

**Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment
for the Duke Warehouse at
Patterson Avenue and Nance Street,
City of Perris, Riverside County, California**

Susan W. Wood, Lea Kolesky, Patrick Maloney, and Cheyenne Good

Prepared By



Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
3550 East Florida Avenue, Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937

Prepared For

Albert A. Webb Associates
3788 McCray Street
Riverside, CA 92506

July 2022
draft

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Duke Realty proposes the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street (Project), which includes construction and operation of a high-cube non-refrigerated warehouse building and supporting on-and off-site infrastructure. The Project area covers approximately 37.5 acres within Assessor's Parcel Numbers 314-153-015 through -040; 314-153-042, -044, -046, -048; and 314-160-005 through -012 and -033 to the east of the intersection of Patterson Avenue and Nance Street in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Under contract to Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) conducted a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Perris is the lead agency for compliance with CEQA.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Project area. Æ's assessment included a records search and literature review, communication with Native American tribal representatives, and an archaeological and built environment survey of the Project area. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the proposed Project to impact historical resources eligible for or listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

The literature and records search at the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System indicates that 14 cultural resources have been documented within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area. One of these sites, P-33-024092, remnant features of an irrigation system, is adjacent to, but outside the Project area. None of these previously identified cultural resources are within the Project area.

As part of the cultural resource investigation, Æ sent a request to the Native American Heritage Commission for a search of the Sacred Lands File. Results of the search indicate that there are no known Native American cultural resources within the Project area. Æ contacted Native American individuals and organizations to elicit additional information on Native American resources within the Project area, if any. Of the 14 groups and/or individuals contacted, Æ received responses from representatives of five—Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, and Pala Band of Mission Indians.

Æ Archaeologist Patrick Maloney completed an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area on February 16, 2022. Six cultural resources were identified within the Project area during the Phase I survey: two historical archaeological sites and four built environment sites. On March 17, 2022, Æ Senior Architectural Historian Susan Wood completed an intensive survey of the four built environment resources identified during the February 16, 2022 survey. All six cultural resources identified within the Project area were evaluated for significance under the CRHR criteria and considered to be ineligible for listing.

The terrain throughout the entire Project area has been disturbed by previous agricultural activity and road development. No buried paleosols (Ab horizons) are present among the soils mapped

within the Project area, and the mapped soil series are thought to have low to moderate sensitivity for buried archaeological sites. Therefore, intact, and significant buried archaeological deposits are unlikely, and no further cultural resource management of the Project is recommended.

Field notes documenting the current investigation are on file at Æ's Hemet office. A copy of this report will also be submitted to the Eastern Information Center.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Duke Realty proposes the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street (Project), which includes construction and operation of a high-cube, non-refrigerated warehouse building and supporting on-and off-site infrastructure. The Project area is within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 314-153-015 through -040; 314-153-042, -044, -046, -048; 314-160-005 through -012; and 314-160-033 at the northeast corner of Patterson Avenue and Nance Street within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP) planning area in the city of Perris, Riverside County, California. Under contract to Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) completed a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street (Project) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Perris (City) is the lead agency for compliance with CEQA.

Æ Senior Archaeologist Joan George (B.S., Registered Archaeologist 28093) served as project manager. Æ Archaeologist Patrick Maloney (B.A.) conducted the archaeological fieldwork. Æ Senior Architectural Historian and Archaeologist Susan Wood (Ph.D., M.A.) conducted the built environment fieldwork. Æ Managing Principal and Principal Architectural Historian M. Colleen Hamilton (M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist 10535) served as Æ's principal investigator and was responsible for overall quality control.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project area is 0.1 miles southwest of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport and 0.2 miles east of Interstate 215 (Figure 1-1). The Project area is located within the northwest portion of the PVCCSP planning area, which encompasses more than five square miles and over 3,500 acres that is located in the northern end of the City. Specifically, the Project area is mapped within the northeast quadrant of Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Steele Peak and Perris, California, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps (Figure 1-2).

The proposed Project involves the construction and operation of a 769,668-square-foot building on the approximate 37.5-acre site. The building is proposed to accommodate 749,668 square feet of high-cube non-refrigerated warehouse distribution uses and 20,000 square feet for supporting office uses. Additionally, the Project will include approximately 168,406 square feet of landscaping, 366 automobile parking stalls, pedestrian sidewalks adjacent to Patterson Avenue and Nevada Avenue along the Project site's frontage, and infrastructural improvements within Patterson and Nevada Avenue rights of way.

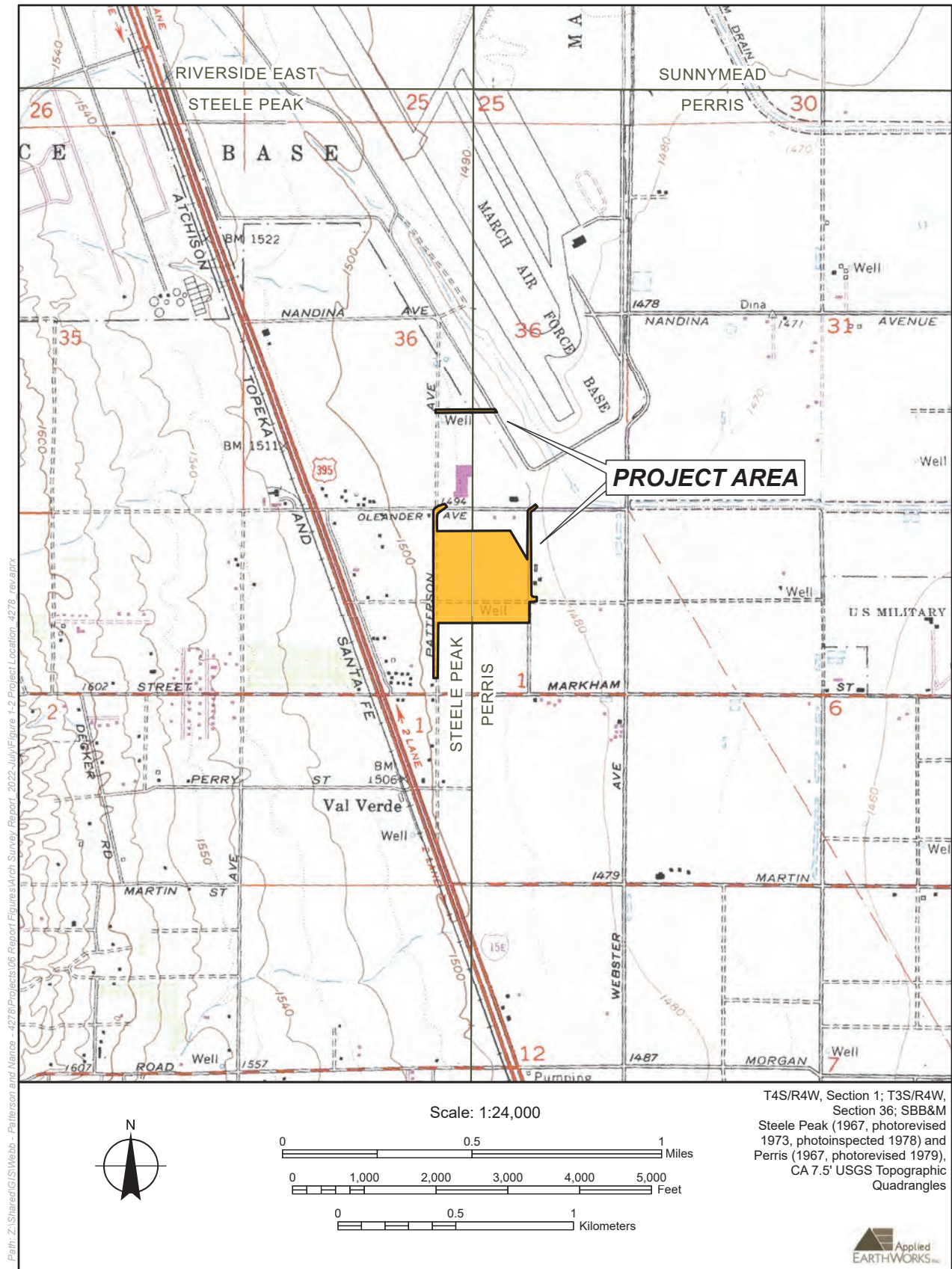


Figure 1-2 Project location on USGS Steele Peak and Perris 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.

1.1.1 On- and Off-site Infrastructure

- A new storm drain facility is proposed within Patterson Avenue right-of-way along the Project site's frontage and continuing north to a connection point beneath Harley Knox Boulevard.
- A new storm drain facility is proposed within Nevada Avenue right-of-way along the Project site's frontage from California Avenue and continuing to a connection point beneath Harley Knox Boulevard;
- A new storm drain extension is proposed to connect an existing facility in Patterson Avenue to the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD) Lateral B-Stage 4 facility that was previously evaluated in the 1991 Perris Valley Master Drainage Plan Initial Study and Negative Declaration (State Clearinghouse No. 91042072). Therefore, potential cultural resource impacts resulting from the proposed facility was evaluated under separate cover.
- A new recycled water line that will serve the Project site is proposed within Patterson Avenue between the existing line just north of Markham Street north to Nance Street and is the responsibility of another developer under City Case No. DPR 22-00003. Therefore, potential cultural resource impacts resulting from the proposed recycled water line will be evaluated by their developer constructing this segment of the line.
- Patterson Avenue will be improved with curb, gutter, and sidewalk along the Project site frontage;
- Nevada Street along the Project site's frontage will be improved with curb, gutter, and sidewalk and paved with 38-feet of asphalt;
- A new sewer line is proposed within Nevada Avenue from the Project site to Harley Knox Boulevard.
- Repaving portions of Patterson Avenue from the Project site frontage to Harley Knox Boulevard is assumed as well as new pavement in Nevada Avenue between the Project site and Harley Knox Boulevard.

The Project also proposes a specific plan amendment to amend the PVCCSP Circulation Plan to reflect the vacation of two planned streets: California Avenue and Nance Street between Patterson Avenue and Nevada Avenue and a tentative parcel map to merge all parcels into one and vacate the two planned streets within the Project site. Most of the net 35.7-acre Project area is generally flat and vacant and dominated by fallow croplands. However, approximately 2.7 acres in the northwest corner of the Project (APNs 314-153-019 through -021) are currently utilized for semi-truck trailer storage. Grading and other earthwork are anticipated throughout the Project area. Specifically, the depths of proposed excavations are:

- 4 feet below ground surface (bgs) for building pads;
- 12 feet bgs for underground water quality chambers;

- 11–13 feet bgs for various storm drains and/or sewer line.

1.2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

1.2.1 State Laws and Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act

The Project requires discretionary approval from the City and is therefore subject to the requirements of CEQA. The Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (State CEQA Guidelines) directs lead agencies to determine whether a project will have a significant impact on historical resources. A cultural resource considered “historically significant” is considered a “historical resource,” if it is included in a local register of historical resources or is listed in or determined eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under any one of the following criteria (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 15064.5):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Compliance with CEQA’s cultural resource provisions typically involves several steps. Briefly, archival research and field surveys are conducted, and identified cultural resources are inventoried and evaluated in prescribed ways. Prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, as well as standing structures, buildings, and objects deemed historically significant and sufficiently intact (i.e., historical resources), must be considered in project planning and development.

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (14 CCR 15064.5[b]). The lead agency is responsible for identifying potentially feasible measures to mitigate adverse changes in the significance of a historical resource (14 CCR 15064.5[b]4).

California Senate Bill 18

As of March 1, 2005, California Senate Bill 18 (SB 18), as codified in California Government Code Sections 65092, 65351, 65352, 65352.3–65352.5, and 65560, requires that cities and counties contact and consult with Native American tribes prior to amending or adopting any general or specific plan, or designating lands as open space. The purpose of SB 18 is to involve Native Americans at the onset of the planning process to allow for the protection of traditional tribal cultural places in the context of broad local land use policy prior to site-specific, project

level, and land use decisions. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation, unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe (Government Code Section 65352.3). At least 45 days before a local government adopts or substantially amends a general or specific plan, the local government must refer the proposed action to agencies, including Native American tribes, for review and comment.

California Assembly Bill 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources—tribal cultural resources—for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are included in or determined eligible for the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing in the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult in good faith with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to impact a tribal cultural resource such that it would cause a substantial adverse change constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation is proposed to reduce such effects to a less than significant level.

1.2.2 Local Laws and Regulations

The City of Perris General Plan 2030 was approved in 2005 and addresses the seven state-mandated elements of general plans (land use, housing, circulation, open space, conservation, noise, and safety). The General Plan is a 30-year guide for local government decision on growth, capital investment, and physical development in the city of Perris. It guides future development plans and gives direction on how to make the future happen (City of Perris 2022).

Much of the geographic area of the city of Perris has a medium to high potential to contain significant archaeological resources. The Conservation Element of General Plan 2030 includes the following implementation measures appropriate to preventing changes to significant archaeological resources (City of Perris 2008:47):

IV.A.1 For all private and public projects involving new construction, substantial grading, or demolition, including infrastructure and other public service facilities, staff shall require appropriate surveys and necessary site investigations in conjunction with the earliest environmental document prepared for a project.

IV.A.2 For all projects subject to CEQA, applicants will be required to submit results of an archaeological records search request through the Eastern Information Center, at the University of California, Riverside.

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

The Project is also within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP) boundary. However, the specific plan does not provide additional guidelines or objectives regarding cultural resources; rather, it incorporates the above measures from the Conservation Element of the City of Perris General Plan.

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation of the proposed Project area. Chapter 1 describes the Project and its location, defines the scope of the cultural resource investigation, and provides the regulatory context. Chapter 2 summarizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Chapter 3 presents the results of the archaeological literature and records search. Chapter 4 summarizes the results of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and Native American communications. The field survey methods and results are discussed in Chapter 5. Significance evaluations are provided in Chapter 6. Cultural resource management recommendations are provided in Chapter 7, and bibliographic references cited throughout the report are listed in Chapter 8. Results of the SLF search and correspondence with Native American groups are provided as Appendix A, and State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series recording forms are included in Appendix B.

2 SETTING

This chapter describes the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical cultural setting of the Project to provide a context for understanding the nature and significance of cultural resources identified within the region. Prehistorically, ethnographically, and historically, the nature and distribution of human activities in the region have been affected by such factors as topography and the availability of water and natural resources. Therefore, prior to a discussion of the cultural setting, the environmental setting of the area is summarized below.

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is in western Riverside County within Perris Valley. This area is in the Southern California Batholith, a massive geological intrusion of granite that is part of the Peninsular Range formed in the late Cretaceous and uplifted in the early Tertiary, near the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges physiographic province. The physiography of the province is characterized by three northwest-trending mountainous regions composed of stable crustal blocks, separated by active fault zones including (from east to west) the San Jacinto Mountains, the Perris Block, and the Santa Ana Mountains (Morton et al. 2006). The San Jacinto and Elsinore fault zones separate the three regions. The Project area is within the Perris Block, which consists of bedrock highlands and isolated hills separated by alluvium-filled valleys.

The San Jacinto River is approximately 5 miles southeast of the Project area. The river's headwaters are in the San Jacinto Mountains. The river flows northwesterly through the San Jacinto Valley and then west and southwest until it empties into Lake Elsinore, a sink in the Elsinore fault zone. Levees built between 1919 and 1939 altered the course of the river, shifting it as much as a mile south of its historical course. Prior to historical hydrological modifications, the San Jacinto River flowed perennially only in the eastern portion of the valley. During the wet season, the river flowed farther than today and collected in the northern part of the valley (about 5 miles northwest of the town of San Jacinto) in an elongate depression forming a shallow ephemeral lake now known as Mystic Lake (Morton 1977; Whitney 1982). Overflow from the lake drained to the southwest, eventually reaching Lake Elsinore. Because the lake existed before 1895, which predates groundwater withdrawal in the valley, Morton (1977) inferred the depression is of tectonic origin.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service soils data retrieved from Web Soil Survey (www.websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov, accessed February 2022) indicate that the Project area includes three soil series (Table 2-1; Soil Survey Staff 2003a; Soil Survey Staff 2003b, 2019). The Greenfield, Pachappa, and Ramona soils belong to the Alfisol taxonomic order, which consists mostly of minerals and is primarily found in late-Pleistocene deposits or surfaces.

The soil series mapped in the Project area do not include buried A (Ab) horizons. The maximum depths of ground disturbance (i.e., 13 feet) for the Project exceeds the depth of the typical

pedons. The likelihood of encountering intact buried cultural resources is low to moderate, and Æ recommends a low archaeological sensitivity designation for the Project area.

Table 2-1
Soil Series Mapped in the Project Area and Sensitivity for Buried Archaeological Deposits

Soil Series	Order	General Description	Buried Site Sensitivity
Greenfield	Alfisol	Sandy loam, 0–30 percent slopes	Moderate
Pachappa	Alfisol	Sandy loam	Moderate
Ramona	Alfisol	Sandy loam	Moderate

2.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Native American occupation of the region can be divided into six periods: Early Archaic (9500–7000 B.P.); Middle Archaic (7000–4000 B.P.); Late Archaic (4000–1500 B.P.); Saratoga Springs (1500–750 B.P.); Late Prehistoric (750–400 B.P.); and Protohistoric (circa 400 to 150 B.P.), which ended in the ethnographic period.

During the Early Archaic Period (9500–7000 B.P.), small, highly mobile groups traveled widely, utilizing highly portable tool kits to procure and process critical resources, with brief and anticipated intervals of seasonal sedentism near predictable water locations. Due to isolated locations where the conditions for occupation were met, Early Archaic sites are rare compared to later periods of prehistory (Eddy et al. 2014; Goldberg et al. 2001; Grenda 1997; Horne and McDougall 2008; McDougall 1995). In the Middle Archaic Period (7000–4000 B.P.), sites are associated with the margins of pluvial lakes and now-extinct springs. Artifacts include leaf-shaped bifacial knives, atlatl dart points, split cobble choppers and scrapers, scraper-planes, and small milling slabs and manos. Most sites from this interval are small surface deposits of lithic artifacts, suggesting temporary and perhaps seasonal occupation by small groups of people (Goldberg et al. 2001; Horne and McDougall 2008). The Late Archaic Period (4000–1500 B.P.) can be characterized by large occupation sites located adjacent to permanent water sources such as perennial springs and streams. Diagnostic projectile points included large dart points likely used with atlatls (Warren 1984).

Cultural trends during the Saratoga Springs Period (1500–750 B.P.) continued from the Late Archaic Period, except for the adaptation of the bow and arrow (Goldberg et al. 2001). Shoshonean language speakers also likely moved into the vicinity of the Project. Settlement shifted away from marginal desert areas.

The Late Prehistoric Period (750–400 B.P.) saw a subsequent population increase, definitive use of bow and arrow technology, and a general westward movement of Patayan populations (Goldberg et al. 2001; Waters 1983; Wilke 1976). By the Protohistoric Period (circa 400–150 B.P.), sedentism intensified as did hunting with bow and arrow. Exploitation of acorns became widespread, as indicated by an abundance of mortars and pestles. Populations became more sedentary, and settlement shifted to small villages with resource catchment areas around them (True 1966, 1970). Ceramic technology first appeared in the region around 350 B.P. This period ended in A.D. 1769 when Spanish settlement began in Upper California (also referred to as Alta California).

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Project study area lies within the ancestral cultural territory of the Luiseño and Cahuilla. These tribes speak languages of the Cupan branch of the Northern Uto-Aztecan family, part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language-family (Golla 2011; Hill 2011; Shaul 2014).

Prior to the Mission Period, which began circa 1769, each Luiseño village was organized as a clan tribelet—a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring groups (Strong 1929:291). The Cahuilla had nonpolitical, nonterritorial moieties that governed marriage patterns as well as patrilineal clans and lineages. The words for these moieties mean “Coyote” and “Wildcat.” In turn, the political-ritual-corporate units (clans) were composed of 3–10 lineages, distinctly different, named, and claiming a common genitor, with one lineage recognized as the founding lineage (Bean 1978; Bean and Vane 2001). Clans owned a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Clan lineages cooperated in large communal subsistence activities (including animal drives, hunts, and controlled brush burning) and in performing rituals.

The Luiseño and Cahuilla were hunters, collectors, and harvesters. Clans owned land in valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. Individual lineages or families owned specific resource areas within the clan territory. Although any given village had access to only some of the necessary resources, briskly flourishing systems of trade and exchange gave them access to neighboring and distant resources. Rules that forbade marriage to anyone related within five generations or belonging to the same moiety ensured that everyone had relatives living in many ecozones; this was an important arrangement because relatives were invited to ceremonies. The ceremonial exchange of gifts at such events provided a way for drought-stricken groups to get food in exchange for treasure goods.

2.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

The history of California and the region surrounding the Project vicinity provides a context for understanding local settlement from the time that Spanish explorers first laid claim to the territory through the development of the modern landscape. Context is the basis for the identification of site types constructed and the evaluation of their significance as historical resources. The Project is in a historically dry, remote area away from larger centers of development and settlement. From the era of Spanish exploration to the present, regional history has been influenced by important transportation routes through the area as well as settlement, homesteading, and agriculture. The history of the Project area relates to themes of regional development and agriculture along with road, railway, electrical, and water infrastructure construction.

Æ has developed the following California and regional historic context, which is taken primarily from previous reports prepared by Mills and George (2018), Jew and McDougall (2017), and Wood and DeLeon (2021).

2.4.1 California History

Exploration of the Southern California coast in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was the basis for the Spanish claim to the region. In the eighteenth century, Spain recognized that to strengthen its claim, it would have to settle Alta California to preclude encroachment by the seafaring Russians and British traders in the northwest. Therefore, on behalf of Spain, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, missionaries of the Franciscan Order founded a series of pueblos (towns), presidios (military camps), and missions (religious centers) along the California coast, beginning at San Diego in 1769 and extending northward.

In 1821, Spain ceded control of Alta California to Mexico, which opened the established ports of San Diego and Monterey to foreign trade (Crouch et al. 1982:200). American ships docked at California ports to purchase tallow and hides. Some settled in California, becoming citizens and owners of large ranchos. Conflicts between the Californios, Hispanic settlers, and the central government in Mexico City led to a series of uprisings culminating in the Bear Flag Revolt of June 1846. However, Mexican control of California had diminished significantly the year before when the Californios expelled Manuel Micheltoarena, the last Mexican governor.

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the Mexican American War ended. During the late 1840s, there began a decline of California's cattle ranching industry, which for over half a century represented the currency and staple of the rancho system. Impending drought conditions in the 1850s to 1860s led to further constriction in cattle ranching in the general region, and the large rancho holdings of the Mexican era changed ownership regularly. In 1850, California became the thirty-first state in the Union, and many of the earlier Spanish and Mexican land grants were challenged by the American Board of Land Commissioners. In Southern California, San Diego organized into a county in 1852; in 1853, San Bernardino followed suit. Riverside County was formed in 1893, carved out of portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties, with the city of Riverside as the county seat.

2.4.2 Regional History

Even after statehood, limited transportation options and a lack of access to reliable water sources hampered regional settlement of western Riverside County. Together, the construction of rail lines into the region in the 1870s and expansion in following decades, along with the construction of a system of irrigation canals, stimulated settlement and secured the region's agricultural economy. First, the transcontinental Southern Pacific Railway built a line into Colton and Perris in the 1870s, which spurred the immigration of agricultural homesteaders and tradesmen who settled throughout the region. The Riverside Colony was founded in 1870, and the burgeoning agricultural industry in this arid region required a stable supply of water. In 1874, Riverside entrepreneurs formed the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company and established a series of canal systems, tapping water from the Santa Ana River. During this period, settlers in the greater San Jacinto Valley also built irrigation canals. In 1882, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (ATSF) Railway Company completed a competing transcontinental railway into California, and its California Southern Railway line followed another route through the San Jacinto Valley, which stimulated further settlement. California Southern Railroad's chief engineer was Frederick Thomas Perris. Perris oversaw the construction of this line from National City, near San Diego, to San Bernardino, and in 1883, he drove the first passenger train into the

San Bernardino station. Subsequently, local settlers convinced the California Southern Railroad to build a new depot in the northern part of the valley, which they named for Perris. Settlers filed the townsite plat in 1886, and the railway officially named the railway stop Perris. In May 1887, the ATSF opened a second rail line, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, into Southern California, which triggered the rail wars with the Southern Pacific Railway and facilitated the so-called Southern California land boom of the 1880s. During this period, the population of the city of Los Angeles grew by more than 700 percent in seven years, reaching 80,000 in 1887. This event stimulated a substantial influx of settlers into the San Jacinto and Perris valleys. Early settlers in the region obtained land either from the public domain of the United States through homesteading or other forms of public land acquisition, or from the land agents of the railroad who sold land granted by the United States to fund railroad construction.

At the time of the arrival of the railroad to the region in the 1880s, settlers focused on grain production. The productivity of this dry farming of grain varied with the observed multiyear cycles of heavier or lighter winter season precipitation. It required relatively large landholdings and use of harvesting equipment. Up through 1892–1893, as rainfall remained adequate, grain production continued to be the agricultural mainstay in the region. In the early 1890s, against the backdrop of the traditional existence of extensive dry farming, boosters promoted citrus and other orchard production as heralding a new era of small-scale “family farming” in Southern California. Land developers touted the market conditions for these specialty crops as favorable enough to tide the small producer over the shoals of irrigation capitalization and orchard maturation.

During the late 1890s, years of low rainfall brought crisis to agriculture in Southern California. Both the orchard crop areas dependent on gravity-flow irrigation and the dry land farm zones were severely affected. Eight of the 10 years between 1896 and 1905 were seriously deficient in winter rainfall. By 1905, rainfall levels had returned to normal. After this date, new pumping technology and the availability of petroleum distillate internal combustion engines allowed individual farmsteads in Southern California to pump water from farm wells in increasingly larger volumes. During the years from about 1908 through American entry into World War I in 1917, a sharp surge in homestead filings is evidence of the renewed interest in farm settlement and farming in California, including the San Jacinto and Perris valleys. There was also an increase in the turnover of property during that time, including farm purchases by individuals making a move from the city to the country. Two factors that helped contribute to this kind of move were the increased use of the automobile, which decreased the isolation of rural living, and the brighter financial prospects for farming during the World War I years. The outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 drove international commodity prices sharply upward, providing a bonanza for local grain farmers.

Regional urban growth in the 1920s helped local farmers prosper. However, major increases in agricultural production in the United States and elsewhere brought sustained national declines in the prices of many agricultural commodities. Coupled with this were seven years of lower-than-average rainfall during the 1920s in Southern California. The years 1922–1924 were particularly dry, which set off a temporary collapse of hydroelectric power generation. Fruit and alfalfa producers, depending on pumped groundwater, were less affected by these drought conditions than dry-land farm grain producers. In the late 1920s, even before the onset of the Great Depression, tax assessor records reflect that farm properties in the region were at least

temporarily coming into the hands of banks and other financial institutions. During the worst years of the Depression in the early 1930s, farmers increasingly lost their land to creditors. The crisis in agriculture during the Depression was particularly difficult for Southern California dry farmers. They obtained their water from irrigation districts and often lost their land to water lien sales. However, beginning in 1934 and continuing through 1944, better winter rainfall conditions favored dry farming, and financial conditions stabilized for the farmers who had survived the early Depression years.

After 1944, a prolonged period of lower-than-average winter rainfall prompted local government officials to improve regional water access. The drought cycle from 1944 through 1951 was particularly severe—rainfall in Los Angeles, for example, totaled little more than half of the normal in the years 1947–1951. The Colorado River Aqueduct project brought water to the region beginning in the early 1940s. By the early 1950s, the Eastern Municipal Water District delivered that water to the Perris Valley. Farmers in the Project area irrigated their fields with the assistance of this new, more stable water supply, growing alfalfa, potatoes, watermelons, and sugar beets, which became the mainstay crops of the Perris Valley region. Throughout much of the twentieth century, agriculture continued to be a major industry in the Perris Valley.

The post-World War II era ushered in a new boom in commercial, industrial, and residential development in and near Southern California’s urban centers, including the Inland Empire. This development forced Perris Valley’s historical town centers outward. Once-rural areas took on a more semirural character, dotted by small “mini-ranch” subdivisions. In more recent years, continued housing and urban development have swallowed up former agricultural land at an exponential rate, forever changing the character of the region. Substantial regional growth has also necessitated the construction of numerous artificial lakes, reservoirs, and other forms of municipal water storage to capture and retain water during peak rain years to meet demands. During the first decade of 2000, inexpensive land and housing transformed many of the towns in southwestern Riverside County into “bedroom” communities for those working in Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties.

2.4.3 Road Development in Perris Valley

The earliest roadways in the Perris Valley were wagon roads developed in the mid-nineteenth century that connected the Riverside area to San Jacinto to the east, Temescal to the west, and Temecula to the south. The arrival of the railroad in the 1880s spurred growth in the valley, and the new agricultural economy facilitated the need for a transportation network that included a road system. By the turn of the twentieth century, a regional road system linked the communities of western Riverside County. In the Perris Valley, a road along the Southern California Railway San Bernardino to Temecula line connected Lake Elsinore, via Perris, to Riverside (Castells 2020:8; U.S. Geological Survey 1904). By 1904, a web of east–west and north–south roads, including Patterson Avenue, Nance Street, and Nevada Avenue, radiated out from the Southern California Railway, providing farmers in the Project easier access to transport their goods to market (Figure 2-1; U.S. Geological Survey 1901b; U.S. Geological Survey 1904). By 1938, a two-lane graded dirt highway, now signed U.S. Highway 395, paralleled the railroad and provided farmers two options for transporting their goods to market (California Division of Highways 1938).

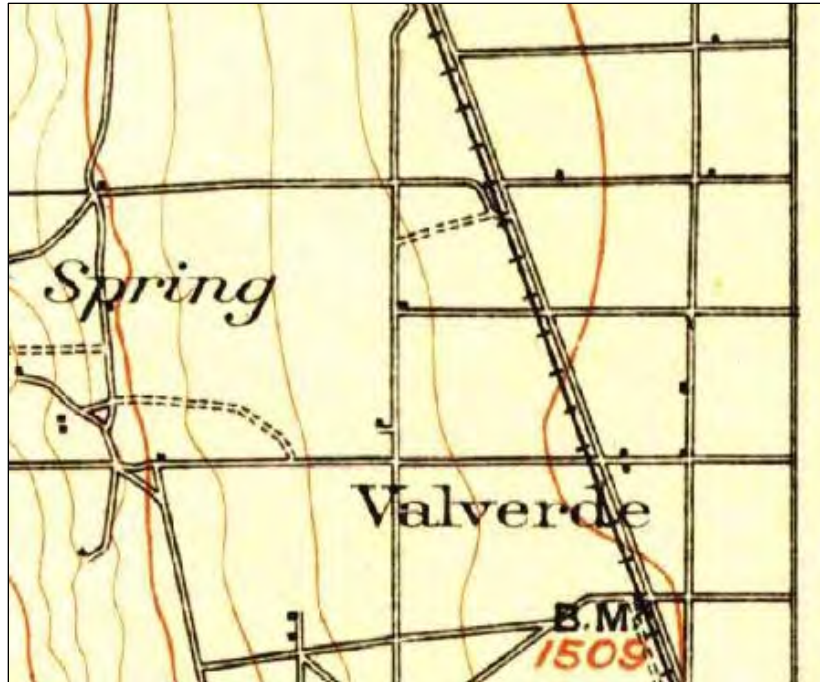


Figure 2-1 1901 USGS map showing Patterson Avenue and Nance Street to the east of the San Bernardino and Temecula line of the Southern Pacific Railway (U.S. Geological Survey 1901b).

2.4.4 U.S. Highway 395

Historically referred to as the Three Flag Highway, Highway 395 is a north–south route that originally ran from San Diego, California, through several western states to the U.S.-Canadian border near Laurier, Washington (GBCnet 2022; Ghori 2016). The current southern terminus of Highway 395 is in Hesperia, California (Ghori 2016). Although state highway agencies and the federal government have initiated many expansions and realignments of Highway 395 in California, the highway remains largely unchanged in other states (GBCnet 2022). In 1939, the federal government passed legislation officially designating the roadway. In Perris Valley, this meant the road that had paralleled the ATSF Railway line (formerly a branch of the Southern California Railway) was now officially U.S. Highway 395. Segments of U.S. 395 in Southern California, including Perris Valley, remained two-lane dirt roads until World War II (Figure 2-2).

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the federal government determined that improvements to U.S. 395 were necessary to facilitate easier transport between San Diego’s naval base, Fallbrook’s weapons depot, and what is now known as the March Air Force Base in Perris Valley (Ghori 2016). In response, they authorized a modernization effort under the War Production Board to be facilitated by the California Division of Highways (Lowden 1952:1). In 1942, the federal government prioritized the project due to the strategic military importance of the route for military traffic. Within only a few months, the California Division of Highways widened a 10-mile portion of the highway between Riverside and Perris Valley from two lanes to a four-lane divided roadway nicknamed the Cannonball Highway (Ghori 2016; Lowden 1952:1) (Figure 2-3).



Figure 2-2 1938 State of California road map showing U.S. Highway 395 through Perris Valley (California Division of Highways 1938).

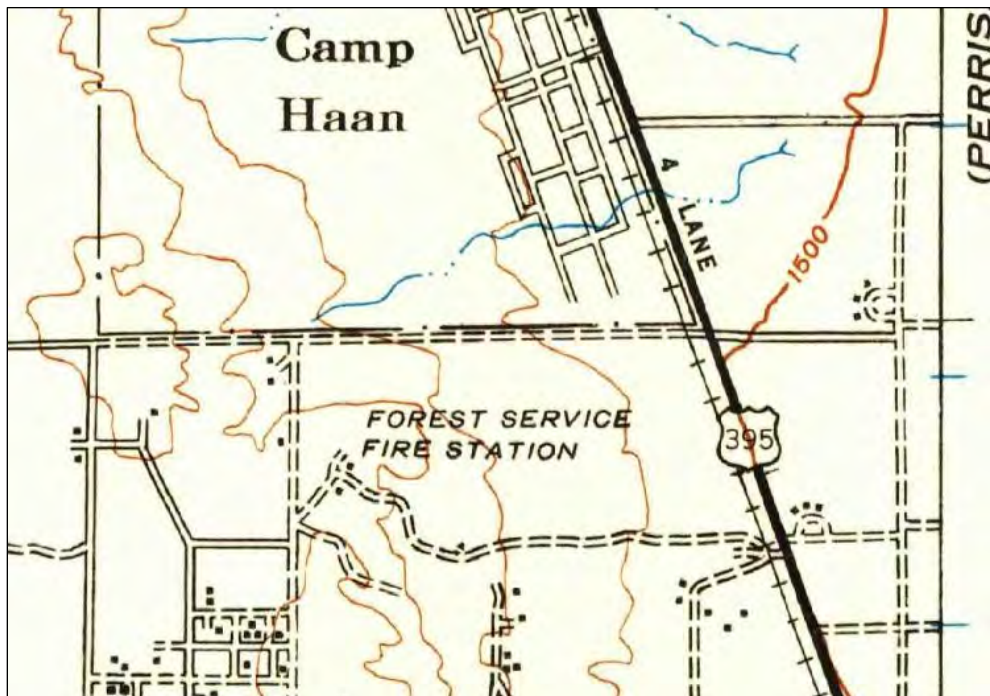


Figure 2-3 1942 USGS map showing improved U.S. 395 along the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway just west of the Project area (U.S. Geological Survey 1942).

After World War II, Southern California's population growth and resulting urban sprawl altered and increased traffic demands throughout the region. By 1952, the California Division of Highways routed U.S. 395 on a new, more direct route between Temecula and Perris, rather than

through Elsinore (California Highways and Public Works 1953:42). During the 1960s, California officials authorized the expansion of U.S. 395 in Perris Valley prior to the construction of Interstate 15 (Kaiser 2022). The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968 expanded the interstate network further and resulted in the extension of Interstate 15 along the U.S. 395 alignment (Kaiser 2008).

In 1974, the California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] temporarily resigned Highway 395 as Interstate 15E (Kaiser 2008). Due to California highway numbering conventions; however, this segment was known as Route 194 until 1982 when Caltrans deemed the northernmost portion of Interstate 15E, including the segment in Perris Valley, freeway standard and resigned it as Interstate 215 (Faigin 2020; Forgotten Hwy 2020; Kaiser 2008). In 1994, Caltrans renamed the remainder of the old alignment Interstate 215 after it was brought to freeway standard (Kaiser 2008). The current alignment of Interstate 215 follows the same path as the original Highway 395 (Forgotten Hwy 2020). Although the segments of Highway 395 within Riverside County were decommissioned in favor of Interstate 215, the California State Legislature recognized the original alignment as a historic route in 2008 (Forgotten Hwy 2020; Ghori 2016).

2.4.5 Southern California Edison

Southern California Edison (SCE) is a public utility company headquartered in Rosemead, California (Edison International 2022a). SCE formally incorporated in 1909 after a series of mergers and acquisitions of several smaller predecessor companies, including the Visalia Electric Light and Gas Company and the Santa Barbara Electric Company (Becker et al. 2015:8; Edison International 2022b). SCE's final acquisition occurred in 1964 when it merged with the California Electric Power Company, also known as Caletric (Becker et al. 2015:21, 24).

At the time of its incorporation in 1909, SCE provided electricity to over 600,000 people in five counties. Today, SCE has an approximate service territory of 50,000 square miles. It serves roughly 15 million customers across 14 counties in central, coastal, and Southern California, including the Project area (Becker et al. 2015:8, 20; Edison International 2022a). SCE provides electricity to its customers through an electrical power conveyance system that includes steam plants, hydroelectric facilities, and numerous substations (Becker et al. 2015:7).

Electrical Power Conveyance Systems

Electrical power conveyance systems deliver electricity to individual properties. Also known as power grids, these systems consist of four components: (1) the generating power plant where power originates; (2) the transmission substation that increases the electricity's original voltage; (3) transmission lines that carry high-voltage electricity long distances to subtransmission stations; and (4) distribution lines that carry low-voltage electricity shorter distances (Becker et al. 2015:38).

SCE conveys electricity through the power grid using a system of transmission, subtransmission, and distribution lines. The difference between the three is defined by the amount of voltage carried. Per SCE's current guidance, transmission lines carry electricity at voltages higher than 160 kilovolt (kV) and consist of high-voltage conductors typically mounted on steel lattice poles or towers. Subtransmission lines serve as the mid-level conveyance feature and carry electricity

at voltages between 50 and 160 kV. Subtransmission lines can be mounted on steel lattice towers, steel lattice poles, or wood poles. Distribution lines convey electricity at voltages under 50 kV and are usually mounted on single or double wood poles (Becker et al. 2015:86).

Electrical power conveyance systems are not static, and utility companies are continuously upgrading equipment to respond to technological advances as well as changing energy demands. Changes to the power grid typically occur incrementally, and subtransmission lines, distribution lines, and substations are installed or upgraded separately as independently operating facilities (Becker et al. 2015:38).

Distribution Lines

Distribution lines are the final stage of electricity delivery to residential and commercial customers. As opposed to the high-voltage, long-distance conveyance achieved with transmission lines, distribution lines can only carry low-voltage electricity over short distances. Distribution lines are typically supported by wood poles in single or double configurations (Becker et al. 2015:38; Pacific Gas and Electric Company 2022).

Distribution lines on wood poles represent the earliest form of electrical transmission technology used in California (Becker et al. 2015:15). Developed out of existing telegraph transmission technology, the methods used to convey low-voltage electricity over short distances has changed very little since the nineteenth century (Becker et al. 2015:42). Wood pole distribution lines are functional features of the built environment that do not reflect any qualities of innovative design or technological advancement (Becker et al. 2015:87). Borrowing heavily from existing technology, distribution lines mounted on wood poles are commonplace utilitarian structures that do not represent a notable period of electrical engineering history (Becker et al. 2015:87).

2.4.6 Project Specific History

The Project area comprises 39 parcels at the northeast and southeast corners of Patterson Avenue and Nance Street within APNs 314-153-015 through -040; 314-153-042, -044, -046, -048; and 314-160-005 through -012 and -033 in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The Project area is located in a mixed commercial, industrial and residential land use area. The subject parcels are all currently unimproved or vacant except for one, three-parcel lot in the northwest corner which is currently utilized for semi-truck trailer storage. The official addresses of the subject parcels within the Project area are 4946-4800 Patterson Avenue, Perris, California, 92571.

According to available historical sources, including historic aerial photographs dated 1938, 1958, 1962, 1967, 1976, and 2004 accessed online from the Geospatial Collection of the University of California, Santa Barbara Library (FrameFinder) and a series of images available from Historic Aerials (NETROnline) the Project area has primarily been in use for agricultural purposes from at least 1938 until approximately 2009. By 1953, a farm complex is visible just outside the Project area to the east of Nevada Avenue (U.S. Geological Survey 1953). The only built element noted on historic maps and images within the Project area appears to be auxiliary buildings/structures associated with this farm (State of California 1958). Architectural remnants of these auxiliary farm buildings/structures (AE-4278-02) were located during the archaeology survey within APN 314-153-048. See Section 6.1.2 for the full description and evaluation of this

resource. Additionally, a cluster of four concrete irrigation standpipes and a sawn-off utility pole (AE-4278-01) were identified during the archaeology survey at the southwest corner of a formerly cultivated farm field within APN 314-153-040. See Section 6.1.1 for the full description and evaluation of this resource.

Additionally, according to historical maps, three streets within the Project area, Patterson Avenue, Nevada Avenue, and Nance Street are all depicted unnamed on the 1901 USGS Elsinore topographic quadrangle (U.S. Geological Survey 1901a). See Sections 6.2.1, 6.2.2, and 6.2.3 respectively for full descriptions and evaluations of these resources.

The Project site is located within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP) planning area of the City. The PVCCSP was adopted by the City on January 12, 2012 (Ordinance No. 1284). Environmental impacts resulting from implementation of allowed development under the PVCCSP have been evaluated in the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (PVCCSP EIR) (State Clearinghouse No. 2009081086), which was certified by the City in January 2012. The PVCCSP EIR analyzes the direct and indirect impacts resulting from implementation of the allowed development under the PVCCSP. Measures to mitigate, to the extent feasible, the significant adverse project and cumulative impacts resulting from that development are identified in the EIR for this Project. The PVCCSP EIR includes mitigation measures for the study and protection of cultural resources.

3 SOURCES CONSULTED

3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCE LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

On September 10, 2021, prior to the field survey of the Project area, AEC engaged the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System housed at the University of California, Riverside, to complete a literature and records search. The objective of this records search was to determine whether any prehistoric or historical resources had been recorded previously within an area encompassing a 0.5-mile radius around the proposed Project (Study Area).

Results of the records search indicated 34 cultural resource studies have been conducted previously within the Study Area (Table 3-1). Two of these previous studies included portions of the Project area. As such, approximately 35 percent of the Project area has been investigated previously.

**Table 3-1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations in the Study Area**

EIC Reference #	Author(s)	Date	Title
RI-01183	Desautels, Roger	1981	Archaeological Assessment of PM 15986
RI-02084	Hammond, S. R.	1987	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Route 215, P.M. 27.4/33.7
RI-02171	McCarthy, Daniel F.	1987	Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-02450	Parr, Robert E.	1989	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-100-001 Located near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California
RI-02451	Parr, Robert E.	1989	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-050-006 Located near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California
RI-02455	Parr, Robert E.	1989	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-110-001 Located near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California
RI-02456	Parr, Robert E.	1989	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-040-009 Located near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California
RI-03189	Peak and Associates and Brian F. Mooney Associates	1990	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California
RI-03190	Peak and Associates	1990	Part III, Addendum to: Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, California

**Table 3-1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations in the Study Area**

EIC Reference #	Author(s)	Date	Title
RI-03262	Macko, Michael E.	1991	Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Oak Park Commerce Center, Parcel Map 25101, ASA#18, with Related Plot Plans 12468 and 12470, Riverside County, California
RI-03510	McDonald, Meg, and Barb Giacomini	1996	An Intensive Survey of Approximately 2,500 Acres of March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California
RI-03583	Drover, Christopher	1992	An Archaeological Assessment of “A” Street North and South Improvements and Proposed EMWD Pump Station Site, Riverside County Transportation Department, North of Perris, California
RI-03789	Drover, Christopher	1989	A Cultural Resource Inventory: Oakwood Industrial Park – Tentative Parcel Map 24110, near Perris, California
RI-04211	Love, Bruce, and Bai “Tom” Tang	1999	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Perris Valley Industrial Corridor Infrastructure Project near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-04766	Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, and Josh Smallwood	2004	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Specific Plan No. 341/EIR 466, near the City of Perris, Riverside County, CA
RI-04767	Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, and Josh Smallwood	2004	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Specific Plan No. 341/EIR 466, near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-05548	Cotterman, Cary D., Evelyn N. Chandler, and Roger D. Mason	2005	Cultural Resources Survey of a 1-Acre Parcel in Perris, Riverside County, CA (APN 314-110-030)
RI-05713	Billat, Lorna	2005	Letter Report: Historic Consultation for Nextel of California (Nextel) Wireless Telecommunications Service (WTS) Facility Project Chelsea/ CA-5389A, in Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-06780	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2006	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Associated Ready Mix Project Area (2.5 ac.) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-07538*	Tang, Bai “Tom,” Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez	2007	Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-07568	McGinnis, Patrick	2007	Archaeological Survey Report of the I-215/Van Buren Boulevard Interchange Project, Riverside County, CA
RI-08272*	William Manely Consulting and Earth Tech	1995	Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California
RI-08433	Pollack, Katherine H.	2007	Archaeological Assessment of Southern Half of Hammock 33 kV Overhead DSP project, March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California
RI-08791	Tang, Bai “Tom,” Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	2012	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report; Assessor’s Parcel Nos. 302-030-003, -006, and -011
RI-08860	Tang, Bai “Tom,” and Daniel Ballester	2012	Addendum to Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Resources Survey JMM Trailer Storage Facility Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

**Table 3-1
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations in the Study Area**

EIC Reference #	Author(s)	Date	Title
RI-08893	Tang, Bai “Tom”	2012	Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Analyses: Discount Tire Cross Dock Facility, a Portion of Specific Plan No. 341-EIR 466
RI-09054	Keller, Jean A.	2013	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 36512, APN 314-170-005, 013 thru 016; 314-140-056; 314-180-001, 007, 009,010, 011,013,014
RI-09848	Smith, Brian F.	2016	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of APNs 316-210-014 through -018, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside
RI-10015	Smallwood, Josh, Tiffany Clark, and Roberta Thomas	2016	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Lateral B-5 to Oleander Channel Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-10199	Fulton, Phil	2014	Discovery and Monitoring Plan for the Mid County Parkway
RI-10277	Smith, Brian F.	2017	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the First Nandina Logistics Center Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California
RI-10345	Castells, Justin, and Joan George	2018	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Markham/Patterson Projection, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-10393	Sturdwick, Ivan	2018	Results of Archaeological Monitoring for the 68.4 Acre Optimus Logistics Center Project at I-215 and Ramona Expressway in Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-10471	Cunningham, Robert, and Wendy Blumel	2017	Cultural Resources Inventory 0.7-Acre Property in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California

*Indicates investigation covered the Project area.

The archaeological records search also indicated a total of 14 previously recorded cultural resources within the Study Area (Table 3-2). Eleven of the resources are historical archaeological sites. Three built environment resources were also identified within the Study Area. P-33-024092, remnant features of an irrigation system, is adjacent to, but outside, the Project area.

**Table 3-2
Cultural Resources in the Study Area**

Primary	Trinomial	Description
Historical Archaeological Sites		
P-33-001183	CA-RIV-1183H	Remains of a railroad siding
P-33-008700		Site of demolished concrete base pad and standpipe
P-33-008701		Steel pipeline with riveted seams
P-33-008702		Remnants of a house, concrete pad and debris
P-33-015743	CA-RIV-8196	Remains of a historical railroad
P-33-016239	CA-RIV-8390	Remnants of a house, concrete pad and debris
P-33-024092		Irrigation systems
P-33-024867		Segment of Oleander flood control channel
P-33-028172		Refuse deposit
P-33-028588	CA-RIV-12877H	Two wood utility poles
P-33-028589	CA-RIV-12878H	Two upright steel pipes

**Table 3-2
Cultural Resources in the Study Area**

Primary	Trinomial	Description
Built-Environment Resources		
P-33-007639		Residence at 18391 Patterson
P-33-007650		Three former Camp Haan Barracks
P-33-024868		Segment of Webster Avenue

3.2 MAP REVIEW

Research of development and land use in the Study Area included review of historical maps and aerial photographs available in online archives. Maps consulted included topographic quadrangle maps available online from the USGS National Geological Database (TopoView): Southern California Sheet #1 (1901, 1904), Southern California, Riverside County (1901), Southern California, Elsinore (1901), Riverside (1942), Steele Peak (1942, 1967), Perris (1942, 1953, 1967), Santa Ana (1983), and State of California Division of Highways State Road Maps from 1928, 1935, 1956, and 1967. Historic aerial photographs included 1938, 1958, 1962, 1967, 1976, and 2004 images accessed online from the Geospatial Collection of the University of California, Santa Barbara Library using the Map & Imagery Laboratory FrameFinder tool (https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/, accessed March 2022) and a series of images available from Historic Aerials by NETROnline (<https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed March 2022). Patterson Avenue, Nance Street, and Nevada Avenue are depicted unnamed on the 1901 USGS Elsinore topographic quadrangle (U.S. Geological Survey 1901a). Aerial images and maps show that the Project area has primarily been in use for agricultural purposes until the present time. A farm complex is visible just outside the Project area to the east of Nevada Avenue on a 1953 map (U.S. Geological Survey 1953), and by 1958 additional buildings are visible adjacent to the farm, across the street on the west side of Nevada Avenue within the Project area (State of California 1958).

NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATION

Æ contacted the NAHC on September 10, 2021, for a review of their SLF to determine if any known Native American cultural properties (e.g., traditional use or gathering areas, places of religious or sacred activity) are present within or adjacent to the Project area. The NAHC responded on October 13, 2021, stating the SLF search was completed with negative results. The NAHC requested Æ contact Native American individuals and organizations to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project, if any.

Upon review of the Native American contact list and after removing redundancies, Æ narrowed the list to 14 individuals and organizations traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area where the Project area is located. Æ sent out Project scoping letters via email on February 22, 2022, describing the Project and asking these individuals and organizations for their input on concerns about cultural resources. Copies of the letters, the list of contacts, and responses are included in Appendix A. Æ sent follow-up email correspondence on March 16, 2022, to the organizations who had not responded to the initial request of February 22, 2022.

Individuals/organizations contacted include:

- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Amanda Vance, Chairperson of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Doug Welmas, Chairperson of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Daniel Salgado, Chairperson of the Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Shane Chapparosa, Chairman of the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
- Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians
- Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Analyst for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
- Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer for the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
- Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla

- Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
- Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
- Thomas Tortez, Chairperson of the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

As of April 15, 2022, Æ has received five responses. The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation stated that the Tribe has no comments on the Project and defers to local Tribes in the area. The Pala Band of Mission Indians stated that the Project is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation and is beyond the boundaries of their Traditional Use Area. Therefore, they defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians stated they have no knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area; however, they request to be contacted immediately for further evaluation in the event of any new discoveries. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) noted that the Project area is not within the boundaries of the ACBCI reservation; however, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, they requested a copy of the records search and cultural resource documentation generated in connection with this Project as well as a cultural resources inventory of the Project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians stated that the Project is within Luiseño territory and the Tribe's specific area of historic interest. The Tribe has no knowledge of cultural resources within the Project area but suggests a records search be conducted.

5

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

Æ Archaeologist Patrick Maloney performed an archaeological pedestrian survey of the Project area on February 16, 2022. On March 17, 2022, Æ Senior Architectural Historian Susan M. Wood performed the built environment survey of the Project area. The methods employed during the survey as well as the survey results are described below for both archaeological and built environment resources.

5.1 SURVEY METHODS

5.1.1 Archaeological Survey

The Project area falls mainly between Patterson and Nevada avenues east–west and the southern parcel boundaries of Harley Knox Boulevard lots and Nance Street north–south within APNs 314-153-015 through -040; 314-153-042, -044, -046, -048; 314-160-005 through -012; and 314-160-033. The 1.3-acre triangular section of APN 314-513-072 to the west of Nevada Avenue is excluded from the northeast corner of the Project area. A 6-acre rectangular section of the Project area stretches 930 feet east and 300 feet south between Patterson and Nevada avenues south of Nance Street.

Æ’s survey covered 100 percent of the Project area, including roadway shoulders for off-site improvements. The Æ archaeologist employed approximately north–south parallel pedestrian transects spaced 10–15 meters (33–50 feet) apart. All areas likely to contain or exhibit archaeologically or historically sensitive cultural resources were assigned closer attention to ensure that visible, potentially significant cultural resources were detected and documented. Additionally, any unusual landforms, contours, soil changes, features (e.g., road cuts, drainages), and other potential cultural site markers were fully investigated. For purposes of this Project, one or more cultural features or three or more artifacts greater than 45 years of age within a 30-meter (100-foot) radius were deemed to constitute a cultural resource (or site). Cultural features or clusters of artifacts more than 30 meters distant from the nearest known cultural resource were considered a separate resource. Less than three prehistoric or historical artifacts within a 30-meter radius, but outside a known site, were considered an isolated find and recorded appropriately as such.

During the survey, Æ identified two historical archaeological sites and a built environment site consisting of a line of 11 historic period utility poles. The two newly identified archaeological sites were documented on DPR 523-series recording forms. Systematic efforts were made to characterize and define the boundaries of each archaeological site as well as discrete activity loci and cultural features. Site locations were plotted on the appropriate 1:24,000 scale USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle using a Trimble Geo 7X series hand-held GPS unit utilizing real-time satellite-based augmentation system corrections achieving sub-meter accuracy. The GNNS unit was also used to determine and document the precise locations and Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates of the activity loci and cultural features identified within site areas. Digital Project area and site overview photographs were also taken along with digital overview

photographs of each activity locus, cultural feature, and temporally or functionally diagnostic artifact. The historic period utility pole alignment was recorded in the subsequent built environment survey discussed below. No previously recorded cultural resources had been identified within the Project area, and no artifacts were collected during the survey.

5.1.2 Built Environment Survey

Prior to the survey, Æ Architectural Historian Susan Wood examined county assessor online parcel history records, historic maps, and aerial photographs to determine what built environment features occurred on the property over 50 years ago. The research revealed three historic period roads in addition to the historic period utility pole alignment along Nance Street identified during the archaeological survey for this Project area. The built environment survey consisted of locating the resources identified during the archaeological survey and in the historic research as old enough to require evaluation (50 years or older). This was followed by visual verification of age and inspection of the resources to assess their current condition and document any evidence of renovations or alterations. All the buildings and features were photo-documented for evaluation and for the DPR forms (Appendix B).

5.2 SURVEY RESULTS

The Project area is comprised of a less than 2 degree eastern sloping agricultural lot that retains evidence of recent discing but appears currently to have been abandoned (Figure 5-1). A 3-acre parcel in the northwest has been fenced-off for semitrailer storage (Figure 5-2). Approximately 90 percent of the Project area is characterized by fallow field croplands dominated by false barley (*Hordeum murinum*), ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), foxtail chess (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *Rubens*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), stinknet (*Oncosiphon piluliferum*), redstemmed filaree (*Erodium moschatum*), whitestemmed filaree (*Erodium moschatum*), tocolate (*Centaurea melitensis*), yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*, reducing ground visibility to between 20 and 75 percent. Modern trash, including vehicle tires, concrete and brick rubble, clay and concrete pipe fragments, a fiberglass boat, and various other types of domestic and commercial debris, was observed throughout the Project area. The Project area also contains portions of Patterson Avenue, Nance Street, and Nevada Avenue (Figure 5-3). A brief description of each of the cultural resources is provided below. For detailed descriptions of the resources, please see the recording forms in Appendix B.

No prehistoric archaeological resources were encountered within the Project area during the archaeological field survey. However, two historical archaeological sites and one built environment resource, a utility pole alignment constructed over 50 years ago, were identified during the archaeological field survey (Figure 5-4). For the subsequent built environment survey, three additional roadway resources, Patterson Avenue, Nance Street, and Nevada Avenue, were also identified (Figure 5-3). The historical archaeological and built environment resources were inspected, photo-documented, and recorded, and all were evaluated for historical significance and eligibility of listing in the CRHR (see Appendix B for DPR recording forms).

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.3.1 AE-4278-01

Æ- 4278-01 is a cluster of four precast concrete irrigation standpipes (Features 1–4) and a sawn-off wood utility pole (Feature 5) at the northeast corner of the intersection of Patterson Avenue and Nance Street within APN 314-153-040 (Figure 5-5).



Figure 5-1 Overview of Project area from southwest corner looking northeast.



Figure 5-2 Truck trailer parking lot from southwest corner, looking northeast.



Path: Z:\Shared\GIS\Webb - Patterson and Nance - 4278\Projects\06 Report Figures\Arch Survey Report - 2022-July\Figure 5-3 CR Results Map - 4278_rev.aprx

Figure 5-3 Cultural resources within the Project area.



Figure 5-4 Intersection of Nance Street and Nevada Avenue, looking east down Nance Street.



Figure 5-5 Closeup of AE-4278-01, Features 2 and 3.

None of the standpipes has a maker’s mark or other diagnostic age indicators. However, surface degradation and metal reinforcement bar corrosion and exposure suggest a minimum age of 50 years. Additionally, the site is visible on a 1958 historic aerial photograph (State of California 1958). Modern trash scattered both around and inside some of the standpipes includes paper and plastic fast-food wrappings, plastic jugs and pails, rubber vehicle tires, and concrete pipe fragments—most likely debris from the feature standpipes. Invasive vegetation, including Mediterranean dwarf palm, has overrun the interiors and much of the immediate area around the standpipes.

Landownership History for APN 314-153-040

September 1964 to March 1969	Ira W. and Pauline M. Clark
March 1969 to July 1973	Perry M. and Gloria M. Nadell
July 1973 to June 1992	Ira W. and Pauline M. Clark
June 1992 to January 1995	Ira W. Clark, Jewel Monroe, and Geraldine Turner, as Trustees of the Ira W. Clark Trust
January 1995 to April 1996	Harold W. and Jewel F. Monroe
April 1996 to October 2000	F. Geraldine Turner and James T. Turner, Trustees of the Turner Family Trust
October 2000 to September 2003	F. Geraldine Turner and James T. Turner, Trustees of the Turner Family Trust, Harold W. Monroe and Jewel F. Monroe Family Trust, Robert Gerald Clark, Donald W. Clark
September 2003 to January 2004	JAYSD, LLC
January 2004 to June 2004	Velur Land Investments, Inc.
June 2004 to January 2017	Annie S. Smalley
January 2017 to March 2019	Robert A. Salo and Annie S. Salo, Co-Trustees of their Named Successor Trustees of the Robert Salo and Annie S. Salo Family Trust
March 2019 to January 2021	LINKUP, LLC
January 2021 to present	Duke Realty Patterson LLP

5.3.2 AE-4278-02

Æ-4278-02 is a 1,600-square-foot poured-in-place concrete foundation pad on the eastern lot boundary of APN 314-153-048. It is adjacent to Nevada Avenue and approximately midway between Harley Knox Boulevard and Nance Street (Figure 5-6). The site is within an eastern-sloping agricultural lot that retains evidence of recent discing but appears to have been abandoned. Historical maps depict a small farm in this location between 1942 and 1953,

including a still-extant residence that was constructed directly east of the site across Nevada Avenue (U.S. Geological Survey 1942, 1953). By 1958, a historic aerial photo shows auxiliary farm structures at AE-4278-02 (State of California 1958). It is likely that the site consists of remnants of these structures associated with the farm.



Figure 5-6 Overview of AE-4278-02 looking southwest with Nevada Avenue in the background.

The foundation is divided into four sections, three approximately equally sized rectangles (60 square feet) on an east–west axis on the western boundary and one larger rectangle (100 square feet) on a north–south axis on the western boundary. It appears the sections were poured separately over a limited period of time and that use of either joint expansions or form recycling resulted in weaknesses through which vegetation has since broken through. The features lack specific temporal indicators such as etched dates, but surface degradation of the concrete suggests an age of at least 50 years.

In the southeast section of the larger eastern pad is a circular surface impression in the concrete. This impression indicates the previous presence of a now-absent round structure, possibly a water tank or other storage container. The circle has a 9-foot radius, and the circumference is imprinted with a 2-inch-wide and 2-inch-deep score, suggesting that the outer edge of the structure was set into the wet concrete and possibly lipped later to provide extra stability and water proofing. Three links of a 1/2-inch-thick chain set into the concrete are exposed 3 inches outside the north edge of the circle. It is likely this chain was used to anchor either the circular structure or some other feature that is no longer present.

Landownership History for APN 314-153-048

1940 to May 1949	Edith M. Parry
May 1949 to June 1992	Ira W. and Pauline M. Clark
June 1992 to January 1995	Ira W. Clark, Jewel Monroe, and Geraldine Turner, as Trustees of the Ira W. Clark Trust
January 1995 to January 1995	Jewel Monroe, Frances Geraldine Turner, Donald W. Clark, and Robert Gerald Clark
January 1995 to March 1996	Jewel F. Monroe
March 1996 to April 1996	Harold W. Monroe and Jewel F. Monroe
April 1996 to October 2000	Harold W. Monroe and Jewel F. Monroe, Trustees of the Harold W. and Jewel F. Monroe Family Trust
October 2000 to September 2003	F. Geraldine Turner and James T. Turner, Trustees of the Turner Family Trust, Harold W. Monroe and Jewel F. Monroe Family Trust, Robert Gerald Clark, Donald W. Clark
September 2003 to January 2004	JAYSD, LLC
January 2004 to April 2004	Velur Land Investments, Inc.
April 2004 to November 2016	Emmanuel Fabella and Necetas Inez Gatmaitan-Fabella
November 2016 to December 2016	Velur Properties, LLC
December 2016 to September 2020	Eli G. Anderson and Nicole S. Anderson
September 2020 to April 2021	Susan Burnside, as Trustee of the Burnside Trust, Eli G. Anderson and Nicole Sheppard Anderson, Trustees of the Eli G. Anderson & Nicole Sheppard Anderson Revocable Living Trust, Equity Trust Company Custodian FBO Peggy A. Renker, ARE, Equity Trust Company Custodian FBO Mary Klosterman, IRA
April 2021 to present	Duke Realty Patterson LP

5.4 BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES

5.4.1 Patterson Avenue

Patterson Avenue extends approximately 0.29 miles through the Project area. For the purposes of recordation, the logical termini of the documented portion of the road were extended beyond the Project area. The 0.73-mile recorded portion of Patterson Avenue extends from the intersection of Harley Knox Boulevard south to where it terminates in a cul-de-sac. The width of the paved asphalt two-lane road measures approximately 24 feet. Flanking shoulders are approximately 10 feet wide (Figure 5-7).



Figure 5-7 Looking south down Patterson Avenue from the southeast corner of Nance Street.

5.4.2 West Nance Street

West Nance Street extends approximately 0.50 miles through the Project area. For the purposes of recordation, the logical termini of the documented portion of the road were extended beyond the Project area. The approximately 1.25-mile recorded portion of West Nance Street extends from the intersection of Wade Avenue to the west, to where it ends at Indian Avenue to the east. The portion of West Nance Street within the Project area is an approximately 24-foot-wide poorly maintained unimproved dirt road (Figure 5-8). To the west of the Project area, the street is an approximately 24-foot-wide two-lane asphalt paved road with minimal shoulders. To the east of the Project area, between North Webster Avenue and Indian Avenue, the approximately 24-foot-wide two-lane asphalt paved street has been modernized with concrete curbs and gutters (Figure 5-9).

5.4.3 Nevada Avenue

Nevada Avenue extends approximately 0.29 miles through the Project area. For the purposes of recordation, the logical termini of the documented portion of the road were extended beyond the Project area. The approximately 0.35-mile recorded portion of Nevada Avenue extends from the intersection of Harley Knox Boulevard to the north to where its end at a warehouse just south of West Nance Street to the south. Nevada Avenue is an approximately 24-foot-wide partially maintained dirt road. The road appears to have been recently graded, a loose gravel has been applied in some areas. Nevada Avenue at the approach to the busy Harley Knox Boulevard is paved with a short gutter (Figure 5-10).



Figure 5-8 Looking east down West Nance Street.



Figure 5-9 Looking west along West Nance Street from Indian Avenue.



Figure 5-10 Looking south down Nevada Avenue from Harley Knox Boulevard.

5.4.4 West Nance Street Distribution Line

This resource is a mid-1940s-era alignment of 11 wood poles carrying an electrical distribution line that extends approximately 0.50 miles along West Nance Street between Patterson Avenue and North Webster Avenue within the Project area (Figure 5-11).



Figure 5-11 Overview of wood pole alignment for West Nance Street Distribution Line, looking west down Nance Street from near the intersection of Nevada Avenue.

6 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

In this chapter, the cultural resources in the Project area are evaluated through consideration of the criteria for CRHR eligibility. Regulatory considerations are presented in Section 1.2. A full historic context is provided in Section 2.4. Finally, preliminary recommendations regarding eligibility and resource management are summarized in Chapter 7.

Two historical archaeological sites and four built environment resources are within the Project area. These resources include two agriculture-related archaeological sites: a cluster of irrigation features and the concrete pad remains of structures associated with a farm just outside the Project area. The four built environment resources include three historic-period roads and an alignment of wood poles carrying an electrical distribution line. These resources are described briefly below; DPR forms included in Appendix B provide full building descriptions and photographs. The current report utilizes the thematic historic contexts provided in Chapter 2 to evaluate the significance of these six cultural resources. However, a brief overview of regional history integral to the evaluated resources is provided below.

Agriculture in California is complex and intertwined with every aspect of history and culture. According to the Caltrans publication, *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California*, the history of California agriculture is diverse and defies generalizations (California Department of Transportation 2007:5). Much of this complexity is due to the geographic diversity of the state, and for that reason, the study divides California into eight broadly defined geomorphic provinces for the purposes of analyzing agricultural archaeological resources (California Department of Transportation 2007:23–31). The Project area is within the South Desert region that includes most of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial counties. For agricultural purposes, this region has been defined by the dependence on irrigation agriculture due to a lack of a consistent rainfall and a sustainable natural supply of water. Areas of San Bernardino and Riverside counties, including the Project area, became known for their citrus crops and dairy farms, and field production included alfalfa, wheat, and sugar beets (California Department of Transportation 2007:31). In the Project area, the primary crops were alfalfa, potatoes, watermelons, and sugar beets.

The six cultural resources evaluated in this report are closely tied to the regional development of Perris Valley in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as an important agricultural center. Perris Valley was distant from the early urban centers of Southern California. However, the arrival of the railroad and the development of a road system drew settlers, especially farmers. In the late nineteenth century, the Project area was less than a quarter-mile from the Southern California Railroad line through the valley. Later, the roadway that would become U.S. 395, then Interstate 215 ran adjacent to the railroad line and tied local farmers to markets for their goods. The Project area remained primarily agricultural into the twenty-first century with open and cultivated fields and many still-dirt roads.

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

6.1.1 AE-4278-01

AE-4278-01 is a cluster of four concrete irrigation standpipes (Features 1 thru 4) and a sawn-off utility pole (Feature 5) at the northeast corner of the intersection of Patterson Avenue and Nance Street within the boundaries of APN 314-153-040. None of the standpipes has a maker's mark or other diagnostic indicators of their age. However, surface degradation, and metal reinforcement bar corrosion and exposure suggest a minimum age of 50 years. Additionally, the site is visible on a 1958 historic aerial photograph (State of California 1958).

Significance Evaluation

Criterion 1: AE-4278-01 is a cluster of four concrete irrigation standpipes and a sawn-off utility pole at the southwest corner of a formerly cultivated farm field that now lies fallow. Historical maps and aerial photos show this parcel of land was under cultivation since at least the 1930s; the irrigation features appear by 1958. Irrigation was crucial for farming in this region; however, remnant features of standpipe irrigation systems are ubiquitous throughout the area and they alone are not pivotal to the settlement or agricultural development of the region nor do they have a direct connection with historical events at the local, state, or national level. As a result, AE-4278-01 is not significant under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: AE-4278-01 does not appear to have any direct association with lives of significant persons in our past. Research has yielded no information to suggest that any persons of historical significance are associated with the construction or continued use of the irrigation features or farm. Therefore, AE-4278-01 is not significant under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: AE-4278-01 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction of irrigation infrastructure as only remnant features remain. It is not representative as the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value. AE-4278-01 is a set of irrigation features that is indistinguishable from other examples of the property type. AE-4278-01 is neither the first nor the most distinctive example of this irrigation technology within the region, state, or nation. Its design and construction do not represent a departure from standard practices for this feature type; thus, AE-4278-01 is not significant under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: This criterion is typically reserved for archaeological resources, ruins, or rare built environment resources about which little is already known and that are considered to be the sole sources of historical data about design, engineering, or construction methods. AE-4278-01 does not appear to be significant for any potential to provide new information important to the study of irrigation infrastructure or development of the city of Perris. Therefore, AE-4278-01 is not significant under Criterion 4.

Integrity: Because AE-4278-01 does not qualify as a significant resource under any of the four CRHR criteria, assessment of integrity is not necessary.

Eligibility: Due to a lack of significance, AE-4278-01 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

6.1.2 AE-4278-02

AE-4278-02 is a small poured-in-place concrete foundation pad on the eastern lot boundary of APN 314-153-048. It is adjacent to Nevada Avenue and approximately midway between Harley Knox Boulevard and Nance Street. The site is within an eastern-sloping agricultural lot that retains evidence of recent discing but appears to have been abandoned. Historical maps show that between 1942 and 1953 a small farm, including a still extant residence, was constructed directly east of the site across Nevada Avenue (U.S. Geological Survey 1942, 1953). By 1958, a historic aerial image shows auxiliary farm structures at AE-4278-02 (State of California 1958). It is likely that the site consists of remnant foundations of these farm structures.

Significance Evaluation

Criterion 1: AE-4278-02 consists of the remnants of a poured-in-place concrete foundation associated with a small mid-twentieth-century farm just outside the Project area, across Nevada Avenue to the east. Historical maps and aerial photographs show this parcel of land was under cultivation since at least the 1930s; however, the utilitarian structures associated with these remnant foundation pieces were not in place until approximately 1958. Small family farms were common in the region, and small clusters of utilitarian outbuildings constructed on concrete foundations were common in these farm complexes. These remnant foundation features alone are not pivotal to the settlement or agricultural development of the region nor do they have a direct connection with historical events at the local, state, or national level. As a result, AE-4278-02 is not significant under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: AE-4278-02 does not appear to have any direct association with lives of significant persons in our past. Research has yielded no information to suggest that any persons of historical significance are associated with the construction or continued use of the site or farm. Therefore, AE-4278-02 is not significant under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: AE-4278-02 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction of utilitarian farm complex structures as only remnant features remain. It is not representative as the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic values. AE-4278-02 is a set of concrete slab remnants and is indistinguishable from other examples of the property type. AE-4278-02 is neither the first nor the most distinctive example of this building technology within the region, state, or nation. Its design and construction do not represent a departure from standard practices for this feature type. As a result, AE-4278-02 is not significant under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: This criterion is typically reserved for archaeological resources, ruins, or rare built environment resources about which little is already known and that are considered to be the sole sources of historical data about design, engineering, or construction methods. AE-4278-02 does not appear to be significant for any potential to provide new information important to the study of agricultural properties or development of the city of Perris. Therefore, AE-4278-02 is not significant under Criterion 4.

Integrity: Because AE-4278-02 does not qualify as a significant resource under any of the four CRHR criteria, assessment of integrity is not necessary.

Eligibility: Due to a lack of significance, AE-4278-02 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

6.2 BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES

6.2.1 Patterson Avenue

A road approximating today's Patterson Avenue was in place by 1901 (U.S. Geological Survey 1901b). This 1901 USGS map shows the road extending from the Southern California Railroad line, approximately where it begins today, north to the edge of Shadow Mountain more than 10 miles away. Today, Patterson Avenue extends only 0.73 miles from Harley Knox Boulevard south to where it terminates in a cul-de-sac. Archival evidence could not be located to identify the exact date that most of the road was paved with asphalt; however, historic aerial photos indicate that paving was carried out between 1985 and 1995 (Historic Aerials 1967, 1985, 1995). The road has undergone routine maintenance.

Significance Evaluation

Criterion 1: Patterson Avenue does not appear to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Patterson Avenue is visible on 1901 USGS maps and was one of several north-south roadways in the region; however, there is no indication that the road was integral to the development of Perris Valley or the city of Perris. Patterson Avenue was one of a network of roads constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the region as the area developed. There is no indication that Patterson Avenue is specifically associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, Patterson Avenue is not significant under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: Patterson Avenue does not appear to have any direct association with lives of significant persons in our past. Research has yielded no information to suggest that any persons of historical significance are specifically associated with the construction or continued operation of Patterson Avenue. Therefore, Patterson Avenue is not significant under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: Patterson Avenue does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not representative as the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value. Patterson Avenue is a common asphalt paved road that is indistinguishable from other examples of this property type. According to historic aerial photographs, Patterson Avenue was an unpaved dirt road until approximately 1995; however, it no longer represents the original dirt construction. Patterson Avenue is neither the first nor most distinctive example of a road within the region, the state, or the nation. Its design and construction do not represent a departure from standard practices for this property type. Therefore, Patterson Avenue is not significant under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: This criterion is typically reserved for archaeological resources, ruins, or rare built environment resources about which little is already known and that are considered to be the sole sources of historical data about design, engineering, or construction methods. Patterson Avenue does not appear to be significant for any potential to provide new information important to the study of the roadway construction or the development of Perris Valley. Therefore, Patterson Avenue is not significant under Criterion 4.

Integrity: Because Patterson Avenue does not qualify as a significant resource under any of the four CRHR criteria, assessment of integrity is not necessary.

Eligibility: Due to a lack of significance, Patterson Avenue is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

6.2.2 Nevada Avenue

A road approximating today's Nevada Avenue was in place by 1901 (U.S. Geological Survey 1901b). This 1901 USGS map shows the road extending from approximately today's Harley Knox Boulevard south to today's West Markham Street. Archival evidence could not be located to confirm the exact date that sections of the road were graded and graveled; however, historical maps indicate that this occurred by 1969 (Historic Aerials 1969). The road appears to have undergone routine maintenance.

Significance Evaluation

Criterion 1: Nevada Avenue does not appear to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Nevada Avenue is visible on 1901 USGS maps and was one of several north–south roadways in the region; however, there is no indication that the road was integral to the development of Perris Valley or the city of Perris. Nevada Avenue was one of a network of roads constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the region as the area developed. There is no indication that Nevada Avenue is specifically associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, Nevada Avenue is not significant under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: Nevada Avenue does not appear to have any direct association with lives of significant persons in our past. Research has yielded no information to suggest that any persons of historical significance are specifically associated with the construction or continued operation of Nevada Avenue. Therefore, Nevada Avenue is not significant under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: Nevada Avenue does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not representative as the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value. Nevada Avenue is a combination graded, dirt and gravel road that is indistinguishable from other examples of this property type. While Nevada Avenue remains unpaved, it has been graded and graveled in areas and does not represent the original dirt construction. Nevada Avenue is neither the first nor most distinctive example of a road within the region, the state, or the nation. Its design and construction do not represent a departure from standard practices for this property type. Therefore, Nevada Avenue is not significant under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: This criterion is typically reserved for archaeological resources, ruins, or rare built environment resources about which little is already known and that are considered to be the sole sources of historical data about design, engineering, or construction methods. Nevada Avenue does not appear to be significant for any potential to provide new information important to the study of the roadway construction or the development of Perris Valley. Therefore, Nevada Avenue is not significant under Criterion 4.

Integrity: Because Nevada Avenue does not qualify as a significant resource under any of the four CRHR criteria, assessment of integrity is not necessary.

Eligibility: Due to a lack of significance, Nevada Avenue is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

6.2.3 West Nance Street

A road approximating today's West Nance Street was in place by 1901 (U.S. Geological Survey 1901b). This 1901 USGS map shows the road extending from the Southern California Railroad line, approximately where it begins today, east past today's Indian Way. Archival evidence could not be located that provides the exact date that sections of the road were paved with asphalt; however, historic aerial images indicate that paving was not carried out until after 1987 (Historic Aerials 1987). While the dirt section of the road appears poorly maintained, the paved portions of the road have undergone routine maintenance.

Significance Evaluation

Criterion 1: West Nance Street does not appear to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. West Nance Street is visible on 1901 USGS maps and was one of several east–west roadways in the region; however, there is no indication that the road was integral to the development of Perris Valley or the city of Perris. West Nance Street was one of a network of roads constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the region as the area developed. There is no indication that West Nance Street is specifically associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, West Nance Street is not significant under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: West Nance Street does not appear to have any direct association with lives of significant persons in our past. Research has yielded no information to suggest that any persons of historical significance are specifically associated with the construction or continued operation of West Nance Street. Therefore, West Nance Street is not significant under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: West Nance Street does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not representative as the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value. West Nance Street is a combination asphalt paved and unimproved dirt road that is indistinguishable from other examples of this property type. While a section of West Nance Street remains a two-lane dirt track, much like it probably appeared at the time of construction, it is neither the first nor most distinctive example of a dirt road within the region, the state, or the nation. Its design and construction do not represent a departure from standard practices for this property type. Therefore, West Nance Street is not significant under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: This criterion is typically reserved for archaeological resources, ruins, or rare built environment resources about which little is already known and that are considered to be the sole sources of historical data about design, engineering, or construction methods. West Nance Street does not appear to be significant for any potential to provide new information important to the study of the roadway construction or the development of Perris Valley. Therefore, West Nance Street is not significant under Criterion 4.

Integrity: Because West Nance Street does not qualify as a significant resource under any of the four CRHR criteria, assessment of integrity is not necessary.

Eligibility: Due to a lack of significance, West Nance Street is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

6.2.4 West Nance Street Distribution Line

This resource is a mid-1940s-era alignment of 11 wood poles carrying an electrical distribution line that extends approximately 0.50 miles along West Nance Street between Patterson Avenue and North Webster Avenue within the Project area. The subject distribution line appears to have been originally constructed in 1945. Date markings suggest updates/repairs in 1952, and visual inspection suggests the line has undergone routine maintenance since that time.

Significance Evaluation

Criterion 1: The West Nance Street Distribution Line is a single-pole construction utilitarian alignment that functions to distribute electricity locally. The construction of the subject distribution line does not represent a significant historical event. Nor does the resource have a direct and important association with the pattern of growth and development of the region. Therefore, the West Nance Street Distribution Line is not significant under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: The West Nance Street Distribution Line does not appear to have any direct association with lives of significant persons in our past. Research has yielded no information to suggest that any persons of historical significance are specifically associated with the construction or continued operation of West Nance Street. Therefore, the West Nance Street Distribution Line is not significant under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: The West Nance Street Distribution Line constructed in the mid-twentieth century is a utilitarian electrical distribution alignment of single wood-pole configuration. SCE, in its Historic-Era Electrical Infrastructure Management Program, states that wood-pole line structures are “void of innovative design and technology, and not associated with important events in SCE history or electrical engineering history” (Becker et al. 2015:87). The subject distribution line is not an important example of the work of a master engineer and does not represent an important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the West Nance Street Distribution Line is not significant under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: The subject distribution line is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information on the history of distribution line technology. It is not likely to yield important information about historical construction methods, materials, or technologies related to electricity transmission and distribution. Therefore, the West Nance Street Distribution Line is not significant under Criterion 4.

Integrity: Because the West Nance Street Distribution Line does not qualify as a significant resource under any of the four CRHR criteria, assessment of integrity is not necessary.

Eligibility: Due to a lack of significance, the West Nance Street Distribution Line is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Æ identified and documented two historic archaeological sites and four built environment resources within the Project area over 50 years of age. An evaluation of their significance found that none of these cultural resources meet the criteria for listing in the CRHR. Therefore, no further management of these cultural resources is recommended at this time.

The terrain throughout the Project area has been disturbed by previous agricultural activity and development. The maximum depths of ground disturbance (i.e., 13 feet) for the Project exceeds the depth of the typical pedons. However, no buried paleosols (Ab horizons) are present among the soils mapped within the Project area, and the mapped soil series are thought to have low to moderate sensitivity for buried archaeological sites. Therefore, intact, and significant buried archaeological deposits are unlikely, and no further cultural resource management of the Project area is recommended.

It should be noted the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation stated that the Tribe has no comments on the Project and defers to local Tribes in the area. The Pala Band of Mission Indians stated that the Project is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation, and beyond the boundaries of their Traditional Use Area. Therefore, they defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians stated they have no knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area; however, they request to be contacted immediately for further evaluation in the event of any new discoveries. The ACBCI noted that the Project area is not within the boundaries of the ACBCI reservation; however, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, they requested a copy of the records search, cultural resource documentation generated in connection with this Project, and a cultural resource inventory of the Project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians stated that the Project is within Luiseño territory and the Tribe's specific area of historic interest. The Tribe has no knowledge of cultural resources within the Project area but suggests a records search be conducted and a copy sent to the Tribe.

In accordance with the PVCCSP EIR mitigation measures, a professional archaeologist will be retained by the Project proponent/developer to monitor the initial ground-disturbing activities at the Project site. The archaeologist shall be responsible for monitoring ground-disturbing activities, maintaining daily field notes and a photographic record, and for reporting all finds to the developer and the City of Perris in a timely manner. The archaeologist shall be prepared and equipped to record and salvage cultural resources that may be unearthed during ground-disturbing activities and shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert ground-disturbing equipment to allow time for the recording and removal of the resources. If any artifacts of Native American origin are discovered, a designated Native American representative shall be retained to assist the project archaeologist in the significance determination of the Native American artifact as deemed possible. A report of findings, including an itemized inventory of artifacts, shall be prepared upon completion of the tasks outlined above. The report shall include all data outlined by the Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, including a conclusion of the significance of all

recovered, relocated, and reburied artifacts. A copy of the report shall also be filed with the City of Perris Planning Division, the University of California, Riverside, Eastern Information Center (EIC) and the Luiseño tribe/s involved with the project.

Additionally, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Finally, if the Project is expanded to include areas not covered by this survey or other recent cultural resource studies, additional cultural resource studies may be required.

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APPENDIX A

Native American Communication

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 13, 2021

Andrew DeLeon
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Via Email to: adeleon@appliedearthworks.com

Re: Patterson and Nance Warehouse Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. DeLeon:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
10/13/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Cupeno
Rd. Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Patterson and Nance Warehouse Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
10/13/2021**

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Patterson and Nance Warehouse Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
10/13/2021**

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Cahuilla

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Patterson and Nance Warehouse Project, Riverside County.

February 22, 2022

Ann Brierty
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear THPO Brierty:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project (Project). The Project involves construction of a 769,668-square-foot (SF) building and includes off-site drainage connections and road improvements in the City of Perris (City). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the lead CEQA agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Perris (1967, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, and on the Stelle Peak (1967, photorevised 1973, photoinspected 1978), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

Æ conducted a literature and records search review. This search included the Project area with an additional half-mile radius buffer. Results of the search indicate that at least 35 investigations have been conducted previously and at least two of these previous investigations encompassed a portion within the Project limits. Fourteen cultural resources have been identified previously within a half-mile radius of the Project area. Eleven of these resources are historical archaeological and 3 are built environment. None of these resources are documented within the Project area. Æ was contracted to perform an archaeological survey of the Project area. The survey was completed on February 16, 2022. Two historic period agricultural water features were located within the Project area during the survey. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey.

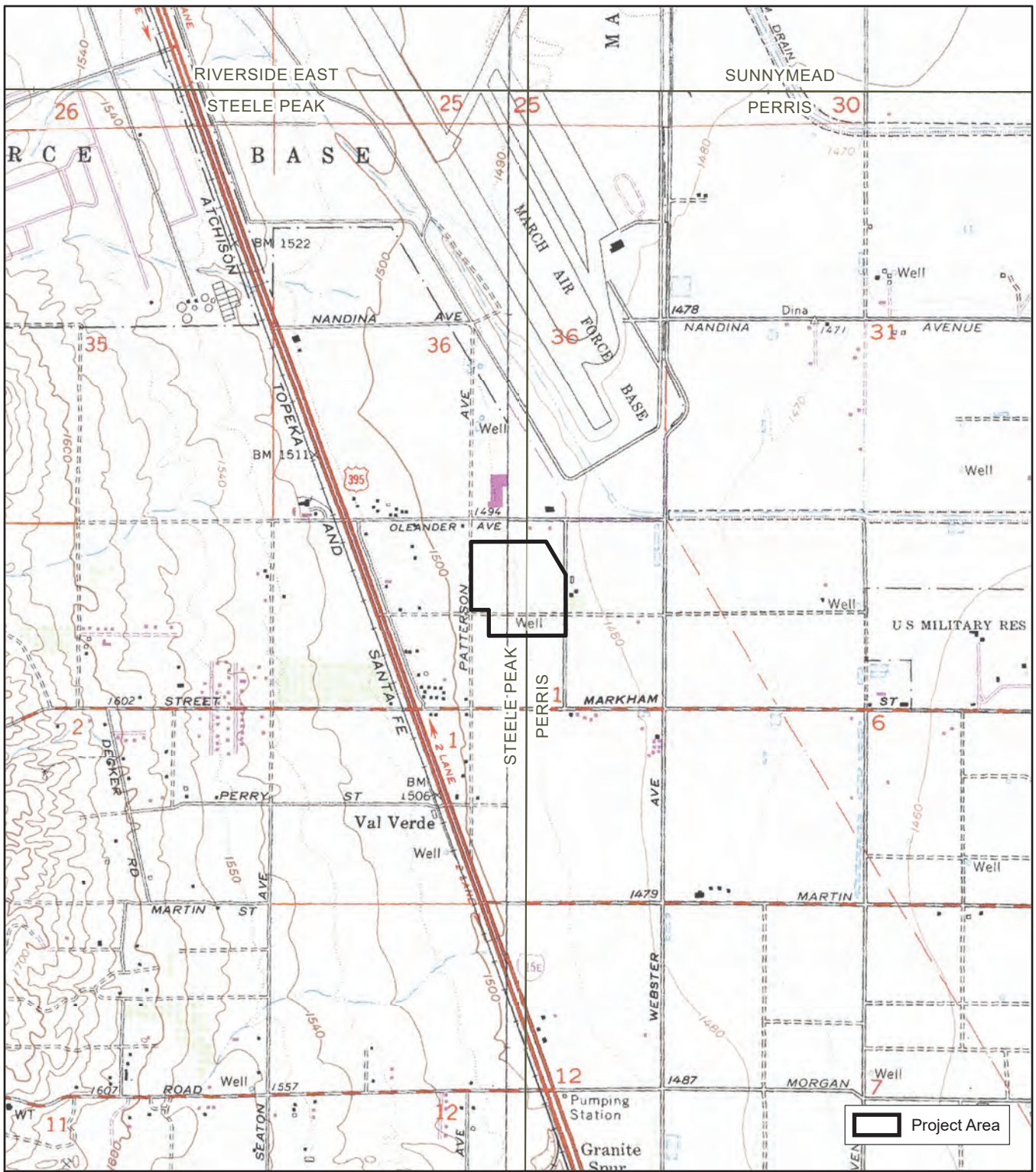
As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, Æ requested a search of the *Sacred Lands File* by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 10, 2021. The NAHC responded on October 13, 2021, noting that *Sacred Lands File* search was completed with negative results. Should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area shown on the enclosed map, or if you have any concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall Project, please contact me at (951) 766-2000 or via letter expressing your concerns. You may also e-mail me at swood@appliedearthworks.com. If I do not hear from you within the next two weeks, I will contact you with a follow-up phone call or email.

Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

Susan M. Wood

Susan Wood
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

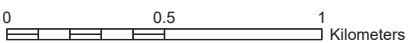
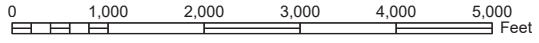
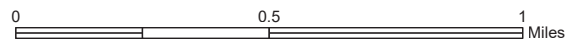


 Project Area

T4S/R4W, Section 1; SBB&M
 Steele Peak (1967, photorevised 1973,
 photoinspected 1978) and Perris (1967,
 photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS
 Topographic Quadrangles



Scale: 1:24,000



Location map for the *Patterson and Nance Project - AE4278*.

February 22, 2022

Shane Chapparosa
Chairperson
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Chapparosa:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project (Project). The Project involves construction of a 769,668-square-foot (SF) building and includes off-site drainage connections and road improvements in the City of Perris (City). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the lead CEQA agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Perris (1967, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, and on the Stelle Peak (1967, photorevised 1973, photoinspected 1978), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, Æ requested a search of the *Sacred Lands File* by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 10, 2021. The NAHC responded on October 13, 2021, noting that *Sacred Lands File* search was completed with negative results. Should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area shown on the enclosed map, or if you have any concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall Project, please contact me at (951) 766-2000 or via letter expressing your concerns. You may also e-mail me at swood@appliedearthworks.com. If I do not hear from you within the next two weeks, I will contact you with a follow-up phone call or email.

Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

Susan M. Wood

Susan Wood
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

February 22, 2022

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin
Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Director Garcia-Plotkin:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project (Project). The Project involves construction of a 769,668-square-foot (SF) building and includes off-site drainage connections and road improvements in the City of Perris (City). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the lead CEQA agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Perris (1967, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, and on the Stelle Peak (1967, photorevised 1973, photoinspected 1978), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

Susan M. Wood

Susan Wood
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

February 22, 2022

Shasta Gaughen
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA 92059

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear THPO Gaughen:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project (Project). The Project involves construction of a 769,668-square-foot (SF) building and includes off-site drainage connections and road improvements in the City of Perris (City). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the lead CEQA agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Perris (1967, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, and on the Stelle Peak (1967, photorevised 1973, photoinspected 1978), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Respectfully yours,

Susan M. Wood

Susan Wood
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

February 22, 2022

Joseph Hamilton
Chairperson
Ramona Band of Cahuilla
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Hamilton:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project (Project). The Project involves construction of a 769,668-square-foot (SF) building and includes off-site drainage connections and road improvements in the City of Perris (City). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the lead CEQA agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Perris (1967, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, and on the Stelle Peak (1967, photorevised 1973, photoinspected 1978), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Susan M. Wood

Susan Wood
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

February 22, 2022

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA 92082

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear THPO Madrigal:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project (Project). The Project involves construction of a 769,668-square-foot (SF) building and includes off-site drainage connections and road improvements in the City of Perris (City). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the lead CEQA agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Perris (1967, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, and on the Stelle Peak (1967, photorevised 1973, photoinspected 1978), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Susan M. Wood

Susan Wood
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

February 22, 2022

Jill McCormick
Historic Preservation Officer
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. McCormick:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project (Project). The Project involves construction of a 769,668-square-foot (SF) building and includes off-site drainage connections and road improvements in the City of Perris (City). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the lead CEQA agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Perris (1967, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, and on the Stelle Peak (1967, photorevised 1973, photoinspected 1978), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Susan M. Wood

Susan Wood
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

February 22, 2022

Joseph Ontiveros
Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear THPO Ontiveros:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project (Project). The Project involves construction of a 769,668-square-foot (SF) building and includes off-site drainage connections and road improvements in the City of Perris (City). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the lead CEQA agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Perris (1967, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, and on the Stelle Peak (1967, photorevised 1973, photoinspected 1978), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Susan M. Wood

Susan Wood
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

February 22, 2022

Ebru Ozdil
Cultural Analyst
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Ozdil:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project (Project). The Project involves construction of a 769,668-square-foot (SF) building and includes off-site drainage connections and road improvements in the City of Perris (City). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the lead CEQA agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Perris (1967, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, and on the Stelle Peak (1967, photorevised 1973, photoinspected 1978), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Susan M. Wood

Susan Wood
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

February 22, 2022

Lovina Redner
Tribal Chair
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Redner:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project (Project). The Project involves construction of a 769,668-square-foot (SF) building and includes off-site drainage connections and road improvements in the City of Perris (City). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the lead CEQA agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Perris (1967, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, and on the Stelle Peak (1967, photorevised 1973, photoinspected 1978), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Susan M. Wood

Susan Wood
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

February 22, 2022

Daniel Salgado
Chairperson
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA, 92539

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Salgado:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project (Project). The Project involves construction of a 769,668-square-foot (SF) building and includes off-site drainage connections and road improvements in the City of Perris (City). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the lead CEQA agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Perris (1967, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, and on the Stelle Peak (1967, photorevised 1973, photoinspected 1978), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Susan M. Wood

Susan Wood
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

February 22, 2022

Thomas Torte
Chairperson
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Torte:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project (Project). The Project involves construction of a 769,668-square-foot (SF) building and includes off-site drainage connections and road improvements in the City of Perris (City). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the lead CEQA agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Perris (1967, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, and on the Stelle Peak (1967, photorevised 1973, photoinspected 1978), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Susan M. Wood

Susan Wood
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

February 22, 2022

Amanda Vance
Chairperson
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA 92236

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Vance:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project (Project). The Project involves construction of a 769,668-square-foot (SF) building and includes off-site drainage connections and road improvements in the City of Perris (City). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the lead CEQA agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Perris (1967, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, and on the Stelle Peak (1967, photorevised 1973, photoinspected 1978), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

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Susan Wood
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

February 22, 2022

Doug Welmas
Chairperson
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA 92203

Re: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Chairperson Welmas:

On behalf of Albert A. Webb Associates, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project (Project). The Project involves construction of a 769,668-square-foot (SF) building and includes off-site drainage connections and road improvements in the City of Perris (City). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City is the lead CEQA agency. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Perris (1967, photorevised 1979), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, and on the Stelle Peak (1967, photorevised 1973, photoinspected 1978), CA 7.5' USGS quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (S.B.B.M.).

Æ conducted a literature and records search review. This search included the Project area with an additional half-mile radius buffer. Results of the search indicate that at least 35 investigations have been conducted previously and at least two of these previous investigations encompassed a portion within the Project limits. Fourteen cultural resources have been identified previously within a half-mile radius of the Project area. Eleven of these resources are historical archaeological and 3 are built environment. None of these resources are documented within the Project area. Æ was contracted to perform an archaeological survey of the Project area. The survey was completed on February 16, 2022. Two historic period agricultural water features were located within the Project area during the survey. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, Æ requested a search of the *Sacred Lands File* by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 10, 2021. The NAHC responded on October 13, 2021, noting that *Sacred Lands File* search was completed with negative results. Should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area shown on the enclosed map, or if you have any concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall Project, please contact me at (951) 766-2000 or via letter expressing your concerns. You may also e-mail me at swood@appliedearthworks.com. If I do not hear from you within the next two weeks, I will contact you with a follow-up phone call or email.

Please be aware that your comments and concerns are very important to us, as well as to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

Susan M. Wood

Susan Wood
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS AND RECORD OF RESPONSES

Name	Date	Responses
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin Director of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	February 22, 2022 March 16, 2022 March 23, 2022	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. Response received March 23, 2022 via email from Arysa Gonzalez Romero, Historic Preservation Technician, for Patricia Garcia Plotkin. They note that the area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI reservation; however, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, they request: A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center, copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project, and a cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in the area.
Amanda Vance Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	February 22, 2022 February 24, 2022	Scoping letter sent via email. Response received via email. The Tribe is not aware of any cultural resources that may be affected by the Project. However, in the event of discovery of any cultural resources, they asked to be contacted immediately for further evaluation.
Doug Welmas Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	February 22, 2022 March 16, 2022	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Daniel Salgado Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians	February 22, 2022 March 16, 2022	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Shane Chapparosa Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	February 22, 2022 March 16, 2022	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.

Name	Date	Responses
Ann Brierty Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Morongo Band of Mission Indians	February 22, 2022 March 16, 2022	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Shasta Gaughen Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala Band of Mission Indians	February 22, 2022 March 16, 2022 March 22, 2022	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. Response received via email from Shasta Gaughen. THPO Shasta Gaghan stated that the tribe has consulted maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.
Ebru Ozdil Cultural Resource Manager Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians	February 22, 2022 March 16, 2022	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received
Jill McCormick Historic Preservation Officer Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	February 22, 2022 February 28, 2022	Scoping letter sent via email. Response received via email. The Tribe has no comments on the Project and defers to local Tribes in the area.
Joseph Hamilton Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla	February 22, 2022 March 16, 2022	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.

Name	Date	Responses
Cheryl Madrigal Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	February 22, 2022 March 16, 2022 February 4, 2022	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. Response received via email from Cheryl Madrigal. The Project is within the Luiseno territory and the Tribes specific area of historic interest. The Tribe has no knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed APE, but recommends a record search be conducted and a copy sent to the Tribe.
Lovina Redner Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	February 22, 2022 March 16, 2022	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Joseph Ontiveros Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	February 22, 2022 March 16, 2022	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.
Thomas Torte Chairperson Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	June 29, 2021 March 16, 2022	Scoping letter sent via email. E-mailed follow-up effort for correspondence. No response received.



AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236
Telephone: (760) 398-4722
Fax (760) 369-7161
Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance
Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin
Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin

Date: February 24, 2022

RE: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear: Susan Woods
Senior Architectural Historian/Historical Archaeologist

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Victoria Martin

Victoria Martin, Tribal Vice-Chairperson
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians



Susan Wood <swood@appliedearthworks.com>

RE: Scoping Letter for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue & Nance Street Project

1 message

Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
To: Susan Wood <swood@appliedearthworks.com>

Wed, Feb 23, 2022 at 6:18 AM

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

From: Susan Wood [mailto:swood@appliedearthworks.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 22, 2022 7:09 PM
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Subject: Scoping Letter for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue & Nance Street Project

Good evening,

Attached please find a scoping letter and map for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue & Nance Street Project in the City of Perris, County of Riverside, California.

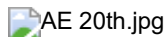
Thank you,

~Susan Wood

Susan M. Wood, PhD | Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
Senior Architectural Historian / Historical Archaeologist

3550 Florida Ave., Suite H

Hemet, Ca. 92544-4937



951-766-2000 x. 524 office

626-428-0707 cell

www.appliedearthworks.com



Virus-free. www.avast.com



03-041-2021-015

March 23, 2022

[VIA EMAIL TO:swood@appliedearthworks.com]
Applied Earthworks
Ms. Susan Wood
3550 Florida Avenue, Suite H
Hemet, California 92544-4937

Re: Duke Warehouse at Patterson Ave and Nance Street

Dear Ms. Susan Wood,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the DPR 21-00005 project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- *A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)883-1327. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Arysa Gonzalez Romero
Historic Preservation Technician
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road | Pala, CA 92059
Phone 760-891-3510 | www.palatribe.com

March 22, 2022

Susan Wood
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
3550 E Florida Ave, Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544

Re: Duke Warehouse at Patterson Ave and Nance Street Project

Dear Susan Wood:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Alexis Wallick by telephone at 760-891-3537 or by e-mail at awallick@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shasta C. Gaughen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO **SHASTA C. GAUGHEN** AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



April 1, 2022

Sent via email: swood@appliedearthworks.com

Applied Earthworks
Susan Wood
3550 Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937

Re: Your Information Request for Native American cultural resources on or near the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue & Nance Street Project, Perris, Riverside County, California

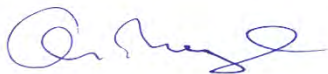
Dear Ms. Wood,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Tribe”), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government in response to your request for information pertaining to cultural and tribal cultural resources on the above referenced project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people, as such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

After review of the provided documents and our internal information, the Rincon Band has no information on specific Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within or surrounding the project area to share. However, this does not mean that none exist. The proposed project is in a culturally-sensitive area and the Tribe believes that the potential exists for cultural resources to be identified during further research and survey work. We recommend working closely with the Pechanga Band Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians as they may have pertinent information to provide. Please forward a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 323 or via electronic mail at cmadrigan@rincon-nsn.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to protect our cultural assets.

Sincerely,



Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager

APPENDIX B

DPR 523 Recording Forms

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6

Resource Name or # AE-4278-01

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: a. County: Riverside

Not for Publication Unrestricted

- b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Steele Peak, CA Date: Photorevised 1973 T 4S, R 3W; NE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 1 SB B.M.
c. Address: 4946-4800 Patterson Avenue, Perris, CA 92571
d. UTM: NAD 83, Zone 11S; 476643 mE / 3746171 mN
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 314-153-040

*P3a. Description: AE-4278-01 is a 600-square-foot area containing a cluster of four concrete irrigation standpipes (Features 1–4) and a sawn-off utility pole (Feature 5) at the northeast corner of the intersection of Patterson Avenue and Nance Street. The site is within an eastern-sloping agricultural lot that retains evidence of recent discing but appears to have been neglected.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH5: Wells/Cisterns. AH16: Other (Utility Pole)

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other:

*P5a. Photograph or Drawing: Patterson & Nance – 4278-016



P5b. Description of Photo: Closeup of Feature 2.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
 Prehistoric Historic Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Duke Realty Patterson LP
200 Spectrum Drive, Suite 1600
Irvine, CA 92618

*P8. Recorded By: Patrick Moloney
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937

*P9. Date Recorded: February 16, 2022,

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive
 Intensive Other

Describe: Phase I cultural resource inventory (10–15 meter transects)

*P11. Report Citation: Wood, Susan W., Lea Kolesky, Patrick Maloney, and Cheyenne Good
2022 *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street, City of Perris, Riverside County, California*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb Associates, Riverside, California.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet
 Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record
 Photograph Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record
 Other (list):

Page 2 of 6

Resource Name or # AE-4278-01

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length 35 feet (N-S) x b. Width 17 feet (E-W)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Trimble Geo 7X

Method of Determination (check any that apply): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation
 Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary
 Other (explain):

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain:

Limitations (check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (explain):

A2. Depth: None Unknown

Method of determination: No excavation attempted.

*A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (explain):

*A4. Features: AE-4278-01 is a cluster of four concrete irrigation standpipes (Features 1–4) plus a sawn-off utility pole (Feature 5) at the northeast corner of the intersection of Patterson Avenue and Nance Street within the boundaries of APN 314-153-040. None of the standpipes have makers' marks or other diagnostic age indicators. However, surface degradation and metal reinforcement bar corrosion and exposure suggest a minimum age of 50 years. Additionally, the site is visible on a 1958 historic aerial (State of California 1958). Modern trash, including paper and plastic fast-food wrappings, plastic jugs and pails, rubber vehicle tires, and concrete pipe fragments (most likely debris from the featured standpipes), is scattered both around and inside some of the standpipes. Invasive vegetation, including Mediterranean dwarf palm, has overrun the interiors and much of the immediate area around the standpipes.

Feature 1 (476644mE /3746172mN) is a circular 3-inch-thick precast concrete irrigation standpipe with 41½-inch outer and 35½-inch inner diameters, and an interior and exterior above-surface height of 21 inches. There is a 1½-inch deep, 1½-inch wide external shoulder (spigot and socket joint) at the top. A ½-inch-diameter metal bar has been secured around the standpipe 12-inches below the top.

Feature 2 (476644mE /3746169mN) is a circular 3-inch-thick precast concrete irrigation standpipe with 41½-inch outer and 35½-inch inner diameters and an exterior above-surface height of 12 inches. The standpipe interior has been backfilled to within 7 inches of the top. The upper edge of the standpipe is flat with no shoulder.

Feature 3 (476644mE /3746168mN) is a circular 3-inch-thick precast concrete irrigation standpipe with 41½-inch outer and 35½-inch inner diameters. The pipe has been demolished to surface level in all but the northwest section that retains an exterior above-surface height of 8 inches. The standpipe interior sediment depth is 10 inches below surface level. The exposed subsurface pipe is cracked and/or broken in multiple places. The standpipe top end is flat with no shoulder.

Feature 4 (476644mE /3746167mN) is a circular 3-inch-thick precast concrete irrigation standpipe with 41½-inch outer and 35½-inch inner diameters. The pipe opening is at surface level, and without excavation it is difficult to determine whether it is the buried end of a complete standpipe or the severed and displaced socket end of a standpipe.

Feature 5 (476644mE /3746171mN) is the 8-inch-diameter, sawn-off, 6-inch exposed stub of a rough-hewn utility wood pole. Although there are no diagnostic indicators as to age, such as a date nail, other nearby, and equally degraded utility poles do have 1945 date nails, and it is likely Feature 5 was erected concurrently but was felled to allow installation of the standpipes.

*A5. Cultural Constituents (not associated with features): None.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? No Yes (If yes, attached Artifact Record or catalog.)

*A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor Disturbances:

*A8. Nearest Water (type, distance, and direction):

*A9. Elevation: 1,500 feet above sea level

A10. Environmental Setting (vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): AE-4278-01 is in a <1° northeast-sloping agricultural lot that retains evidence of recent discing but appears to have been neglected. A 3-acre area in the northwest of the lot has been fenced-off for semitrailer storage. Approximately 90 percent of the project area is covered by invasive plants, such as common velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*) and Russian thistle (*Kali tragus*), reducing ground visibility to between 75 and 20 percent.

A11. Historical Information: “The conveyance of water under pressure through underground concrete pipes became increasingly popular in the late 1940s and 1950s, particularly for the irrigation of orchards. Generally, the water was distributed underground via an 8-inch pipe under pressure. A 16-inch pipe or pressure well permitted the irrigator to insert an iron cut-off gate, thus causing the water to rise in a series of standpipes located throughout the fields. The water would flow from valve openings in the top of the standpipes and be distributed to the fields through a variety of different way” (Knight 2009:173).

Vents are concrete vertical structures installed at gates, at junctions of pipeline, at changes in direction of pipelines, in the summits of pipelines, and at breaks in grade. They should be at least the same diameter of the pipe they serve or greater. They are commonly installed at no more than 500-foot intervals and extend at least 2 feet above the hydraulic grade line. On steep grades, they are used adjacent to gates and also installed downstream. Vents are necessary to prevent excessive pressure from building in the line and resulting in trapped air (water hammer) that can destroy the pipeline. Many of the other types of vertical structures, such as diversion stands, also serve a dual purpose as a vent (Knight 2009:166).

***A12. Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542–1769 1769–1848 1848–1880 1880–1914 1914–1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**

A13. Interpretations: The significance of AE-4278-01 was evaluated through consideration of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) criteria and was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Please see the report referenced on the Primary Record for details of the evaluation.

A14. Remarks: None.

A15. References:

Knight, Lila

2009 *A Field Guide to Irrigation in the Lower Rio Grande Valley*. Texas Department of Transportation.
Environmental Affairs Division, Historical Studies Branch.

State of California

1958 Aerial Photograph. Flight C-23023, Frame 10-25, Scale 1:36,000. Fairchild Aerial Surveys. UC Santa Barbara Library, Geospatial Collection.

A16. Photographs: See Photograph Record. Photos on file at: Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

***A17. Form Prepared By:** Patrick Moloney and Susan Wood

Date: March 25, 2022

Affiliation and Address: Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Page 4 of 6

Resource Name or # AE-4278-01

Year: Camera Type: Roll No.: Patterson & Nance – 4278/02-16-22

Image Type: Digital 35mm B&W film 35mm Color Print film 35mm Color Slide film

Photographer: Pat Moloney

Media Stored at:

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame/File	Subject/Description	View Toward
02	16	15:31		Closeup of F1 of AE-4278-1 (Below: Photo 1)	Down
02	16	15:31		Closeup of Feature 2 of AE-4278-1 (see Page 1)	Down
02	16	15:31		Closeup of F2 & F3 of AE-4278-1 (Below: Photo 2)	Down
02	16	15:31		Closeup of F4 of AE-4278-1 (Below: Photo 3)	Down
02	16	15:31		Closeup of F4 of AE-4278-1 (not shown)	Down
02	16	15:31		Closeup of F5 between F1 & F2 of AE-4278-1 (Below: Photo 4)	Down

Photo 1



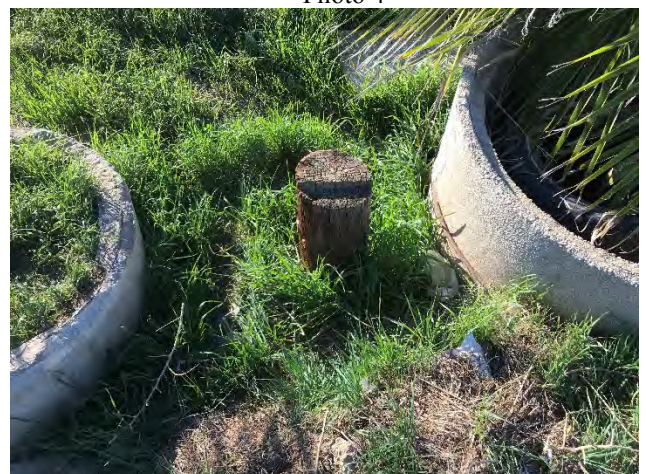
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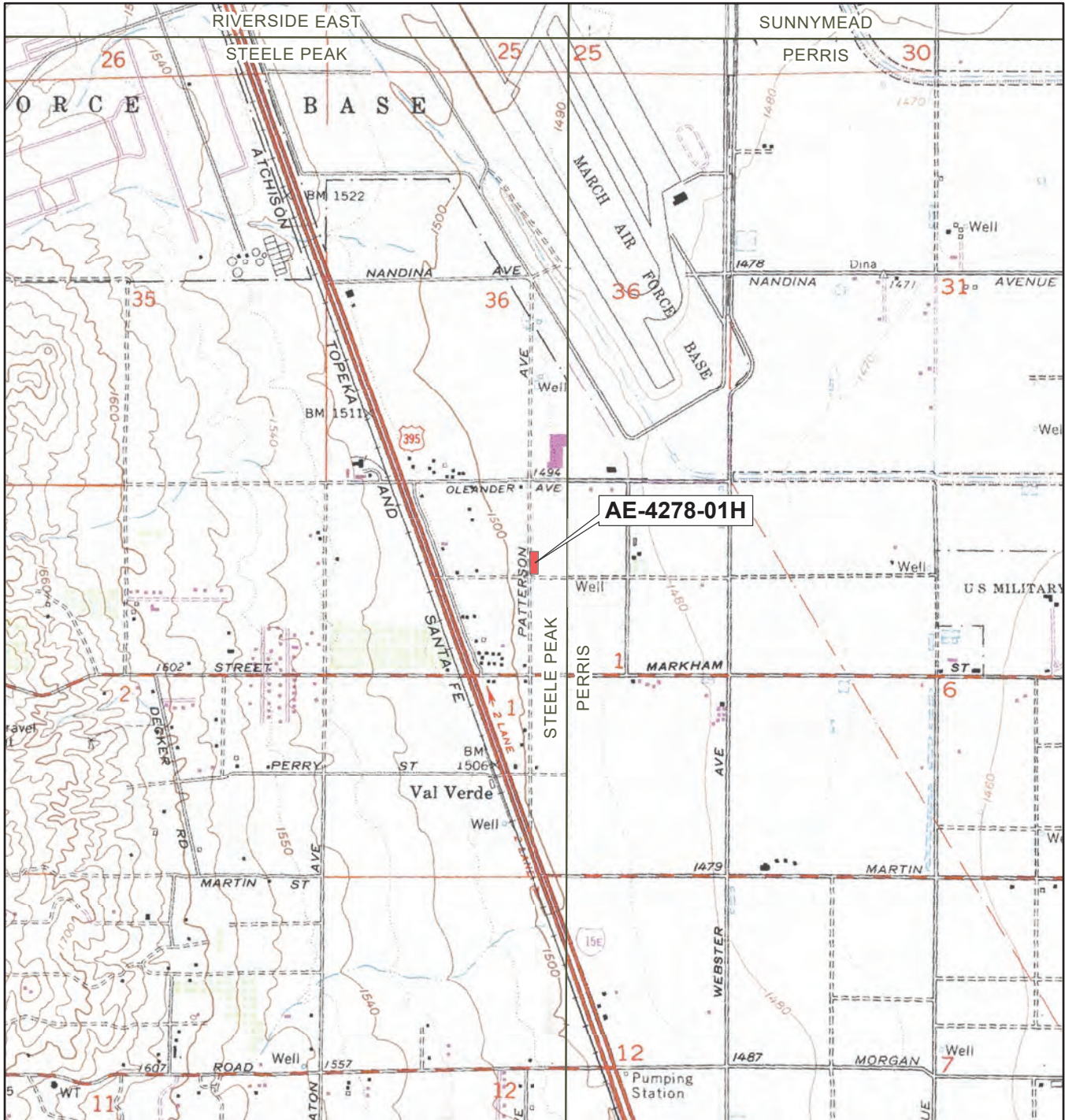


Photo 3

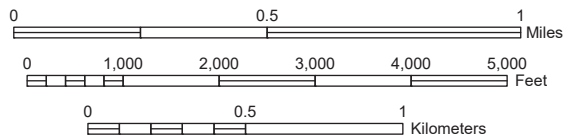


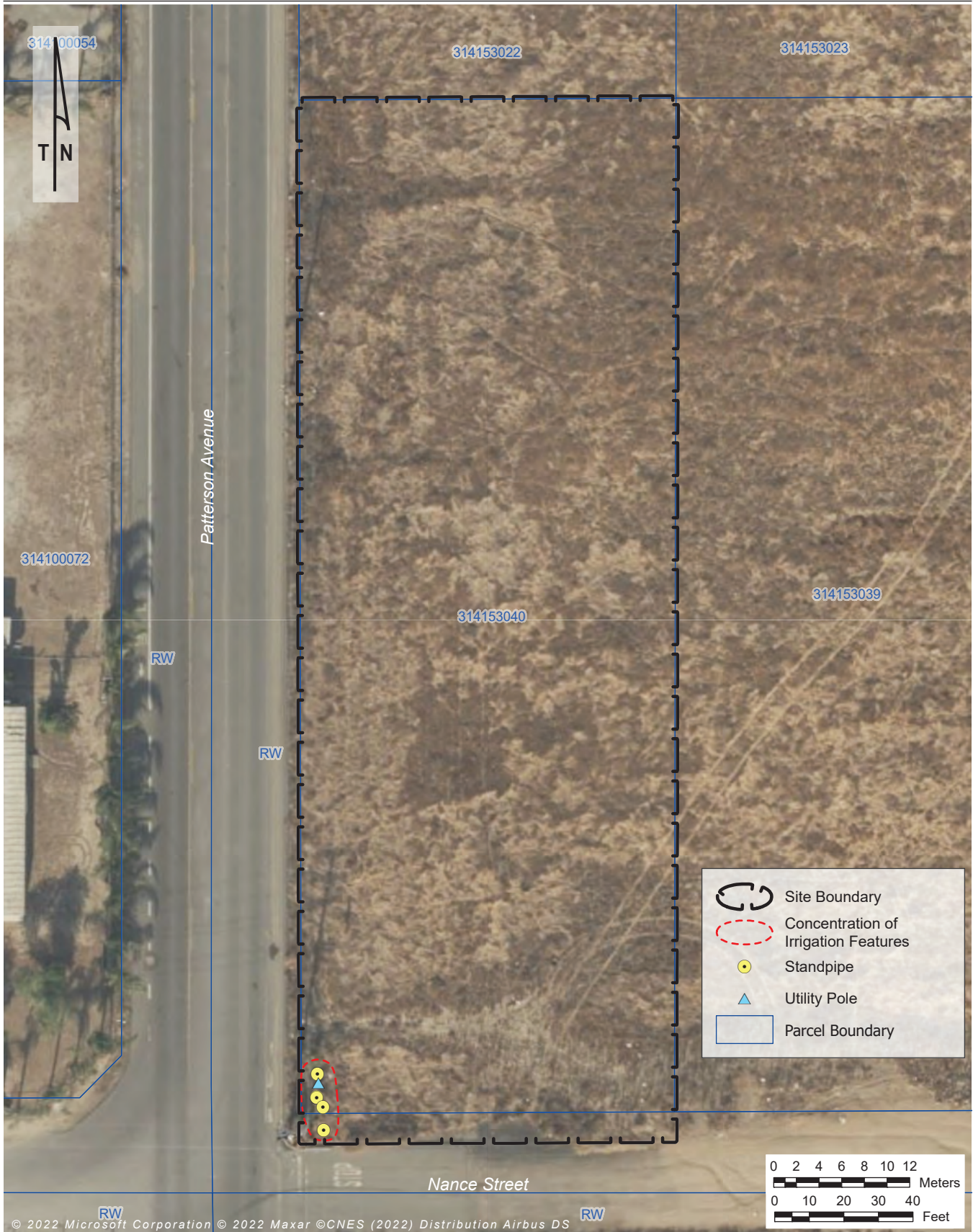
Photo 4





Scale: 1:24,000





State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6

Resource Name or # AE-4278-02

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: a. County: Riverside

Not for Publication Unrestricted

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Perris, CA

Date: Photorevised 1973 T 4S, R 3W; NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 1 SB B.M.

c. Address: 4946-4800 Patterson Avenue, Perris, CA 92571

d. UTM: NAD 83, Zone 11S; 477081 mE / 3746328 mN

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 314-153-048

*P3a. Description: AE-4278-02 is a 1,600-square-foot poured-in-place concrete foundation pad on the eastern lot boundary, adjacent to Nevada Avenue and approximately midway between Harley-Knox Road and Nance Street. The site is within an eastern-sloping agricultural lot that retains evidence of recent discing but appears to have been abandoned. Historical maps show that between 1942 and 1953 a small farm, including a still-extant residence, was constructed directly east of the site across Nevada Avenue (U.S. Geological Survey 1942, 1953). By 1958, a historic aerial photograph shows auxiliary farm structures at AE-4278-02 (State of California 1958). It is likely that the site consists of remnant foundations of these farm structures.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH2: Structure Pad

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other:

*P5a. Photograph or Drawing: Patterson & Nance – 4278/02-16-22 #009



*P5b. Description of Photo: Overview of AE-4278-2

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Prehistoric Historic Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
 Duke Realty Patterson LP
 200 Spectrum Drive, Suite 1600
 Irvine, CA 92618

*P8. Recorded By: Patrick Moloney
 Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
 3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
 Hemet, CA 92544-4937

*P9. Date Recorded: February 16, 2022,

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive
 Intensive Other

Describe: Phase I cultural resource inventory (10–15 meter transects)

*P11. Report Citation: Wood, Susan W., Lea Kolesky, Patrick Maloney, and Cheyenne Good

2022 *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street, City of Perris, Riverside County, California*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb Associates, Riverside, California.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet
 Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record
 Photograph Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record
 Other (list):

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length 40 feet x b. Width 40 feet

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Trimble Geo 7X

Method of Determination (check any that apply): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation
 Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary
 Other (explain):

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain:

Limitations (check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (explain):

A2. Depth: None Unknown

Method of determination: No excavation attempted.

*A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (explain):

*A4. Features: None.

*A5. Cultural Constituents (not associated with features): AE-4278-02 is a 1,600-square-foot poured-in-place concrete foundation pad. The foundation is divided into four sections, three approximately equally sized rectangles (60 square feet each) on an east–west axis on the western boundary, and one larger rectangle (100 square feet) on a north–south axis on the western boundary. It seems likely the sections were poured separately over a limited period of time and that the use of either joint expansions or form recycling resulted in weaknesses through which vegetation has since broken through. Although lacking specific age indicators such as etched dates, surface degradation of the concrete suggests a minimum age of 50 years.

In the southeast section of the larger eastern pad is a circular surface impression in the concrete, indicating the previous presence of a now-absent round structure, possibly a water tank or other storage container. The circle has a 9-foot radius, and the circumference is imprinted with a 2-inch-wide, 2-inch-deep score, such that it seems the outer edged of the structure was set into the wet concrete and possibly lipped later to provide extra stability and water proofing. Three links of a 1/2-inch-thick chain set into the concrete are exposed 3 inches outside the north edge of the circle. It is likely this chain was used to anchor either the circular structure or some other feature that is no longer present.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? No Yes (If yes, attached Artifact Record or catalog.)

*A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor Disturbances:

*A8. Nearest Water (type, distance, and direction):

*A9. Elevation: 1,486 feet above sea level

A10. Environmental Setting (vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): AE-4278-02 is in a <1° northeast sloping agricultural lot that retains evidence of recent discing. A 3-acre area in the northwest of the parcel has been fenced-off for semitrailer storage. Approximately 90 percent of the parcel is covered by invasive plants, such as common velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*) and Russian thistle (*Kali tragus*), reducing ground visibility to between 75 and 20 percent.

A11. Historical Information (full citations in A15 below): None.

*A12. Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542–1769 1769–1848 1848–1880 1880–1914 1914–1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

A13. Interpretations: The significance of AE-4278-02 was evaluated through consideration of the California Register of Historical Resources criteria and was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Please see the report referenced on the Primary Record for details of the evaluation.

A14. Remarks: None.

A15. References:

State of California

1958 Aerial Photograph. Flight C-23023, Frame 10-25, Scale 1:36,000. Fairchild Aerial Surveys. UC Santa Barbara Library, Geospatial Collection.

U.S. Geological Survey

1942 *Riverside County, California*. 1:62,500. 15-Minute Series. U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, War Department, Washington D.C.

1953 *Perris, California*. 1:24,000. 15-Minute Series. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

A16. Photographs: See Photograph Record. Photos on file at: Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

***A17. Form Prepared By:** Patrick Moloney and Susan Wood

Date: March 25, 2022

Affiliation and Address: Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

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Resource Name or # AE-4278-02

Year: 2022

Camera Type: iPad

Roll No.: Patterson & Nance – 4278/02-16-22

Image Type: Digital

35mm B&W film

35mm Color Print film

35mm Color Slide film

Photographer: Pat Moloney

Media Stored at:

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame/File	Subject/Description	View Toward
02	16	13:42	009	Project area overview from ENE corner with AE-4278-2 in foreground (see Page 1).	197°
02	16	13:46	010	Overview of AE-4278-2 (Below Photo 1)	50°
02	16	13:46	011	Overview of AE-4278-2 (Below Photo 2)	115°
02	16	14:09	012	Closeup of embedded chain anchor AE-4278-2 (Below Photo 3)	Down
02	16	14:09	013	Overview of AE-4278-2 with embedded anchor in foreground (Below Photo 4)	153°

Photo 1



Photo 2

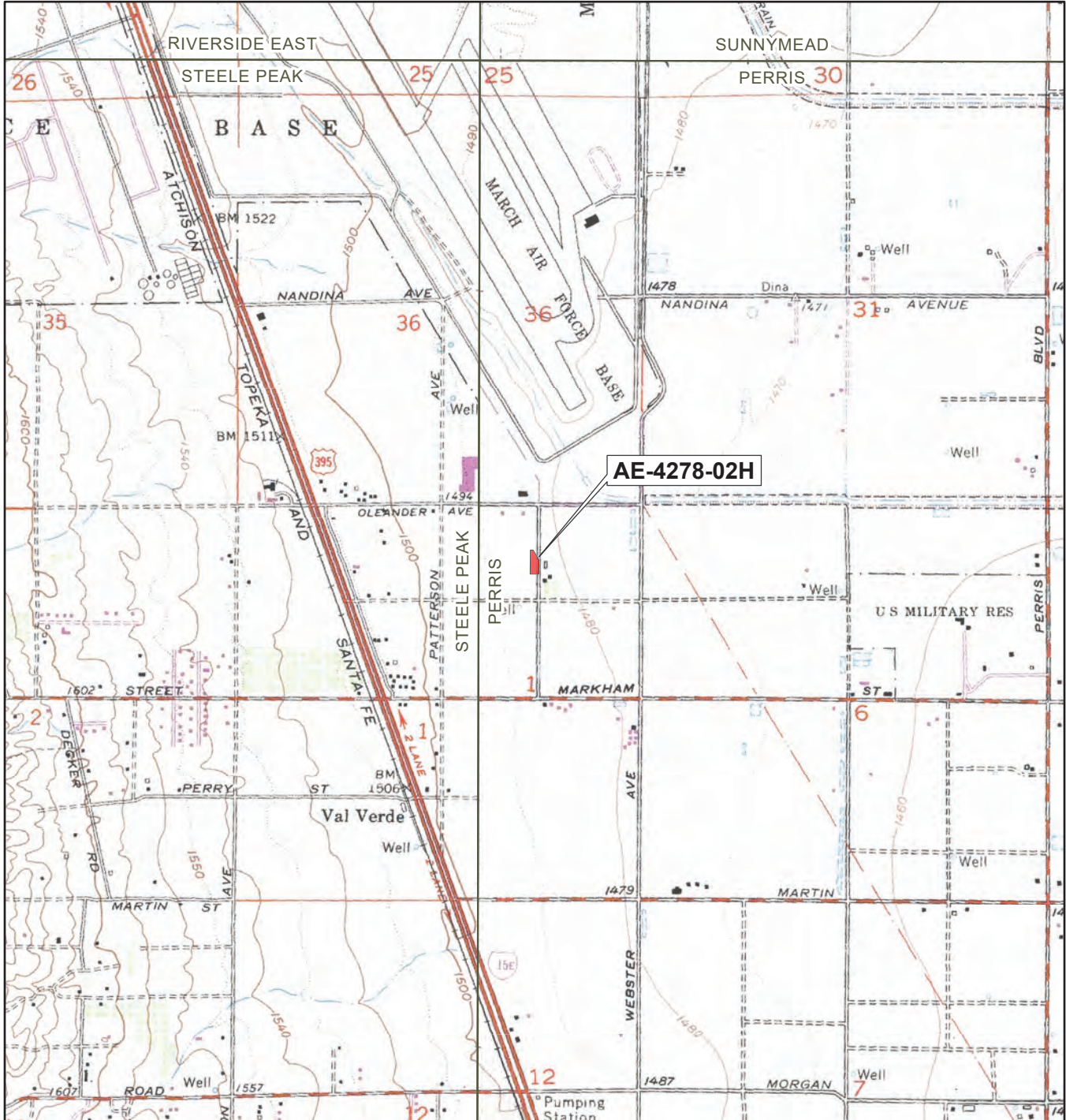


Photo 3

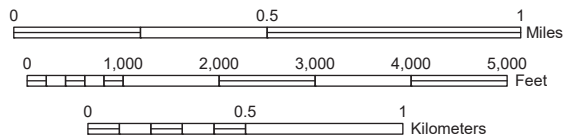


Photo 4





Scale: 1:24,000





State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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Resource Name or # Patterson Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: n/a

***P2. Location: a. County:** Riverside

Not for Publication

Unrestricted

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Steele Peak; Perris **Date:** 1967, PR 1973; 1967, PR 1979

T4S, R4W

SB B.M.

c. Address: Patterson Avenue, Perris, CA 92571

d. UTM: NAD 83, Zone 11S;

Northern Terminus 476638 mE / 3746551 mN

Southern Terminus 476642 mE / 3745360 mN

e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:** Patterson Avenue extends 0.73 miles from the intersection of Harley-Knox Boulevard to the north, and south to where it dead ends into Perry Street. The width of the paved asphalt two-lane road measures approximately 24 feet. Flanking shoulders are approximately 10 feet in width.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH7 Road

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other:

***P5a. Photograph or Drawing:**



P5b. Description of Photo: Photo 1: Patterson Avenue at intersection with Harley Knox Boulevard, looking south.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

Prehistoric Historic Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

City of Perris

Riverside County, California

***P8. Recorded By:** Susan Wood

Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H

Hemet, CA 92544-4937

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 17, 2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

Reconnaissance Other

Describe:

***P11. Report Citation:** Wood, Susan W., Lea Kolesky, Patrick Maloney, and Cheyenne Good

2022 *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street, City of Perris, Riverside County, California.* Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb Associates, Riverside, California.

***Attachments:** NONE

Building, Structure,
and Object Record

Photograph Record

Location Map

Archaeological Record

Milling Station Record

Other (list):

Sketch Map

District Record

Rock Art Record

Continuation Sheet

Linear Feature Record

Artifact Record

P5a. Photos (continued):



Photo 2: Patterson Avenue at intersection with Nance Street, looking north.



Photo 3: Looking north up Patterson Avenue from where it dead ends into Perry Street.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code

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Resource Name or #: Patterson Avenue

B1. Historic Name: Patterson Avenue

B2. Common Name: Patterson Avenue

B3. Original Use: Road

B4. Present Use: Road

***B5. Architectural Style:** Utilitarian

***B6. Construction History (construction date, alterations, and dates of alterations):** A road approximating today's Patterson Avenue was in place by 1901 (U.S. Geological Survey 1901). This 1901 USGS map shows the road extending from the Southern California Railroad line, approximately where it begins today, north to the edge of Shadow Mountain over ten miles away. Today, Patterson Avenue extends only 0.73-miles from Perry Avenue north to Harley-Knox Boulevard. Archival evidence could not be located as to the exact date that most of the road was paved with asphalt; however, historic aerials indicate that paving was carried out between 1985 and 1995 (Historic Aerials 1967, 1985, 1995). The road has undergone routine maintenance.

***B7. Moved?:** No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:**

B9. a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: unknown

***B10. Significance:** Theme: Development of City of Perris; Road Development in Perris Valley Area: Perris Valley, CA
Period of Significance: N/A Property Type: Commercial Applicable Criteria: N/A

Historic Context

Road Development in Perris Valley

The earliest roadways in the Perris Valley were wagon roads developed in the mid-nineteenth century that connected the Riverside area to San Jacinto to the east, Temescal to the west, and Temecula to the south. The arrival of the railroad in the 1880s spurred growth in the valley, and the new agricultural economy facilitated the need for a transportation network that included a road system. By the turn of the twentieth century, a regional road system linked the communities of western Riverside County. In the Perris Valley, a road along the Southern California Railway San Bernardino to Temecula line connected Lake Elsinore, via Perris, to Riverside (Castells 2020:8; U.S. Geological Survey 1904). By 1904, a web of east-west and north-south roads, including Patterson Avenue, Nance Street, and Nevada Avenue, radiated out from the Southern California Railway, providing farmers in the area easier access to transport their goods to market (U.S. Geological Survey 1901). By 1938, a two-lane graded dirt highway, now signed U.S. Highway 395, paralleled the railroad line and provided farmers two options for transporting their goods to market (California Division of Highways 1938).

U.S. Highway 395 (Highway 395)

Historically referred to as the Three Flag Highway, Highway 395 is a north-south route that originally ran from San Diego, California, through several western states to the U.S.-Canada border near Laurier, Washington (GBCnet 2022; Ghori 2016). The current southern terminus of Highway 395 is in Hesperia, California (Ghori 2016). Although state highway agencies and the federal government have initiated many expansions and realignments of Highway 395 in California, the highway remains largely unchanged in other states (GBCnet 2022). In 1939, the federal government passed legislation officially designating the roadway. In Perris Valley, this meant the road that had paralleled the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway line (formerly a branch of the Southern California Railway) through Perris

This space reserved for official comments.

Sketch Map

None.

Valley was now officially U.S. Highway 395. Segments of U.S. 395 in Southern California remained two-lane dirt roads until World War II.

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the federal government determined that improvements to U.S. 395 were necessary to facilitate easier transport between San Diego's naval base, Fallbrook's weapons depot, and what is now known as the March Air Force Base in Perris Valley (Ghori 2016). In response, they authorized a modernization effort under the War Production Board to be facilitated by the California Division of Highways (Lowden 1952:1). In 1942, the federal government prioritized the project due to the strategic military importance of the route for military traffic. Within only a few months, the California Division of Highways widened a 10-mile portion of the highway between Riverside and Perris Valley from two lanes to a four-lane divided roadway nicknamed the Cannonball Highway (Ghori 2016; Lowden 1952:1).

After World War II, Southern California's population growth and resulting urban sprawl altered and increased traffic demands throughout the region. By 1952, the California Division of Highways routed U.S. 395 on a new, more direct route between Temecula and Perris, rather than through Elsinore (California Highways and Public Works 1953:42). During the 1960s, California officials authorized the expansion of U.S. 395 in Perris Valley prior to the construction of Interstate 15 (I-15) (Kaiser 2022). The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968 expanded the interstate network further and resulted in the extension of I-15 along the U.S. 395 alignment (Kaiser 2008).

In 1974, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) temporarily resigned Highway 395 as I-15E (Kaiser 2008). Due to California highway numbering conventions, however, this segment was known as Route 194 until 1982 when Caltrans deemed the northernmost portion of I-15E, including the segment in Perris Valley, freeway standard and resigned it as I-215 (Faigin 2020; Forgotten Hwy 2020; Kaiser 2008). In 1994, Caltrans renamed the remainder of the old alignment I-215 after it was brought to freeway standard (Kaiser 2008). The current alignment of I-215 follows the same path as the original Highway 395 (Forgotten Hwy 2020). Although the segments of Highway 395 within Riverside County were decommissioned in favor of I-215, the California State Legislature recognized the original alignment as a historic route in 2008 (Forgotten Hwy 2020; Ghori 2016).

Significance Evaluation

The historical significance of Patterson Avenue was evaluated by applying the procedure and criteria for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

Criterion 1: Patterson Avenue does not appear to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Patterson Avenue is visible on 1901 USGS maps and was one of several north-south roadways in the region; however, there is no indication that the road was integral to the development of Perris Valley or the city of Perris. Patterson Avenue was one of a network of roads constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in the region as the area developed. There is no indication that Patterson Avenue is specifically associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, Patterson Avenue is not significant under Criterion A/1.

Criterion 2: Patterson Avenue does not appear to have any direct association with lives of significant persons in our past. Research has yielded no information to suggest that any persons of historic significance are specifically associated with the construction or continued operation of Patterson Avenue. Therefore, Patterson Avenue is not significant under Criterion B/2.

Criterion 3: Patterson Avenue does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or as a representative work of a master; or for possessing high artistic values. Patterson Avenue is a common asphalt paved road that is indistinguishable from other examples of this property type. According to historic aerials, Patterson Avenue was an unpaved dirt road until approximately 1995; however, now it does not represent the original dirt construction. Patterson Avenue is neither the first nor most distinctive example of a road within the region, the state, or the nation. Its design and construction do not represent a departure from standard practices for this property type. Therefore, Patterson Avenue is not significant under Criterion C/3.

Criterion 4: This criterion is typically reserved for archaeological resources, ruins, or rare built environment resources of which little is already known, that are considered to be the sole sources of historical data about design, engineering, or construction methods. Patterson Avenue does not appear to be significant for any potential to provide new information important to the study of the roadway construction or the development of Perris Valley. Therefore, Patterson Avenue is not significant under Criterion D/4.

Integrity: Because Patterson Avenue does not qualify as a significant resource under any of the four CRHR criteria, assessment of integrity is not necessary.

Eligibility: Due to a lack of significance, Patterson Avenue is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (list attributes and codes):

***B12. References:**

California Division of Highways

1938 *Road Map of the State of California, 1938*. State of California, Department of Public Works, Sacramento.

California Highways and Public Works

1953 New Sign Routes Added to State Road Map. *California Highways and Public Works* 32(5, 6):42.

Castells, Justin

2020 *Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Trail-Phase, City of Perris, Riverside County, California*. PaleoWest, Monrovia, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb Associates, Riverside, California.

Faigin, Daniel P.

2020 U.S. Highway 395, accessed March 21, 2022. California Highways.

Forgotten Hwy

2020 Interstate 215 (California), accessed March 21, 2022. Forgotten Hwy, Forgotten Hwy Productions.

GBCnet

2022 U.S. Highway 395, <http://gbcnet.com/ushighways/US395/index.html>, accessed March 21, 2022. Historic California U.S. Highways.

Ghori, Imran

2016 Moreno Valley: Historic Highway 395 No Longer Forgotten. *Press-Enterprise* 3 January. Riverside, California.

Historic Aerials

1967 Aerial Photograph of Patterson Avenue, Perris, California, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed March 2022. NETROnline.

1985 Aerial Photograph of Patterson Avenue, Perris, California, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed March 2022. NETROnline.

1995 Aerial Photograph of Patterson Avenue, Perris, California, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed March 2022. NETROnline.

Kaiser, Cameron

2008 U.S. 396 History, accessed March 18, 2022. Roadgap.

2022 Old Highway 395, Part 12, accessed March 18, 2022. Roadgap.

Lowden, S. W.

1952 U.S. 395. *California Highways and Public Works* 31(5, 6):1-6.

U.S. Geological Survey

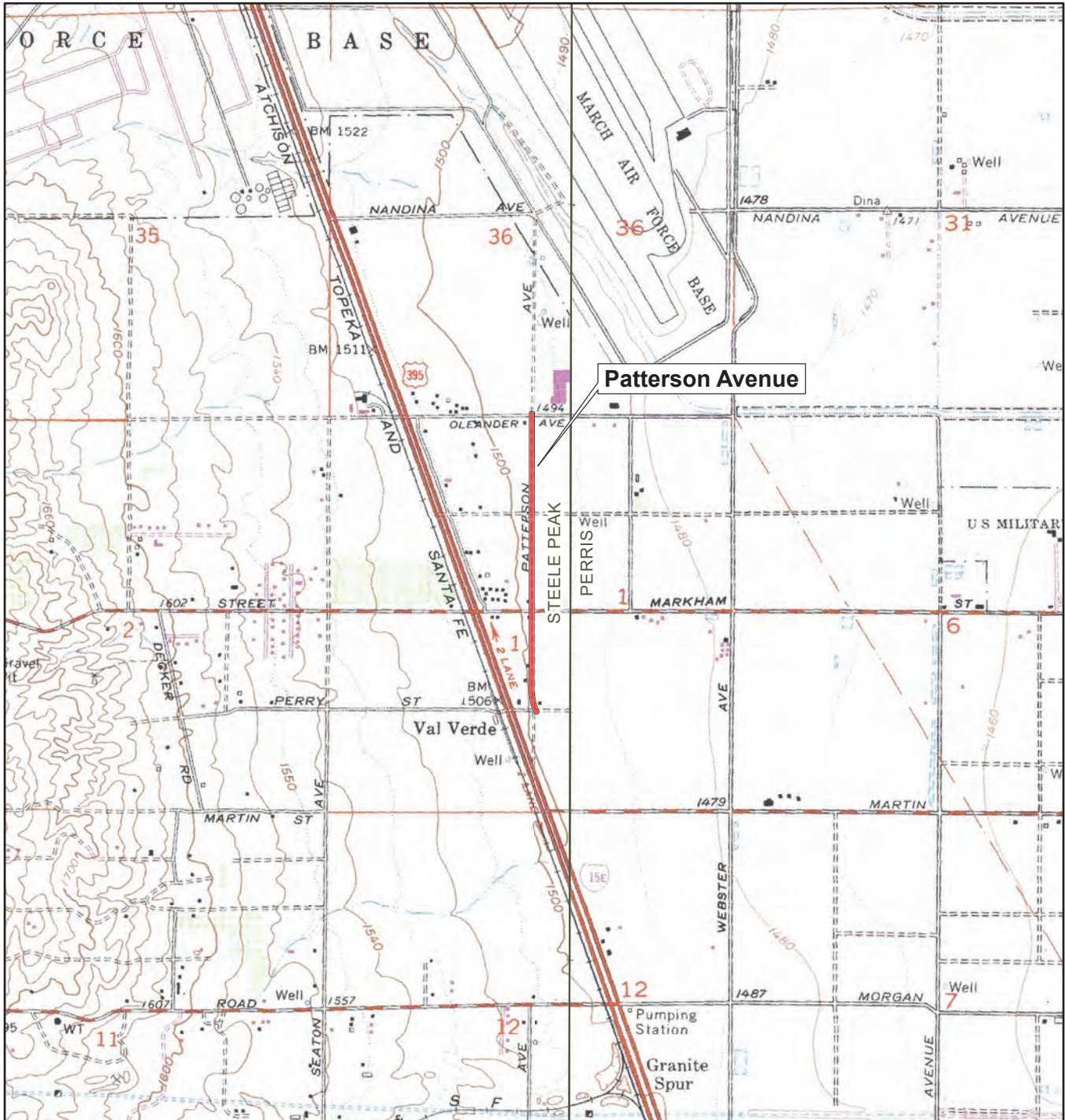
1901 *Riverside County, California*. 1:62,500. 15-Minute Series. U.S. Department of the Interior.

1904 *Southern California Sheet #1*. 1:250,000. U.S. Department of the Interior.

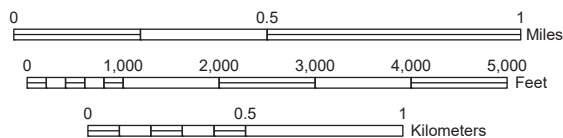
B13. Remarks: None.

***B14. Evaluator:** Susan M. Wood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California

Date of Evaluation: April 2022



Scale: 1:24,000



State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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Resource Name or # West Nance Street

P1. Other Identifier: n/a

***P2. Location:** a. **County:** Riverside **Not for Publication** **Unrestricted**
 b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** Steele Peak; Perris **Date:** 1967, PR 1973; 1967, PR 1979 **T4S, R4W SB B.M.**
 c. **Address:** West Nance Street, Perris, CA 92571
 d. **UTM:** NAD 83, Zone 11S; Eastern Terminus 478282 **mE** / 3746158 **mN**
 Western Terminus 476289 **mE** / 3746161 **mN**
 e. **Other Locational Data:**

***P3a. Description:** West Nance Street extends approximately 1.25 miles from the intersection of Wade Avenue to the West, to where it dead ends into Indian Avenue to the east. The portion of West Nance Street between Patterson and Webster Avenues is an approximately 24-foot wide poorly maintained unimproved dirt road. To the west, between Patterson and Wade Avenues, West Nance Street is an approximately 24-foot-wide two-lane asphalt paved road with minimal shoulders. To the east, between Webster and Indian Avenues, West Nance Street is an approximately 24-foot-wide two-lane asphalt paved street that has been modernized with concrete curbs and gutters.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH7 Road

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other:

***P5a. Photograph or Drawing:** Photo 1



P5b. Description of Photo: West Nance Street looking east from near Patterson Avenue.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
 Prehistoric Historic Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
 City of Perris, California

***P8. Recorded By:** Susan Wood
 Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
 3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
 Hemet, CA 92544-4937

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 17, 2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive
 Reconnaissance Other

Describe:

***P11. Report Citation:** Wood, Susan W., Lea Kolesky, Patrick Maloney, and Cheyenne Good
 2022 *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street, City of Perris, Riverside County, California.* Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb Associates, Riverside, California.

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet
 Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record
 Photograph Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record
 Other (list):

P5a. Photos (continued):



Photo 2: Nance Street at intersection with Nevada Avenue, looking west.



Photo 3: Nance Street where the dirt portion ends at the intersection with Webster Avenue, looking west.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code

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Resource Name or #: West Nance Street

B1. Historic Name: Nance Street

B2. Common Name: West Nance Street

B3. Original Use: Road

B4. Present Use: Road

***B5. Architectural Style:** Utilitarian

***B6. Construction History (construction date, alterations, and dates of alterations):** A road approximating today's West Nance Street was in place by 1901 (U.S. Geological Survey 1901). This 1901 USGS map shows the road extending from the Southern California Railroad line, approximately where it begins today, east past today's Indian Way. Archival evidence could not be located as to the exact date that sections of the road were paved with asphalt; however, historic aerials indicate that paving was not carried out until after 1987 (Historic Aerials 1987). While the dirt section of the road appears poorly maintained, the paved portions of the road have undergone routine maintenance.

***B7. Moved?:** No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:**

B9. a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: unknown

***B10. Significance:** Theme: Development of Perris, California; Road Development in Perris Valley Area: Perris Valley
Period of Significance: N/A Property Type: Commercial Applicable Criteria: N/A

Historic Context

Road Development in Perris Valley

The earliest roadways in the Perris Valley were wagon roads developed in the mid-nineteenth century that connected the Riverside area to San Jacinto to the east, Temescal to the west, and Temecula to the south. The arrival of the railroad in the 1880s spurred growth in the valley, and the new agricultural economy facilitated the need for a transportation network that included a road system. By the turn of the twentieth century, a regional road system linked the communities of western Riverside County. In the Perris Valley, a road along the Southern California Railway San Bernardino to Temecula line connected Lake Elsinore, via Perris, to Riverside (Castells 2020:8; U.S. Geological Survey 1904). By 1904, a web of east-west and north-south roads, including Patterson Avenue, Nance Street, and Nevada Avenue, radiated out from the Southern California Railway, providing farmers in the area easier access to transport their goods to market (U.S. Geological Survey 1901). By 1938, a two-lane graded dirt highway, now signed U.S. Highway 395, paralleled the railroad line and provided farmers two options for transporting their goods to market (California Division of Highways 1938).

U.S. Highway 395 (Highway 395)

Historically referred to as the Three Flag Highway, Highway 395 is a north-south route that originally ran from San Diego, California, through several western states to the U.S.-Canada border near Laurier, Washington (GBCnet 2022; Ghori 2016). The current southern terminus of Highway 395 is in Hesperia, California (Ghori 2016). Although state highway agencies and the federal government have initiated many expansions and realignments of Highway 395 in California, the highway remains largely unchanged in other states (GBCnet 2022). In 1939, the federal government passed legislation officially designating the roadway. In Perris Valley, this meant the road that had paralleled the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway line (formerly a branch of the Southern California Railway) through Perris Valley was now officially U.S. Highway 395. Segments of U.S. 395 in Southern California remained two-lane dirt roads until World War II.

This space reserved for official comments.

Sketch Map

None.

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the federal government determined that improvements to U.S. 395 were necessary to facilitate easier transport between San Diego's naval base, Fallbrook's weapons depot, and what is now known as the March Air Force Base in Perris Valley (Ghori 2016). In response, they authorized a modernization effort under the War Production Board to be facilitated by the California Division of Highways (Lowden 1952:1). In 1942, the federal government prioritized the project due to the strategic military importance of the route for military traffic. Within only a few months, the California Division of Highways widened a 10-mile portion of the highway between Riverside and Perris Valley from two lanes to a four-lane divided roadway nicknamed the Cannonball Highway (Ghori 2016; Lowden 1952:1).

After World War II, Southern California's population growth and resulting urban sprawl altered and increased traffic demands throughout the region. By 1952, the California Division of Highways routed U.S. 395 on a new, more direct route between Temecula and Perris, rather than through Elsinore (California Highways and Public Works 1953:42). During the 1960s, California officials authorized the expansion of U.S. 395 in Perris Valley prior to the construction of Interstate 15 (I-15) (Kaiser 2022). The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968 expanded the interstate network further and resulted in the extension of I-15 along the U.S. 395 alignment (Kaiser 2008).

In 1974, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) temporarily resigned Highway 395 as I-15E (Kaiser 2008). Due to California highway numbering conventions, however, this segment was known as Route 194 until 1982 when Caltrans deemed the northernmost portion of I-15E, including the segment in Perris Valley, freeway standard and resigned it as I-215 (Faigin 2020; Forgotten Hwy 2020; Kaiser 2008). In 1994, Caltrans renamed the remainder of the old alignment I-215 after it was brought to freeway standard (Kaiser 2008). The current alignment of I-215 follows the same path as the original Highway 395 (Forgotten Hwy 2020). Although the segments of Highway 395 within Riverside County were decommissioned in favor of I-215, the California State Legislature recognized the original alignment as a historic route in 2008 (Forgotten Hwy 2020; Ghori 2016).

Significance Evaluation

The historical significance of West Nance Street was evaluated by applying the procedure and criteria for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

Criterion 1: West Nance Street does not appear to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. West Nance Street is visible on 1901 USGS maps and was one of several east–west roadways in the region; however, there is no indication that the road was integral to the development of Perris Valley or the City of Perris. West Nance Street was one of a network of roads constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in the region as the area developed. There is no indication that West Nance Street is specifically associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, West Nance Street is not significant under Criterion A/1.

Criterion 2: West Nance Street does not appear to have any direct association with lives of significant persons in our past. Research has yielded no information to suggest that any persons of historic significance are specifically associated with the construction or continued operation of West Nance Street. Therefore, West Nance Street is not significant under Criterion B/2.

Criterion 3: West Nance Street does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not a representative of the work of a master; nor does it possess high artistic values. West Nance Street is a combination asphalt paved and unimproved dirt road that is indistinguishable from other examples of this property type. While a section of West Nance Street remains a two-lane dirt track, much like it probably appeared at the time of construction, it is neither the first nor most distinctive example of a dirt road within the region, the state, or the nation. Its design and construction do not represent a departure from standard practices for this property type. Therefore, West Nance Street is not significant under Criterion C/3.

Criterion 4: This criterion is typically reserved for archaeological resources, ruins, or rare built environment resources of which little is already known, that are considered to be the sole sources of historical data about design, engineering, or construction methods. West Nance Street does not appear to be significant for any potential to provide new information important to the study of the roadway construction or the development of Perris Valley. Therefore, West Nance Street is not significant under Criterion D/4.

Integrity: Because West Nance Street does not qualify as a significant resource under any of the four CRHR criteria, assessment of integrity is not necessary.

Eligibility: Due to a lack of significance, West Nance Avenue is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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Primary #
HRI #/Trinomial

*NRHP Status Code

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Resource Name or #: West Nance Street

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (list attributes and codes):

***B12. References:**

California Division of Highways

1938 *Road Map of the State of California, 1938*. State of California, Department of Public Works, Sacramento.

California Highways and Public Works

1953 New Sign Routes Added to State Road Map. *California Highways and Public Works* 32(5, 6):42.

Castells, Justin

2020 *Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Trail-Phase, City of Perris, Riverside County, California*. PaleoWest, Monrovia, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb Associates, Riverside, California.

Faigin, Daniel P.

2020 U.S. Highway 395, accessed March 21, 2022. California Highways.

Forgotten Hwy

2020 Interstate 215 (California), accessed March 21, 2022. Forgotten Hwy, Forgotten Hwy Productions.

GBCnet

2022 U.S. Highway 395, <http://gbcnet.com/ushighways/US395/index.html>, accessed March 21, 2022. Historic California U.S. Highways.

Ghori, Imran

2016 Moreno Valley: Historic Highway 395 No Longer Forgotten. *Press-Enterprise* 3 January. Riverside, California.

Historic Aerials

1987 Aerial Photograph of West Nance Street, Perris, California, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed March 2022. NETROnline.

Kaiser, Cameron

2008 U.S. 396 History, accessed March 18, 2022. Roadgap.

2022 Old Highway 395, Part 12, accessed March 18, 2022. Roadgap.

Lowden, S. W.

1952 U.S. 395. *California Highways and Public Works* 31(5, 6):1-6.

U.S. Geological Survey

1901 *Riverside County, California*. 1:62,500. 15-Minute Series. U.S. Department of the Interior.

1904 *Southern California Sheet #1*. 1:250,000. U.S. Department of the Interior.

B13. Remarks: None.

***B14. Evaluator:** Susan M. Wood

Date of Evaluation: April 2022

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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Resource Name or # Nevada Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: n/a

***P2. Location: a. County:** Riverside

Not for Publication

Unrestricted

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Steele Peak; Perris **Date:** 1967, PR 1973; 1967, PR 1979

T4S, R4W

SB B.M.

c. Address: Nevada Avenue, Perris, CA 92571

d. UTM: NAD 83, Zone 11S; Northern Terminus: 477033 mE / 3746552 mN

Southern Terminus: 477037 mE / 3746028 mN

e. Other Locational Data: None.

***P3a. Description:** Nevada Avenue extends approximately 0.35 miles from the intersection of Harley Knox Boulevard to the north, to where it dead ends at a recently constructed warehouse just south of West Nance Street to the south. Nevada Avenue is an approximately 24-foot-wide partially maintained dirt road. The road appears to have been recently graded with a loose gravel application in some areas. Nevada Avenue at the approach to the busy Harley Knox Boulevard is paved with a short gutter.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AH7 Road

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other:

***P5a. Photograph or Drawing:** Photo 1



P5b. Description of Photo: Nevada Avenue at intersection with Harley Knox Boulevard, looking south.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
 Prehistoric Historic Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Perris, California

***P8. Recorded By:** Susan Wood
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 17, 2022

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive
 Reconnaissance Other

Describe:

***P11. Report Citation:** Wood, Susan W., Lea Kolesky, Patrick Maloney, and Cheyenne Good

2022 *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street, City of Perris, Riverside County, California.* Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb Associates, Riverside, California.

***Attachments:** NONE

Building, Structure,
and Object Record

Photograph Record

Location Map

Archaeological Record

Milling Station Record

Other (list):

Sketch Map

District Record

Rock Art Record

Continuation Sheet

Linear Feature Record

Artifact Record

P5a. Photos (continued):



Photo 2: Nevada Avenue at intersection with Nance Street, looking north.



Photo 3: Looking south down Nevada Avenue toward its dead end at a recently constructed warehouse.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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Primary #
HRI #/Trinomial

*NRHP Status Code

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Resource Name or #: Nevada Avenue

B1. Historic Name: Nevada Avenue

B2. Common Name: Nevada Avenue

B3. Original Use: Road

B4. Present Use: Road

***B5. Architectural Style:** Utilitarian

***B6. Construction History (construction date, alterations, and dates of alterations):** A road approximating today's Nevada Avenue was in place by 1901 (U.S. Geological Survey 1901). This 1901 USGS map shows the road extending from approximately today's Harley Knox Boulevard south to today's West Markham Street. Archival evidence could not be located as to the exact date that sections of the road were graded and graveled, however, historic maps indicate that this occurred by 1969 (Historic Aerials 1969). The road appears to have undergone routine maintenance.

***B7. Moved?:** No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:**

B9. a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: unknown

***B10. Significance:** Theme: Development of City of Perris; Road Development in Perris Valley Area: Perris Valley, CA
Period of Significance: N/A Property Type: Commercial Applicable Criteria: N/A

Historic Context

Road Development in Perris Valley

The earliest roadways in the Perris Valley were wagon roads developed in the mid-nineteenth century that connected the Riverside area to San Jacinto to the east, Temescal to the west, and Temecula to the south. The arrival of the railroad in the 1880s spurred growth in the valley, and the new agricultural economy facilitated the need for a transportation network that included a road system. By the turn of the twentieth century, a regional road system linked the communities of western Riverside County. In the Perris Valley, a road along the Southern California Railway San Bernardino to Temecula line connected Lake Elsinore, via Perris, to Riverside (Castells 2020:8; U.S. Geological Survey 1904). By 1904, a web of east–west and north–south roads, including Patterson Avenue, Nance Street, and Nevada Avenue, radiated out from the Southern California Railway, providing farmers in the area easier access to transport their goods to market (U.S. Geological Survey 1901). By 1938, a two-lane graded dirt highway, now signed U.S. Highway 395, paralleled the railroad line and provided farmers two options for transporting their goods to market (California Division of Highways 1938).

U.S. Highway 395 (Highway 395)

Historically referred to as the Three Flag Highway, Highway 395 is a north-south route that originally ran from San Diego, California, through several western states to the U.S.-Canada border near Laurier, Washington (GBCnet 2022; Ghorri 2016). The current southern terminus of Highway 395 is in Hesperia, California (Ghorri 2016). Although state highway agencies and the federal government have initiated many expansions and realignments of Highway 395 in California, the highway remains largely unchanged in other states (GBCnet 2022). In 1939, the federal government passed legislation officially designating the roadway. In Perris Valley, this meant the road that had paralleled the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway line (formerly a branch of the Southern California Railway) through Perris Valley was now officially U.S. Highway 395. Segments of U.S. 395 in Southern California remained two-lane dirt roads until World War II.

This space reserved for official comments.

Sketch Map

None.

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the federal government determined that improvements to U.S. 395 were necessary to facilitate easier transport between San Diego's naval base, Fallbrook's weapons depot, and what is now known as the March Air Force Base in Perris Valley (Ghori 2016). In response, they authorized a modernization effort under the War Production Board to be facilitated by the California Division of Highways (Lowden 1952:1). In 1942, the federal government prioritized the project due to the strategic military importance of the route for military traffic. Within only a few months, the California Division of Highways widened a 10-mile portion of the highway between Riverside and Perris Valley from two lanes to a four-lane divided roadway nicknamed the Cannonball Highway (Ghori 2016; Lowden 1952:1).

After World War II, Southern California's population growth and resulting urban sprawl altered and increased traffic demands throughout the region. By 1952, the California Division of Highways routed U.S. 395 on a new, more direct route between Temecula and Perris, rather than through Elsinore (Division of Highways 1953:42). During the 1960s, California officials authorized the expansion of U.S. 395 in Perris Valley prior to the construction of Interstate 15 (I-15) (Kaiser 2022). The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968 expanded the interstate network further and resulted in the extension of I-15 along the U.S. 395 alignment (Kaiser 2008).

In 1974, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) temporarily resigned Highway 395 as I-15E (Kaiser 2008). Due to California highway numbering conventions, however, this segment was known as Route 194 until 1982 when Caltrans deemed the northernmost portion of I-15E, including the segment in Perris Valley, freeway standard and resigned it as I-215 (Faigin 2020; Forgotten Hwy 2020; Kaiser 2008). In 1994, Caltrans renamed the remainder of the old alignment I-215 after it was brought to freeway standard (Kaiser 2008). The current alignment of I-215 follows the same path as the original Highway 395 (Forgotten Hwy 2020). Although the segments of Highway 395 within Riverside County were decommissioned in favor of I-215, the California State Legislature recognized the original alignment as a historic route in 2008 (Forgotten Hwy 2020; Ghori 2016).

Significance Evaluation

The historical significance of Nevada Avenue was evaluated by applying the procedure and criteria for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

Criterion 1: Nevada Avenue does not appear to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Nevada Avenue is visible on 1901 USGS maps and was one of several north-south roadways in the region; however, there is no indication that the road was integral to the development of Perris Valley or the City of Perris. Nevada Avenue was one of a network of roads constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in the region as the area developed. There is no indication that Nevada Avenue is specifically associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, Nevada Avenue is not significant under Criterion A/1.

Criterion 2: Nevada Avenue does not appear to have any direct association with lives of significant persons in our past. Research has yielded no information to suggest that any persons of historic significance are specifically associated with the construction or continued operation of Nevada Avenue. Therefore, Nevada Avenue is not significant under Criterion B/2.

Criterion 3: Nevada Avenue does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not a representative work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic values. Nevada Avenue is a combination graded, dirt, and gravel road that is indistinguishable from other examples of this property type. While Nevada Avenue remains unpaved, it has been graded and graveled in areas and does not represent the original dirt construction. Nevada Avenue is neither the first nor most distinctive example of a road within the region, the state, or the nation. Its design and construction do not represent a departure from standard practices for this property type. Therefore, Nevada Avenue is not significant under Criterion C/3.

Criterion 4: This criterion is typically reserved for archaeological resources, ruins, or rare built environment resources of which little is already known, that are considered to be the sole sources of historical data about design, engineering, or construction methods. Nevada Avenue does not appear to be significant for any potential to provide new information important to the study of the roadway construction or the development of Perris Valley. Therefore, Nevada Avenue is not significant under Criterion D/4.

Integrity: Because Nevada Avenue does not qualify as a significant resource under any of the four CRHR criteria, assessment of integrity is not necessary.

Eligibility: Due to a lack of significance, Nevada Avenue is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (list attributes and codes):

***B12. References:**

California Division of Highways

1938 *Road Map of the State of California, 1938*. California Department of Transportation,, Sacramento, California.

Castells, Justin

2020 *Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Trail-Phase, City of Perris, Riverside County, California*. PaleoWest, Monrovia, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb Associates, Riverside, California.

Division of Highways

1953 New Sign Routes Added to State Road Map. In *California Highways and Public Works*, edited by Kenneth C. Adams. Journal of the Division of Highways 32(5, 6):42. Division of Highways, Department of Public Works, State of California, Sacramento, California.

Faigin, Daniel P.

2020 U.S. Highway 395, accessed March 21, 2022. California Highways.

Forgotten Hwy

2020 Interstate 215 (California), accessed March 21, 2022. Forgotten Hwy, Forgotten Hwy Productions.

GBCnet

2022 U.S. Highway 395, <http://gbcnet.com/ushighways/US395/index.html>, accessed March 21, 2022. Historic California U.S. Highways.

Ghori, Imran

2016 Moreno Valley: Historic Highway 395 No Longer Forgotten. *Press-Enterprise* 3 January. Riverside, California.

Historic Aerials

1969 Aerial Photograph of Nevada Avenue, Perris, California, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed March 2022. NETROnline.

Kaiser, Cameron

2008 U.S. 396 History, accessed March 18, 2022. Roadgap.

2022 Old Highway 395, Part 12, accessed March 18, 2022. Roadgap.

Lowden, S. W.

1952 U.S. 395. In *California Highways and Public Works*, edited by Kenneth C. Adams. Journal of the Division of Highways 31(5-6):5-6. Division of Highways, Department of Public Works, State of California, Sacramento, California.

U.S. Geological Survey

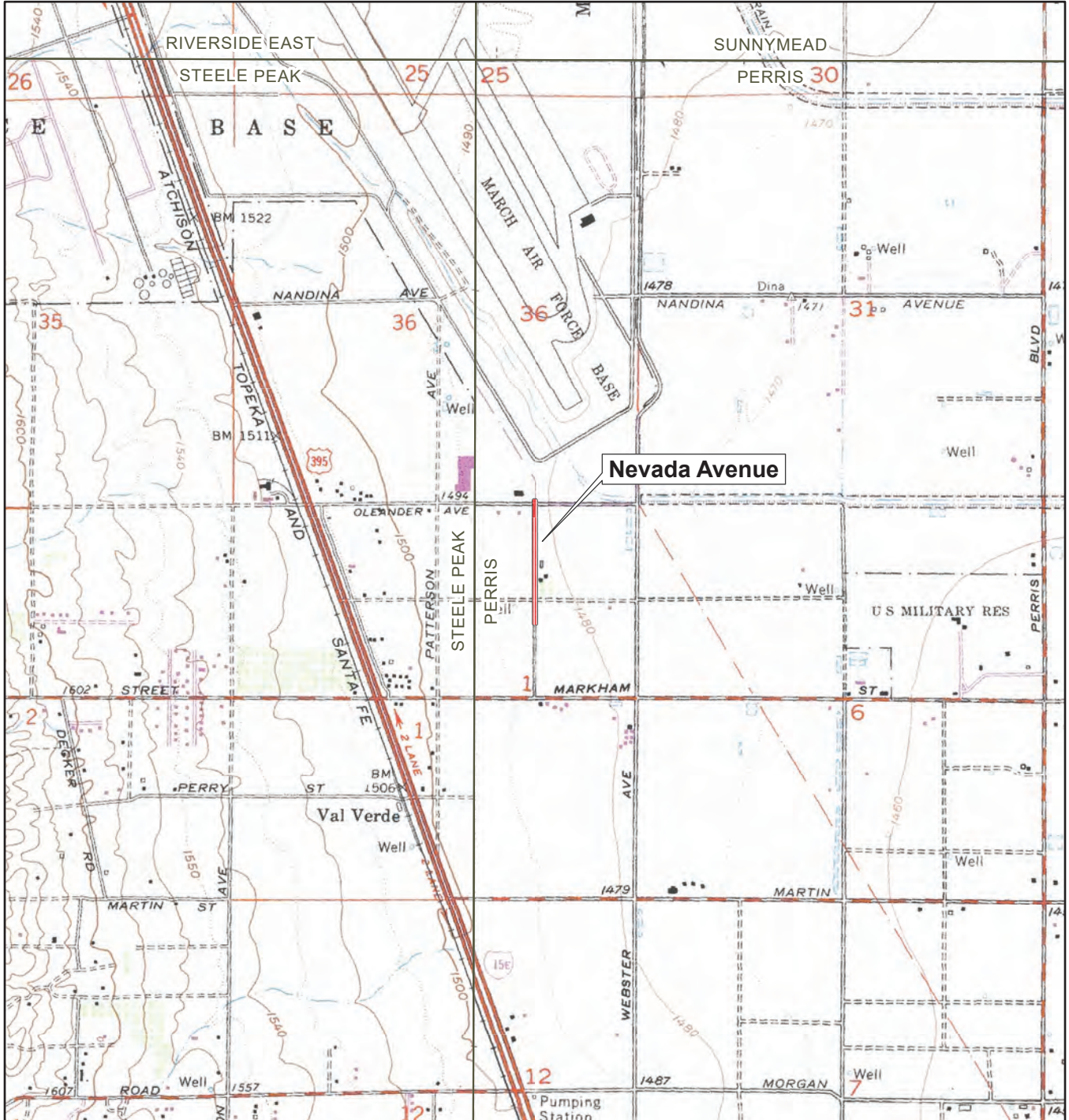
1901 *Riverside County, California*. 1:62,500. 15-Minute Series. U.S. Department of the Interior.

1904 *Southern California Sheet #1*. 1:250,000. U.S. Department of the Interior.

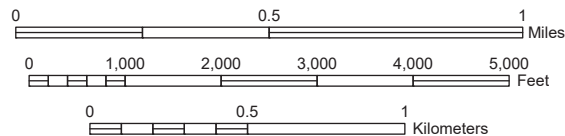
B13. Remarks: None.

***B14. Evaluator:** Susan M. Wood

Date of Evaluation: April 2022



Scale: 1:24,000



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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Resource Name or # West Nance Street Distribution Line

P1. Other Identifier: n/a

- *P2. Location: a. County: Riverside Not for Publication Unrestricted
b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Steele Peak, CA; Perris, CA Date: 1967, PR 1973; 1967, PR 1979 T 4S, R 4W SB B.M.
c. Address: Nance Street, Perris, CA 92571
d. UTM: NAD 83, Zone 11S; Western Terminus 476643 mE / 3746166 mN
Eastern Terminus 477429 mE / 3746182 mN
e. Other Locational Data: None.

*P3a. Description: This resource is a mid-twentieth-century-era alignment of 11 single wood poles carrying an electrical distribution line that extends approximately 0.5 miles along West Nance Street between Patterson and North Webster avenues currently operated by Southern California Edison Corporation (SCE).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP11. Engineering Structure

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other:

*P5a. Photograph or Drawing: Photo 1



P5b. Description of Photo: West Nance Street distribution line looking east from intersection of Patterson Avenue.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
 Prehistoric Historic Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Southern California Edison
2244 Walnut Avenue
Rosemead, CA 91770

*P8. Recorded By: Susan Wood
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937

*P9. Date Recorded: March 17, 2022

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive
 Reconnaissance Other

Describe:

*P11. Report Citation: Wood, Susan W., Lea Kolesky, Patrick Maloney, and Cheyenne Good
2022 *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Nance Street, City of Perris, Riverside County, California*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb Associates, Riverside, California.

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet
 Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record
 Photograph Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record
 Other (list):

Continuation

Update

Page 2 of 6

Resource Name or #: West Nance Street Distribution Line

P3a. Description (continued):



Photo 2: West Nance Street distribution line from near intersection of Nevada Avenue, looking northwest.



Photo 3: Date markers on one of the 11 poles along Nance Street.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code

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Resource Name or #: West Nance Street Distribution Line

B1. Historic Name: Nance Street Transmission Line

B2. Common Name: Nance Street Transmission Line

B3. Original Use: Electrical Transmission Line

B4. Present Use: Electrical Transmission Line

***B5. Architectural Style:** Utilitarian

***B6. Construction History (construction date, alterations, and dates of alterations):** The subject distribution line appears to have been originally constructed in 1945. Date markings suggest updates/repairs in 1952, and visual inspection suggests the line has undergone routine maintenance since that time.

***B7. Moved?:** No Yes Unknown

Date:

Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:**

B9. a. Architect: unknown

b. Builder: unknown

***B10. Significance:** Theme: Electrical distribution infrastructure; Regional development Area: Riverside County, CA
Period of Significance: N/A Property Type: N/A Applicable Criteria: N/A

Historic Context

Southern California Edison

Southern California Edison (SCE) is a public utility company headquartered in Rosemead, California (Edison International 2022a). SCE formally incorporated in 1909 after a series of mergers and acquisitions of several smaller predecessor companies, including the Visalia Electric Light and Gas Company and the Santa Barbara Electric Company (Becker et al. 2015:8; Edison International 2022b). SCE's final acquisition occurred in 1964 when it merged with the California Electric Power Company, also known as Calelectric (Becker et al. 2015:21, 24).

At the time of its incorporation in 1909, SCE provided electricity to over 600,000 people in five counties; today, SCE has an approximate service territory of 50,000 square miles. It serves roughly 15 million customers across 14 counties in central, coastal (Becker et al. 2015:8, 20; Edison International 2022a). SCE provides electricity to its customers through an electrical power conveyance system that includes steam plants, hydroelectric facilities, and numerous substations (Becker et al. 2015:7).

At the time of its incorporation in 1909, SCE provided electricity to over 600,000 people in five counties; today, SCE has an approximate service territory of 50,000 square miles and serves roughly 15 million customers across fourteen counties in central, coastal, and southern California (Becker et al. 2015:8, 20; Edison International 2022a). SCE provides electricity to its customers through an electrical power conveyance system that includes steam plants, hydroelectric facilities, and numerous substations (Becker et al. 2015:7).

Electrical Power Conveyance Systems

Electrical power conveyance systems deliver electricity to individual properties. Also known as power grids, these systems consist of four components: (1) the generating power plant where power originates; (2) the transmission substation that increases the electricity's original voltage; (3) transmission lines that carry high-voltage electricity long distances to subtransmission stations; and (4) distribution lines that carry low-voltage electricity shorter distances (Becker et al. 2015:38).

SCE conveys electricity through the power grid using a system of transmission, subtransmission, and distribution lines. The difference between the three is defined by the amount of voltage carried. Per SCE's current guidance,

This space reserved for official comments.

Sketch Map

None.

transmission lines carry electricity at voltages higher than 160 kV and consist of high-voltage conductors typically mounted on steel lattice poles or towers. Subtransmission lines serve as the mid-level conveyance feature and carry electricity at voltages between 50 kV and 160 kV. Subtransmission lines can be mounted on steel lattice towers, steel lattice poles, or wood poles. Distribution lines convey electricity at voltages under 50 kV and are usually mounted on single or double wood poles (Becker et al. 2015:86).

Electrical power conveyance systems are not static, and utility companies are continuously upgrading equipment to respond to technological advancements as well as changing energy demands. Changes to the power grid typically occur incrementally, and subtransmission lines, distribution lines, and substations are installed or upgraded separately as independently operating facilities (Becker et al. 2015:38).

Distribution Lines

Distribution lines are the final stage of electricity delivery to residential and commercial customers. As opposed to the high-voltage, long-distance conveyance achieved with transmission lines, distribution lines can only carry low-voltage electricity over short distances. Distribution lines are typically supported by wooden poles in single or double configurations (Becker et al. 2015:38; Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) 2022).

Distribution lines on wood poles represent the earliest form of electrical transmission technology used in California (Becker et al. 2015:15). Developed out of existing telegraph transmission technology, the methods used to convey low-voltage electricity over short distances has changed very little since the 19th century (Becker et al. 2015:42). Wood pole distribution lines are functional features of the built environment that do not reflect any qualities of innovative design or technological advancement (Becker et al. 2015:87). Borrowing heavily from existing technology, distribution lines mounted on wooden poles are commonplace utilitarian structures that do not represent a notable period of electrical engineering history (Becker et al. 2015:87).

Significance Evaluation

The historical significance of the West Nance Street Transmission Line was evaluated by applying the procedure and criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Criterion 1: The West Nance Street Distribution Line is a single-pole construction utilitarian alignment that functions to distribute electricity locally. The construction of the subject distribution line does not represent a significant historical event; nor does the resource have a direct and important association with the pattern of growth and development of the region. Therefore, the West Nance Street Distribution Line is not significant under Criterion A/1.

Criterion 2: To be significant under Criterion B/2, a nonresidential property must be associated with the productive life of a person determined significant in the past, and it needs to be a place where that person performed the work or other activity for which she or he is primarily known today. Distribution lines are not typically places where a person is apt to have performed work or other activity that conferred historical significance on a person. Research yielded no evidence that a person performed work or other activity in direct association with the subject distribution line that is considered, has potential to be considered, historically significant today. Therefore, the West Nance Street Distribution Line is not significant under Criterion B/2.

Criterion 3: The West Nance Street Distribution Line constructed in the mid-twentieth century is a utilitarian electrical distribution alignment of single-pole wooden configuration. Southern California Edison, in their *Historic-Era Electrical Infrastructure Management Program*, states that wood-pole line structures are “void of innovative design and technology, and not associated with important events in SCE history or electrical engineering history” (Becker et al. 2015:87). The subject distribution line is not an important example of the work of a master engineer and does not represent an important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the West Nance Distribution Line is not significant under Criterion C/3

Criterion 4: The subject distribution line is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information on the history of distribution line technology. It is not likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies related to electricity transmission and distribution. Therefore, the West Nance Street Distribution Line is not significant under Criterion D/4.

Integrity: Because the West Nance Distribution Line does not qualify as a significant resource under any of the four CRHR criteria, assessment of integrity is not necessary.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code

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Resource Name or #: West Nance Street Distribution Line

Eligibility: Due to a lack of significance, the West Nance Street Distribution Line is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (list attributes and codes): N/A

***B12. References:**

Becker, Wendy L. Tinsley, Audry Williams, Thomas Jackson, and Adam Sriro

2015 *Historic-Era Electrical Infrastructure Management Program: A Program for the Identification, Review, Exemption, and Treatment of Generating Facilities, Transmission Lines, Subtransmission Lines, Distribution Lines, and Substations within the Southern California Edison Company's Service Territory*. Urbana Preservation and Planning, LLC, Pacific Legacy, Inc., and Southern California Edison (SCE) Archaeological Resources Section.

Edison International

2022a About Us, accessed March 24, 2022. Edison International.

2022b A Look Back: Our History, <https://www.edison.com/home/about-us/our-history.html>, accessed March 24, 2022. Edison International.

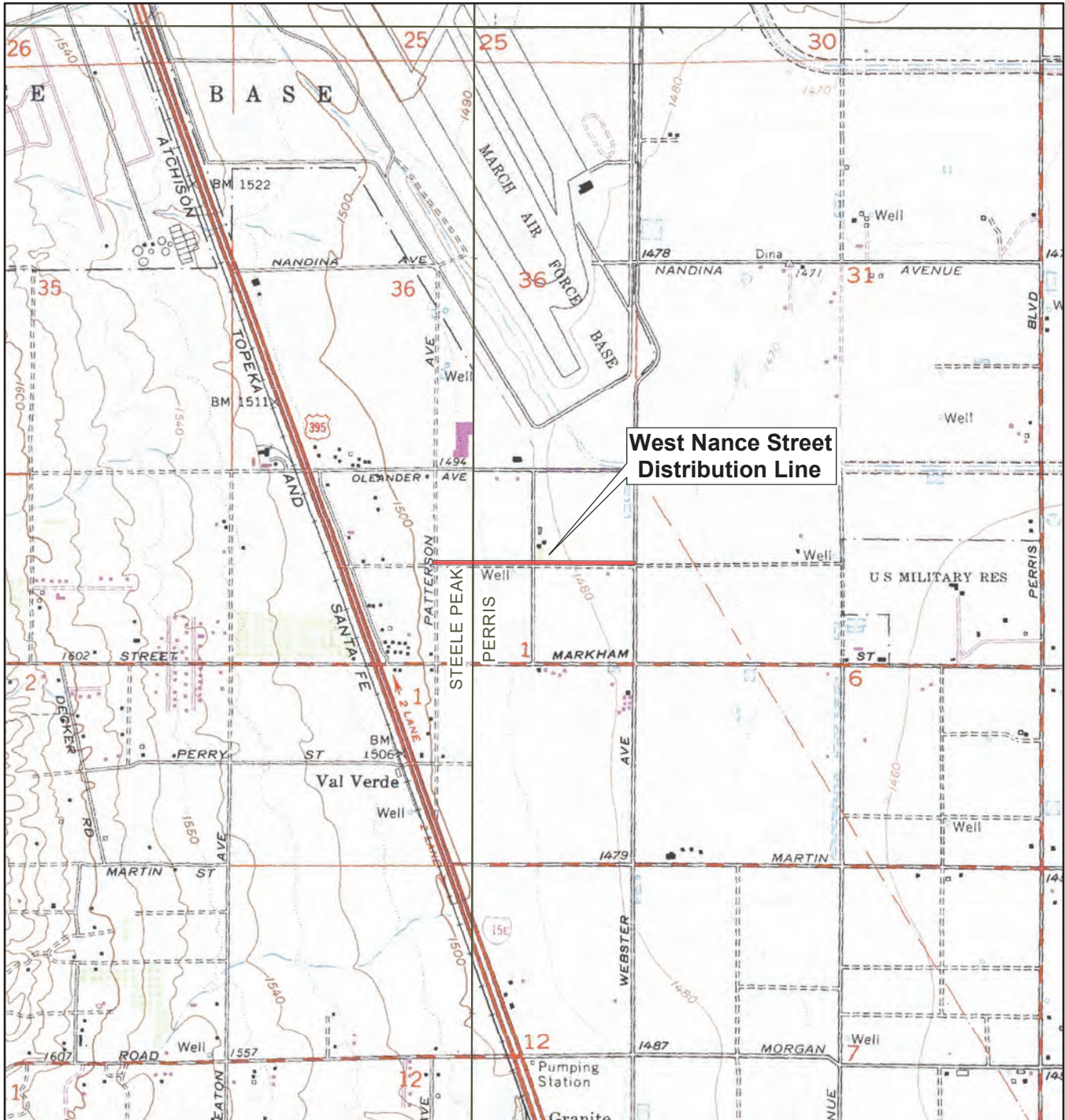
Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E)

2022 Transmission vs. Distribution Power Lines, accessed March 24, 2022. PG&E.com.

B13. Remarks: None.

***B14. Evaluator:** Susan M. Wood

Date of Evaluation: April 2022



Scale: 1:24,000

