Ramona-Indian Warehouse Project

Cultural Resources Survey

July 2022 | 04823.00001.001

Submitted to:

City of Perris
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City of Perris, CA 92570

Prepared for:

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National Archaeological Database Information

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Client/Project:	JM Realty Group, Inc. / Ramona-Indian Warehouse Project
Report Date:	July 2022
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Survey for the Ramona-Indian Warehouse Project Riverside County, California
Submitted to:	City of Perris
Type of Study:	Cultural Resources Survey
New Sites:	None
Updated Sites:	None
USGS Quad:	Perris 7.5' Quadrangle
Acreage:	Approximately 15 acres
Key Words:	Riverside County; Township 4 South, Range 3 West; Perris; Ramona Expressway; Perris Boulevard; archaeological survey; no archaeological resources found.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	above mean sea level
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BP	Before Present
BPO	Business/Professional Office
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
EIC	Eastern Information Center
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by JM Realty Group, Inc. to provide cultural resources services for the Ramona-Indian Warehouse Project (project) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The project is a proposed approximately 15-acre development of a multi-tenant warehouse retail and distribution building. A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey was conducted for the project area. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search requested from the Eastern Information Center Information Center (EIC) on October 12, 2020 and received January 15, 2021 indicated that 48 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project area, three of which overlap with the project area. The records search results also indicated that a total of 13 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project area; however, no sites have been recorded within the project site.

The field investigations included intensive pedestrian survey of the study area by a HELIX archaeologist and a Native American monitor from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians on October 8, 2020. The survey did not result in the identification of any cultural material within the project area.

As such, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated. However, the project site is located within alluvial soils, where there is a potential for buried cultural resources. In addition, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians identified the area as culturally significant to their Tribes. Based on this, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented for ground-disturbing activities. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor at a preconstruction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during initial ground disturbing activities on site. Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, the project archaeologist will coordinate with the Monitoring Tribe, the applicant, and City staff to develop and implement appropriate treatment or mitigation measures.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

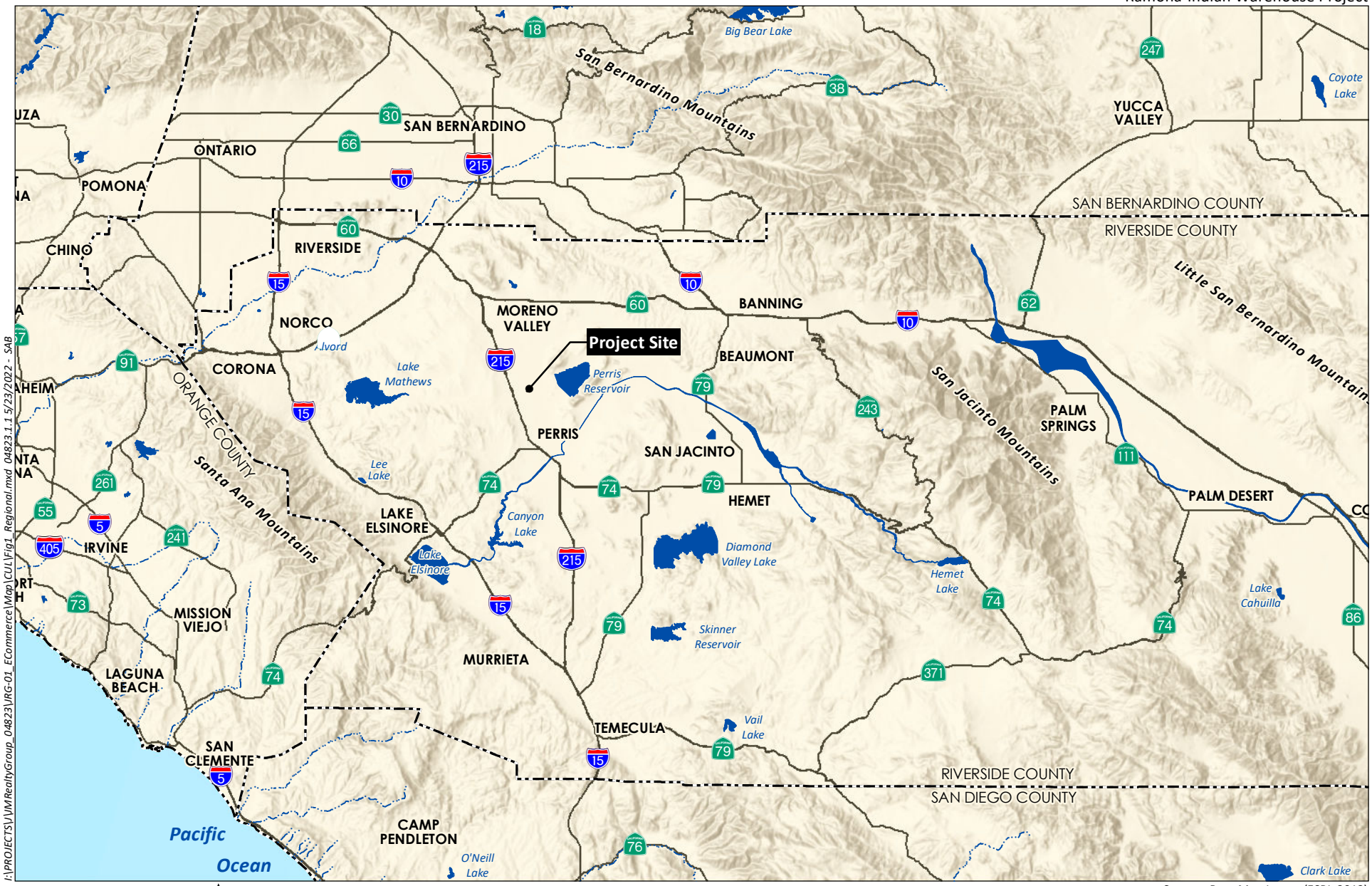
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by JM Realty Group, Inc. to provide cultural resources services for the Ramona-Indian Warehouse Project (project) in the City of Perris (City), Riverside County, California. The project proposes to develop a multi-tenant warehouse retail and distribution building on an approximately 15-acre property. A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey was conducted for the project. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the guidelines of the City.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project is located in the City in western Riverside County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project is located west of the Perris Reservoir and east of Interstate 215 within Township 4 South, Range 3 West, in the San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero land grant on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Perris quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The approximately 15-acre project site is located within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 302-060-041, northwest of the intersection of Perris Boulevard and the Ramona Expressway, bounded on the west by Barrett Avenue (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph of Project Location*).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves the adoption of a Specific Plan Amendment to the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP) and approval of a Development Plan to allow the construction and operation of a warehouse building and commercial development. Warehouse development would occur within the central portion of the project site, while the approximate 1.6 acres in the northeast would provide a pad for future commercial development, such as a hotel. Specifically, the warehouse building would comprise about 232,575 square feet and include 10,000 square feet of planned office area. Three vehicle/truck access points would be provided, including right-in/right-out/left-in access for trucks on Indian Avenue, right-in/right-out access for passenger cars only off Ramona Expressway, and right-in/right-out access for passenger cars only from Perris Boulevard. The site plan includes 215 auto parking stalls, 52 trailer parking stalls, and 39 truck docks. Buildings would not exceed 48 feet in height. Development of the commercial pad is not proposed to occur concurrently with the warehouse. As such, temporary staging activities may occur in this area to support the construction of the light industrial uses described above before any future commercial use is developed. As directed by the City, the project plans to construct a portion of the Line E flood control facility as part of this project and also construct a 30-inch diameter lateral pipe that can connect into the existing Perris Valley Lateral Line E-11 in Perris Blvd. Stormwater would be accommodated through an underground water quality basin and the construction of the on-site portion of Line E that is part of the City's storm drain system.



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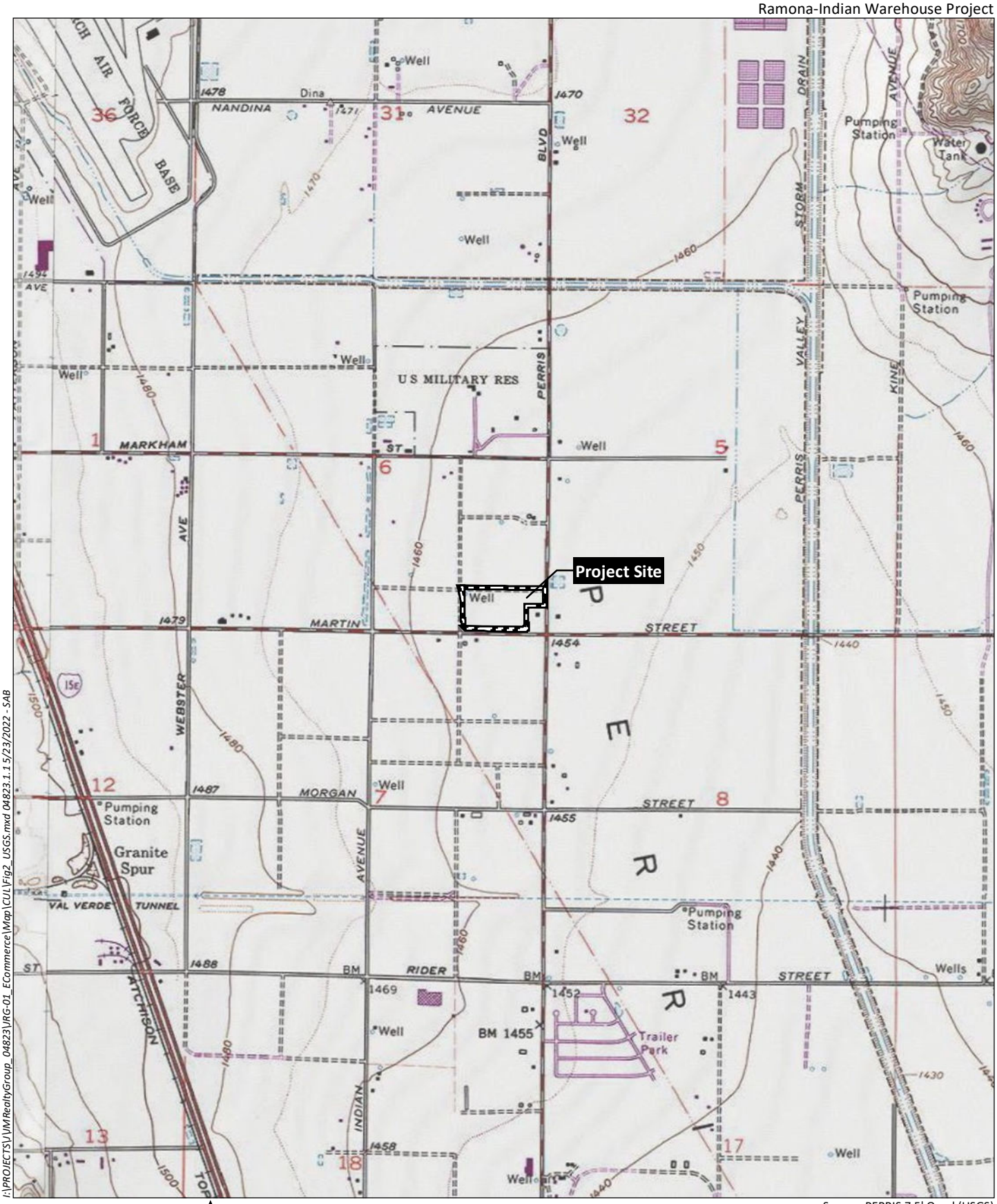
Source: Base Map Layers (ESRI, 2013)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Regional Location

Figure 1



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0 2,000 Feet

Source: PERRIS 7.5' Quad (USGS)

HELIX Environmental Planning

USGS Topography

Figure 2

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Source: Aerial (Maxar, 2019)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Aerial Photograph of Project Location

Figure 3

1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. Significant resources under CEQA are those resources which have been found eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

CEQA Public Resources Code (PRC) 21084.1, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14 Section 15064.5, address determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historic resources and discuss significant cultural resources as "historical resources," which are defined as:

- resource(s) listed or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1])

- resource(s) either listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or in a "local register of historical resources" or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless "the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant" (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])

- resources determined by the Lead Agency to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3])

For listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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

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

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

4. It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(4), a resource may also be considered a "historical resource" for the purposes of CEQA at the discretion of the lead agency.

All resources that are eligible for listing in the CRHR must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In an archaeological deposit, integrity is assessed with reference to the preservation of material constituents and their culturally and historically meaningful spatial

relationships. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for nomination.

California State Assembly Bill (AB) 52 revised PRC Section 21074 to include Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) as an area of CEQA environmental impact analysis. Further, per new PRC Section 21080.3, a CEQA lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project to identify resources of cultural or spiritual value to the tribe, even if such resources are already eligible as historical resources as a result of cultural resources studies.

1.3.2 City of Perris General Plan

The Conservation Element of the City's General Plan (2005) includes a Cultural Resource Sensitivity map (Exhibit CN 6), with sensitive zones found in areas of exposed bedrock, at the center of the City, and along historic road alignments (City of Perris 2005). The Perris Valley Historical Association, along with the Riverside County Office of Historic Preservation, have identified historic sites and structures within the City of Perris, all of which occur in the downtown area of the City.

Within the project area, the cultural resources sensitivity is indicated as low on the Cultural Resource Sensitivity map, with a density of one or fewer sites being probable over a quarter-mile area. Cultural resources sensitivity levels are higher, however, within the Motte Rimrock Reserve located to the north of the project area, where a large area of medium density site probability exists (City of Perris 2005: Exhibit CN 6).

1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA served as principal investigator and is co-author of this technical report. Ms. Robbins-Wade meets the qualifications of the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for archaeology. James Turner, M.A., RPA is a coauthor of this technical report, and Theodore G. Cooley, M.A., RPA contributed to the report. Mary Villalobos, B.A. conducted the field survey. Alex Lopez from the Soboba Band of Mission Indians (Soboba) participated in the pedestrian survey. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located within the Perris Valley, along the elevated northwestern part of the San Jacinto River watershed system. The San Jacinto River is approximately three miles to the southeast of the project area; Lake Elsinore, the terminus of the river, is approximately 13 miles to the southwest.

Site topography is relatively flat within the project area - elevation ranges from about 1,455 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to approximately 1,460 feet AMSL.

The project area is characterized by land used primarily for agricultural uses. Geologically, the project site is mapped as being underlain by very old alluvial-fan deposits dating to the early Pleistocene (Morton n.d.). Soil series mapped for the project area include the Pachappa, Exeter, and Hanford soil series (United States Department of Agriculture 2017). In the western side of the property, the soil type

is Exeter sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, eroded. Most of the eastern side of the property consists of Pachappa fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, while the northeastern corner of the project area contains Hanford coarse sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. The Pachappa soils constitute roughly 80 percent of the property, while the Exeter and Hanford soils make up the remaining 20 percent. The three soils develop from alluvium; while the Pachappa soils formed in moderately coarse-textured alluvium, the Hanford and Exeter soils formed in alluvium from granitic sources (Natural Resources Conservation Service 1999, 2003, and 2006).

The project vicinity would have likely supported coastal sage scrub habitat, which includes vegetation such as California sagebrush, California buckwheat, and purple sage, with intermittent areas of native grassland (California Native Plant Society 1997). Plants of these native vegetation communities and possibly other native vegetation supported by the soils on-site would have been used by the Luiseño people for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial, and other uses (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908). Many of the animal species found living within this habitat (such as rabbits, deer, small mammals, and birds) would have been used by native populations as well.

2.2 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Moratto (1984) has previously defined eight archaeological regions and 16 subregions for California. The location of the project places it within the boundary of the San Diego subregion of the Southern Coast Region, but it is also located adjacent to the boundary with the Colorado River subregion of the Desert Region (Moratto 1984: 148, Figure 4.13). The following culture history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural Traditions and chronology of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito Tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas Tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

Prior to 1984, when Moratto defined the San Diego subregion, little archaeological investigation had occurred in the westernmost Riverside and San Bernardino counties portion of this subregion. This paucity of archaeological information limited the ability of researchers to assess the cultural and temporal associations for the archaeological resources in this part of the subregion. One of the few early studies to occur in this area prior to 1984 was conducted near Temecula in the early the 1950s at a site identified as the ethnohistoric village of Temeku (McCown 1955). The investigation produced a substantial, primarily Late Prehistoric Period, artifact assemblage, but with some possible late Archaic materials as well. Another study, conducted in the 1970s, for the construction of the nearby Perris Reservoir (O'Connell et al. 1974, eds.), consisted of investigations at several sites and was, perhaps, the most extensive study conducted in the area prior to 1984. The results, which included several radiocarbon dates, indicated a predominance of occupation at the sites during the Late Prehistoric Period, after about 500 years ago, but with some limited evidence for occupation as early as 2,400 years ago (Bettinger 1974:159-162). During the last approximately 35 years since 1984, several substantial archaeological studies have occurred that have served to substantially augment the archaeological record for the area (e.g., Applied Earth Works, Inc. 2001; Grenda 1997). Based on the information provided by these and other subsequent studies in the area, Sutton and Gardner (2010) and others have recently begun to define the prehistory of this area of the San Diego subregion and how it fits in with the previously better-known areas of the subregion. The three chronological periods defined for the prehistory of the San Diego subregion are described below.

2.2.1 Early Prehistoric Period

The Early Prehistoric Period represents the time of the entrance of the first known human inhabitants into California. In some areas of California, it is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the Big-Game-Hunting activities of the peoples of the last Ice Age, occurring during the Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene (beginning circa 10,000 years ago) (Erlandson 1994, 1997; Erlandson et al. 2007). In the western United States, the most substantial evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples, derives from finds of large, fluted spear and projectile points (Fluted-Point Tradition) at sites in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert Southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88). In California, most of the evidence for the Fluted-Point Tradition derives principally from areas along the western margins of the Great Basin including the eastern Sierras and the Mojave Desert, and in the southern Central Valley (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). Elsewhere in California, with the exception of a site in the north coast ranges in northwestern California, CA-LAK-36, only isolated occurrences of fluted spear points have occurred, scattered around the state (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). These isolated occurrences have, however, included two fluted points or fluted point fragments discovered in, or in close proximity to, the San Diego subregion; one in the mountainous eastern area of San Diego County approximately 60 miles to the southeast of the project area (Kline and Kline 2007) and another along the coast approximately 40 miles to the southwest of the project area in adjacent Orange County (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012). Two examples have also been discovered to the south in Baja California (Des Lauriers 2008; Hyland and Gutierrez 1995). Despite these isolated occurrences of fluted points in the San Diego subregion and Baja California, none have been found to date in the western Riverside or San Bernardino counties area (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007).

The earliest sites in the San Diego subregion, documented to be over 9,000 years old, belong to the San Dieguito Tradition (Warren et al. 1998; Warren and Ore 2011). The San Dieguito Tradition, with an artifact assemblage distinct from that of the Fluted Point Tradition, has been documented mostly in the coastal and near coastal areas in San Diego County (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1966; True and Bouey 1990; Warren 1966; Warren and True 1961), as well as in the southeastern California deserts (Rogers 1939, 1966; Warren 1967). The content of the earliest component of the C.W. Harris site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B), located along the San Dieguito River in San Diego County, formed the basis upon which Warren and others (Rogers 1966; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) identified the “San Dieguito complex,” which Warren later reclassified as the San Dieguito Tradition (1968). This Tradition is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting almost entirely of flaked stone biface and scraping tools, but lacking the fluted points associated with the Fluted-Point Tradition. Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito Tradition include elongated bifacial knives; scraping tools; crescentics; and Silver Lake, Lake Mojave, and leaf-shaped projectile points (Knell and Becker 2017; Rogers 1939; Vaughan 1982; Warren 1967). Some researchers interpret the San Dieguito Tradition/complex as having a primarily, but not exclusively, hunting subsistence orientation, but sufficiently hunting-oriented as to be distinct from the more gathering-oriented complexes of traits that were to follow in the Archaic Period (Warren 1968; Warren et al. 1998). Other researchers see the San Dieguito subsistence system as less focused on hunting and more diversified, and, therefore, possibly ancestral to or a developmental stage for the subsequent, predominantly gathering-oriented, Encinitas Tradition, denoted in the San Diego area as the “La Jolla/Pauma complex” (cf. Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). While little definite evidence for the San Dieguito Tradition has been discovered in other coastal and near-coastal areas of southern California outside of San Diego County, some evidence for it has been recently discovered in the eastern mountains of San

Diego County (Pigniolo 2005) and in a coastal area to the west in Los Angeles County (Sutton and Grenda 2012).

2.2.2 Archaic Period

During the subsequent Archaic Period, artifact assemblages of the Milling Stone Horizon/Encinitas Tradition occur at a range of coastal and adjacent inland sites and, in contrast to those of the previous Early Prehistoric Period, are relatively common in the study area region. These assemblages appear to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary, predominantly gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of southern California for more than 7,000 years (Grenda 1997; Sutton and Gardner 2010; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 1998).

Warren has proposed that during the Archaic Period in the south coastal region, the Encinitas Tradition began circa 8,500 years ago and extended essentially unchanged until circa 1,500 years ago (Warren 1968:2; Warren et al. 1998). Also, during the Archaic Period in the coastal region, beginning somewhere north of San Diego and extending to Santa Barbara, a fourth cultural assemblage, variously described as the Intermediate Horizon (Wallace 1955) or Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968), has been delineated and distinguished, following the Milling Stone Horizon/Encinitas Tradition. This assemblage is distinguished from earlier Archaic assemblages by the presence of large projectile points and milling tools such as the mortar and pestle. The time period of this assemblage is viewed as beginning circa 4,800 years ago and continuing to as late as 1,300 years ago (Warren 1968). While still a matter of some debate, Warren and others (1998) have subsequently termed the time period encompassing the extent of the Intermediate/ Campbell cultural assemblage, in the southernmost coastal region, as the Final Archaic Period.

In the vicinity of the project area (approximately five miles to the northeast), archaeological investigations conducted in Perris Valley for the Perris Reservoir project produced a single radiocarbon date of circa 2200 years before present (BP) and a few diagnostic artifacts as the only evidence for a late Archaic Period occupation at the archaeological sites investigated (Bettinger 1974:159-162). More recently, the Eastside Reservoir (subsequently renamed Diamond Valley Lake) Project involved construction of a large new reservoir within the Domenigoni and Diamond valleys, located approximately 13.5 miles southeast of the study area. Prior to construction of the reservoir, large-scale archaeological investigations were conducted for the project (Goldberg 2001; Robinson 2001). Based on the results from this project, the researchers developed a local chronology specific to the Domenigoni and Diamond valleys based on projectile point style changes and associated radiocarbon dates (Robinson 2001). The terminology in this chronology resembles that already presented above with the period from 9,500 to 7,000 years ago designated as the Early Archaic period, the period from 7,000 to 4,000 years ago as the Middle Archaic, and the period from 4,000 to 1,500 years ago as the Late Archaic. In the Eastside Reservoir Project, only two components could be firmly dated to the Early Archaic, but sparse evidence of Early Archaic activity was noted in six other localities. One site did, however, produce two radiocarbon dates of 9190±50 and 9310±60 BP (McDougall 2001). For the Middle Archaic, firm evidence was documented in 14 locations, with other traces at four other sites. During the Late Archaic, a profusion of activity and occupation was evident, with 23 firmly dated site components and sparse evidence at eight other localities (Goldberg 2001:524).

Another archaeological investigation conducted in proximity to the project area has also produced evidence for prehistoric occupation in the western Riverside County region during the earliest part of the Archaic Period. This investigation occurred at Lake Elsinore, located approximately 10 miles to the southwest of the study area (Grenda 1997). This natural lake is situated in a fault-created basin whose

principal source of water in prehistoric times was the San Jacinto River (Grenda 1997:3). Archaeological investigations conducted at a site located along the old lake shoreline indicated occupation as early as 8,500 years ago (Grenda 1997). Thus, prehistoric occupation during the Archaic Period in the study area vicinity is documented to have occurred possibly as early as 9,300 years ago and remained present to the end of the period, approximately 1,500 years ago. While this temporal extent correlates with Warren's original proposed extent of the Encinitas Tradition, refinement of his characterization of the Tradition as being a relatively stable, sedentary, predominantly gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, and with an extent mostly restricted to the San Diego County area, may now, based on new information available, be subject to some revision (cf. Sutton and Gardner 2010).

2.2.3 Late Prehistoric Period

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period, circa 1,500 years ago, is seen as marked by a number of rather abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the short period of time within which they took place are reflected in significant alteration of previous subsistence practices and the adoption of significant new technologies. As discussed further below, some of this change may have been as a result of significant variations in the climatic conditions. Subsistence and technological changes that occurred include a shift from hunting using atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow; a de-emphasizing of shellfish gathering along some areas of the coast (possibly due to silting-in of the coastal lagoons); and an increase in the storage of crops, such as acorns and pinyon nuts. Other new traits introduced during the Late Prehistoric Period include the production of pottery and cremation of the dead, and, in the western Riverside County area, a shift in settlement pattern is apparent (cf. Wilke 1974).

This shift in settlement is first noted during the early part of the period from 1,500 to 750 years ago, and is evidenced, locally, in the results from the Eastside Reservoir Project by a rather sudden decline in occupation in the local area during the initial part of the period. This 750-year period was termed by the Eastside Reservoir researchers as the Saratoga Springs Period, following Warren's (1984) desert terminology. This period can also be seen to partially coincide with a warm and arid period known as the Medieval Warm Period, documented to have occurred between approximately 1,100 and 600 years ago (Jones et al. 1999; Kennett and Kennett 2000; Stine 1994). During this period, at least two episodes of severe drought have also been demonstrated, the first calibrated to between 1060 and 840 BP and the second between 740 and 650 BP (Goldberg 2001; Stine 1994). Goldberg (2001) hypothesized that the Medieval Warm Period could account for the decline in sites occurring in the Eastside Reservoir Project area during the Saratoga Springs Period (1500 to 750 BP), claiming that desert and inland areas of western Riverside County, such as where the Eastside Reservoir Project and the current study area are located, would no longer be suitable to support residential bases. Goldberg (2001) further hypothesized that settlements would possibly be clustered at more suitable water sources during this time, such as at the coast, Lake Cahuilla, or Lake Elsinore (cf. Wilke 1974). While a decline was noted during the initial part of the Saratoga Springs Period, subsequently, during the latter part of the period, during the time of the Medieval Warm Period, a reoccupation began to occur (Goldberg 2001:578). According to Goldberg, "When components dating to the Medieval Warm segment of the Saratoga Springs Period are segregated and combined with Medieval Warm components from the Late Prehistoric Period, it shows that the frequency of refuse deposits and artifact and toolstone caches during the Medieval Warm is slightly higher than during the Late Archaic and much higher than during the later portion of the Late Prehistoric Period" (2001:578).

In the Eastside Reservoir Project, the Late Prehistoric Period was defined as extending from the end of the Saratoga Springs Period (750 BP) to 410 BP. A subsequent Protohistoric Period was also defined as

extending from 410 to 150 BP. The Late Prehistoric (750–410 BP) was characterized by the presence of Cottonwood points, although research indicated that Cottonwood points had actually begun to appear in the Eastside Reservoir Project study area as early as 950 BP. Ceramics and abundant obsidian begin to appear around the time of the Cabrillo exploration in AD 1542; thus, this date (i.e., circa 410 BP) until the establishment of the mission system in the late 1700s was defined as the Protohistoric Period (Robinson 2001). It should also be noted that the end of the Saratoga Springs Period and the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period, 750 BP, also coincides with the onset of the Little Ice Age, generally dated from 750 to 150 BP (Goldberg 2001; Sutton et al. 2007). During this period, the climate was cooler and moister, and the sites identified within the Eastside Reservoir Project study area reflected a substantial increase in number and diversity, longer occupation periods, and more sedentary land use. Similar intensification of land use also occurred during this time in neighboring San Gorgonio Pass (Bean et al. 1991) and Perris Valley (Wilke 1974).

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

While some ethnographers place the area of the project within or adjacent to a transitional area between two related cultural groups, the Cahuilla and Luiseño (Bean 1972, 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978), Kroeber places it firmly within the traditional territory of the Luiseño people (1925: Plate 57). The Luiseño and Cahuilla, along with the nearby Gabrielino, Juaneño, and Cupeño people, comprise the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Bean and Vane 1979; Miller 1986; Shipley 1978).

2.3.1 Cahuilla

The Cahuilla term *ʔivi?lyuʔatum* (or *īvīatim*) refers to those who speak the Cahuilla language and is also a recognition of a commonly shared cultural tradition (Bean 1972; Strong 1929). Prehistorically, the Cahuilla territory was topographically diverse, occupying elevations from 11,000 feet in the San Bernardino Mountains to below sea level at the Salton Sea (Bean 1978). The Cahuilla are thought to have been in part distinguished from other Uto-Aztecan-speaking groups by mountain ranges and plains, but they are known to have interacted regularly with these and other groups through trade, intermarriage, ritual, and war. Cahuilla villages were commonly situated within canyons extending into mountain ranges or on nearby alluvial fans, typically near sources of water and food (Bean 1978; Bean et al. 1991). The diverse habitat of the Cahuilla enabled a wide variety of plant and animal species to be used for food, goods manufacture, and medicine (Bean 1978).

2.3.2 Luiseño

The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Native people associated with the mission. The Luiseño followed a seasonal gathering cycle, with bands occupying a series of campsites within their territory (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). The Luiseño lived in semi-sedentary villages usually located along major drainages, in valley bottoms, and also on the coastal strand, with each family controlling gathering areas (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). True (1990) has indicated that the predominant determining factor for placement of villages and campsites was locations where water was readily available, preferably on a year-round basis. While most of the major Luiseño villages known ethnographically were located closer to the coast along the Santa Margarita River Valley and the San Luis Rey River Valley (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; White 1963), Kroeber (1925) does indicate general locations for three Luiseño villages in more inland areas. He places the village of *Panache* in proximity to Lake Elsinore and the confluence of the

San Jacinto River and Temescal Creek, approximately 10 miles to the southwest of the project area, and the villages of *Temeku* and *Meha* in the vicinity of the confluence of the upper Santa Margarita River and Temecula Creek, approximately 23 miles to the southeast of the project area (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57; McCown 1955:1). Kroeber also indicates a general location for the Gabrielino village of *Pahav* along Temescal Creek approximately 12 miles to the west of the project area (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57).

It must be noted that interpretation by archaeologists and linguistic anthropologists may differ from the beliefs and traditional knowledge of the Luiseño people. The Luiseño creation story indicates that the Luiseño people have always been here, not migrating from elsewhere. The creation story of the Pechanga Band of the Luiseño tells that the world was created at Temecula. "The Káamalam [first people] moved to a place called Nachíivo Pomíisavo, but it was too small, so they moved to a place called 'exva Teméeku,' this place you know now as Temeku. Here they settled while everything was still in darkness (DuBois 1908)" (Masiel-Zamora 2013:2). A traditional Luiseño story tells of a great flood, and the people went to higher ground, where they were saved. The San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians say that this higher ground where the people were saved is Morro Hill. Some Luiseño informants indicated the place in this story is a hill just east of Highway 395 in the San Luis Rey River Valley (Cupples and Hedges 1977).

2.4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.4.1 Spanish Period

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. In the mid-eighteenth century, Spain had escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992), and in that year a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra established the Royal Presidio of San Diego. Portolá then traveled north from San Diego seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions in order to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California. Initially, both a mission and a military presidio were located on Presidio Hill overlooking the San Diego River. A small pueblo, now known as Old Town San Diego, developed below the presidio. The Mission San Diego de Alcalá was constructed in its current location five years later. The missions and presidios stood, literally and figuratively, as symbols of Spanish colonialism, importing new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies to the area. Cattle ranching, animal husbandry, and agriculture were the main pursuits of the missions.

The first documented Spanish contact in what is now Riverside County was by Spanish military captain Juan Bautista de Anza who led expeditions in 1774 and 1775 from Sonora to Monterey (Bolton 1930). Anza embarked on the initial expedition to explore a land route northward through California from Sonora, with the second expedition bringing settlers across the land route to strengthen the colonization of San Francisco (Rolle 1963). Anza's route led from the San Jacinto Mountains northwest through the San Jacinto Valley, which was named "San José" by Anza. Little documentation exists of Anza's route being used after the two expeditions, although it was likely used to bring Spanish supplies into the newly colonized Alta California (Lech 2004). In 1781, the Spanish government closed the route due to uprisings by the Yuman Indians. However, by that time, the missions were established and self-sufficient; thus, the need for Spanish supplies from Sonora had begun to diminish.

Although Riverside County proved to be too far inland to include any missions within its limits, Missions San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey de Francia, established in 1776 and 1798 respectively, claimed a

large part of southwestern Riverside County. Due to the inland geographical location of the Cahuilla territory, the Spanish missions did not have as direct an effect on them as it did on the Luiseño who lived along the coast (Bean 1978). On the coast, the Luiseño were moved into the Mission environment, where living conditions and diseases promoted the decline of the Luiseño population (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, throughout the Spanish Period, the influence of the Spanish progressively spread further from the coast and into the inland areas of southern California as Missions San Luis Rey and San Gabriel extended their influence into the surrounding regions and used the lands for grazing cattle and other animals.

In the 1810s, ranchos and mission outposts called asistencias were established, increasing the amount of Spanish contact in the region. An asistencia was established in Pala in 1818 and in San Bernardino in 1819. Additionally, Rancho San Jacinto was established for cattle grazing in the San Jacinto Valley to the east of the project area (Brigandi 1999). In 1820, Father Payeras, a senior mission official, promoted the idea that the San Bernardino and Pala asistencias be developed into full missions in order to establish an inland mission system (Lech 2004). However, Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, bringing an end to the Spanish Period in California.

2.4.2 Mexican Period

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities.

In order to obtain a rancho, an applicant submitted a petition containing personal information and a land description and map (diseño). In 1846, Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero was given to Miguel Pedrorena by Governor Pio Pico; Pedrorena was married to Antonia Estudillo, the daughter of Jose Antonio Estudillo, the grantee of Rancho San Jacinto Viejo located to the east (Ogden 1862). The project area is within the 48,861-acre Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero land grant.

2.4.3 American Period

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican–American War. A great influx of settlers to California occurred during the American Period, resulting from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state in 1848, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions, and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

Initially southern California was divided into only two counties: Los Angeles and San Diego. In 1853, San Bernardino County was added, placing what is now Riverside County primarily within San Diego County and partially within San Bernardino County. Riverside County was formed in 1893.

Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero was initially part of San Diego County. As required by the Land Act of 1851, a claim was filed for the Rancho, and the grant was patented to T.W. Sutherland, the guardian of the minor children of Miquel Pedrorena in 1883 (Willey 1886).

2.4.4 City of Perris

Southern California was developed by Americans and other immigrants who migrated to the western frontier in pursuit of gold and other mining, agriculture, trade, and land speculation (Lech 2004). This population growth during the early years of the American Period brought a need for mail and freight travel.

Although the first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869 to northern California, in the 1870s the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, incorporated in 1865 and consolidated in 1870, began to construct a southern route that would traverse the state (Fickewirth 1992). In the early 1880s, the California Southern Railway (CSR), a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company (Santa Fe), was completed and allowed for travel through the Cajon Pass to Barstow to a junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and down to San Diego through western Riverside County. New depots were needed along the CSR route; surveys for both the railway and depot locations were led by CSR chief engineer Fred Perris. CSR purchased land from Southern Pacific Railroad in the Pinacate Valley (Perris Valley) for one of the new depots and town site. Local citizens offered to erect a depot, dig a well, and donate a number of lots to the railroad in exchange for establishing a station at the new town site (City of Perris n.d.). The townsite and station were named after Mr. Perris.

In 1887, Santa Fe officials consolidated their family of railroads in southern California, forming the California Central Railway. Although the CSR remained an individual subsidiary at that time, it consolidated with the California Central Railway and the Redondo Beach Railway two years later, in 1889. The resulting corporation was the Southern California Railway Company, wholly owned by Santa Fe (Price 1988). In 1906, all of lines of Southern California Railway Company were deeded to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

On April 1, 1886, Perris became an official station along the Santa Fe transcontinental route. By 1887, six passenger trains and two freight trains stopped at Perris daily, and rapid growth followed for several years. In the 1890s the railway through Temecula gorge (south of Perris) to San Diego was discontinued due to repeated flood damage. This meant fewer people would be traveling through Perris. In response the town had to shift its economic growth towards agriculture (The Perris Valley Historical & Museum Association 2016).

In 1892, the Perris Indian Industrial Training School (Perris Indian School) was founded in the town of Perris. This was the first Indian boarding school not located on a reservation. Students came from a variety of tribes from as far north as the Tule River agency. Students consisted of all ages between 5 and 20 years old. The 80-acre site was at the corner of today's Perris Boulevard and Morgan Street. The main subjects taught were agricultural and domestic science. Due to an inadequate water supply to conduct these subjects at the school, a better location was sought. By 1901 a site in the City of Riverside was found on the corner of Magnolia and Jackson Streets. On July 19, 1901, the cornerstone was laid for the new school building of Sherman Institute. Perris Indian School remained in operation until December 1904, when the remaining students were transferred to the Riverside School site (Sherman Indian Museum n.d.).

The lack of water prompted the need for local government in the unincorporated rural community. In early 1911, Perris residents submitted a petition to Riverside County supervisors seeking incorporation. On April 18, 1911, the community voted on the petition; 101 votes were cast, a majority for cityhood. On May 26, 1911, Perris became an officially incorporated city. It is estimated that the City's population in 1911 was about 300 people. By 1920, the City had grown to 499 people (City of Perris n.d.).

In the early 1950s the Eastern Municipal Water district brought much needed water to Perris. Alfalfa, King potato, and sugar beets were the primary crops during the twentieth century. The annual Rods, Rails and Potato festival in June celebrates the valley's agricultural past (City of Perris n.d.).

The construction of Lake Perris in the late 1960s and early 1970s made Perris a recreational destination for Riverside County residents. Hot air ballooning and skydiving are also popular recreational activities in the City (City of Perris n.d.).

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

HELIX requested a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on October 12, 2020. Due to COVID-19, the University of California, Riverside campus was closed, causing a delay in processing records searches by EIC staff. The records search results were received on January 15, 2021. The records search covered a one-mile radius around the project area and included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources and locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies. A review of the California Historical Resources, the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directories, and the NRHP was also conducted. The records search summary and map are included as Appendix B (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

3.1.1 Previous Surveys

The records search results identified 48 previous cultural resource studies within the record search limits, three of which overlap with the project area (Table 1, *Previous Studies within One Mile of the Project Area*). Of the three studies, one is a cultural resource study for a storm drain and street improvement project that crossed the current project area (Love and Tang 1999); one is a cultural resources technical report for the North Perris Industrial Specific Plan (Tang et al. 2007); and the third is a monitoring plan for a roadway project, which did not include fieldwork (Fulton 2014). While the North Perris Industrial Specific Plan cultural resources study did include the current area, an intensive field survey was not included as part of that study (Tang et al. 2007). Thus, only a small corridor across the project area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report Number (RI-)	Year	Author	Report Title
000146	1974	Smith, Joan	Archaeological Impact Evaluation: Eastern Water District, Sewage Pipeline, Maripose Avenue to Existing Reclamation Facility, Sun City
000186	1975	Wells, Helen	Archaeological Impact Report: Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California: PL 984 Water Systems Addition
002171	1987	McCarthy, Daniel	Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California
002323	1988	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Archaeological Assessment Form: May Project
002340	1988	Drover, C.E.	A Cultural Resource Inventory - New Horizons Project - Perris, California
004010	1996	White, Robert	An Archaeological Assessment of the 7300-Foot Perris Valley Channel Stage 1 Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County
004211*	1999	Love, Bruce, and Bai "Tom" Tang	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Perris Valley Industrial Corridor Infrastructure Project Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.
004404	2000	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-IV.
005027	2000	McKenna, Jeanette	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications, Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County to San Diego County, California
005444	2005	McKenna, Jeanette	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Ridge Property in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California
005550	1995	Earth Tech	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Gregory Site, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California
006072	2004	Cotterman, Cary, Evelyn Chandler, and Roger Mason	Cultural Resources Survey of an 83.5 Acre in Perris, Riverside County, California
006073	2004	Cotterman, Cary, Evelyn Chandler, and Roger Mason	Archaeological Test Excavation of the Perris Indian School Site, Perris, Riverside County, California
006074	2004	Cotterman, Cary, Evelyn Chandler, and Roger Mason	Executive Summary Report for the Archaeological Investigations Conducted Along Perris Boulevard, Perris, Riverside County, California
006577	2006	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Thomas Shackford, and John J. Eddy	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Rados-Perris Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel No. 30-050-002, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Report Number (RI-)	Year	Author	Report Title
006579	2006	Bodmer, Clarence, Robert Porter, and Laura H. Shaker	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, All American Asphalt Plant, Assessor's Parcel No. 30-020-026, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California
006898	2006	McKenna, Jeanette	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources, Investigation of the Perris 2, Project Area in the City of Perris, Riverside, County, California
006914	2003	Harrison, Jim	Letter Report: Biological and Cultural Resources Due Diligence Regarding the 500-Acre Watson Land Company-Perris Property in Riverside County, California
006956	2007	Bholat, Sara	Cultural Resources Survey, of a 1.9 Acre Parcel, (APN-303-275-036), Perris, Riverside County, California.
007396	2007	Sanka, Jennifer	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review: Perris Boulevard Project in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California
007538*	2007	Tang, Bai “Tom”, Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez	Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
007613	2008	Patterson, J., and K. Tsunoda	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company O&M - 2008 B1355 Annual Capacitor Project for Pole #2037338e on the Chaney 12kV Circuit Riverside County, California
007620	2005	Clifford, James, and Brian F. Smith	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Idi Perris Project County of Riverside: APNs 302-080-011 Through 302-080-017, 302-090-016, 302-090-017
007691	2005	Clifford, James, and Brian F. Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for the Stratford Ranch Project
007931	2008	Schmid, Tiffany	Lake Perris Dam Remediation Project Archaeological Survey Report, Riverside County, California
008351	2010	Tang, Bai “Tom”, Thomas Shackford, Terri Jacquemain, and John Eddy	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Rados-Perris Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel Number 303-050-002, in the City of Perris, County of Riverside, California.
008791	2012	Tang, Bai 'Tom', Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 302-030-003, -006, and -011

Report Number (RI-)	Year	Author	Report Title
008792	2012	Orfila, Rebecca	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search Results for the SCE Co. Perris Rule 20-B Underground Project
008860	2012	Tang, Bai "Tom", and Daniel Ballester	Addendum to Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Resources Survey JMM Trailer Storage Facility Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
008983	2013	Goodwin, Riordan	Cultural Resources Assessment: Pelican Industrial Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
009014	2012	Goodwin, Riordan, and Ivan Strudwick	Cultural Resources Assessment and Archaeological Testing, Stratford Ranch Industrial Warehouse Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
009054	2013	Keller, Jean	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
009277	2015	Ballester, Daniel	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program Ore Industrial; Perris Valley Logistics; Tentative Parcel Map No. 36010 Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California
009546	2016	Sanka, Jennifer, William Gillean, and Leslie Irish	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the March Plaza Project +- 8.40 Acres in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California
009560	2014	Goodwin, Riordan	Stratford Ranch Residential Detention Basin Project City of Perris County of Riverside, California
009621	2014	Puckett, Heather	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Periwinkle Site, 57 Business Park Drive, Perris, Riverside County, California
009660	2012	Brewster, Brad	Perris Dam Seismic Improvements Project Historic Resources Evaluation Report
009756	2015	Haas, Hannah, Robert Ramirez, and Kevin Hunt	City of Perris Valley Storm Channel Trail Project Cultural Resource Study
009806	2016	Kraft, Jennifer, and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proficiency HKR, LLC Perris Project, Perris, California
010016	2017	Jew, Nicholas P., and Dennis McDougall	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Perris Distribution Center Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
010199*	2014	Fulton, Phil	Discovery and Monitoring Plan for the Mid County Parkway
010251	2017	Smith, Brian F.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the First Perry Logistics Center Project and Off-Site Improvements, Perris, California

Report Number (RI-)	Year	Author	Report Title
010393	2018	Strudwick, Ivan	Results of Archaeological Monitoring for the 68.48 Acre Optimus Logistics Center Project at I-215 and Ramona Expressway in Perris, Riverside County, California
010397	2018	Brian F. Smith	A Class Ill Archaeological Study for the First Perry Logistics Center Project for Section 106 Compliance
010415	2017	Castells, Justin, and Joan George	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Markham/Perris Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
010759	2019	Miller, Andrew	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Perry & Barret Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
010764	2019	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Duke Warehouse Project, PM No. 37187, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
010788	2018	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rider Distribution Center III Project, PM 35268, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

* Overlaps project area

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The EIC has a record of 13 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project, but none have been recorded within the project area (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources within One Mile of the Project Area*). All but one of the resources are historic, consisting mainly of sites associated with water conveyance and agriculture. The location of the Val Verde Elementary School, the remains of a house, and several structural and building foundation features possibly related to the Perris Indian School were recorded within one mile of the project area. The lone prehistoric resource recorded within the records search buffer consists of a bedrock milling feature and associated lithic artifacts. P-33-008699, the remains of a reservoir and a standpipe, is mapped just east of the project area, and P-33-028621, a small concrete slab for a well and a galvanized steel pipe spigot, is mapped just west of the project site.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Primary Number (P-33-##)	Trinomial (CA-RIV-#)	Age	Description	Recorder, Date
005775	5516H	Historic	A well house and pump station built in the 1940s.	Diehl and Montijo, 1994; Tetra Tech, 1999
007674	---	Historic	A single-story building built in 1911 that served as the Val Verde Elementary School.	Harmon, 1982; Love, 1999
008699	---	Historic	An earthen reservoir and adjoining square standpipe.	Love, 1999
008703	---	Historic	The remains of a house that was constructed prior to 1939.	Love, 1999
011265	6726H	Historic	A section of the Colorado River Aqueduct, constructed between 1933-1939.	Neves and Goodman, 2000; Dice, 2001; Boggs, 2003; Beedle, 2005; DeGiovine et al., 2009; Kremkau, 2011; Loftus, 2016
014109	7744	Historic	Several structural and building foundation features, some of which possibly related to the Perris Indian School and some that may be related to farming. Site dates to 1892-1900.	Chandler and Cotterman, 2004; Cotterman, Sander, and Chandler, 2004
014136	7758	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features and associated lithic artifacts.	Clifford, 2005; Goodwin, 2012
015853	8222	Historic	Ten features, including concrete pads for structures and the remains of an agricultural irrigation system.	Sanka and Aislin-Kay, 2007
015854	---	Historic	Isolate consists of a concrete standpipe and the fragmented concrete remains of a well.	Sanka, 2007
016078	8312	Historic	The remnants of a water conveyance system possibly built in the 1950s consisting of two concrete pads, a water trough, and a rectangular water reservoir.	Strudwick et al., 2005
016238	8389	Historic	Several pieces of historic farming equipment spread across two loci.	Lawson, Ewers, and Aron, 2005
028621	12883	Historic	A small concrete slab for a well and a galvanized steel pipe spigot.	Garrison, 2019
029118	13010	Historic	A section of the Perris Valley Storm Drain constructed in 1955 by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.	Garrison, 2020

3.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various archival sources were also consulted, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery (NETR Online 2020). The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area and assess the potential historic archaeological resources.

The historic USGS topographic maps examined include the 1953, 1967, 1973, and 1979 Perris (1:24,000); the 1901 Elsinore (1:125,000); and the 1942 Perris (1:62,500) topographic maps. While no buildings or structures appear within or adjacent to the project area on any of the topographic maps from before 1967, a well and a structure first appear on the 1967 Perris (1:24,000) map and are present on the 1973 and 1979 Perris (1:24,000) maps. The well is shown as existing in the northwest corner of the project area, while the structure is located just west of Perris Boulevard, adjacent to but outside of the project area.

The historic aerials consulted include photographic images dating to 1966, 1967, 1978, 1997, and 2002 (NETR Online 2020). The area surrounding the intersection of the Ramona Expressway and Perris Boulevard, including the project area, appear to have been used primarily for agricultural purposes; the structure seen on the 1967 topographic map and visible on the aerials beginning in 1966 (the earliest available) appears to have been related to the agricultural activity (NETR Online 2020). By the time of the 2002 aerial, the currently existing gas station complex is shown in the area of these former agricultural buildings. The well shown on the 1967 topographic map was not visible in any of the consulted aerial photographs, likely due to its small size.

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 12, 2020 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated October 13, 2020 that no known sacred lands or Native American cultural resources are within the project area, but that "the absence of specific site information in the [Sacred Lands File] does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area." Letters were sent on October 27, 2020 to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. Four responses have been received to date (Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses)*. In a response dated November 3, 2020, the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians stated that the Tribe is unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the project. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians stated in a response received November 5, 2020 that the project site is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. As such, they defer to local tribes. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded in a letter dated November 23, 2020 that the project location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people and within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest. "Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. The proposed project site is located in a culturally significant area." The Rincon Band recommended that an archaeological record search be conducted and asked to receive a copy of this cultural resources survey report. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians responded in a letter sent via email on November 25, 2020 that the project area falls within the bounds of Soboba's Tribal Traditional Use Areas. "This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba." The Tribe indicated they wish to initiate consultation with the project proponents and lead agency and requested that "Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings." If any

additional responses are received, they will be forwarded to City staff. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

Table 3
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES

Contact/Tribe	Response
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	Responded in a letter sent dated November 3, 2020 that the Tribe is unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the project; however, if cultural resources are discovered, the office should be contacted immediately.
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI)	Responded via email on November 5, 2020: "A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts."
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (Rincon)	Responded in a letter dated November 23, 2020 that the project location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest. "Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. The proposed project site is located in a culturally significant area. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results and a copy of the cultural resources survey be provided to the Rincon Band."
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba)	Responded in a letter sent via email on November 25, 2020: "The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba." "Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following: 1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency. 2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur. 3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project. 4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing. 5. Request that proper procedures be taken, and requests of the tribe be honored."

Per AB 52, a CEQA lead agency must consult with California Native American tribes that request consultation and that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project to identify resources of cultural or spiritual value to the tribe, even if such resources are already eligible as historical resources as a result of cultural resources studies. The City has initiated consultation

with the registered tribes, separate from this contact program; the consultation results will be addressed in the environmental document for the project.

4.0 FIELD SURVEY

A pedestrian survey of the project site was conducted on October 8, 2020 by HELIX staff archaeologist Mary Villalobos and Alex Lopez from Soboba. The project area was walked in transects spaced approximately 10 to 15 feet (3 to 5 meters) apart.

Ground visibility was excellent for the project area; with the exception of the northwest corner of the project area, visibility was 100 percent (Plates 1 and 2). The visibility in the northwestern corner of the project area was approximately 50 percent, due to the presence of grasses (Plate 3). A small portion on the east, adjacent to and north of the gas station had been graded and the soil contained gravel (Plate 2). Soil in the remainder of the property consisted of medium brown sandy silt with no rocks. Modern trash and construction debris were scattered around the entire property.

No cultural resources (prehistoric or historic) were observed within the project site during the field survey.

Plate 1. Overview of the project area from the northeast corner of the property; view to the southwest.

Plate 2. Graded area in the southeast corner of the project area, north of the gas station; view to the south.

Plate 3. Overview from the western side of the project area; view to the east.

5.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources in the Ramona-Indian Warehouse Project area and to determine the effects of the project on historical resources as defined by CEQA. The cultural resources survey did not identify any cultural resources within the project area; therefore, no impacts to cultural resources/historical resources are anticipated.

The project area appears to have been used primarily for agricultural purposes since the late nineteenth century. Modern trash and construction debris were scattered around the entire property.

5.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the current study, no cultural resources/historical resources will be affected by the Ramona-Indian Warehouse Project. While no archaeological or specific Native American cultural resources have been identified within the project area, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that the project is in a culturally significant area, and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians stated that the "project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba."

In addition, the project area is located within alluvial soils, where there is a potential for buried cultural resources. As such, there is a potential for subsurface cultural resources to be present within the project area.

Due to this potential, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor at a preconstruction meeting with the grading contractor, and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during ground-disturbing activities on site. Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, the project archaeologist will coordinate with the Monitoring Tribe, the applicant, and City staff to develop and implement appropriate treatment or mitigation measures.

In the event that human remains are discovered, the County Coroner shall be contacted. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. All requirements of Health & Safety Code §7050.5 and PRC §5097.98 shall be followed.

Should the project limits change to incorporate new areas of proposed disturbance, archaeological survey of these areas will be required.

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Appendix A

Resumes

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Cultural Resources Group Manager

HELIX Environmental Planning

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Robbins-Wade has 41 years of extensive experience in both archaeological research and general environmental studies. She oversees the management of all archaeological, historic, and interpretive projects; prepares and administers budgets and contracts; designs research programs; supervises personnel; and writes reports. Ms. Robbins-Wade has managed or participated in hundreds of projects under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as well as numerous archaeological studies under various federal jurisdictions, addressing Section 106 compliance and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) issues. She has excellent relationships with local Native American communities and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), as well as has supported a number of local agency clients with Native American consultation under State Bill 18 and assistance with notification and Native American outreach for Assembly Bill 52 consultation. Ms. Robbins-Wade is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

Selected Project Experience

12 Oaks Winery Resort. Project Manager/ Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of approximately 650 acres for a proposed project in the County of Riverside. Oversaw background research, field survey, site record updates, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Met with Pechanga Cultural Resources staff to discuss Native American concerns. Worked with applicant and Pechanga to design the project to avoid impacts to cultural resources. Work performed for Standard Portfolio Temecula, LLC.

28th Street between Island Avenue and Clay Avenue Utilities Undergrounding Archaeological Monitoring. Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a utilities undergrounding project in a historic neighborhood of East San Diego. Responsible for project management; coordination of archaeological and Native American monitors; coordination with forensic anthropologist, Native American representative/Most Likely Descendent, and City staff regarding treatment of possible human remains; oversaw identification of artifacts and cultural features, report preparation, and resource documentation. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Archaeological Testing F11 Project. Project Manager for a cultural resources study for a proposed mixed-use commercial and residential tower in downtown San Diego. Initial work included an archaeological records search and a historic study, including assessment of the potential for historic archaeological resources. Subsequent work included development and implementation of an archaeological testing plan, as well as construction monitoring and the assessment of historic archaeological resources encountered. Work performed for the Richman Group of Companies.

Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California, 1990

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1981

Registrations/ Certifications

Caltrans, Professionally Qualified Staff-Equivalent Principal Investigator for prehistoric archaeology, , Bureau of Land Management Statewide Cultural Resource Use Permit (California), permit #CA-18-35, , Register of Professional Archaeologists #10294, 1991

County of San Diego, Approved CEQA Consultant for Archaeological Resources, 2007 , Orange County Approved Archaeologist, 2016

Blended Reverse Osmosis (RO) Line Project. Project Manager/ Principal Investigator for cultural resources monitoring during construction of a 24-inch recycled water pipeline in the City of Escondido. Oversaw monitoring program, including Worker Environmental Awareness Training; responsible for Native American outreach/coordination, coordination with City staff and construction crews, and general project management. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

Buena Sanitation District Green Oak Sewer Replacement Project. Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources testing program in conjunction with a proposed sewer replacement project for the City of Vista. Oversaw background research, fieldwork, site record update, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for Harris & Associates, Inc., with the City of Vista as the lead agency.

Cactus II Feeder Transmission Pipeline IS/MND. Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project in the City of Moreno Valley. Eastern Municipal Water District proposed to construct approximately five miles of new 30-inch to 42 inch-diameter pipeline; the project would address existing system deficiencies within the City and provide supply for developing areas. Oversaw background research, field survey, and report preparation. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey. Assisted District with Native American outreach and consultation under AB 52. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

Dale 2199C Pressure Zone Looping Pipeline Project. Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project in Moreno Valley. Eastern Municipal Water District proposed construction of a new pipeline to connect two existing pipelines in the District's 2199C Pressure Zone. The pipeline would consist of an 18-inch-diameter pipeline between Kitching Street and Alta Vista Drive that would connect to an existing 12-inch-diameter pipeline in the northern end of Kitching Street and to an existing 18-inch-diameter pipeline at the eastern end of Alta Vista Drive. The project will improve reliability and boost the Dale Pressure Zone's baseline pressure and fire flow availabilities. Four potential alignments were under consideration; three of these bisect undeveloped land to varying degrees, while the other is entirely situated within developed roadways. Oversaw background research and field survey. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey and co-authored technical report. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

Downtown Riverside Metrolink Station Track & Platform Project. Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project involving changes to and expansion of the Downtown Riverside Metrolink Station. Overseeing records search and background information, archaeological survey, and report preparation. Responsible for coordination with Native American Heritage Commission, Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), and Federal Transportation Authority (FTA) on Native American outreach. Work performed for Riverside County Transportation Commission as a subconsultant to HNTB Corporation.

James Turner, RPA

Staff Archaeologist

Summary of Qualifications

Mr. Turner is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a Master's degree in Anthropology and field and college-level teaching experience in archaeology. He is experienced in Section 106, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and writing detailed reports. Mr. Turner has archaeological research and fieldwork expertise throughout southern California. He has also received training in identifying and analyzing animal remains in archaeological contexts, historic artifact identification, and technical writing. Mr. Turner's experience meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology.

Selected Project Experience

eTS 43472 "Gold Mine" Monitoring (2020). Archaeologist for an erosion control and repair project in the community of Julian. Conducted cultural resource monitoring and report preparation. Work performed for San Diego Gas & Electric.

Aliso Creek Canyon Restoration Project (2020). Archaeologist for an erosion repair project in Lake Forest. Conducted a field survey of the project area, performed background research, and produced a cultural resources report. Work performed for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

Broadway Channel Improvements - Phase A (2020 -). Archaeologist for an earthen channel improvement project in the city of El Cajon. Performed background research and prepared cultural resource survey report. Work performed for City of El Cajon.

Clairemont Community Plan Update EIR Ph1 (2020). Archaeologist for the Clairemont Community Plan Update. Performed background research and assisted with preparing the Community Plan Update cultural resources section. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Cordial Road Pipeline (2020). Archaeologist for a pipeline replacement project in the unincorporated portion of the City of El Cajon. Performed background research and field survey. Other responsibilities included the production of a letter report detailing the methods and results of the survey, as well as the completion of a site record update to submit to the South Coastal Information Center. Work performed for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District.

Carmel Mountain Road Life Sciences Project (2020). Archaeologist for a proposed commercial development project in the Torrey Hills Community Plan area.

Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, 2018

Bachelor of Arts, Biology and Anthropology, San Diego State University, 2015

Registrations/ Certifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist #17338

Professional Affiliations

Society for Historical Archaeology

Society for California Archaeology

Responsibilities included performing background and archival research and producing an archaeological resources report. Work performed for Allen Matkins Leck Gabme Mallory & Natsis, LLP.

Draft EIS/Overseas EIS - Disposal of Decommissioned, Defueled Ex-Enterprise (CVN 65) & Associated Naval Reactor Plants (2020 -). Archaeologist for the Draft EIS for the disposal of the Navy ex-Enterprise. Responsible for background research and citation management and assisted with document preparation. Work performed for the United States Navy as a subconsultant to ManTech.

Eastlake Village Park (2020). Archaeologist for a telecommunication project in the community of Eastlake in the City of Chula Vista. Conducted cultural resource monitoring for the drilling of a cassion hole. Work performed for Terracon.

General Coatings (2020). Archaeologist for a due diligence project for the possible future expansion of the General Coatings property. Conducted background research, which included analyzing a records search and viewing historic maps and aerial photographs of the project area. Additional responsibilities included performing a field survey of the project area and producing a cultural resources due diligence report. Work performed for General Coatings.

Lake Rancho Viejo Environmental Consulting (2020). Archaeologist for a cultural resources survey for a proposed housing development in the community of Fallbrook in northern San Diego County. Conducted background research and report preparation. Work performed for Q Technology Direct LLC with County of San Diego as the lead agency.

Mtn View Connector Pipeline - Cultural (2020). Archaeologist for a waterline replacement project in the community of Alpine. Conducted cultural resource monitoring and prepared the final monitoring report. Work performed for Padre Dam Municipal Water District.

Salt Bay Design District Specific Plan EIR (2020). Archaeologist for a mixed-use development project, which proposes to include wholesale/retail shopping and light industrial uses. Participated in an archaeological testing program and produced artifact tables for report. Work performed for M & A Gabaee.

Santa Ysabel Trail (2020 -). Staff Archaeologist for a proposed 3 mile hiking trail in the unincorporated community of Julian. Performed background research, participated in the cultural resource survey, and contributed to the cultural resources survey report. Work performed for the County of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department.

Mary Villalobos

Staff Archaeologist

HELIX Environmental Planning

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Villalobos serves as a field archaeologist on a number of cultural resource projects in southern California, including surveys, testing programs, and monitoring. She has also served as a laboratory assistant for major universities, museums, and archaeological centers. She has expertise in cultural resource surveying, cataloging site excavation data, and monitoring. Ms. Villalobos' experience includes international work for a key archaeological project in Peru focused on a temple excavation.

Selected Project Experience

1125 S. Cleveland Street -Cultural & Native American Monitoring (2016). Archaeological monitor for a housing project in the City of Oceanside, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for Hallmark Communities. Lead agency was City of Oceanside.

12 Oaks Winery Resort (2015 - 2018). Field Archaeologist for survey of an approximately 600-acre project near Temecula in Riverside County, CA. Responsibilities included identification of cultural material during field survey. Work performed for Standard Portfolio Temecula, LLC, with County of Riverside as the lead agency.

28th Street between Island Avenue and Clay Avenue Archaeological Monitoring (2016 - 2018). Archaeological Monitor for a utilities undergrounding project in a historic neighborhood of East San Diego, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

4th & J Project (2017). Archaeological monitor for a residential project in a historic neighborhood in the City of San Diego, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for Legacy Partners, lead agency is City of San Diego.

Oceanside As-Needed Environmental Consulting Services (2015 - 2016). Archaeological Monitor for construction of a new facility at the Mission Basin Desalting Facility near the San Luis Rey River, in the City of Oceanside, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of Oceanside.

Education

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, concentration in Archaeology, University of California San Diego, CA, 2013

Registrations/ Certifications

Technical Safety Institute, HAZWOPER 40 Hour, Issue No. F183292: Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response, 2018

City of San Diego As-Needed Permitting Assistance for O & M Activities and Emergencies (2016 - 2016). Archaeological monitor for the removal of sediment at culvert outlets at Hotel Circle, in the City of San Diego, CA, to help alleviate flooding in the area. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of San Diego

Storage Buildings Construction Monitoring, San Marcos Campus (2017). Archaeological monitor for the construction of storage facilities on the campus of Palomar College in the City of San Marcos, California. Cultural resources are located near the project area. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for Palomar College.

Cemetery Area Water Pipeline Replacement (2015 - 2016). Archaeological Monitor for a water pipeline replacement project in eastern Escondido, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

Da Vinci (2018). Archaeological monitor during potholing to find existing utilities for the construction of a telecommunication tower. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily monitoring notes. Work performed for Terracon. Lead agency is Verizon.

DePratti, Inc. Telespan Lake Wohlford (2017). Field archaeologist for a testing program to determine the northern extent of an important archaeological site near Lake Wohlford in the community of Bear Valley in the County of San Diego, California. Responsibilities included excavation of test units, identification of cultural material, and preparation of field notes. Work performed for DePratti, Inc. Lead agency is County of San Diego.

El Camino Real Road Widening-Archaeological Monitoring (2016). Archaeological Monitor for a road widening project in an area with archaeological and cultural sensitivity in the City of Carlsbad, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of Carlsbad.

Magnolia Trails (2016). Archaeological Monitor for a residential development in the City of El Cajon, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for KB Home. Lead agency was City of El Cajon.