Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

255 East Nance Street Warehouse, Perris, California

Environmental Assessment (CEQ / EA) Number: CEQ210045

Location: Section 5 of Township 4 South, Range 8 West of the cPerris 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle
Assessor's parcel number 302-110-002

JULY 2022

Prepared for:

CITY OF PERRIS
Development Services Department, Planning Division
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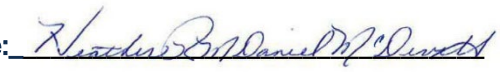
Project Information Page

Report Type:	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report
Project Name:	255 East Nance Street Warehouse
Location:	City of Perris, Riverside County
APN:	302-110-002
Lead Agency:	City of Perris
Contact:	Development Services Department, Planning Division 135 North D Street Perris, California 92570
Report Date:	July 2022
Authors:	Heather McDaniel McDevitt MA RPA; Linda Kry, BA, RA; Jennifer De Alba, BA; Kira Archipov, BS, Brenda Rogers BA with contributions to the prehistoric and ethnohistoric sections made by Micah Hale, PhD, RPA **Signature:** 
Consultant Firm:	Dudek 621 Chapala Street Santa Barbara, California 93101 805.963.2074
Project Proponent:	PME Oakmont Perris Nance Street, LP
Proponent Firm:	PME Oakmont Perris Nance Street, LP 3520 Piedmont Road, Suite 100 Atlanta, Georgia 30305 Contact: John Atwell
USGS Quads:	Perris
Resources:	None within proposed Project site
Acreage:	9.56 acres
Keywords:	East Nance Street Warehouse, Phase I Archaeological Survey

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Management Summary

Dudek was retained by PME Oakmont Perris Nance Street, LP (Client) to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 255 East Nance Street Warehouse Project (proposed Project or Project). The Project is proposed to involve the construction and operation of an approximately 198,500-square-foot non-refrigerated industrial/warehouse building located on a single parcel in the City of Perris, Riverside County (APN 302-110-002). This study included the following components: (1) a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search for the proposed Project site and a 1-mile radius study area at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), (2) an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site for cultural resources, (3) a review of historical maps and aerial photographs of the proposed Project site and vicinity, (4)), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and (5) findings and recommendations. This report was prepared in conformance with CEQA and local regulations. The City of Perris is the lead agency on this Project for purposes of CEQA compliance.

No cultural resources were identified within the proposed Project site as a result of the CHRIS records search or the intensive-level pedestrian survey. EIC records identified thirteen (13) previously recorded cultural resources within the 1—mile radius records search area including two prehistoric archaeological sites the closest of which is located 570 m (1870 ft) southeast of the proposed Project site and eleven historic built environment resources the closest of which is located 300 m (980 ft) southwest of the proposed Project site. The EIC records revealed that 49 previous cultural resources studies that have been conducted within the 1-mile search radius of the proposed Project site one of which addressed the proposed Project site at a programmatic level. This study did not specifically survey the proposed Project site but identified areas within the Specific Plan as moderate to high potential for cultural sensitivity based on either evidence of sensitivity or lack of previous and or recent study. Recommendations in the previous study include that a cultural resources study be conducted for projects within the sensitivity area; this resulted in the requirement by the City to conduct the current study.

The NAHC SLF records search result was positive. The NAHC identified 21 Native American individuals who would potentially have specific knowledge as to whether or not tribal cultural resources are identified within or near the proposed Project site that could be at-risk. In compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52, the City has conducted project notification. At submission of this report no responses had been received from the tribes that were. It is important to understand that results of the SLF provided by the NAHC relate to the general regional area within and surrounding the proposed Project site and don't necessarily equate to the existence of resources within the specific area occupied by the proposed Project site.

The review of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs shows the proposed Project site has been subject to ground disturbance associated with vegetation clearing, grading, agricultural discing, use as a storage yard and construction of structures since at least 1966. No newly identified cultural resources were found within the proposed Project site as a result of the pedestrian survey (completed April 7, 2022) under less than reliable conditions due to the presence of fill soils across a majority of the site resulting in the inability to observe native soils within which cultural material could exist. Current evidence of disturbances within the proposed Project site consisted of extant structures, industrial debris, evidence of grading, large machine and vehicle use, and modern debris. A review of the geotechnical report prepared for the proposed Project site determined that the northwest corner, eastern area, and southeast corner of the proposed building footprint, as well as the western midpoint of the proposed Project site outside of the building footprint, consist of fill or disturbed soils within the top 2.5 to 3 feet (ft) below ground surface. Native soils were observed between the surface and 3+ ft below ground surface.

According to the geotechnical report, over excavation to a depth of at least 4 ft is recommended, to remove all undocumented fill and the upper portion of surface native alluvial soils. The alluvial formations from these areas do have the potential to support the presence of buried archaeological resources. These soils are associated with the period of prehistoric and historic human use that have potential to preserve cultural material in context, depending on area-specific topographical setting and previous ground disturbance activities.

While no cultural resources were identified within the proposed Project site as a result of the CHRIS records search and pedestrian survey, the NAHC SLF resources search did return positive and the survey was conducted under unreliable conditions. If cultural material or human remains were inadvertently encountered within native soils currently overlain by fill soils during Project implementation, impacts could be potentially significant. The following measures have been developed to ensure that any inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources will be treated appropriately and in accordance with CEQA and City regulations: preconstruction Workers Environmental Awareness Program training for construction personnel, development of a Construction Monitoring Treatment Plan, conditional archaeological monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities, and a statement regarding the requirement for the WEAP training and conditional archaeological monitoring included on all construction plans.

1 Introduction

Dudek was retained by PME Oakmont Perris Nance Street, LP (Client) to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 255 East Nance Street Warehouse (proposed Project or Project). The cultural resources assessment for the proposed Project includes results of the following components: (1) a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search for the proposed Project site and a 1-mile radius study area at the Eastern Information Center (EIC); (2) an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site for cultural resources; (3) a review of historical maps and aerial photographs of the proposed Project site and vicinity; (4) a review of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File (SLF); (5) summary of findings and conclusions; and 6) recommendations. The purpose of this study is to determine whether the proposed Project would result in a significant impact to cultural resources pursuant the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Perris (City) is lead agency on this Project for purposes of CEQA compliance. This report was prepared in conformance with the state and local regulations.

1.1 Project Location

The proposed Project site is located on an approximately 10.02-acre (gross) property on the south side of East Nance Street between Perris Boulevard and Redland Avenue (Figure 1). The proposed Project site is comprised of Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 302-110-002 and is bound by East Nance Street to the north, existing industrial operations to the east and south, and a vacant parcel to the west (Figure 2). The proposed Project site is within Section 05 of Township 4 South, Range 3 West of the *Perris* 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle. The proposed Project site is designated by the City's General Plan Land Use Map and zoned as Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP).

1.2 Project Description

Project implementation would result in the demolition of an existing residential structure on the northeastern portion of the Project site and subsequent construction and operation of an approximately 202,500-square foot non-refrigerated industrial/warehouse building, inclusive of a 5,000-square foot ground floor office as well as an indoor employee amenities area. Associated improvements would include loading docks, truck and vehicle parking, and landscape areas.

Access to the Project site would be provided by two north-facing ingress/egress driveways off East Nance Street. The western and southern portions of the Project site would include paved employee parking lots, with truck courts and loading docks found adjacent to the eastern side of the industrial/warehouse building. The Project would also include improvements to the Project's street frontage along East Nance Street, including paving East Nance Street from Las Palmas to adjoin the adjacent development to the east. Other improvements would include a new 6-foot sidewalk and parkway on the south side of East Nance Street along the Project site's frontage. New City streetlights would be installed within the dedicated right-of-way.

Ground disturbance associated with the proposed Project is not anticipated to extend deeper than 5 feet below current grade.

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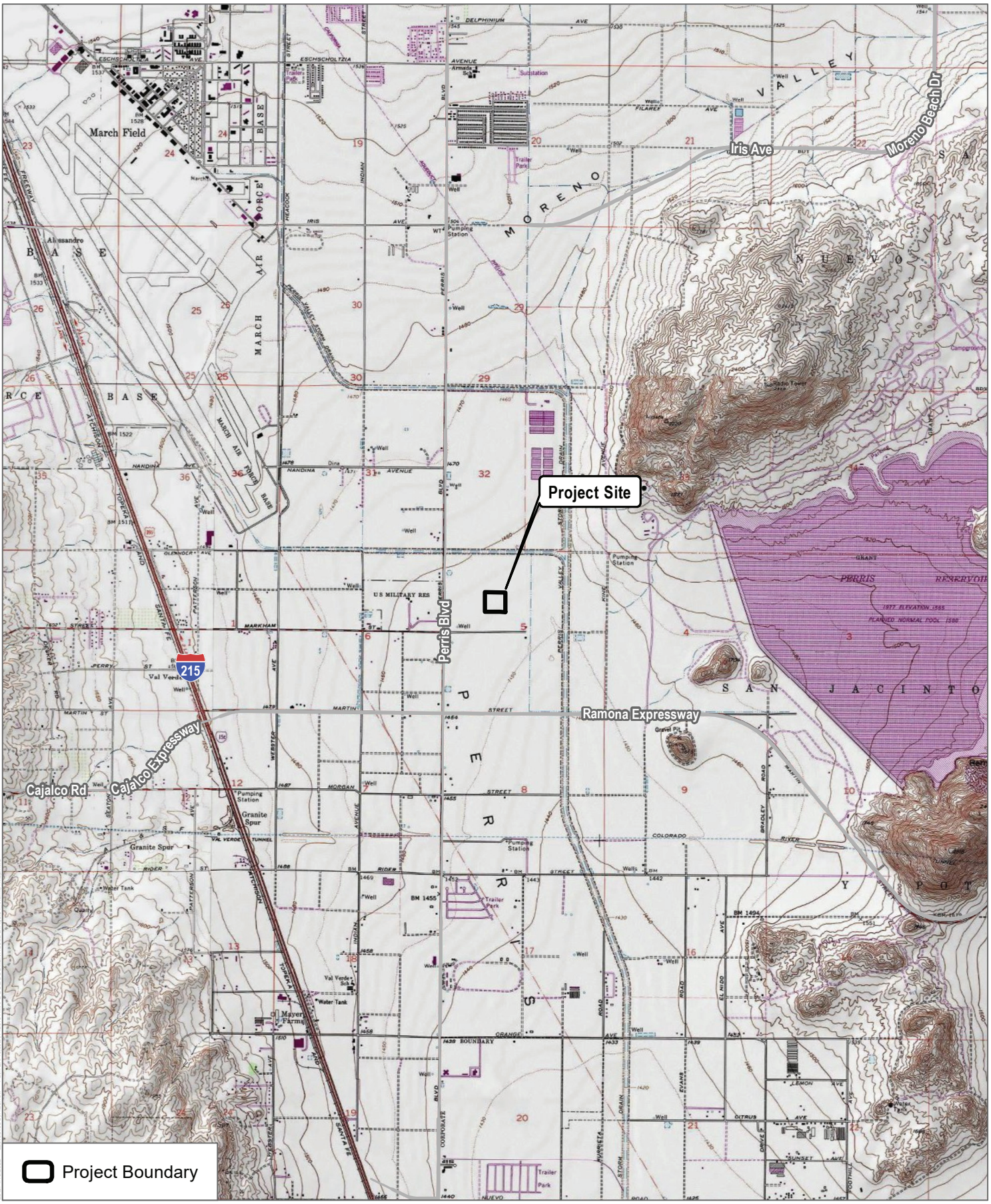

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle.

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FIGURE 1

Regional and Vicinity Map

255 East Nance Street Warehouse

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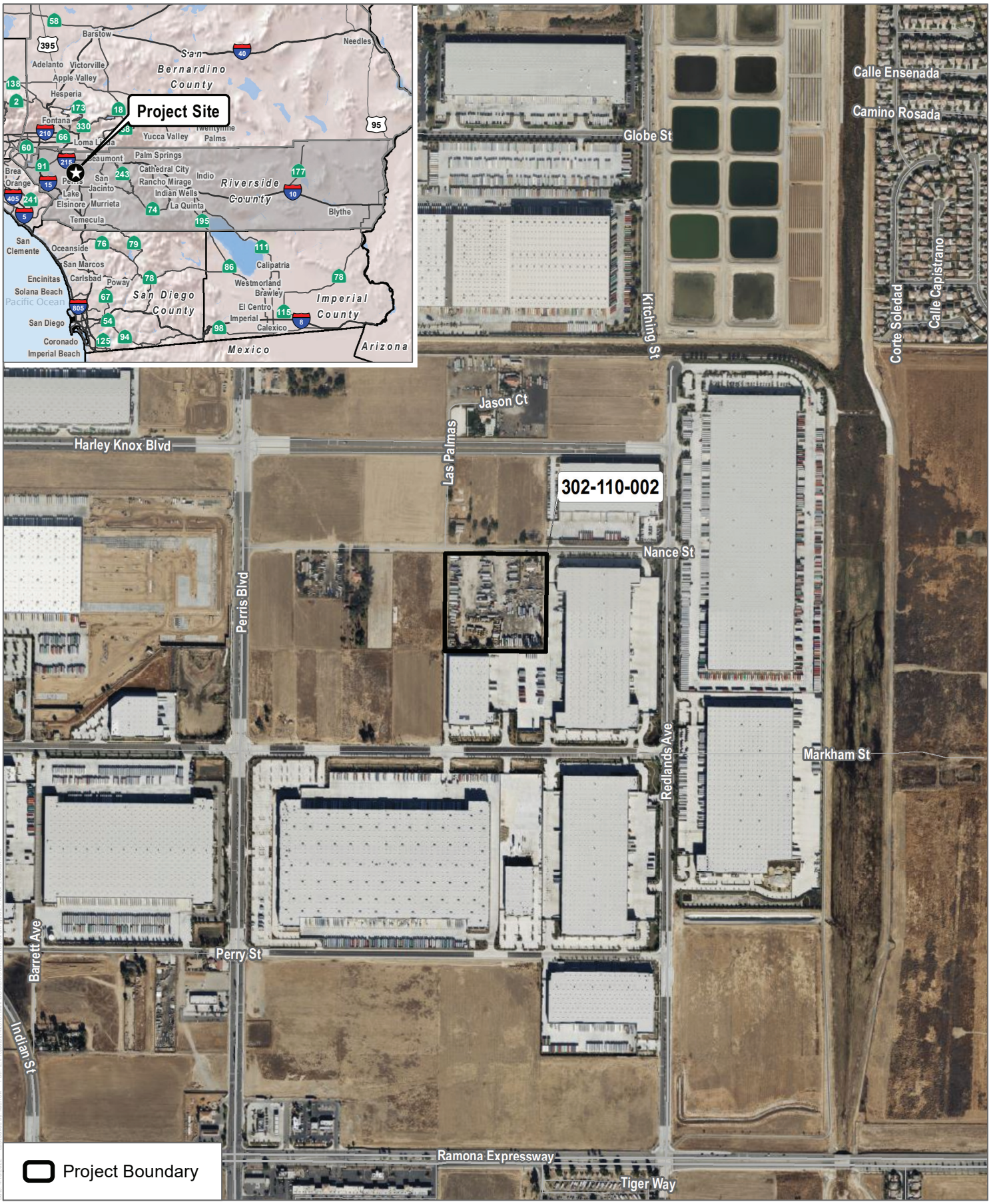

SOURCE: Bing 2021, Open Streets 2019

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0 420 840 Feet

FIGURE 2

Project Location Map

255 East Nance Street Warehouse

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1.3 Regulatory Context

The treatment of cultural resources located on the proposed Project site is governed by state (California) and local (County of Riverside) laws and regulations. There are specific criteria, established by these laws and regulations, for determining whether prehistoric and historic sites or objects are significant and/or protected. Significance criteria from a state perspective generally focuses on the resource's integrity and uniqueness, its relationship to similar resources, and its potential to contribute important information to scholarly research. As a whole, the laws and regulations seek to avoid impacts to significant prehistoric or historic resources, and, when avoidance is not feasible, to mitigate those impacts to less than significant levels. In some cases, mitigation can be achieved through "preservation in place" techniques; but when such techniques are infeasible, mitigation can be accomplished through data recovery efforts. This section includes a discussion of the applicable federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during construction of the proposed Project.

1.3.1 Federal Regulations

The proposed Project does not have a federal nexus and therefore is not subject to Federal regulations.

1.3.2 State Regulations

1.3.2.1 California Register of Historic Resources (California Public Resources Code, Section 5020 et seq.)

In California, the term "historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

(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.

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be

considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

1.3.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are relevant to the analysis of archaeological and historic resources:

1. California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g): Defines "unique archaeological resource."
2. California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a): Defines historical resources. In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource. It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
3. California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): These statutes set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
4. California Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: These statutes and regulations provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including options of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; identifies preservation-in-place as the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites.

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). An "historical resource" is any site listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR listing criteria are intended to examine whether the resource in question: (a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; (b) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; (c) 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 (d) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

The term "historical resource" also includes any site described in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(q)).

CEQA also applies to "unique archaeological resources." California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) defines a "unique archaeological resource" as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

In 2014, CEQA was amended to apply to "tribal culture resources" as well, but the amendment did not provide a definition for such resources or identify how they were to be evaluated or mitigated (California Public Resources Code Sections 21084.2 and 21084.3). Instead, California Public Resources Code Section 21083.09 required that the Office of Planning and Research develop and adopt guidelines for analyzing "tribal cultural resources" by July 1, 2016. As of the effective date of this report, however, those guidelines have not been finalized or adopted. Consequently, this report addresses only historic resources and unique archaeological resources.

All historical resources and unique archaeological resources – as defined by statute – are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). A site or resource that does not meet the definition of "historical resource" or "unique archaeological resource" is not considered significant under CEQA and need not be analyzed further (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

Under CEQA and significant cultural impact results from a "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource [including a unique archaeological resource]" due to the "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA first evaluates evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then assesses whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

When a project significantly affects a unique archeological resource, CEQA imposes special mitigation requirements. Specifically, "[i]f it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archeological

resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:"

1. "Planning construction to avoid archeological sites."
2. "Deeding archeological sites into permanent conservation easements."
3. "Capping or covering archeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites."
4. "Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archeological sites."

California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(b)(1)-(4)

If these "preservation in place" options are not feasible, mitigation may be accomplished through data recovery (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(d); CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(d) states that "[e]xcavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be required for a unique archeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report."

These same requirements are set forth in slightly greater detail in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), as follows:

1. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.
2. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:
    a. Planning construction to avoid archeological sites;
    b. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
    c. Covering the archeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site [; and]
    d. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.
3. When data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken.

Note that, when conducting data recovery, "[i]f an artifact must be removed during project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation." However, "[d]ata recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archeological or historic resource, provided that determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(D)).

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 established that Tribal Cultural

Resources (TCR) must be considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency.

Consultation with Native Americans

AB 52 formalizes the consultation process between lead agencies and tribal representatives, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project area. This includes tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074 (a) and (b) to the PRC, addressing tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074 (a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
    a. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
    b. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that "a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment." Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource." Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

Native American Historic Cultural Sites

The Native American Historic Resources Protection Act (PRC Section 5097, et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the NRHC to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (California Repatriation Act), enacted in 2001, requires all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The California Repatriation Act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

California Health and Safety Code

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5b). California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the MLD by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and items associated with Native Americans.

1.3.3 Local Regulations

1.3.3.1 City of Perris General Plan Conservation Element

City of Perris General Plan Conservation Element (2005) goals and policies pertaining to protection of historical and archaeological resources include:

Goal IV – Cultural Resources

Policy IV. A – Comply with state and federal regulation and ensure preservation of the significant historical and archaeological resources.

Implementation Measures:

- **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.

- **IV.A.5** Identify and collect previous surveys of cultural resources. Evaluate such resource and consider preparation of a comprehensive citywide inventory of cultural resources including both prehistoric sites and man-made resources.

- **IV.A.6** Create an archive for the City wherein all surveys, collections, records and reports can be centrally located.

- **IV.A.7** Strengthen efforts and coordinate the management of cultural resources with other agencies and private organizations.

1.4 Report Format and Key Personnel

Following this Introduction, Chapter 2 presents the environmental and cultural context of the area. Chapter 3 presents the research design for the cultural study. Chapter 4 outlines the methods used to conduct this study. Chapter 5 presents the results of the records search, background research, field survey, and NAHC Sacred Lands File Search. Chapter 6 summarizes the study, provides a general summary of impacts, and management recommendations. Appendix A (confidential) contains the EIC records search results. Appendix B includes photographic documentation of the pedestrian survey.

Dudek Senior Archaeologist Heather McDaniel McDevitt, MA, RPA, is the Principal Investigator and primary author, provided management recommendations for cultural resources, and reviewed the report for quality assurance/quality control. Dudek Lead Archaeologist Linda Kry, BA, RA, contributed to the report and provided management oversight. Dudek Associate Archaeologist Jennifer De Alba, BA, Dudek cross-trained Associate Paleontological/Archaeological Technician Kira Archipov, BS, Dudek Associate Archaeologist Brenda Rogers, BA, and Dudek cross-trained Associate Geological/Archaeological Technician, Lanette Renz, BS, contributed to this report. Portions of the prehistoric context have been prepared by Micah Hale, PhD, RPA.

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2 Project Background

2.1 Environmental Setting and Existing Conditions

The proposed Project site is relatively flat and generally slopes to the south, southeast with an approximate elevation ranging from 1457 to 1465 feet (ft) or 444 to 446 meters (m) above mean sea level (amsl). The maximum site elevation, located on the southeastern corner of the site, is approximately 1465+/- ft amsl. The closest water, other than intermittent drainages, to the proposed Project site is the San Jacinto River, located approximately 4.65 miles southeast of the site and the Pacific Ocean is approximately 40 miles southwest of the proposed Project site.

The proposed Project site is located in the Perris Valley, approximately 24 miles northwest of Mt. San Jacinto and 17 miles southwest of the San Bernardino mountains. The natural condition of the proposed Project site prior to European colonization would have been consistent with grasslands and riparian habitats commonly vegetated with plant associations including Riparian scrub, Chapparal, Coastal scrub, Oak woodland, Annual grassland and Sandyhill Chaparral providing suitable habitats for a wide variety of animals including both localized and wide-ranging and mobile species such as raptorial avian species, waterfowl, and deer. Soils within the proposed Project site are characterized as Domino silt loam, saline alkali existing 0 to 2% slopes (USDA 2022). Domino silt loam has a series profile typically consisting of 0 to 14 inches silt loam and 14 to 27 inches silt loam, 27 to 36 inches cemented, and 36 to 63 inches of loam (USDA 2022). Based on the environmental setting of the proposed Project site the presence of alluvial sediments transported through wind, water or natural phenomena able to bury archaeological deposits is possible.

2.1.1 Geotechnical Report Review

Southern California Geotechnical completed a geotechnical study for the proposed Project site (completed December 10, 2021). The report, *Geotechnical Investigation Proposed Warehouse South Side of East Nance Street, 800± feet West of Redlands Avenue Perris, California*, documents the subsurface geological conditions at the proposed Project site (Southern California Geotechnical 2021). The report details the results of five (5) subsurface exploratory borings (B-1 through B-5) conducted on November 2, 2021, using a truck-mounted drill-rig equipped with a 1.4-inch hollow stem auger. These subsurface exploratory investigations were placed at accessible locations throughout the proposed Project site, including B-1 in the northwest quadrant of the industrial/warehouse building footprint, B-2 in the northeast quadrant of the industrial/warehouse building footprint, B-3 in the southwest quadrant of the industrial/warehouse building footprint, B-4 in the southeast quadrant of industrial/warehouse building footprint, and B-5 along the western midpoint of proposed Project site, outside of industrial/warehouse building footprint. The subsurface exploratory borings were advanced to depths between approximately 20 to 50 feet (ft) below ground surface (bgs) to determine subsurface geological conditions within the proposed Project site. According to the boring logs, artificial fill soils were encountered within boring investigation locations B-1 and B-4, between current grade and 2.5 ft bgs and are characterized as medium dense silty sand and sandy silts and stiff to very stiff clayey silts that possess a disturbed and mottled appearance. Boring locations B-2 and B-5 encountered artificial fill soils or disturbed soils to a depth of 3 ft bgs. Alluvium or native soils were identified at ground surface at B-3 and underlying the artificial fill soils at locations B-1, B-2, B-4 and B-5 to maximum depths explored. Native soils are characterized as medium dense clayey sands, silty sands and sandy silts with occasional dense silty sands, and stiff to very stiff sandy clays, silty clays and clayey silts. The subsurface geological boring investigations were terminated at each location based on subsurface refusal at varying depths, approximately 20 to 50 ft bgs; however,

no bedrock was encountered at any of the five (5) locations investigated. Table 1, below, summarizes the results of the five (5) subsurface exploratory borings within the proposed Project site.

Table 1. Summary of Subsurface Exploratory Boring Investigations

Boring No.	Boring Location	Depths of Artificial Fill Soils	Depths of Native Soils	Terminated/ Refusal Depth
B-1	Northwest quadrant of industrial/warehouse building footprint	0-2.5 ft bgs	2.5-50 ft bgs	~50 ft bgs
B-2	Northeast quadrant of industrial/warehouse building footprint	0-3 ft bgs	3-20 ft bgs	~20 ft bgs
B-3	Southwest quadrant of industrial/warehouse building footprint	N/A	0-20 ft bgs	~20 ft bgs
B-4	Southeast quadrant of industrial/warehouse building footprint	0-2.5 ft bgs	2.5-50 ft bgs	~50 ft bgs
B-5	Western portion at midpoint of proposed Project site, outside of industrial/warehouse building footprint	0-3 ft bgs	3-20 ft bgs	~20 ft bgs

~Note: approximate

According to the geotechnical report, over excavation to a depth of at least 4 ft is recommended, to remove all undocumented fill and the upper portion of surface native alluvial soils. The alluvial formations from these areas do have the potential to support the presence of buried archaeological resources. These soils are associated with the period of prehistoric human use that have potential to preserve cultural material in context, depending on area-specific topographical setting and previous ground disturbance activities.

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

Evidence for continuous human occupation in Southern California spans the last 10,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad period have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. Each of these reconstructions describes essentially similar trends in assemblage composition in more or less detail. However, given the direction of research and differential timing of archaeological study following intensive development in Riverside County, chronology building in the Inland Empire must rely on data from neighboring regions to fill the gaps. To be more inclusive, this research employs a common set of generalized terms used

to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (before 7500 BP)[1], Archaic (10,000–1500 BP), Late Prehistoric (1500 BP–AD 1769), and Ethnohistoric (after AD 1769).

Paleoindian Period (before 7500 years ago)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the region is tenuous. Our knowledge of associated cultural pattern(s) is informed by a relatively sparse body of data that has been collected from within an area extending from coastal San Diego, through the Mojave Desert, and beyond. A very unique technology defined by fluted projectile points and a highly formal lithic tool kit with almost no processing equipment is often considered to be the earliest evidence of human adaptation to North America. Widely known as "Clovis," regional manifestations of this toolkit show important variability both in projectile point style and tool kit composition. Importantly, the attributes of "Clovis" are uncommon in California, with very few examples of the diagnostic, "fluted" Clovis point. There is however, a notable exception from Crystal Cove State Park in southern Orange County (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012). This, along with other potential attributes of Clovis culture along the California Coast remain undated, and most of the earliest well-dated sites from the region contain rather different archaeological assemblages (Erlandson et al. 2007).

While the earliest evidence for human activity in California comes from the Channel Islands, ca. 13,000 BP, it does not exhibit obvious cultural similarity with the Clovis phenomenon. However, in the southern Central Valley fluted Clovis points date from ca. 11,000–10,500 BP (Rogers and Yohe 2020). One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in coastal Southern California (excluding the Channel Islands) comes from SDI-4669/W-12 in La Jolla, with human remains dating to ca. 9900–9050 BP (Bada et al. 1984). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of ground stone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools) (Kennedy 1983). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. Prime examples of this pattern come from Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake near Ridgecrest (Davis 1978). These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Fluted points from SBR-2355 and SBR-2356, also in the Mojave Desert, are considered quite ancient (on the thickness of obsidian hydration rinds) and co-occur with a diverse assemblage that also contains stemmed points, typically attributed to the Lake Mojave archaeological culture. Other typical Paleoindian sites in the desert include the Komodo site (MNO-679)—a multi-component fluted point site, and MNO-680—a single component Great Basined Stemmed point site (Basgall 1987, 1988; Basgall et al. 2002). At MNO-679 and -680, ground stone tools were rare while finely made projectile points were common.

Turning back to coastal Southern California, the fact that some of the earliest dated assemblages are dominated by processing tools runs counter to traditional image of Paleoindians as highly mobile big-game hunters. Evidence for the latter—that is, typical Paleoindian assemblages—may have been located along the coastal margin at one time, prior to glacial desiccation and a rapid rise in sea level during the early Holocene (before 7500 BP) that submerged as much as 16 kilometers of the San Diego coastline since people first arrived in California, ca. 13,000 years ago (ICF 2013). If this were true, however, it would also be expected that such sites would be located on older landforms near the current coastline. Some sites, such as SDI-210 along Agua Hedionda Lagoon, contain stemmed points similar in form and age to Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points from the high desert (Basgall and Hall 1993; Warren et al. 2004). However, sites of this nature are extremely rare; more typical are sites that contain

[1] "BP" indicates calibrated, calendar years before present (specifically, prior to AD 1950). Ages presented herein have been calibrated from the original age estimates wherever possible; ranges of general phenomena (e.g. cultural periods are approximate).

large numbers of milling tools intermingled with older projectile point forms. Separating cultural components on the basis of artifact form and frequency is therefore difficult.

Warren et al. (2004) claim that a biface manufacturing tradition at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between ca. 11,200 and 8200 BP (on the basis of radiocarbon dates from the Harris site itself). Termed San Dieguito (also see Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in the San Diego region because the site has large numbers of well-made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (also see Warren 1964; Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987, 2017) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply the inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. This interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the San Diego region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key early Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent on tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies the regional Archaic sites (see below). It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents an economic strategy distinct from that represented by other roughly contemporaneous assemblages from throughout the region.

San Dieguito sites are rare in the inland valleys, with one possible candidate, RIV-2798/H, located on the shore of Lake Elsinore. Excavations at Locus B at RIV-2798/H produced a toolkit consisting predominately of flaked stone tools, including crescents, points, and bifaces, and lesser amounts of groundstone tools, among other items (Grenda 1997). A calibrated and reservoir-corrected radiocarbon date on a shell from this site points to an early occupation, ca. 8880–8525 BP. Grenda suggested this site represents seasonal exploitation of lacustrine resources and small game and resembles coastal San Dieguito assemblages and spatial patterning.

If the San Dieguito pattern truly represents a socioeconomic strategy distinct from the regional Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in Southern California deserts, where hunting-related tools were replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1990).

Archaic Period (10,000 – 1500 years ago)

The more than 2,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in Southern California. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in the coastal Southern California, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the region (see Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Millingstone Horizon (among other things), is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as millingstones, handstones, battered

cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the bow and arrow, and then ceramics, were adopted after 1500 BP (Griset 1996; Hale 2009; Schaefer 2012). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millingstones and handstones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

Late Prehistoric Period (1500 BP–AD 1769)

The period of time following the Archaic and before Ethnohistoric times (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (McDonald and Eighmey 2004; Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955); however, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition. In general, this period is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, as well as the widespread use of bedrock mortars. The fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, as well as ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as 1500 BP (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred before 600 BP. In Riverside County and the surrounding region, millingstones and handstones persisted in higher frequencies than mortars and pestles until the last 500 years (Basgall and Hall 1990); even then, weighing the economic significance of millingstone-handstone versus mortar-pestle technology is tenuous due to incomplete information on archaeological assemblages.

Ethnohistoric Period (after AD 1769)

The Project area is located in a region traditionally occupied entirely by people who spoke Takic languages and dialects, a subset of the much larger Uto-Aztecan language family (Golla 2011). Historically, both Luiseño and Cahuilla (specifically Mountain Cahuilla) were most numerous in the region, though multiple related groups certainly occupied the area as well, with Cupeño to the southeast, Kumeyayy just beyond them to the south and east, Serrano-Vanyume (Yuhaviatem/Maarenga'yam) to the north, Gabrielino (Tongva) to the north and west, and Juaneño (Acjachemen) to the southwest.

Luiseño

The Luiseño language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic language branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Luiseño is a term given to Native Americans under the administration of Mission San Luis Rey, and later applied specifically to the Payomkawichum ethnic nation who were present in the region where the mission was founded. Meaning the "western people," the name Payomkawichum can also be applied to the closely related coastal Luiseño who lived north of the mission.

Luiseño territory was situated in the north half of San Diego County and the western edge of Riverside County. Their lands encompassed the southern Santa Margarita Mountains and the Palomar Mountains, and their foothills to the

Pacific Ocean. The territory extended eastward into the San Jacinto Valley and the western foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains. Their neighbors to the southwest were the Juaneño (Acjachemen) who spoke a Luiseño dialect; the Cahuilla and Cupeño to the east who spoke other Takic Cupan languages; and the Ipai (Kumeyaay) to the south who spoke a California-Delta Yuman language. Today, many contemporary Juaneño and coastal Luiseño identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living in the local area, termed the Acjachemen Nation.

The Luiseño resided in permanent villages and associated seasonal camps. Village population ranged from 50–400 with social structure based on lineages and clans. A single lineage was generally represented in smaller villages, while multiple lineages and a dominant clan presided in larger villages. Each clan/village owned a resource territory and was politically independent, yet maintained ties to others through economic, religious, and social networks in the immediate region. There were contact period villages in the vicinity of this segment, near the towns of Vista, San Marcos, and Escondido, but researchers have been unable to place rancheria names from the mission registers with these locations.

Like other Indigenous California groups, the primary food staple was the acorn (Bean and Shipek 1978), supplemented by other plant resources, fish, shellfish, waterfowl, and marine and terrestrial mammals. Villages were situated near reliable sources of water, needed for the daily leaching of milled acorn flour. Other plant foods included pine nuts and grass seeds, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lemonade berry, wild rose, holly-leaf cherry, prickly pear, and lamb's quarter. Large and small prey included deer, antelope, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, and ground squirrel, as well as quail, ducks, and other birds. Fish, such as trout, were caught in rivers and creeks.

The first direct European contact with the Luiseño occurred in July 1769 with the Spanish expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá. During the next six years, eight missions and forts were founded north and south of Luiseño territory. In 1776, Mission San Juan Capistrano was founded less than 10 miles north, and the populations of five northern Luiseño villages had been halved within 15 years. In 1798, Mission San Luis Rey was established within Luiseño territory, and the proselytizing among the Payomkawichum began in earnest. The Luiseño were not forcibly removed to the mission and consequently, the disruption of traditional lifeways and deaths from introduced diseases were not as devastating as they were for many other Indigenous Californian groups.

Several Luiseño leaders signed the statewide 1852 treaty, locally known as the Treaty of Temecula (an interior Luiseño village), but the U.S. Congress never ratified it. By 1875, however, reservations for the Luiseño were established in the Palomar Mountains and nearby valleys, including Pala, Pauma, Rincon, Pechanga, La Jolla, and San Pasqual. No reservations were established for the remaining coastal people, whose lands had already been usurped by the Mexican ranchos.

Cahuilla

The name "Cahuilla" is possibly derived from a native word meaning a "master, boss" (Bean 1978: 575). *'Ivi'lyu'atam* is the traditional term for the linguistically and culturally defined Cahuilla cultural nationality, and "refers to persons speaking the Cahuilla language and recognizing a commonly shared cultural heritage" (Bean 1972: 85). Some scholars (e.g. Moratto 1984: 559) suggest that the Cahuilla migrated to southern California about 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, most likely from southern Sierra Nevada ranges of east–central California with other related socio-linguistic groups (i.e. the Takic speakers). The Cahuilla then settled in a territory that extended west to east from the present-day City of Riverside to the central portion of the Salton Sea in the Colorado Desert, and south to north from Lake Elsinore to the San Bernardino Mountains. While 60% of Cahuilla territory was located in the Lower Sonoran Desert environment, 75% of their diet from plant resources was acquired in the Upper Sonoran and Transition environmental zones (Bean 1978: 576).

The Cahuilla had three primary levels of socio-political organization (Bean 1978). The highest level was the cultural nationality, encompassing everyone speaking a common language. Next were the two patrimoieties of the Wildcats (*tuktum*) and the Coyotes (*'istam*). Every clan of the Cahuilla fell into one or the other of these moieties. The third basic level consisted of the numerous political–ritual–corporate units called sibs, or patrilineal clans (Bean 1978). While anthropologists have designated groups of Cahuilla clans by their geographical location into Pass, Desert, and Mountain, suggesting dialectic and ceremonial differences between these groupings, these social and linguistic areas were more a result of proximity than actual social connections. In reality, there was a continuum of minor differences from one clan to the next. Lineages within a clan cooperated in defense, in community subsistence activities, and in religious ceremonies. While most lineages owned their own village site and particular resource area, much of the territory was open to all Cahuilla people.

Cahuilla villages were usually located in canyons or on alluvial fans near a source of accessible water, such as springs or where large wells could be dug. Each family and lineage had their houses (*kish*) and granaries for the storage of food, and ramadas for work and cooking. There would often be sweat houses and song houses (for non-religious music). Each community also had a separate house for the lineage or clan leader. There was a ceremonial house, or *kíš ?ámnawet*, associated with the clan leader, where major religious ceremonies were held. Houses and ancillary structures were often spaced apart, and a "village" could spread out over a mile or two.

A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Cahuilla to gather and collect food resources. For the hunt, these included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, slings and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds, and nets for fish in Holocene-epoch Lake Cahuilla. Rabbits and hares were commonly taken with the throwing stick, but communal hunts for these animals utilized tremendously large nets and clubs for mass-capture. Foods were processed with a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars, bedrock mortars and pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, bedrock grinding slicks, hammerstones and anvils, woven strainers and winnowers, leaching baskets and bowls, woven parching trays, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a number of woven and carved wood vessels and pottery vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed mesquite beans were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms to keep it from vermin. Pottery vessels were made by the Cahuilla, and also traded from the Yuman-speaking groups across the Colorado River and to the south.

By 1819, several Spanish mission outposts, known as *asistencias*, were established near Cahuilla territory at San Bernardino and San Jacinto, but interaction with Europeans was not as intense in the interior Cahuilla region as it was for coastal groups. The topography and lack of water also made the area less attractive to colonists than the coastal valley regions. By the 1820s, however, the Pass Cahuilla were experiencing consistent contact with the ranchos of Mission San Gabriel, while the individuals and families of the Mountain branch of the Cahuilla were frequently employed by private rancheros and were also recruited to Mission San Luis Rey.

By the 1830s, Mexican ranchos were located near Cahuilla territory along the upper Santa Ana and San Jacinto rivers, thus introducing the Cahuilla to ranching and an extension of traditional agricultural techniques. The Bradshaw Trail was established in 1862 and was the first major east–west stage and freight route through the Coachella Valley. Traversing San Gorgonio Pass, the trail connected gold mines on the Colorado River with the coast. Bradshaw based his trail on the Cocomaricopa Trail, with maps and guidance provided by local Native Americans. Journals by early travelers along the Bradshaw Trail told of encountering Cahuilla villages and walk-in wells during their journey through the Coachella Valley.

The continuing expansion of immigrants into the region introduced the Cahuilla to European diseases. The single worst recorded event was a smallpox epidemic in 1862–63. By 1891, only 1,160 Cahuilla remained in their traditional territory, down from a population of 6,000–10,000 (Bean 1978). By 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla descent, most living on reservations.

Between 1875 and 1891, the United States established ten reservations for the Cahuilla within their territory (Agua Caliente, Augustine, Cabazon, Cahuilla, Los Coyotes, Morongo, Ramona, Santa Rosa, Soboba, and Torres-Martinez). Four of the reservations are shared with other groups, including the Chemehuevi, Cupeño, and Serrano (Bean 1978).

2.2.2 Historic Overview

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríquez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded during the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location the names we use today. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabríllo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonial matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Friar Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Friar Juan Crespí named the campsite by the river "Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula" or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula." Two years later, Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Kyle 2002).

Mexican Period (1821–1848)

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the Indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. Fourteen ranchos were granted between 1819 and 1846 in the future Riverside County (Middlebrook 2005). Ranchos deeded near the Project Area were Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero and Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante, granted by Governor Pio Pico in 1846, Rancho San Jacinto Viejo, granted by acting Governor Manuel Jimeno in 1842, and Rancho San Jacinto y San Gorgonio, granted by Governor Manuel Micheltorena in 1843 (Hallan-Gibson 1986). The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and the establishment of many additional ranchos.

During the heyday of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of non-native inhabitants increased during this period with the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who did not possess immunities to them.

American Period (1848–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of gold seekers, the ranching economy began to produce meat and dairy, in addition to hides and tallow. During the cattle boom of the 1850s, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005).

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3 Research Design

The research design for this proposed Project involves a CHRIS records search, archival research, and an intensive-level pedestrian survey to determine if known and unknown archaeological resources are present within the proposed Project site. Research questions include the following and is based on what information Dudek is able to gather as a result of fieldwork and background research. Note: Although artifact analysis is not included in this level of assessment, it is still important to consider the potential data that may be derived of an identified resource.

1. *Are archaeological sites present within the survey area? If so, what is the horizontal and vertical extent of the archaeological deposit within the survey area?*

   Determining the extent of an identified archaeological resource within the Project area will aid in understanding the distribution of cultural remains and how vulnerable those remains may be to potential ground-disturbing Project activities. It also could lend evidence to determining the frequency and duration that the location was occupied: was it used habitually through time, used occasionally, or used only once?

2. *What was the primary function of the archaeological site, if identified?*

   Understanding the spatial arrangements among activities within any identified site and between sites within a region is helpful to understanding precontact land use. For example, concentrations of artifacts may suggest evidence of discrete tasks. What role did the site play in the larger settlement system? The presence of flaked-stone artifacts may suggest activities such as hunting, faunal processing, or stone tool manufacture or maintenance that may have occurred at the site. Supplemental analysis of the lithic tools and debitage present at the site will allow for a more thorough understanding of the role that flaked-stone technologies employed. For historic sites, investigations may be able to determine if there is evidence indicating activities such as homesteading, mining, farming, and/or domestic occupation.

3. *When were any identified sites used?*

   The temporal range of the resource is a key factor in evaluation within the historic context. Excavations at newly recorded precontact sites may reveal deposits of material suitable for radiometric dating or temporally diagnostic artifacts. The discovery of diagnostic precontact tools would allow a comparison with projectile point types identified and dated at other sites within the vicinity. For historic sites, the investigations may be able to determine if the archaeological evidence supports the age of occupation suggested by the historic research. The investigations will also explore additional historical research that may be able to shed light on the duration of occupation or site use.

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4 Research Methods

This Phase I cultural resources assessment consists of the following: of a CHRIS records search; archival research; a review of historical maps as well historical and contemporary aerial photographs; a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's SLF database; and an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site.

Dudek requested a search of the CHRIS database from the EIC, located on the campus of University of California, Riverside, which houses records for Riverside County. The request included a search of any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within the proposed Project site and a 1-mile radius around the proposed Project site. The CHRIS search request included any information related to the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. Dudek reviewed the available EIC records to determine whether the implementation of the proposed Project would have the potential to impact any known and unknown cultural resources. The confidential records search results are provided in Confidential Appendix A.

Historical topographic maps and aerial photographs were consulted through the Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC to better understand any natural or human-made changes to the proposed Project site and surrounding properties over time. A review of all available historical aerial photographs was conducted and included 1966, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1997, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2016, and 2018 (NETR 2022b). Through careful comparative review of historical aerials, changes to the landscape of a study area may be revealed. Disturbance to the study area is specifically important as it helps determine if soils within the study area are capable of sustaining intact archaeological deposits. Additionally, historical aerials have the potential to reveal whether a study area was subjected to alluvial deposits by way of flooding, debris flows or mudslides, as well as placement of artificial or foreign fill soils that may have buried intact archaeological deposits. A review of available topographic maps was conducted and included the following years: 1954, 1961, 1963, 1969, 1975, 1980, 2012, 2015, and 2018 (NETR 2022a). Topographic maps depict not only elevation of the study area as well as the areas surrounding it, but they also illustrate the location of roads and some buildings. Although topographic maps are not comprehensive, they are another tool in determining whether a study area has been disturbed and sometimes to what approximate depth.

Dudek requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's SLF database to determine the presence of any reported Native American cultural resources within or near the Project site. The SLF search results are provided in Appendix B.

Dudek staff archaeological technicians, Kira Archipov and Lanette Renz, conducted a pedestrian survey of the approximately 9.54-acre proposed Project site on April 7, 2022 using standard archaeological procedures and techniques to determine whether any known or unknown cultural resources are present within the proposed Project site. The intensive-level survey methods consisted of a pedestrian survey conducted in parallel transects, spaced no more than 10 meters apart (approximately 32 feet), traversing east to west. The survey area consists of APN 302-110-002. The ground surface was inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, groundstone tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of structures and/or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as at the base of trees, rodent burrows, and landscape beds were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. In areas where the ground surface visibility was obscured by vegetation, surface

scrapes were occasionally implemented, when necessary, to enhance detection of archaeological materials that may have been obscured on the surface. No artifacts were collected during the survey.

All fieldwork was documented using field notes and an Apple Generation 7 iPad (iPad) equipped with ESRI Collector and Avenza PDF Maps software with close-scale georeferenced field maps of the proposed Project site, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using the iPad's 12-mega-pixel resolution camera. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's Santa Barbara, California office. All field practices met the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for a cultural resources inventory.

5 Results

5.1 CHRIS Records Search

Dudek requested a search of the CHRIS database on February 9, 2022, from the EIC, located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, that houses records for Riverside County. The request included a search of any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within the proposed Project site and a 1-mile radius around the proposed Project site. The CHRIS search request included any information related to the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. Dudek received the records search results on March 24, 2022 and subsequently reviewed the available EIC records the findings of which are summarized below.

5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

The EIC records indicate that forty-nine (49) previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 1-mile of the proposed Project site between 1974 and 2019. Of these, one (1) study, RI-07538, is mapped as overlapping the entirety (100%) of the proposed Project site and one (1) study, RI-8983, is mapped as immediately adjacent to the entire western and southern proposed Project boundaries. Table 1, below, summarizes all forty-nine (49) previous cultural resources studies, followed by a brief summary of report RI-07538.

Table 2. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within a 1-Mile of Proposed Project Site

EIC ID	Author	Year	Report Title	Addresses Proposed Project Site
RI-00137	James F. O'Conell, Philip J. Wilke, Thomas F. King, and Carol L. Mix	1974	Perris Reservoir Archaeology, Late Prehistoric Demographic Change in Southeastern California	No
RI-00698	Roger J. Desautels	1979	Archaeological/Paleontological Survey Report on the Proposed Lake Perris Power Plant and Bypass Project Located in the Perris Reservoir of the County of Riverside, W.O. 4-4485	No
RI-01665	Wirth Associates	1983	Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System Supplement to the Cultural Resources Technical Report - Public Review Document and Confidential Appendices	No
RI-02171	McCarthy, Daniel F.	1987	Cultural Resources Inventory for The City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	No
RI-02323	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1988	Archaeological Assessment Form: May Project	No

Table 2. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within a 1-Mile of Proposed Project Site

EIC ID	Author	Year	Report Title	Addresses Proposed Project Site
RI-03693	Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, and Roberta S. Greenwood	1991	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	No
RI-04010	White, Robert S.	1996	An Archaeological Assessment of The 7300-Foot Perris Valley Channel Stage 1 Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County	No
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.	No
RI-04299	Cotterman, Cary D.	1999	Historic Structure Evaluation of Building 3002, March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California.	No
RI-05444	Mckenna, Jeanette	2005	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Ridge Property in The City of Perris, Riverside County, Ca	No
RI-05550	Earth Tech	1995	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Gregory Site, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, CA	No
RI-06072	Cotterman, Cary, Evelyn Chandler, and Rodger Mason	2004	Cultural Resources Survey of an 83.5 Acre in Perris, Riverside County, CA	No
RI-06074	Cotterman, Cary, Evelyn Chandler, and Rodger Mason	2004	Executive Summary Report for the Archaeological Investigations Conducted Along Perris Boulevard, Perris, Riverside County, CA	No
RI-06579	Clarence Bodmer, Robert Porter, And Laura H. Shaker	2006	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, All American Asphalt Plant, Assessor's Parcel No. 30-020-026, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	No
RI-06693	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2007	Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Study: MVRWRF Bardenpho Plant Modification Project, City Of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	No
RI-06836	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2006	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Overton Moore Industrial Project Property, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	No
RI-06914	Jim Harrison	2003	Letter Report: Biological and Cultural Resources Due Diligence Regarding the 500-Acre Watson Land Company-Perris Property in Riverside County, California	No

Table 2. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within a 1-Mile of Proposed Project Site

EIC ID	Author	Year	Report Title	Addresses Proposed Project Site
RI-07396	Sanka, Jennifer M.	2007	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review: Perris Boulevard Project in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	No
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	**Yes**
RI-07613	Patterson, J. and Tsunoda, K.	2008	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 (WO#6077-5597, AI#7-5504)	No
RI-07618	Tang, B. and Hogan, M.	2007	Identification and Evaluation Of Historic Properties: Moreno Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility Bardenpho Plant Modification Project	No
RI-07620	Clifford, J. and Smith, B.	2005	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	No
RI-07691	Clifford, James and Brian F. Smith	2005	A Cultural Resources Study for the Stratford Ranch Project	No
RI-07811	Austermann, Virginia	2008	Cultural Resources Assessment Ramona Promenade Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	No
RI-07931	Tiffany A. Schmid	2008	Lake Perris Dam Remediation Project Archaeological Survey Report, Riverside County, California	No
RI-08792	Rebecca S. Orfila	2012	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search Results for the SCE Co. Perris Rule 20-B Underground Project	No
RI-08860	Bai "Tom" Tang and Daniel Ballester	2012	Addendum to Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Resources Survey JMM Trailer Storage Facility Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	No
RI-08880	Unknown	2012	City of Moreno Valley: Initial Study: First Inland Logistics Center II (plot Plan PA12-0023)	No
RI-08983	Riordan Goodwin	2013	Cultural Resources Assessment: Pelican Industrial Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	No

Table 2. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within a 1-Mile of Proposed Project Site

EIC ID	Author	Year	Report Title	Addresses Proposed Project Site
RI-09014	Riordan Goodwin and Ivan Strudwick,	2012	Cultural Resources Assessment and Archaeological Testing, Stratford Ranch Industrial Warehouse Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	No
RI-09270	Daniel Ballester	2015	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program Stratford Ranch Industrial Park Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	No
RI-09277	Daniel Ballester	2015	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program ORE Industrial; Perris Valley Logistics; Tentative Parcel Map No. 36010 Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2783	No
RI-09413	Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.	2013	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	No
RI-09422	Brian F. Smith	2015	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Moval Burger Assemblage Project	No
RI-09464	Jeanette A. McKenna	2016	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Commercial Development (Approximately 20 Acres) in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	No
RI-09546	Jennifer M. Sanka, William R. Gillean, and Leslie Nay Irish	2016	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the March Plaza Project +- 8.40 Acres in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	No
RI-09560	Riordan Goodwin	2014	Stratford Ranch Residential Detention Basin Project City of Perris County of Riverside, California	No
RI-09579	Candace Ehringer, Chris Lockwood, and Michael Vader	2014	DWR Lake Perris Emergency Release Facility Project, Riverside County, California Phase I Cultural Resources Study	No
RI-09660	Brad Brewster	2012	Perris Dam Seismic Improvements Project Historic Resources Evaluation Report	No
RI-09806	Jennifer R. Kraft and Brian F. Smith	2016	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proficiency HKR, LLC Perris Project, Perris, California	No
RI-10016	Nicholas P. Jew and Dennis Mcdougall	2017	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for The Perris Distribution Center Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	No
RI-10199	Phil Fulton	2014	Discovery and Monitoring Plan for the Mid County Parkway	No
RI-10251	Brian F Smith	2017	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the First Perry Logistics Center Project and Off-Site Improvements, Perris, California	No

Table 2. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within a 1-Mile of Proposed Project Site

EIC ID	Author	Year	Report Title	Addresses Proposed Project Site
RI-10277	Brian F. Smith	2017	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the First Nandina Logistics Center Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	No
RI-10397	Brian F. Smith	2018	A Class III Archaeological study for the First Perry Logistics Center Project for Section 106 Compliance	No
RI-10415	Justin Castells and Joan George	2017	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Markham/Perris Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	No
RI-10759	Andrew D. Miller	2019	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Perry & Barret Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	No
RI-10764	Brian F. Smith	2019	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Duke Warehouse Project, PM No. 37187, City of Perris, riverside County, California	No
RI-10824	Sarah A. Williams and Carrie D. Wills	2019	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CSL00298 (Globe Street), 25065 Globe Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, Riverside, California (EBI Project Number 6119001021)	No

RI-07538

Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California (Tang, et al. 2007) documents the results of a cultural resources overview conducted on behalf of the City of Perris, as part of the environmental review process for the proposed North Perris Industrial Specific Plan. The study covered an area of approximately six square-miles and consisted of background research, a record search, consultation with Native American representatives, and a limited pedestrian survey. Field methodology consisted of a focused survey of areas identified as demonstrating, by evidence collected through background research, records search review and natural landscape characteristics, as having the potential to contain archaeological features and/or deposits. The study identified areas within the Specific Plan as moderate to high potential for cultural sensitivity decided based on either evidence of sensitivity or lack of previous and or recent study. Recommendations include that a cultural resources study be conducted for projects within the sensitivity area.

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The EIC records identified thirteen (13) previously recorded cultural resources within the proposed Project's 1-mile records search radius. Of the resources identified, two (2) are prehistoric archaeological sites, and eleven (11) are built environment resources. None of the thirteen (13) resources identified are located within or adjacent to the proposed Project site. All previously recorded cultural resources within the 1-mile radius are detailed in Table 1, followed by a brief summary of the prehistoric archaeological resource.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 1-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

Primary (P-33-)	Trinomial (CA-RIV-)	Age and Type	Resource Description	Recording Events	NRHP Eligibility	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
004206	004206	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature (BMF) with slicks	1990 (James J. Schmidt, June Schmidt, Jeanne Binning, and Tricia Webb)	Not evaluated	1380 m (~4530 ft) northeast
005775	005516H	Historic Built Environment Resource	Military Property: Well house	1994 (E. Diehl/R. Montijo); 1999 (Cary D. Cotterman)	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through 106 process	540 m (~1770 ft) west
008699	-	Historic Built Environment Resource	Earthen reservoir and standpipe	1999 (Bruce Love)	6Y: Determined Ineligible for NRHP by consensus through 106 process	760 m (~2490 ft) south
011604	-	Historic Built Environment Resource	Agricultural well with turbine pump	2001 (Riordan Goodwin)	5S3: Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation	980 m (~3220 ft) north
014136	007758	Prehistoric Site	Processing or temporary campsite with BMFs, lithic scatter, and tools	2005 (Clifford, J); 2011 (Riordan Goodwin)	5S3: Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation	570 m (~1870 ft) southeast
015853	008222	Historic Built Environment Resource	Agricultural irrigation system with concrete pads	2007 (J. Sanka, M. Aislin-Kay)	Not evaluated	650 m (~2132 ft) northwest
015854	-	Historic Built Environment Resource	Concrete well and standpipe	2007 (J. Sanka)	Not evaluated	1000 m (~3280 ft) northwest
016078	008312	Historic Built Environment Resource	Concrete water reservoir and water pump	2005 (Strudwick, Ivan, Brett Jones, Phil Fulton, Joe Baumann, Natalie Lawson, and Chris Roberts	Not evaluated	300 m (~980 ft) southwest

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 1-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

Primary (P-33-)	Trinomial (CA-RIV-)	Age and Type	Resource Description	Recording Events	NRHP Eligibility	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
019865	010111	Historic Built Environment Resource	Built remnants of historic homestead and water conveyance system	2007 (Ivan Studwick; Chris Roberts; Phil Fulton; Joe Baumann; Brett Jones; Nat Lawson); 2017 (Pat Moloney, Renee Elder)	Appears ineligible	520 m (~1710 ft) southwest
020334	010260	Historic Built Environment Resource	Irrigation features including a well, pump base, concrete pad and metal pipes	2012 (Daniel Ballester)	6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation	1520 m (~4990 ft) west
021503	011291	Historic Built Environment Resource	Remnants of former grain mill facility, including concrete foundations, seed dump and separation basin area.	2013 (Dustin Kay)	Not evaluated	1330 m (~4360 ft) northwest
028621	-	Historic Built Environment Resource	Concrete pad for a well and galvanized steel pipe	2019 (Andrew J. Garrison)	Appears ineligible	1060 m (~3480 ft) southwest
029118	013010	Historic Built Environment Resource	Perris Valley Storm Drain	2020 (Andrew Garrison)	6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation	896 m (~2940 ft) southeast

Note: ~ denotes approximate distance

CA-RIV-004206/P-33-004206

CA-RIV-004206/ P-33-004206 is a prehistoric site measuring 10 meters by 2.5 meters (approximately 32 ft. by 8 ft.) at an elevation of 1560 ft. amsl and is located approximately 1380 meters (approximately 4530 ft.) northeast of the proposed Project site. The site is a bedrock milling feature, originally formally recorded in 1990 by Schmidt, Schmidt, Binning, and Webb. as part of a preliminary archaeological survey in support of the Metropolitan Water

District Inland Feeder Project Cultural Resource Investigation. Resource CA-RIV-004206/ P-33-004206 is described as consisting of four grinding slicks on a large granitic boulder. At the time the resource was documented; it was noted that the surface of all slicks appeared eroded and the surrounding outcrops exhibited signs of disturbance. According to the site record, resource CA-RIV-004206/ P-33-004206 has not been tested or evaluated for significance pursuant to CEQA of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

CA-RIV-007758/P-33-014136

CA-RIV-007758/ P-33-014136 is a prehistoric site measuring 15 meters north to south by 30 meters east to west (approximately 50 ft. by 100 ft.) at an elevation of 1450 ft. amsl and is located approximately 570 meters (approximately 1870 ft.) southeast of the proposed Project site. The site is a cluster of bedrock milling features and was originally formally recorded in 2005 by James Clifford as part of a cultural resources study for the Stratford Ranch Project. The study included a pedestrian survey and subsurface testing.

Clifford describes resource CA-RIV-007758/ P-33-014136 as four bedrock milling features comprised of four (4) granitic boulders with a total of fifteen (15) slicks and a single metate fragment, collected on the surface, located in a plowed agricultural field. A total of five (5) shovel test pits were excavated to an average depth of 30 centimeters (cm) below ground surface, located across the site area, near each bedrock milling feature. No cultural remains were observed or recovered subsurface. Clifford deemed the site to be “not significant.”

The site record was updated in 2011 and 2012 by Riordan Goodwin, who identified an additional milling surface and expanded the size of the recorded site, after a new pedestrian survey. Two previously undocumented artifacts, a metate fragment and a mano, were also observed. A subsurface testing program was implemented and a total of twenty-seven (27) shovel test pits and three test units were excavated, yielding two groundstone artifacts (a metate fragment and a fire affected mano), one flaked crescent, sixteen (16) lithic flakes, and six kilograms of fire affected rock. The shovel test pits ranged from 20 cm to 60 cm below ground surface, while the test units were excavated to 40 cm, 60 cm, and 120 cm below ground surface. Goodwin described the site as a “temporary campsite/milling complex” and described the lithic artifacts as “evidence of tool sharpening or finishing.” He further described the recovery of prehistoric artifacts as “sparse at all depths, suggesting the absence of any substantial or significant subsurface deposits.”

According to Goodwin, the flaked crescent is uncommon to the region, more frequently seen as an index artifact associated with the “Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition, dating ca. 7000-11,000 BP.” With the exception of the crescent, no significant intact deposits, artifacts, or features were identified. Goodwin concluded that the status of the site as a marginal cultural resource (not a "historical resource" under CEQA) remains unchanged and the remaining data potential of site CA-RIV-7758 has been realized by the current testing program. However, the CHRIS database has the site categorized under the attribute code 5S3 which denote that the site appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.

5.2 Historical Topographic Maps and Aerials Photographs Review

Historical topographic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to better understand natural or human-made changes to the proposed Project site and surrounding area over time.

5.2.1 Historical Topographic Maps Review

A review of available topographic maps was conducted and includes the following years: 1954, 1961, 1963, 1969, 1975, 1980, 2012, 2015, and 2018 (NETR 2022a). Topographic maps depict elevation of the study area as well as the areas surrounding it and illustrate the location of roads and some buildings. Although topographic maps are not comprehensive, they are another tool in determining whether a study area has been disturbed and at times to what approximate depth. The first topographic map showing the proposed Project site dates to 1954 and depicts the area as undeveloped. There are no significant changes in the project area until 2012. The 2012 topographic map depicts East Nance Street, serving as the proposed Project site's northern boundary. No structures are shown on any topographic maps reviewed for the proposed Project site.

5.2.2 Historical Aerial Photographs Review

A review of all available historical aerial photographs was conducted and includes the following years: 1966, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1997, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2016, and 2018 (NETR 2022b). Through careful comparative review of historical aerials, changes to the landscape of a study area may be revealed. Disturbance to the study area is specifically important as it helps determine if soils within the study area are capable of sustaining intact archaeological deposits. Additionally, historical aerials have the potential to reveal whether a study area was subjected to alluvial deposits by way of flooding, debris flows or mudslides, as well as placement of artificial or foreign fill soils that may have buried intact archaeological deposits. Historical aerial photographs reviewed are summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Historical Aerials Including the Proposed Project Site

Year	Description
1966	The proposed Project site is undeveloped land and appears to be in use as an agricultural field.
1967	No significant changes to the proposed Project site.
1978	East Nance Street is visible to the north, serving as the proposed Project Site's northern boundary. There is a single rectangular structure in the center of the proposed Project site
1985	The structure visible in the 1978 aerial is no longer present. There appears to be some surface disturbance within the central southern portion of the proposed Project site. The quality of the photo makes it difficult to discern details
1997	The proposed Project site depicts a series of structures, or possibly storage containers, within the center in the southern half of the proposed Project site and the single-family residence within the northeastern corner.
2002	There are no longer any structures, or possible storage containers, within the proposed Project site. The surface appears disked as an agricultural field. There are scattered trees within the center of the proposed Project site.

Table 4. Historical Aerials Including the Proposed Project Site

Year	Description
2005	There appear to be a series of scattered structures or storage containers within the proposed Project site. Due to the poor quality of the photograph, an exact number is difficult to discern. There is a tree line along the northern edge of the proposed Project site, along East Nance Street. There are also trees south of the residence.
2009	The proposed Project site appears to be in use as a storage yard, there are multiple storage boxes, tractor trailers, and vehicles. The trees south of the residence and within the center of the proposed Project site are still present. The trees along East Nance Street have been removed.
2010	No significant changes to the proposed Project site.
2012	Some of the trees within the center of the proposed Project site have been removed.
2016	The remaining trees within the center of the proposed Project site have been removed.
2018	The trees south of the residence have been removed. There are no other significant changes to the proposed Project site.

In summary, the proposed Project site has been subject to ground disturbance associated with vegetation clearing, grading, agricultural discing and use, use as a storage yard and construction of structures since at least 1966.

5.3 Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Land Files Request

A search of the NAHC SLF was requested on February 10, 2022 and conducted by Cultural Services Analyst Andrew Green on March 29, 2022 to determine the presence of any reported Native American cultural resources within the Project site as listed in the NAHC maintained SLF. The NAHC SLF records search result was positive. The NAHC identified 21 Native American individuals who would potentially have specific knowledge as to whether or not Native American cultural resources are known to exist within the Project site that could be at-risk. In compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52, the City has notified the NAHC-listed, traditionally and geographically affiliated tribal representatives that have formally requested in writing notification of eligible projects within the City's jurisdiction. AB 52 consultation efforts conducted by the City had not been completed at the time this report was submitted. Documents related to the NAHC SLF search are included in Appendix C.

Note: SLF maintained by the NAHC represent a curation of "ancient places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans and known ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California" (nahc.gov 2021) provided by Tribal entities and Native American representatives. For various reasons, Tribal entities and Native American representatives do no not always report sacred lands or TCRs to the NAHC; as such, the NAHC's SLF is not necessarily a comprehensive list of known TCRs and searches of the SLF must be considered in concert with other research and not used as a sole source of information regarding the presence of TCRs. Additionally, results of the SLF provided relate to the general regional area within and surrounding the proposed Project site and do not necessarily equate to the existence of resources within the specific area occupied by the proposed Project site.

5.4 Field Survey Results

An intensive-level archaeological pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site was completed on April 7, 2022 by Dudek Staff Archaeologists. Careful attention was given to barren ground including at the base of trees and bushes, within paths trails, and any subsurface soils exposed by burrowing animals.

The proposed Project site is divided into two sections; the majority is currently in use as a storage yard for tractor trailer trucks, construction machinery, and personal vehicles (Exhibits 1-5). A small section in the northeastern corner contains a residence, a series of sheds, as well as appliances, machinery, a shopping cart corral, and other assorted large pieces of equipment (Exhibits 6-9). The storage yard was partially and sporadically covered in a layer of manufactured gravel and manufactured fill, which provided fair to excellent (30 to 90 percent) ground surface visibility. The residential section provided none to very good ground surface visibility (0 to 70 percent), due to the large portion of it being covered in structures and pavement. Disturbances include industrial debris; evidence of grading; large machine and vehicle use and modern debris. No cultural materials were observed as a result of this survey.

Soils observed were consistent with manufactured fill, native soils were only observed surrounding the residence, in the northwestern corner. Native soils observed were consistent with the USDA's description of Domino silt loam (USDA 2022).

Exhibit 1. Overview of the proposed Project site from the northwest corner; view facing south.

Exhibit 2. Overview of proposed Project site from the northeast corner, west of the residence; view facing the south.

Exhibit 3. Overview of proposed Project site from the southeast corner; view facing the north.

Exhibit 4. Overview of proposed Project site from the southeast corner; view facing northwest.

Exhibit 5. Overview of proposed Project site from the southwest corner; view facing east.

Exhibit 6. Overview of the proposed Project site from south of the residence; view facing north.

Exhibit 7. Overview of the proposed Project site from south of the residence; view facing north .

Exhibit 8. Overview of proposed Project site north of the residence; view facing the south.

Exhibit 9. Overview of proposed Project site north of the residence; view facing the southeast.

6 Summary and Management Considerations

6.1 Summary of Findings

No cultural resources were identified within the proposed Project site as a result of the CHRIS records search or the intensive-level pedestrian survey. EIC records identified thirteen (13) previously recorded cultural resources within the 1—mile radius records search area including two prehistoric archaeological sites the closest of which is located 570 m (1870 ft) southeast of the proposed Project site and eleven historic built environment resources the closest of which is located 300 m (980 ft) southwest of the proposed Project site. The EIC records revealed that 49 previous cultural resources studies that have been conducted within the 1-mile search radius of the proposed Project site one of which addressed the proposed Project site at a programmatic level. This study did not specifically survey the proposed Project site but identified areas within the Specific Plan as moderate to high potential for cultural sensitivity based on either evidence of sensitivity or lack of previous and or recent study. Recommendations in the previous study include that a cultural resources study be conducted for projects within the sensitivity area; this resulted in the requirement by the City to conduct the current study.

The NAHC SLF records search result was positive. The NAHC identified 21 Native American individuals who would potentially have specific knowledge as to whether or not tribal cultural resources are identified within or near the proposed Project site that could be at-risk. In compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52, the City has conducted project notification. At submission of this report no responses had been received from the tribes that were. It is important to understand that results of the SLF provided by the NAHC relate to the general regional area within and surrounding the proposed Project site and don't necessarily equate to the existence of resources within the specific area occupied by the proposed Project site.

The review of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs shows the proposed Project site has been subject to ground disturbance associated with vegetation clearing, grading, agricultural discing, use as a storage yard and construction of structures since at least 1966. No newly identified cultural resources were found within the proposed Project site as a result of the pedestrian survey (completed April 7, 2022) under less than reliable conditions due to the presence of fill soils across a majority of the site resulting in the inability to observe native soils within which cultural material could exist. Current evidence of disturbances within the proposed Project site consisted of extant structures, industrial debris, evidence of grading, large machine and vehicle use, and modern debris. A review of the geotechnical report prepared for the proposed Project site determined that the northwest corner, eastern area, and southeast corner of the proposed building footprint, as well as the western midpoint of the proposed Project site outside of the building footprint, consist of fill or disturbed soils within the top 2.5 to 3 feet (ft) below ground surface. Native soils were observed between the surface and 3+ ft below ground surface. According to the geotechnical report, over excavation to a depth of at least 4 ft is recommended, to remove all undocumented fill and the upper portion of surface native alluvial soils. The alluvial formations from these areas do have the potential to support the presence of buried archaeological resources. These soils are associated with the period of prehistoric and historic human use that have potential to preserve cultural material in context, depending on area-specific topographical setting and previous ground disturbance activities.

While no cultural resources were identified within the proposed Project site as a result of the CHRIS records search and pedestrian survey, the NAHC SLF resources search was positive and the survey was limited because a majority of the proposed Project site was covered in fill soils at the time the survey was conducted. If cultural material or human remains were inadvertently encountered within native soils currently overlain by fill soils during Project implementation, impacts would be potentially significant. Management recommendations to reduce potential impacts to unanticipated cultural resources and human remains during maintenance activities are provided in Section 6.2, below.

6.2 Management Recommendations

Prior to commencement of construction activities for all phases of Project implementation, the Project applicant/owner/developer should retain a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology, to prepare and conduct the following:

6.2.1 Worker Environmental Awareness Program Training

The qualified archaeologist should prepare a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP). All construction personnel and monitors participating in ground disturbing activities who are not trained archaeologists should be briefed regarding inadvertent discoveries prior to the start of construction activities. A basic presentation and handout or pamphlet should be prepared in order to ensure proper identification and treatment of inadvertent discoveries. The purpose of the Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training is to provide specific details on the kinds of cultural materials that may be identified during project implementation and explain the importance of and legal basis for the protection of significant cultural resources. Each worker should also learn the proper procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources or human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities. These procedures include work curtailment or redirection, and the immediate contact of the site supervisor and archaeological monitoring and if appropriate, Tribal representative. Necessity of training attendance should be stated on all Project site/construction plans.

6.2.2 Construction Monitoring and Treatment Plan

The qualified archaeologist should prepare a Construction Monitoring and Treatment Plan (CMTP). Impacts to cultural resources should be minimized through implementation of pre- and post- construction tasks. The purpose of the CMTP is to outline a program of monitoring timing, procedures and protocols as well as treatment and mitigation in the case of an inadvertent discovery of cultural resources or human remains during ground-disturbing phases (including but not limited to preconstruction site mobilization and testing, grubbing, removal of soils for remediation, construction ground disturbance, construction grading, trenching, and landscaping) and to provide for the proper identification, evaluation, treatment, and protection of any cultural resources throughout the duration of the Project. This CMTP should outline the depth at which archaeological and Native American monitoring is required and define the process to be followed for the identification and management of cultural resources in the Project area during construction. Existence of and importance of adherence to the CMTP should be stated on all Project site/construction plans intended for use by those conducting the ground disturbing activities.

6.2.3 Archaeological Conditional Construction Monitoring

A qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, should monitor initial ground disturbances within all soils with the exception of confirmed/documented fill soils existent

one foot or more above native soils. Initial ground disturbance is defined as initial construction-related earth moving of sediments from their place of deposition. As it pertains to archaeological monitoring, this definition excludes movement of sediments after they have been initially disturbed or displaced by current project-related construction. A qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for a principal investigator, should oversee and adjust monitoring efforts as needed (increase, decrease, or discontinue spot monitoring frequency) based on the observed potential for construction activities to encounter cultural deposits. The archaeological monitor should be responsible for maintaining monitoring logs. Following the completion of construction, the qualified archaeologist should provide an archaeological monitoring report to the City and the EIC with the results of the cultural monitoring program.

6.2.4 Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

In the event that cultural resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the Project, all construction work occurring within 50 feet of the find should immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Depending upon the significance of the find under the California Environmental Quality Act (14 CCR 15064.5(f); California PRC Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery, may be warranted. If the discovery is Native American in nature, consultation with tribal entities may be necessary.

6.2.5 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the County coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the NAHC. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC shall notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant shall conduct and determine, in consultation with the property owner, the treatment/disposition of the human remains.

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Appendix A

Confidential EIC Records Search Results

Not available for public view (not included in this version)

Appendix B

NAHC Sacred Land Files Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

March 29, 2022

Jennifer De Alba
Dudek

Via Email to: jdealba@dudek.com

Re: Nance Street Warehouse Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. De Alba:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Pechanga Band of Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. 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

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment