5	RI-02340	1082804	Drover 1988	New Horizons Project
6	RI-03510	1085079	McDonald et al. 1996	March Air Force Base
7	RI-02693	1084465	Foster et al. 1991	MWD Inland Feeder
8	RI-04010	1085059	White 1996	Perris Valley Channel
9	RI-04214	1085418	Love and Tang 1999	Perris Valley Industrial
10	RI-04171	1082950	McCarthy 1989	Lake Perris Recreation
11	RI-04745	1086107	Thal 2004	Cell Tower Site
12	RI-04788	1086150	Carver 2002	Lake Perris Recreation
13	RI-05444	1086807	McKenna 2005	Ridge Property
14	RI-05550	1086913	EarthTech 1995	March Air Force Base
15	RI-06072	1087435	Cotterman et al. 2004	83.5 Acre Survey
16	RI-06073	1087436	Cotterman et al. 2004	Perris Indian School
17	RI-06579	1087946	Bodmer et al. 2006	Asphalt Plant
18	RI-06660	1088027	Tang et al. 2006	Nandina Dist. 1 and 2
19	RI-06693	1088060	Tang 2007	Bardenpho Plant
20	RI-06836	TBA	McKenna 2006	Overton Moore Industrial
21	RI-06914	TBA	Harrison 2003	Watson Land Company
22	RI-06974	TBA	Harper 2006	20.04 Acre Survey
23	RI-07396	TBA	Sanka 2007	Perris Blvd. Project
24	RI-07613	TBA	Patterson et al. 2008	SCE Pole Upgrade
25	RI-07618	TBA	Tang and Hogan 2007	MVRW Facility
26	RI-07620	TBA	Clifford and Smith 2005	IDI Perris Project
27	RI-07691	TBA	Clifford and Smith 2005	Stratford Ranch
28	RI-07811	TBA	Austerman 2008	Promenade Project
29	RI-08235	TBA	Workman 2001	San Jacinto Wildlife
30	RI-08272	TBA	WMC/EarthTech 1995	March Air Force Base
31	RI-08771	TBA	Tang 2010	SCRRA Perris Valley Line
32	RI-08791	TBA	Tang et al. 2012	Perris Survey Area
33	RI-08792	TBA	Orfila 2012	SCE Perris Underground
34	RI-08860	TBA	Tang et al. 2012	Trailer Storage Facility
35	RI-08880	TBA	T&B Planning 2012	First Inland Logistics
36	RI-08983	TBA	Goodwin 2013	Pelican Industrial Project
37	RI-09014	TBA	Goodwin et al. 2012	Stratford Ranch
38	RI-09270	TBA	Ballester 2015	Stratford Ranch
39	RI-09277	TBA	Ballester 2015	ORE Industrial
40	RI-09413	TBA	B.F. Smith Assoc. 2013	Modular Logistics
41	RI-09422	TBA	Smith 2015	Moval Burger Assem.
42	RI-09464	TBA	McKenna 2016	20 Acre Commercial Dev.

Table 2. Projects Completed within 1.5 Miles of the Current Project Area (cont'd.).				
Ct.	Report No.	NADB No.	Citation	Description
43	RI-09528	TBA	Lenich and Smith 2015	Moreno Valley Logistics
44	RI-09546	TBA	Sanka et al. 2016	March Plaza Project
45	RI-09560	TBA	Goodwin 2014	Detention Basin
46	RI-09643	TBA	Roland et al. 2015	Cell Tower Site
47	RI-09756	TBA	Haas et al. 2015	Channel Trail Project
48	RI-09806	TBA	Kraft and Smith 2015	Proficiency HKR, Inc.
49	RI-09848	TBA	Smith 2016	Moreno Valley Survey
50	RI-09903	TBA	Corcoran et al. 2016	San Michele Bus. Center
51	RI-10016	TBA	Jew et al. 2017	Perris Dist. Center
52	RI-10199	TBA	Fulton 2014	Mid-County Parkway
53	RI-10251	TBA	Smith 2017	First Perry Logistics
54	RI-10277	TBA	Smith 2017	Nandina Logistics
55	RI-10336	TBA	Smallwood et al. 2016	March Inland Airport
56	RI-10345	TBA	Castells et al 2018	Markham/Patterson Proj.
57	RI-10393	TBA	Strudwick 2018	Optimus Logistics Project
58	RI-10397	TBA	Smith 2018	Perry Logistics
59	RI-10759	TBA	Miller 2019	Duke Perry & Barret
60	RI-10764	TBA	Smith 2019	Duke Warehouse
61	RI-10787	TBA	Smith 2018	Rider Distribution Ctr 1
62	RI-10788	TBA	Smith 2018	Rider Distribution Ctr III

Table 3. Resources Identified within One Mile of the Current Project Area.			
Trinomial	Primary	Citation	Description
CA-RIV-5516	33-005775	Tetra Tech 1999; Diehl and Montijo 1994	Bldg. 3002, March AFB
CA-RIV-7744	33-014109	Cotterman et al. 2004	Perris Indian School (+) Adjunct Complex; NW ¼ Sec. 8
CA-RIV-7758	33-014136	Goodwin 2011; Clifford and Smith 2005	Milling Features and Lithic Artifacts; SE ¼ Sec. 5
CA-RIV-8222	33-015853	Sanka and Aislin-Kay 2007	Foundations and Irrigation Features; SE ¼ Sec. 31
CA-RIV-8312	33-016078	Strudwick et al. 2005	Irrigation Features; Reservoir, etc. NW ¼ Sec. 5 (Kellogg/Ashley Property)*
CA-RIV-10260	33-020334	Ballester 2012	Irrigation Features; NW ¼ Sec. 6
CA-RIV-10111	33-019865	Maloney and Elder 2017; Strudwick et al. 2005	Historic Homestead SE ¼ of Markham and Perris

of the Perris Valley Storm Drain system in the southeast quarter of Section 5. Its current status is unknown.

CA-RIV-8222 (33-014853) Located in Section 31, this resource was recorded by Sanka and Aislin-Kay (2007) as concrete pads and other features indicative of agricultural uses of the surrounding land. A single, raised foundation is indicative of large structure (possibly a residence) dating to the 1940s or 1950s. The status of this site is unknown.

CA-RIV-8312 (33-016078) Located in the northwest quarter of Section 5, this site is described as the remnants of a historic water conveyance system and reservoir (Strudwick et al. 2005). As mapped, this site is located on the northeastern corner of Markham Street and Perris Blvd. (due west of the current project area). As such, this resource is associated with the Kellogg/Ashley property improvements and would/should include the residential complex dating to the 1920s and credited to Kellogg or the prior owner (Sawyer). This site is actually a component of a larger property.

CA-RIV-10260 (33-020334) Recorded as being within Section 6, this site is identified as consisting of irrigation features (post-1913), including a well, pump house, and concrete pad (Ballester 2012). The status of this site is unknown, but the general area has been subjected to modern improvements.

CA-RIV-10111 (33-019865) Located on the southeastern corner of Markham Street and Perris Blvd., this site is due south of the current project area and described as the remains of a residential complex and associated irrigation system (Strudwick et al. 2005; Maloney and Elder 2017). Mature pepper trees are evident, as are older utility poles. The complex has been demolished. No research was presented to associate this site with any specific property owner or activity. It was determined the site was not an eligible resource.

Overall, none of the resources presented above will be impacted by the currently proposed project. It is noted, however, Site 33-016078 is due west of the current project area and historically, the two locations are associated by joint ownership and use. McKenna et al. has amended the site form to reflect the more detailed property history, although the findings have not changed the status of the site.

Only one prehistoric site has been identified within one mile of the project area – 33-014136. This site was identified on the western side of the Perris Valley Storm Drain and will not be impacted by the proposed project.

With respect to the paleontological sensitivity for the area, a recent paleontological overview was completed by McLeod (2020). This overview noted the surface areas of the property consist of [younger] Quaternary Alluvium derived from fan deposits from the west. The younger deposits overlay older Quaternary deposits that have been known to yield evidence of significant fossil specimens. McLeod recommended monitoring of excavations that impact the older Quaternary deposits.

This finding is consistent with data provided by studies completed by the San Bernardino County Museum, Division of Geological Sciences (Scott 2005; 2015a and b; see Wirths 2019). As presented by Wirths (2019: Attachment 3A), the current project area is located within an area identified as consisting of younger Quaternary "alluvial valley deposits" (Qyv), and bordering deposits identified as "Qvof" (very old alluvial fan deposits) tentatively identified as lower Pleistocene deposits (200,000 to 1,800,000 years of age). The younger deposits may be as shallow as three feet below surface and the much older deposits also being found in shallow deposits.

Riverside County has identified this particular area as "High B" and describes this ranking as "[E]quivalent to High A, but is based on the occurrence of fossils at a specific depth below the surface. The category High B indicates that fossils are likely to be encountered at or below four feet of depth, and may be impacted during excavation by construction activities ..." (Wirths 2019:3).

The City of Perris identifies the project area as being within Area 4, denoting the low sensitivity for fossils in shallow contexts, but a high potential for buried specimens. The City recommends monitoring of excavations exceeding five feet below the current surface. Taking all data into consideration, the various paleontological assessments show there is a high potential for fossil-bearing soils to be encountered within the project area – from as shallow as three feet below surface. Given the level of sensitivity for the area, a monitoring program has been recommended by all researchers.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

As a result of the recent investigations, McKenna et al. confirmed the project area is located in an area known to have been occupied and exploited by Native American populations, including Luiseno, Cahuilla, Serrano, and, less likely, Gabrielino. To date, only a single prehistoric archaeological site has been identified within one mile of the current project area. The general area has also been associated with the California Mission Period and both the Mission San Luis Rey and Mission San Gabriel; the Rancho Period and the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero; and the historic American Period, associated wit both agricultural activities and those associated with the nearby March Air Force Base (now the March Air Reserve Base).

Many of the established agricultural properties dating to the 1930s and 1940s assisted in supporting the Air Base during the WW-II period. The majority of resources identified within one mile of the project area were described as residential/agricultural properties or properties associated with March Air Force Base.

Native American Consultation

McKenna et al. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Land Search for identifying sacred or religious sites within or in the vicinity of the current project area. Presented in Appendix C of this document, the Commission's response was negative. They had no data on any known sites in the area. The Commission provided a listing of local Native American representatives wishing to be consulted with respect to projects within their ancestral territories (Table 4). Letter were sent on March 12, 2020 and, as of this writing, those individuals have had almost six weeks to respond. McKenna et al. has received one phone response and two written responses. The phone response was from the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, noting they had no concerns for this particular area.

A written response (via email) was received from the Quechan Indian Tribe (Jill McCormick) on March 23, 2020. Ms. McCormick noted the tribe had no comment on this particular project. In a follow-up phone call (April 2, 2020), Ms. McCormick noted the Quechan Indian Tribe would not be responding to any future consultation requests for project in western Riverside County. However, should a project be located closer to the Colorado River region, they would welcome an opportunity to consult.

The most definitive response was received from the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians (via Joseph Ontiveros; April 7, 2020). In a written response, Ms. Ontiveros, Director of Cultural resources, represents one of the nearest Native American communities and representative of the Luiseno in northern Riverside County. Mr. Ontiveros emphasized the project area is well within the "Tribal Traditional Use Areas" and in proximity of known Luiseno sites. The Soboba have requested consultation with the Lead Agency (City) and recognition as the appropriate tribal representative(s) for the area. Mr. Ontiveros also noted it is the policy of the Soboba to have a tribal representative on-site for earthmoving activities. If the Soboba have not been contacted by the City, McKenna et al. is recommending they initiate consultation to insure compliance with SB-18/AB-52 and incorporate any appropriate participation by the Soboba into the conditions of project approval.

Paleontological Resources

The recent survey of the project area failed to yield any surficial evidence of paleontological resources. This was to be expected. Nonetheless, the project area is within an area identified by professional geologists, paleontologists, and the County of Riverside as highly sensitive for buried paleontological/fossil specimens. The City has a policy of requiring paleontological monitoring for all excavations exceeding five feet below surface, specifically in areas identified as "Area 4." In contrast, the County recommends monitoring in highly sensitive area for excavations exceeding three feet below surface. In this case, the potential to impact relatively shallow Late Pleistocene or older Quaternary alluvial deposits necessitates a paleontological monitoring program for all earthmoving activities. McKenna et al. concurs with these findings and recommends a paleontological monitoring program during earthmoving/grading that exceeds the depth of the current plow zone (e.g. 1 to 1.5 feet below surface). The program must follow professional poli-

cies and guidelines of the County of Riverside and/or the Western Science Center, Hemet, including the preparation of a monitoring plan prior to the initiation of the monitoring program.

Table 4. Native American Contact Listing.

Entity	Contact	Letter	Response
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Jeff Grubbe	3/12/20	---
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Patricia Garcia-Plotkin	3/12/20	---
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Amanda Vance	3/12/20	---
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Doug Welmas	3/12/20	4/14/20
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Daniel Salgado	3/12/20	---
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	Shane Chapparosa	3/12/20	---
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Denisa Torres	3/12/20	---
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Robert Martin	3/12/20	---
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Mark Macarro	3/12/20	---
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Paul Macarro	3/12/20	---
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Jill McCormick	3/12/20	3/23/20
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Manfred Scott	3/12/20	3/23/20
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Joseph Hamilton	3/12/20	---
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	John Gomez	3/12/20	---
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Steven Estrada	3/12/20	---
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Mercedes Estrada	3/12/20	---
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scott Cozart	3/12/20	4/7/20
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Joseph Ontiveros	3/12/20	4/7/20
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Michael Mirelez	3/12/20	---

Cultural Resources

The resent investigation concluded the project area has some sensitively for prehistoric archaeological resources, but a higher potential for historic period resources. In this case, the project area is associated with early ownership via the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, but more directly associated with post 1920 agricultural activities (dry farming). The property has not been associated with any standing structures and aerial photographs confirmed there were not structural improvements. The area was used for dry farming into the 1970s and any identifiable impacts not directly associated with the farming were determined to be modern impacts. These improvements were evident in the form of a modern concrete pad, wooden roof debris, remnants of a carport, and metal fencing (Figure 8; also see photographs in Appendix F).

Figure 8. Modern Building Debris Identified within Parcel -031 (W).

The pedestrian survey of the property was conducted on an intensive level, with three surveyors completing transects at intervals between 5 and 10 meters apart. The entire property was surveyed and, despite recent rains and grass growth, all areas were accessible. The property was found to be relatively flat, but with a very slight rise on the eastern side. The soils were found to consists of loos loam with no exposed bedrock. Trees on the property included six eucalyptus and one pine (recent growth) on the southern portion of the property. No evidence of an irrigation system was noted. However, since this site is associated with the property to the east, the well and reservoir nearer Perris Blvd. would have been available during the pre-1970s ownership and activities.

All of the physical evidence of occupation on this property were limited to the western parcel (Parcel -031), the last property held by Ashley family members. The fence constructed along the boundary between Parcels -031 and -032 is also a modern addition to the area, representing the relatively late division of Lot 6 of Block 6 into two independent properties.

McKenna et al. has concluded the property identified as Lot 6 of Block 6 (Riverside Tract) is representative of one portion of the larger Kellogg/Ashley family holdings. As such, it is associated with the physical remains identified within Lot 5 of Block 6 (to the west) and recorded as Site 33-016078. McKenna et al. updated the DPR-523 forms for 33-016078, incorporating the entire 60 acre property depicted in the Assessor records (Appendix G).

Although the site record has been amended, the portions of the property currently identified as the project area (Lot 6) is considered to be ineligible for listing as a significant cultural resource. This particular property was an open agricultural field (grasses only) during the historic period and the more recent improvements (now also in ruins) are the remains of modern alterations and not historically significant.

No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified within the project area, but there is always a potential for buried resources within the younger Quaternary alluvial deposits. The presence of the single prehistoric site to the east of this property is evidence of use in the immediate area and, therefore, McKenna et al. has concluded the property still has a moderate level of sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources.

Summary

Based on the finding presented above, the project area is considered highly sensitive for paleontological resources and moderately sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources. In each case, the resources, if present, will be identified in a buried context. The prehistoric archaeological resources would be associated with the first three to five feet of younger Quaternary alluvial deposits. Paleontological resources would be deeper and associated with Late Pleistocene/older Quaternary deposits. Paleontological and archaeological monitoring of earthmoving is warranted and justified.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the studies documented in this report, McKenna et al. has concluded there are no identified cultural resources within the current project area that warrant additional studies or evaluations. However, the research did result in a determination the project area is sensitive for buried prehistoric archaeological resources and/or paleontological resources. In compliance with CEQA, County, local policies and guidelines, and Native American concerns, McKenna et al. is making the following recommendations with respect to these sensitivities.

1. Archaeological Monitoring Program: McKenna et al. recommends an archaeological monitoring program be conducted to insure any buried cultural resources (primarily prehistoric native American resources) are identified, recorded, and dealt with in accordance with professional guidelines and in consultation and coordination with local Native American representatives (in this case, Soboba representatives). The archaeological monitoring program must be conducted by a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior standards. The program should be designed to address the Late Holocene deposits (younger Quaternary alluvial deposits) that are conducive to yielding Native American resources. The earthmoving activities involving the first four to five feet should be monitored, but monitoring should be conducted until evidence of the older alluvium is detected and/or the archaeologist determines monitoring is no longer warranted.

2. Native American Monitoring Program: The archaeological monitoring program should include the presence of a Native American monitor (preferably Soboba) to work with the archaeologist to insure any identified resources are treated with respect and in compliance with any defined monitoring protocols. The monitor will be on site during all earthmoving in younger Quaternary alluvial deposits and, along with the archaeological monitor, have the authority to halt any activities impacting previously unidentified resources until those resources are appropriately managed.

3. Paleontological Monitoring Program: A paleontological monitoring program must be undertaken by a professional paleontologist for all earthmoving involving deposits four feet or deeper from the current ground surface. However, if older Quaternary alluvium is identified in a shallower context, the monitoring program must be extended to address these deposits, also. The monitoring program should be preceded by the preparation and approval of a Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Plan (PRIMP) designed to be in compliance with County guidelines (including recovery, analysis, reporting, and curation).

4. Human Remains: If, at any time, human remains (or possible human remains) are identified, the City will be notified immediately and the County Coroner will be notified and permitted to examine the find *in situ*. If the remains are determined to be of forensic value, the Coroner will remove the remains. If the remains are not forensic and not of Native American origin, the archaeological consultant will remove the remains for analysis and reburial. The property owner will be responsible for any costs related to these tasks.

   If the remains are identified as being of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission will be notified by the Coroner and the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) will be identified. In consultation between the MLD, Lead Agency (City) Property Owner, and consulting archaeologist, the disposition of the remains will be determined. In the case of a dis-

agreement in treatment, the Commission with act as a mediator. The area of the find will be protected (with a buffer) until the issue is resolved.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certified that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: April 24, 2020 Signed: Jeanette A. McKenna

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator

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