A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PERRIS TRUCK TERMINAL PROJECT

PERRIS, CALIFORNIA

APNs 302-110-021 to -024

Submitted to:

City of Perris
Planning and Development
135 North D Street
Perris, California 92570

Prepared for:

Lilburn Corporation 1905 Business Center Drive San Bernardino, California 92408

Prepared by:

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May 11, 2022; Revised November 4, 2022



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Report Date: May 11, 2022; Revised November 4, 2022

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Assessor's Parcel Number(s): 302-110-021 to -024

USGS Quadrangle: Section 5, Township 4 South, Range 3 West of the USGS *Perris*,

California (7.5-minute) Quadrangle.

Study Area: 8.57-acre property northeast of the intersection of East Markham

Street and North Perris Boulevard.

Key Words: USGS Perris Quadrangle (7.5-minute); archaeological survey;

positive; RIV-8312; historic farm complex; mitigation

monitoring recommended.

Table of Contents

<u>Sect</u>	<u>tion</u>	<u>Page</u>
I.	INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	1
II.	SETTING	5
	Natural Environment	5
	Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives	6
	Introduction	7
	Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)	7
	Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)	8
	Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)	. 10
	Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)	. 11
	Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)	. 18
	History of the City of Perris	. 21
	History of the Project Area	. 22
	History of Development Within the Project	. 23
III.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	. 27
IV.	SCOPE OF WORK	. 27
	Research Goals	. 28
	Data Needs	. 29
	Applicable Regulations	. 29
	California Environmental Quality Act	. 29
	Local Guidelines	. 32
V.	RESULTS	. 33
	Background Research and Results of Records Searches	. 33
	Field Reconnaissance	. 35
VI.	RECOMMENDATIONS	. 42
VII	. CERTIFICATION	. 43
VII	. REFERENCES	. 43

Appendices

Appendix A – Resumes of Key Personnel
Appendix B – Updated Site Record Form*
Appendix C – Archaeological Records Search Results*
Appendix D – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results*
Appendix E – Assessor's Lot Books
Appendix F – Historic Maps
Appendix G – Historic Aerial Photographs
Appendix H – PVCCSP Final EIR Applicable Mitigation Measures

*Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix

List of Figures

Figure	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1	General Location Map
Figure 2	Project Location Map (USGS)
Figure 3	Site Plan
Figure 4	Cultural Resource Location Map
Figure 5	RIV-8312 Feature Location Sketch Map
<u>Plate</u>	<u>List of Plates</u> <u>Page</u>
Plate 1	Overview of the Markham Street Project from the northeast corner,
	facing southwest
Plate 2	Overview of the Markham Street Project from the southwest corner,
	facing northeast
Plate 3	Overview of Feature 1, concrete cistern, facing west
Plate 4	Overview of Feature 2, concrete slab with metal posts, facing west 39
Plate 5	Overview of Feature 3, concrete water trough, facing northeast
Plate 6	Overview of Feature 4, u-shaped concrete slab, facing southwest 40

List of Tables

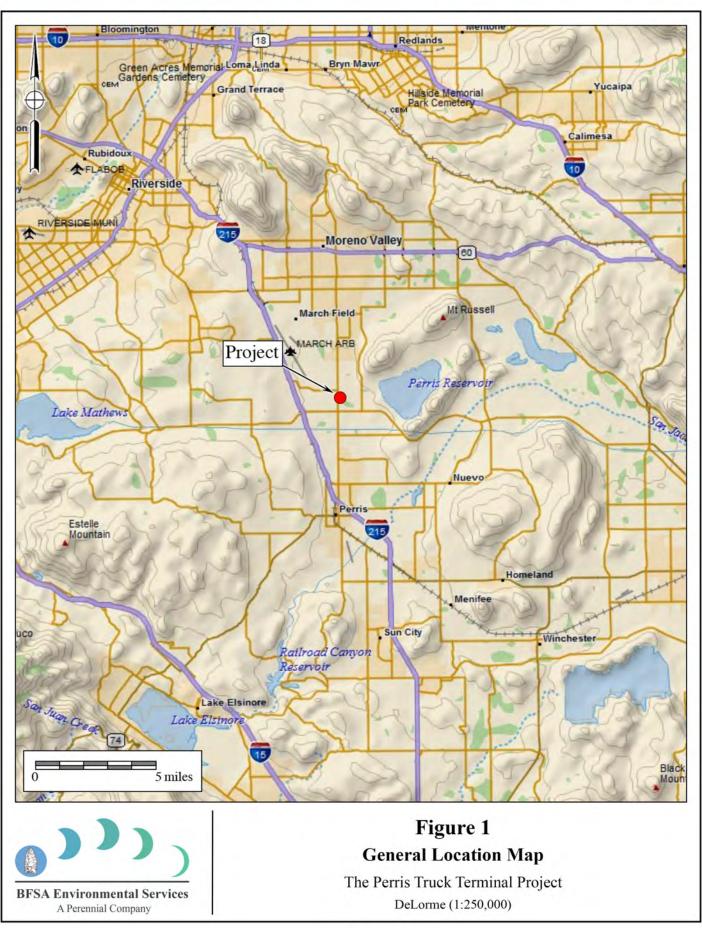
<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
Table 1	1892-1895, 1896-1899, and 1900-1907 Lot Books Ownership Data,	
	Lot 5, Block 6 of the Riverside Tract	24
Table 2	1908-1913 and 1913-1919 Lot Books Ownership, Data Lot 5, Block 6	
	of the Riverside Tract	24
Table 3	1920-1926 and 1926-1933 Lot Books Ownership Data Lot 5, Block 6	
	of the Riverside Tract	25
Table 4	Additional Ownership Data, Lot 5, Block 6	26
Table 5	Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within a One-Mile Radius	
	of the Project	33
Table 6	Features Identified RIV-8312	41

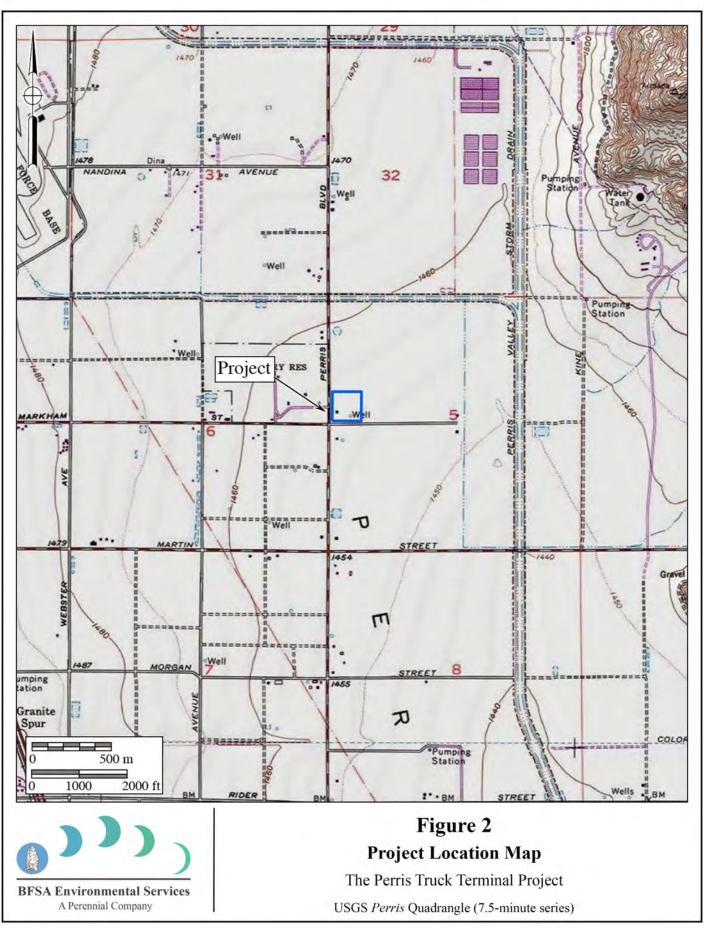
I. <u>INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY</u>

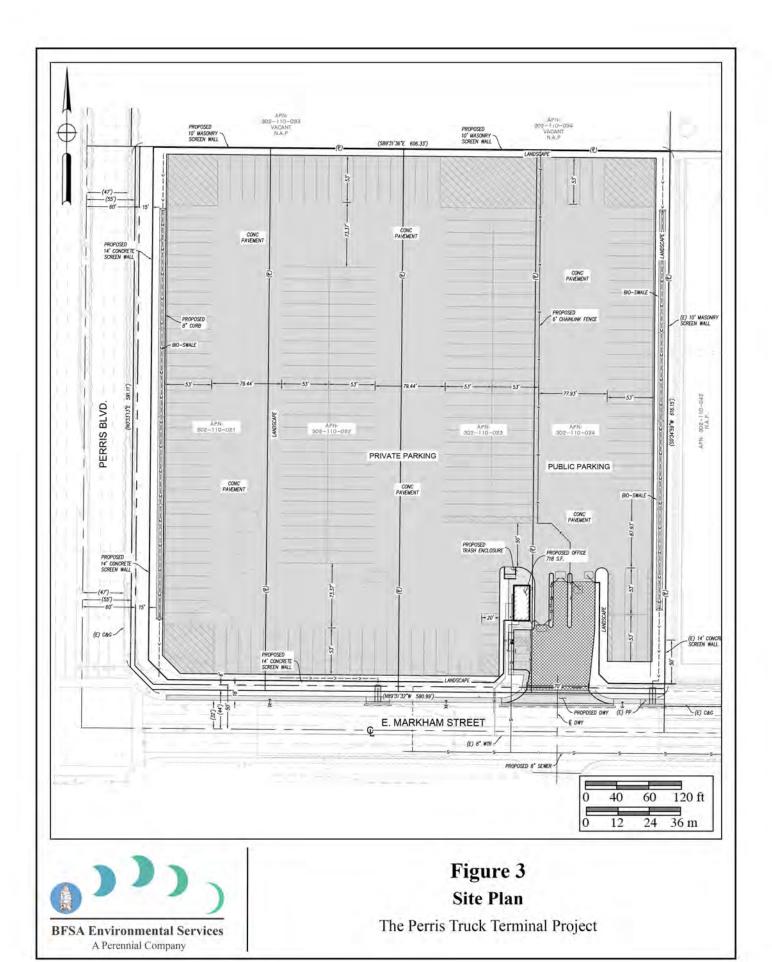
In response to a requirement by the City of Perris for the environmental assessment of a proposed truck and trailer storage facility, BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey of the Perris Truck Terminal Project site. The 8.57-acre (gross) project site is located northeast of the intersection of East Markham Street and North Perris Boulevard within the city of Perris, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The project site is located within Planning Area 1 of the City of Perris General Plan and is also located within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP) planning area of the City of Perris. The subject property is currently vacant and is situated southeast of March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport, within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 302-110-021 to -024. The property is located within Section 5, Township 4 South, Range 3 West of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Perris, California* 7.5' topographic quadrangle (Figure 2). The project site includes the construction and operation of a truck and trailer storage facility (Figure 3).

Currently, the project site contains a portion of the previously recorded historic site RIV-8312. The portion of RIV-8312 that is located within the project site is comprised of a concrete water trough, a concrete slab, a concrete cistern, and a concrete slab with four steel posts. While this portion of RIV-8312 will be impacted by the development of the truck and trailer storage facility, previous studies of RIV-8312 have determined that the site as a whole does not meet the criteria to be considered a significant cultural resource (Strudwick 2006; McKenna 2020). Therefore, RIV-8312 does not require any additional study under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically the portion of RIV-8312 that is located within the project site.

The archaeological survey was conducted on April 8 and November 1, 2022 in order determine if cultural resources exist within the property. The survey of the property confirmed the presence of the portion of RIV-8312 within the project site and did not result in the identification of any additional cultural resources. As a part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR). Qualifications of key BFSA staff involved in the preparation of this report can be found within Appendix A. All investigations conducted by BFSA related to this project conformed to CEQA and City of Perris environmental guidelines, including the PVCCSP Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR).







II. <u>SETTING</u>

Natural Environment

Riverside County, including the city of Perris, lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. This range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends around 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is situated within the Perris Valley and is generally flat, with elevations within the project site averaging approximately 1,455 feet above mean sea level.

Geologically, the project site is mapped as underlain by lower Pleistocene (approximately 1.8 million to perhaps 200,000 to 300,000 years old), very old alluvial fan deposits (Qvof_a,) (Morton 2001, 2003). These sediments are described as "mostly well dissected, well indurated, reddish brown sand deposits" (Morton 2003). According to Woodford et al. (1971), the alluvium overlying the granitic bedrock below the project site is approximately 460 feet thick.

Soils within the property are comprised primarily of Domino silt loam, saline alkali (Dv) (approximately 3.6 acres) in the eastern half of the property. Exeter very fine sandy loam (EyB), zero to 5.00 percent slopes, and Hanford fine sandy loam (HgA), zero to 2.00 percent slopes, are located in the central western (approximately 2.1 acres) and northwestern (approximately 1.5 acres) portions of the project site, respectively. The remaining soils are comprised of Domino silt loam (Du), which can be found in the southwest corner of the project site (approximately 1.3 acres). All of these soils can be described as moderately well drained to well drained soils which form on alluvial fans (NCRS 2022).

The Perris Valley originally contained perennial grasses which have primarily been replaced by non-native weeds and grasses. Although not found within the subject property, the Riversidian sage scrub plant community is the most prevalent native vegetation found in the region. The Riversidian sage scrub is primarily found within adjacent Lakeview Mountains and Bernasconi Hills and includes desert encelia, brittle brush, sagebrush, black sage, white sage, buckwheat, foxtails, and cacti. Mammals within the region include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and quail (*Dipodomys*); birds include hawks and eagles (*Falconidae*), owls (*Tytonidae*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), heron (*Ardeidae*), crow (*Corvus*), finch (*Fringillidae*), and sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

Although the project site is just west of the man-made Perris Valley Storm Drain, the project site does not contain any natural hydrologic features. The closest major natural source of water is the San Jacinto River located approximately three miles to the southeast. In addition, there are smaller seasonal drainages which transport water from the higher elevated foothills surrounding the Perris Reservoir approximately two miles northeast of the project site.

During the prehistoric period, vegetation near the project site provided sufficient food

resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project site during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project site during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable from seasonal drainages and the San Jacinto River located southeast of the project site.

Historically, the property was utilized for agriculture or ranching/grazing of livestock. Currently, the property is vacant with remnants of portions of the previously recorded historic Site RIV-8312. Further, the vegetation within the project site at the time of the survey primarily consisted of non-native trees, grasses, and weeds.

<u>Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives</u>

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done using a range of scientific methodologies, almost all of which draw from evolutionary theory as the base framework. Archaeology allows one to look deeper into history or prehistory to see where the beginnings of ideas manifest themselves via analysis of material culture, allowing for the understanding of outside forces that shape social change. Thus, the archaeological perspective allows one to better understand the consequences of the history of a given culture upon modern cultures. Archaeologists seek to understand the effects of past Contexts of a given culture on this moment in time, not culture in context *in* the moment.

Despite this, a distinction exists between "emic" and "etic" ways of understanding material culture, prehistoric lifeways, and cultural phenomena in general (Harris 1991). While "emic" perspectives serve the subjective ways in which things are perceived and interpreted by the participants within a culture, "etic" perspectives are those of an outsider looking in hopes of attaining a more scientific or "objective" understanding of the given phenomena. Archaeologists, by definition, will almost always serve an etic perspective as a result of the very nature of their work. As indicated by Laylander et al. (2014), it has sometimes been suggested that etic understanding, and therefore an archaeological understanding, is an imperfect and potentially ethnocentric attempt to arrive at emic understanding. In contrast to this, however, an etic understanding of material culture, cultural phenomena, and prehistoric lifeways can address significant dimensions of culture that lie entirely beyond the understanding or interest of those solely utilizing an emic perspective. As Harris (1991:20) appropriately points out, "Etic studies often involve the measurement and juxtaposition of activities and events that native informants find inappropriate or meaningless." This is also likely true of archaeological comparisons and juxtapositions of material culture. However, culture as a whole does not occur in a vacuum and is the result of several millennia of choices and consequences influencing everything from technology, to religions, to institutions. Archaeology allows for the ability to not only see what came before, but to see how those choices, changes, and consequences affect the present. Where possible, archaeology should seek to address both emic and etic understandings to the extent that they may be recoverable from the archaeological record as manifestations of patterned human

behavior (Laylander et al. 2014).

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the "ethnographic present" from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

Introduction

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Takic groups are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component present in the Riverside County area was primarily represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this archaeological discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to interchangeably use these terms. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the archaeologically-based culture chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), the early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), the middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and the late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

Archaeologically, the Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss

and Erlandson 1995).

Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

Archaeological data indicates that between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools that are closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing. This suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat, which is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987). Over a two-thousand-year period at Batiquitos Lagoon, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them

open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits dates as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985) and San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton indicate a continued occupation of shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed "Pauma Complex" (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Ranch Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

More recent work by Sutton has identified a more localized complex known as the Greven Knoll Complex. The Greven Knoll Complex is a redefined northern inland expression of the Encinitas Tradition first put forth by Mark Sutton and Jill Gardner (2010). Sutton and Gardner (2010:25) state that "[t]he early millingstone archaeological record in the northern portion of the interior southern California was not formally named but was often referred to as 'Inland Millingstone,' 'Encinitas,' or even 'Topanga.'" Therefore, they proposed that all expressions of the inland Milling stone in southern California north of San Diego County be grouped together in the Greven Knoll Complex.

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardner (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yukaipa't Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads. Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that "coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the vicinity of the Cajon Pass."

Phase I of the Greven Knoll Complex is generally dominated by the presence of manos and

metates, core tools, hammerstones, large dart points, flexed inhumations, and occasional cremations. Mortars and pestles are absent from this early phase, and the subsistence economy emphasized hunting. Sutton and Gardener (2010:26) propose that the similarity of the material culture of Greven Knoll Phase I and that found in the Mojave Desert at Pinto Period sites indicates that the Greven Knoll Complex was influenced by neighbors to the north at that time. Accordingly, Sutton and Gardener (2010) believe that Greven Knoll Phase I may have appeared as early as 9,400 YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

Greven Knoll Phase II is associated with a period between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP. Artifacts common to Greven Knoll Phase II include manos and metates, Elko points, core tools, and discoidals. Pestles and mortars are present; however, they are only represented in small numbers. Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8).

Greven Knoll Phase III includes manos, metates, Elko points, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, and discoidals. Again, small numbers of mortars and pestles are present. Greven Knoll Phase III spans from approximately 3,000 to 1,000 YBP and shows a reliance upon seeds and yucca. Hunting is still important, but bones seem to have been processed to obtain bone grease more often in this later phase (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8).

The shifts in food processing technologies during each of these phases indicate a change in subsistence strategies; although people were still hunting for large game, plant-based foods eventually became the primary dietary resource (Sutton 2011a). Sutton's (2011b) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the middle Holocene can be attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier climate may have been responsible for groups from the east moving toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Many Luiseño hold the world view that as a population they were created in southern California; however, archaeological and anthropological data proposes a scientific/archaeological perspective. Archaeological and anthropological evidence suggests that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by "proto-Yuman" populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting around 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups around 1,500 to 1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1542 to circa 1769)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Takic-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place, but the project site is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

According to Charles Handley (1967), the primary settlements of Late Prehistoric Luiseño Indians in the San Jacinto Plain were represented by Ivah and Soboba near Soboba Springs, Jusipah near the town of San Jacinto, Ararah in Webster's Canyon en route to Idyllwild, Pahsitha near Big Springs Ranch southeast of Hemet, and Corova in Castillo Canyon. These locations share features such as the availability of food and water resources. Features of this land use include petroglyphs and pictographs, as well as widespread milling, which is evident in bedrock and portable implements. Groups in the vicinity of the project site, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the three groups is presented below.

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by

Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of datura (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were composed of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were intensively used from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica*, *Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Quercus dumosa*, *Quercus engelmannii*, and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, flowering plants, and mints, were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or nota, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a religion-based social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in

coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1929).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering and men principally hunted, although, at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the Chingichngish religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark and netted twine double apron and men wore a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included deerskin moccasins and sandals fashioned from yucca fibers. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made of bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claw, mica, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made from cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads. Other adornments were commonly decorated with semiprecious stones including quartz, topaz, garnet, opal, opalite, agate, and jasper (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wood tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry. Baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Ceramic containers were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow, open pits to be used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wood implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Additional tools such as knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills were also used. Shamanistic items include soapstone or clay smoking pipes and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located on low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and also afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned and areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Cahuilla's use of plant resources is well documented. Plant foods harvested by the Cahuilla included valley oak acorns and single-leaf pinyon pine nuts. Other important plant species included bean and screw mesquite, agave, Mohave yucca, cacti, palm, chia, quail brush, yellowray goldfield, goosefoot, manzanita, catsclaw, desert lily, mariposa lily, and a number of other species such as grass seed. A number of agricultural domesticates were acquired from the Colorado River tribes including corn, bean, squash, and melon grown in limited amounts. Animal species taken included deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, rabbit, hare, rat, quail, dove, duck, roadrunner, and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

The Cahuilla was not a political nation, but rather a cultural nationality with a common language. Two non-political, non-territorial patrimoieties were recognized: the Wildcats (túktem) and the Coyotes (?istam). Lineage and kinship were memorized at a young age among the Cahuilla, providing a backdrop for political relationships. Clans were composed of three to 10 lineages; each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Lineages within a clan cooperated in subsistence activities, defense, and rituals (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were arranged by parents from opposite moieties. When a child was born, an alliance formed between the families, which included frequent reciprocal exchanges. The Cahuilla kinship system extended to relatives within five generations. Important economic decisions, primarily the distribution of goods, operated within this kinship system (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

Cahuilla houses were dome-shaped or rectangular, thatched structures. The home of the lineage leader was the largest, located near the ceremonial house with the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla clothing, like other groups in the area, was minimal. Men typically wore a loincloth and sandals; women wore skirts made from mesquite bark, animal skin, or tules. Babies wore mesquite bark diapers. Rabbit skin cloaks were worn in cold weather (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wood mortars. The Cahuilla were known to use long grinding implements made from wood to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbrush. Different species and leaves were chosen for different colors in the basket design. Coiled-ware baskets were either flat (for plates, trays, or winnowing), bowl-shaped (for food serving), deep, inverted, and cone-shaped (for transporting), or rounded and flat-bottomed for storing utensils and personal items (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla pottery was made from a thin, red-colored ceramic ware that was often painted and incised. Four basic vessel types are known for the Cahuilla: small-mouthed jars, cooking pots, bowls, and dishes. Additionally, smoking pipes and flutes were fashioned from ceramic (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and occupied smaller resource-gathering camps at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray and shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin and porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks, such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and numerous snake species (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage.

Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a yuvar, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since

it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at "San Miguel"; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonization the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Up until this time, the only known way to feasibly travel from Sonora to Alta California was by sea. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain at Tubac, requested and was given permission by the governor of the Mexican State of Sonora to establish an overland route from Sonora to Monterey (Chapman 1921). In doing so, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Riverside County and described the area in writing for the first time (Caughey 1970; Chapman 1921). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen (of Mission San Diego de Alcalá), Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde (of Mission San Juan Capistrano) led an expedition through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site to establish a presence between

San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Although a number of similar land grants originally were issued under the Spanish, the Mexican government greatly expanded the process, issuing 50 land grants between 1822 and 1832 (Library of Congress, General Collections 2021). Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as "ranchos," covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government (Library of Congress, General Collections 2021). Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission ... We plead and beseech you ... to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada Mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry established during the earlier rancho period. However, by 1859, the first United States Post Office in what would eventually become Riverside County was set up at John Magee's store on the Temecula Rancho (Gunther 1984).

During the same decade, circa 1852, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga east to the desert, including the San Jacinto

Valley and the San Gorgonio Pass. The Temecula Treaty also included food and clothing provisions for the Native Americans. However, Congress never ratified these treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian navel orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of that population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

Shortly thereafter, with the start of World War I, the United States began to develop a military presence in Riverside County with the construction of March Field (later March Air Force Base and, currently, March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport). During World War II, Camp Anza and Camp Haan were constructed, with the former located in the western part of the city of Riverside and the latter in what is now the current location of the National Veteran's Cemetery. In the decades that followed, populations spread throughout the county into Lake Elsinore, Corona, Norco, Murrieta, and Wildomar. However, a significant portion of the county remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. Following the 1970s, Riverside saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, more than doubling the population of the county with a population of over 1.3 million residents (Patterson 1971).

History of the City of Perris

The project site is located within the current boundaries of the city of Perris, which is located within the former Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero land grant. The rancho was granted to Miguel Pedrorena by Mexican Governor Pío Pico in 1846 (Hoffman 1862). After Pedrorena's death in 1850, the grant passed to his heirs Victoria, Isobel, Miguel, and Helena and his widow Maria Antonio Estudillo under the guardianship of Thomas W. Sutherland (Gunther 1984).

In 1881, the California Southern Railroad laid the tracks for the transcontinental route of the Santa Fe Railway through what was referred to as the San Jacinto Plains (currently Perris Valley), located west of the project site. The chief engineer and superintendent of the California Southern Railroad at the time was Frederick Thomas Perris. Perris, for whom the city was named, led the surveying and construction of the railroad route through the valley, from National City to San Bernardino (Gunther 1984). The Perris Valley portion of the rail line was completed in 1882, which allowed hundreds of settlers to enter the area for homesteading, most of them settling in Pinacate to the south (City of Perris 2013).

Pinacante was established along the rail line in May of 1885. However, as people began to settle in the area, the location of Pinacante was found to be inconvenient. Later that year, the homesteaders gathered together to discuss moving the townsite to a more central location along the railroad route. On February 16, 1886, the plat for Perris was filed, and in April, the railroad switch at Pinacante was moved, and Perris was formally created (Gunter 1984). At this time, Perris was still part of San Diego County. In 1893, Riverside County was formed and Perris was designated as one of its 12 judicial townships (Gunther 1984). In 1911, Perris became an incorporated city, relying heavily upon dry grain farming and citrus groves (City of Perris 2013).

History of the Project Area

The subject property is located outside of the originally-delineated city of Perris. However, this area has traditionally been associated with the city and historically part of its sphere of influence. Starting in the late nineteenth century and extending through the twentieth century, this region was mainly an agricultural community. When first subdivided, the project site was held by the "Perris Land Company" as a subdivision of 1,360 acres of land between Perris and Alesandro boulevards and named the "Riverside Tract" (Gunther 1984).

The Perris Land Company was comprised of a group of men who primarily lived in Riverside, which dicated the naming of this new tract. The land was laid out in 80-acre blocks subdivided into 10-acre lots, and trees were planted and irrigation pipes were laid. In April of 1891, the new development was announced and the farm lots were sold off to farmers and speculators alike. Investors were guaranteed of the success of the Perris Irrigation District; however, by 1900, many of the properties had failed as farmers could not obtain steady access to water (Gunther 1984). Throughout the early twentieth century, the holdings of the Perris Land Company were subdivided with the current project site being described as a portion of Lot 5 within Block 6 of the Riverside Tract (Section 5, Township 4 South, Range 3 West) (Riverside County Records MB7/38).

Although the Perris Irrigation District was not as successful as originally predicted, traditionally, the area did remain agricultural throughout the twentieth century. Due to the limited groundwater, dry grain farming was the main crop until the 1950s, when the Eastern Municpal Water District began constructing infrastructure to better distribute water to the region. With better access to water, alfalfa, the King potato (which would produce two crops a year), and sugar beets became the mainstay of farming the Perris Valley (City of Perris n.d.).

The general area also was influenced by the development of March Field during the

twentieth century. March Field was orignally established on March 1, 1918 as the Alessandro Flying Training Field following the United States' entry into World War I (Gunther 1984). The name was officially changed to March Field on March 20, 1918 in honor of Peyton C. March, Jr., who had been killed in a training plane crash in Fort Worth, Texas earlier that year. The air field changed names many times throughout the 1940s. In 1941, the name was changed to March Army Air Field; in 1942, to March Army Air Base; in 1947, to March Army Air Force Base to reflect the establishment of the United States Air Force; and finally to March Air Reserve Base in 1996 (March Field Air Museum 2020). Although the official name changed multiple times, residents have continued to refer to it as "March Field" (Gunther 1984).

The establishment of March Field was important to the region for many reasons associated with the role the local inhabitants and region would contribute to World War I and World War II. However, farming continued to be important to the region. During the mid- to late twentieth century, the Riverside County Flood Control and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) began to establish storm drains and new modern water conveyance systems. The establishment of these modern water conveyance systems allowed farmers to better manage water on their land (City of Perris n.d.; Environmental Science Associates 2016; MWD n.d.).

Although Perris generally remained agricultural throughout the twentieth century, in recent years, the city has seen a growth in residential and industrial development. Today, many of the large agricultural fields have been developed into large logistics centers and warehouses servicing the greater southern California region.

History of Development Within the Project Site

As stated previously, the current project site comprises 8.57 acres that were originally part of the Riverside Tract subdivision of 1891 (Lot 5, Block 6) within Section 5 of Township 4 South, Range 3 West (Historic Map 1, Appendix F). In 1982, Lot 5 was subdivided into Lots A through E (Parcel Map No. 18,109) (Historic Map 2, Appendix F). Lot A comprised a road easement along the west boundary of Lot 5 that was granted to the County of Riverside for Perris Boulevard. Lots B, C, D, and E (also shown as parcels 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively) each comprise between 2.14 and 2.16 net acres. The southern 44 feet of Lot 5 was also granted to the County at this time for Markham Street. Parcels 1 through 4 would ultimately be assigned the APNs 302-110-021 to -024 (Historic Map 3, Appendix F).

Based upon Assessor's Lot Books housed at the County of Riverside Robert J. Fitch Archives, the first recorded owner of Lot 5, Block 6 of the Riverside Tract was Frank Johnson (Historic Map 1, Appendix F) (Table 1). The property was valued at \$100.00 at this time. In 1898 and 1899, the land values dipped slightly to \$90.00 and \$80.00 before increasing to \$180.00 in 1900 when the Orange Growers Bank backed adjacent properties (McKenna 2020). However, property value declined steeply to \$60.00 in 1902 and \$50 in 1903, reflecting the previously stated poor access to water.

Table 1

1892-1895, 1896-1899, and 1900-1907 Lot Books Ownership Data
Lot 5, Block 6 of the Riverside Tract

		Value			Additional
Year	Owner(s)	Land	Buildings	Trees, Vines, etc.	Holdings
1892	-	-	-	-	-
1893		100	-	-	
1894		100	-	-	
1895		100	-	-	
1896		100	-	-	
1897		100	-	-	
1898		90	-	-	
1899		180	-	-	
1900	Frank Johnson	180	-	-	Block 6: Lot 5
1901		180	-	ı	
1902		60	-	-	
1903		50	-	-	
1904		50	-	-	
1905		50	-	-	
1906		50	-	-	
1907		-	-	-	

In 1908, H.W. Hawkinson purchased Lot 5, Block 6 from Frank Johnson for \$60.00. Hawkinson also purchased Lots 6 and 7 of Block 6 and Lots 5 and 6 of Lot 1 which bounds Block 6 to the north (Historic Map 4, Appendix F) (Table 2). Property value in the area steadily increased over the next few years, and Hawkinson sold his holdings to J.A. Althouse in 1911. At the time, Lot 5 was valued at \$150.00. Althouse also purchased Lots 3 and 4 of Block 6 in 1911. The following year, Althouse sold his holdings to Utajiro Kawasaki et al. By 1912, Lot 5, Block 6 was valued at \$200.00 and increased to \$250 by 1916.

Table 2
1908-1913 and 1913-1919 Lot Books Ownership Data
Lot 5, Block 6 of the Riverside Tract

w 0 ()			Value	Additional	
Year Owner(s)	Owner(s)	Land	Buildings	Trees, Vines, etc.	Holdings
1908	H.W. Hawkinson	60	-	-	Block 1: Lots 5, 6
1909		80	-	-	Block 6: Lots 5–7

*7		Value			Additional
Year	Owner(s)	Land Ruildings 11005,	Trees, Vines, etc.	Holdings	
1910		110	-	-	
1911	J.A. Althouse	150	-	-	Block 1: Lots 5, 6 Block 6: Lots 3–7
1912		200	-	-	
1913		200	-	-	
1914		200	-	-	
1915	Utalina Varragalri at al	200	-	-	Block 1: Lots 5, 6
1916	Utajiro Kawasaki et al.	250	-	-	Block 6: Lots 3–7
1917		250	-	-	
1918		250	-	-	
1919		250	-	-	

In 1920, Kawasaki sold his holdings to Frederick W. Kellogg, at which time Lot 5, Block 6 was still valued at \$250 (Table 3). The lot books also indicate that building improvements were made to Lot 5, Block 6 that year, valued at \$800.00. In 1921, W.S. Kellogg was added as an owner of the property and Lot 7, Block 1 was purchased by the Kelloggs. In 1924, the Kelloggs purchased Lot 2, Block 6 as well. At this time, the land value of Lot 5, Block 6 was \$600.00, and the building improvements were valued at \$2,100.00. By this time, the Kelloggs owned Lots 5, 6, and 7 of Block 1 and Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Block 6 (Historic Map 5, Appendix F).

Table 3
1920-1926 and 1926-1933 Lot Books Ownership Data
Lot 5, Block 6 of the Riverside Tract

*7		Value (in dollars)			Additional
Year	Owner(s)	Land Ruildings 11ees,	Trees, Vines, etc.	Holdings	
1920	Frederick W. Kellogg	250	800	-	Block 1: Lots 5, 6 Block 6: Lots 3–7
1921	E 1 '1 W 0	350	1,600	-	
1922	Frederick W. &	350	1,600	-	
1923	W.S. Kellogg	620	1,600	-	
1924		620	2,100	-	Block 1: Lots 5–7
1925		620	2,100	-	(added 7 in 1921)
1926	T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	620	2,100	-	Block 6: Lots 2–7
1927	Frederick W. & W.S. Kellogg	-	-	-	(added 2 in 1924)
1928		-	-	-	
1929		600	1,400	-	
1930		600	1,200	-	

*7	Value (in dollars)		Additional		
Year	Owner(s)	Land	Buildings	Trees, Vines, etc.	Holdings
1931		600	-	-	
1932		600	900	-	
1933		600	-	-	

At the time archival research was conducted, Riverside County Lot Books were not available after 1933, however, according to McKenna (2020), Frederick Kellogg is listed as the sole owner of the property beginning in 1940 (Table 4). In 1942, Kellogg sold his holdings to Alpheus A. and Mary E. Gregory. The earliest available aerial photograph (1938) depicts the presence of a residence, agricultural field, and watering system with a reservoir within the Gregory's holdings by 1938 (Appendix G). The watering system by the residence on Lot 5, Block 6 was likely fed by the reservoir and is also shown in the 1943 USGS *Perris* 15-minute topographic map (Historic Map 6, Appendix F). The 1943 USGS *Perris* 15-minute topographic map also shows the presence of one other structure potentially within or just outside the northwest corner of the property; however, later maps do not show this additional structure. In 1945, the Gregorys added Lots 1 and 2 of Block 1 to their holdings (Historic Map 5, Appendix F). In 1947, Ambers J. Ashley et al. purchased the holdings from the Gregory's, which they sold to Margaret J. Cocke in 1951.

Table 4
Additional Ownership Data
Lot 5, Block 6

Year	Year Owner(s)		
1934-1939	Frederick W. & W.S. Kellogg	Block 1: Lots 5–7	
1940-1941	Frederick W. Kellogg	Block 6: Lots 2–7	
1942-1944	41.1		
1945	Alpheus A. and Mary Ethel Gregory	Added Block 1: Lots 1–2	
1946	Waly Eller Gregory	Block 1: Lots 1, 2	
1947-1950	Ambers J. Ashley et al.	and 5–7	
1951-1963	Margaret J. Cocke	Block 6: Lots 2–7	

The 1953 aerial photograph indicates that Block 1 and Block 6 were utilized agriculturally for row crops (Appendix G). Few changes were made to the residence and watering system, with the exception of a new structure added northwest of the concrete trough. Additionally, the 1967 USGS *Perris* 7.5-minute topographic map indicates the presence of a well within the project site (Historic Map 7, Appendix F). The concrete water trough is likely associated with this well.

According to McKenna (2020):

[Cocke] held the property until 1963, reflecting maintenance of the residential complex in Lot 5 [Block 6] and some minor improvements in Lot 4 [Block 6]. Cocke eventually sold off the various lots and, by 1978, Lot 4 [Block 6] was subdivided by Charles J and Shirley M. Brumner. Lot 7 [Block 6] was subdivided by Lawrence R. and Shirley Ann Roy in 1980 (McKenna 2020).

The 1980 aerial photograph depicts the lot splits as described by McKenna (2020) and the development of structures and residences in Lots 1, 2, 6, and 8 of Block 6 and Lot 4 of Block 1 (Appendix G). The aerial photograph also indicates that the residence and associated structures located within Lot 5 are no longer extant. In 1982, Lot 3 was subdivided by Katherine A. Miller and Lot 5 was subdivided by Frank A. Manriquez (Historic Map 5, Appendix F). According to McKenna (2020), "Lot 6 was not listed in these sales or subdivisions, but was apparently repurchased by members of the Ashley family."

Additional inquiry into historic newspapers and ancestry records did not reveal any additional information about any of the respective owners that would indicate they were significant historical figures. Aerial photographs indicate that the subject property remained vacant once the structures were removed prior to 1980. The 2003 aerial photograph depicts a mobile storage container in the southeast corner of the property that no longer appears in 2006 (Appendix G). The current aerial photograph also indicates that the property continued to be disced agriculturally (Appendix G).

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Perris Truck Terminal Project consists of the construction and operation of a truck and trailer storage facility to include an approximately 700-square-foot single-story guard shack, 184 14-foot by 53-foot trailer stalls, three passenger car parking spaces, one handicap accessible parking space, and sidewalks (see Figure 3). Site improvements would include a mix of screen walls, block walls, signage, landscaping, and two (2) storm water retention basins.

IV. SCOPE OF WORK

In order to assess the potential for cultural resources within the proposed project site, the archaeological investigation consisted of the following tasks:

1) An archaeological records search of data from the EIC at UCR was reviewed by BFSA to gather any information regarding recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the project site.

- 2) A review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the property.
- 3) Additional archival research of the property, including historic maps, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) records, Riverside County Assessor's data, and Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency (TLMA) records.
- 4) The initial archaeological survey of the property was accomplished by conducting a systematic pedestrian survey that followed survey transects, which were spaced 10 meters apart and parallel to the existing street directions. All areas of disturbed ground and any rodent burrows were analyzed for evidence of buried archaeological deposits.
- 5) This archaeological technical report was prepared to present the results of the field survey, impact analysis, and presentation of any mitigation measures required for project approval.

Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project site over time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is in the west-central portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Perris Truck Terminal Project included a survey of the 8.57-acre project site.

Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project site.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be situated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?

• How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand human settlement and resource procurement patterns in the project area. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project site;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
- 4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Expressly, criteria outlined in the CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the specific CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

California Environmental Quality Act

According to §15064.5a of the Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (State CEQA Guidelines), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey, meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence

- demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code §5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - 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 prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to the State CEQA Guidelines (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means 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.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) 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 CRHR; or

- b) 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,
- c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of the State CEQA Guidelines applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project site, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public

Resources Code §5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- 2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

Local Guidelines

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

The required mitigation measures from the PVCCSP EIR, as modified, have been incorporated into the project and are presented in Section VI of this report below. However, the PVCCSP EIR does not establish any additional local level criteria for evaluating resources beyond the standard CEQA criteria. Rather, the Specific Plan reiterates that projects within the PVCCSP planning area must adhere to the following two measures from the City of Perris General Plan – Conservation Element (2008) to assess the potential for significant resources within the subject property:

Measure IV.A.2 For all projects subject to CEQA, applicants will be required to submit results of an archaeological records search request through the [EIC], at the [UCR].

Measure IV.A.3 Requires Phase I survey 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. (City of Perris 2008)

V. <u>RESULTS</u>

Background Research and Results of Records Searches

BFSA conducted a records search utilizing information obtained from the EIC at UCR (Appendix C). The records search identified a total of seven previously recorded cultural resources located within a one-mile radius of the subject property (Table 5). Of these resources, one is located within the project site: RIV-8312, a historic site comprised of irrigation features. Six of the identified resources are historic and include Building 3002 at March Air Reserve Base, the Perris Indian School/Smith-Lowery Farm, foundations and irrigation features, and a historic homestead property. One prehistoric cultural resource was identified and can be described as a milling feature site with associated lithic artifacts.

Table 5
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites
Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project

Site Number	Site Description
RIV-5516	Building 3002 at March Air Reserve Base
RIV-7744	Perris Indian School (1892 to 1904)/
KIV-//44	Smith-Lowery Farm dating to circa 1910
RIV-7758	Prehistoric milling features and lithic artifacts
RIV-8222	Historic foundations and irrigation features
RIV-8312	Historic irrigation features and reservoir
RIV-10,260	Historic irrigation features
RIV-10,111	Historic homestead

The records search results also indicated that there has been a total of 62 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-and-a-half-mile radius of the project site. The records search indicates that none of these cultural resources studies included the project site. However, RIV-8312 was recorded within the subject property by Strudwick et al. in 2006. This cultural resources study was not listed in the records search and was conducted for an 11,000-acre area that includes the subject property. Another study, Tang et al. (2007), conducted by CRM Tech, consisted of a large overview of resources within the North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, which would later become the current PVCCSP. The study included a focused survey, records search, literature review, and public outreach and does not include any specific information on the current project parcel.

Finally, McKenna (2020) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the adjacent property to the east. This project comprised a portion of Lot 6, Block 6 of the Riverside Tract. While this cultural resources study did not locate any additional features or artifacts that were

associated with the historic development of RIV-8312, McKenna (2020) determined that this portion of the Riverside Tract should be included in RIV-8312. As stated previously, RIV-8312 is a historic site comprised of irrigation features. McKenna (2020) conducted archival research to expand the boundaries of the site to include all of Lots 2 through 7 of Block 6 of the Riverside Tract, comprising a total of 60 acres. As a result of the cultural resources study, McKenna (2020) determined that RIV-8312 was a circa 1914 to 1980s historic farm complex with an associated residence and water irrigation features.

BFSA also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- The 30' USGS *Elsinore* topographic map (1901)
- The 15' USGS *Perris* topographic map (1943)
- The 7.5' USGS *Perris* topographic maps (1954, 1969, 1980)
- Riverside County Assessor's parcel maps
- Riverside County TLMA records
- Aerial photographs (1938 to 2022) available from the University of California at Santa Barbara library, Historicaerials.com, and Google Earth

These additional sources confirmed the presence of the RIV-8312 as early as 1938. None of these additional sources identified any additional, unrecorded resources within the project.

BFSA also checked BLM GLO records, historic maps, and aerial photographs associated with the current study area. BLM GLO records from 1883 indicate the property was originally part of the Mexican Land Grant San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero (Doc. Num. Plc 487), which was comprised of approximately 48,817 acres.

The USGS topographic quadrangle map indicates the presence of a structure within the western portion of the project site and one other structure potentially within or just outside the northwest corner of the property as early as 1943 (15' *Perris* map). The 1943 map also shows dirt roads and a reservoir located near the project (15' *Perris* map). The next mapped improvements within the subject property include a well as shown on the 1969 7.5' *Perris* map. Riverside County records indicate the project site was subdivided from the original Riverside Tract in 1982 (PM 13884 82/9-10).

As stated previously, historic aerial photographs (1938 to 2022) indicate that a residence with an associated agricultural field, watering system, and a reservoir were located within the vicinity of the project site by 1938. Specifically located within the project site was the residence situated in the western quarter of the project site and the watering system found east of the residence. By 1953, a structure associated with the watering system was constructed within the

subject property. By 1980, all structures previously noted within the project site were removed from the property.

McKenna (2020) requested an NAHC SLF for the adjacent property to the east. The NAHC SLF results were received on February 28, 2020 and were negative for the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the subject property. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

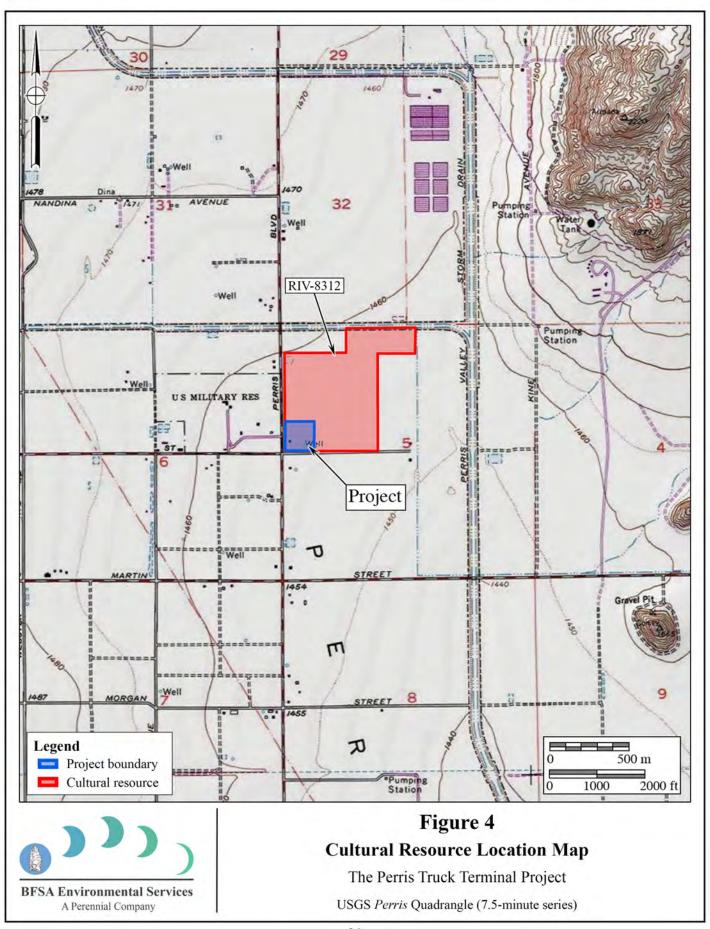
The potential for cultural resources to be present within a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in western Riverside County were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply. Although modern canals and the Perris Reservoir are located near the project site, the property does not contain any natural permanent water sources or features that would have been advantageous to the prehistoric occupation in the region. Prehistoric sites within the general vicinity are primarily focused to the east, within the bedrock-laden hills surrounding the San Jacinto River. As such, the records search and literature review suggest that there is a low potential for prehistoric cultural resources to be located within the project site. The results of the records search indicate that historic resources associated with the built environment should be the primary site type present within the property.

Field Reconnaissance

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the pedestrian survey of the property, which was conducted by Senior Field Archaeologist Clarence Hoff on April 8 and November 1, 2022. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and the location of project boundaries. The survey employed narrow 10-meter transects to ensure maximum lot coverage. All exposed ground was inspected for cultural materials. Ground visibility was somewhat limited due to vegetation obscuring approximately 50 percent of the ground surface. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

At the time of the survey, the subject property was characterized as flat and impacted by previous agricultural activities and development and grading along Markham Street. Vegetation on the property primarily consisted of non-native trees, weeds, and grasses. Plates 1 and 2 provide overview photographs of the subject property at the time of survey.

The survey did not identify any remnant of the residence that had been located within the western quarter of the project site. However, previously recorded cultural resource RIV-8312 was identified within the subject property during the survey (see Plate 2) (Figures 4 and 5). All four features recorded by Strudwick (2006) were identified and recorded. These features include a concrete cistern (Feature 1 [Plate 3]), a concrete slab with four rolled steel posts (Feature 2 [Plate 4]), a concrete water trough (Feature 3 [Plate 5]), and a large u-shaped concrete slab (Feature 4 [Plate 6]). The four features associated with RIV-8312 and their dimensions are listed below in Table 6 and shown on a current aerial on Figure 5.



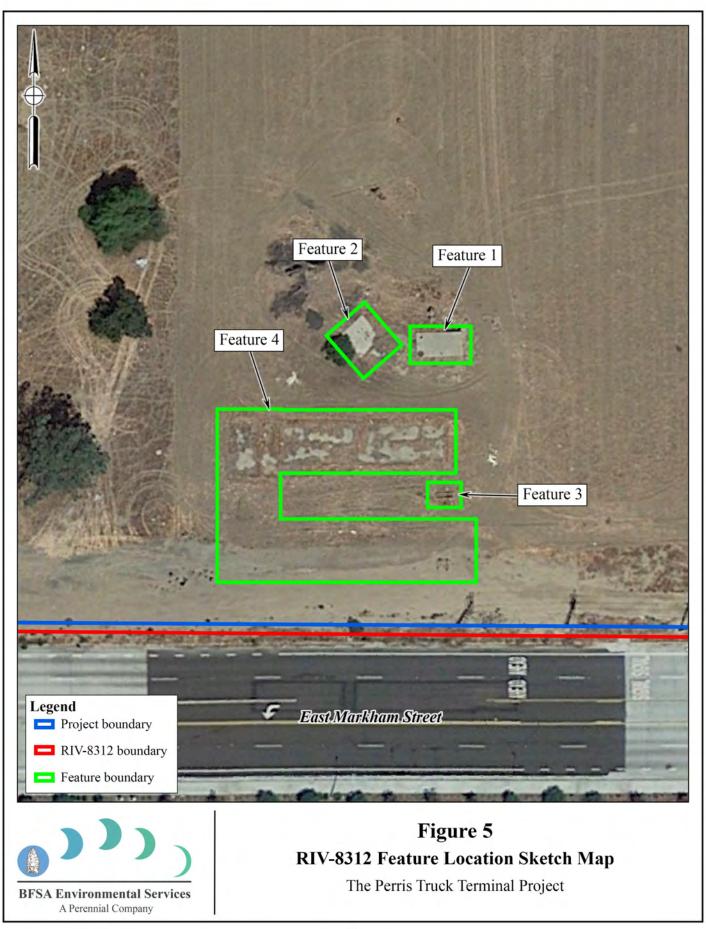




Plate 1: Overview of the Perris Truck Terminal Project from the northeast corner, facing southwest.



Plate 2: Overview of the Perris Truck Terminal Project from the southwest corner, facing northeast. Site RIV-8312 can be seen in the center of the photograph.



Plate 3: Overview of Feature 1, concrete cistern, facing west.



Plate 4: Overview of Feature 2, concrete slab with metal posts, facing west.



Plate 5: Overview of Feature 3, concrete water trough, facing northeast.



Plate 6: Overview of Feature 4, u-shaped concrete slab, facing southwest.

<u>Table 6</u>
Features Identified
RIV-8312

Feature	Feature	Dimensions (in feet)								
No.	Туре	Length	Width	Depth						
1	Concrete Cistern	22.00	12.00	8.00						
2	Concrete Slab with Four Steel Posts	15.00	10.00	-						
3	Concrete Water Trough	2.50	8.25	2.50						
4	U-Shaped Concrete Slab	84.00	105.00	8.00*						

^{*}width of concrete

As indicated by archival research (Section III) (McKenna 2020), RIV-8312 is a historic farm complex comprised of remnants of a historic residence, irrigation system, and reservoir. While property ownership can be traced back to as early as 1893, improvements to the property were not recorded until 1920 when the property was owned by Frederick W. Kellogg. At this time, Kellogg's holdings included Lots 5 and 6 of Block 1 and Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Block 7. By 1924, Kellogg owned Lots 5 through 7 of Block 6 and Lots 2 through 7 of Block 1 (see Historic Map 5, Appendix F). As stated previously, the 1938 aerial photograph depicts the historic residence and irrigation system associated with the property was located on Lot 5, Block 6 and the historic reservoir was located in Lot 5 of Block 1. In 1945, when the property was owned by Alpheus and Mary Ethel Gregory, Lots 1 and 2 of Block 1 were added to the farm's holdings (see Historic Map 5, Appendix F). The 1953 aerial photograph depicts a structure northwest of the concrete trough, however, none of the recorded features can be associated with this structure.

The archival research indicates that the major improvements to RIV-8312 and the recorded features can be attributed to Frederick W. Kellogg. As a result, the site primarily represents a time period between 1920 and 1941 when Kellogg owned the property. Few changes were made to the property through 1963, with the exception of adding two lots to the farm's holdings.

Further, McKenna (2020) states that portions of the property were subdivided and sold off by 1978, and the 1980 aerial photograph indicates that the features associated with the early development of the property were no longer extant.

In terms of CEQA, archival research into the property did not reveal any additional information that would indicate that it is associated with any of the following to be included for listing in the CRHR as a historically significant resource:

1) Archival research did not reveal any events associated with the property that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

- 2) Archival research did not reveal any association with lives of persons important in California's past;
- 3) The features are remnants of historic irrigation features that are in moderate condition. These features are common to the area and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. Further, archival research did not reveal that the features are the work of an important creative individual and do not possess high artistic values; or
- 4) The presence of previously recorded historic irrigation features surrounding the property indicates that the resource is not likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history of California.

As a result, while the proposed development will impact the previously recorded cultural resource RIV-8312, since the resource does not qualify as a significant historical resource, the development will *not* impact a significant historical resource as defined by CEQA.

Further, no additional cultural resources, either historic or prehistoric, were discovered during the survey. Finally, the lack of prehistoric sites is likely due to the absence of bedrock and dependable natural water sources at this location.

VI. <u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>

The cultural resources study for the Perris Truck Terminal Project confirmed the presence of previously recorded cultural resource RIV-8312. The archaeological study was completed in accordance with the City of Perris environmental policies, including the PVCCSP EIR, and CEQA significance evaluation criteria. Archival research determined that RIV-8312 does not qualify for listing in the CRHR as a significant historical resource. As a result, while the development will impact RIV-8312, there will be no adverse impacts to a significant historical resource. As such, no site-specific measures, such as avoidance, testing, or relocation, are required to mitigate impacts to RIV-8312.

However, given the presence of the irrigation features associated with RIV-8312 within the subject property, the potential for buried historical deposits associated with the 1920s to 1960s historic farm complex exist within the project site. Additionally, the cultural resources study and records search data indicate that the potential to encounter buried artifacts of Native American origin at the site is low, given the lack of water and bedrock outcrops typically associated with Native American resources within and near the subject property. As a result, PVCCSP EIR mitigation measures MM Cultural 2 and MM Cultural 3, as updated by the City of Perris, should be implemented (City of Perris 2011). These mitigation measures provide the protocol for archaeological monitoring of grading and the treatment of discovered historic and Native American archaeological sites.

Should human remains be discovered during grading, treatment of these remains shall

follow California Public Resources Code 5097.9 as outlined within PVCCSP EIR MM Cultural 6, as updated by the City of Perris. The mitigation measures set forth within the PVCCSP EIR for cultural resources have been included in Appendix H for reference.

VII. <u>CERTIFICATION</u>

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with CEQA criteria as defined in Section 15064.5.

Di E C id

November 4, 2022

Date

Brian F. Smith

Principal Investigator

VIII. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com



Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California

1982

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California

1975

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

1977–Present Poway, California

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

<u>San Diego Airport Development Project</u>: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

<u>Citracado Parkway Extension</u>: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

<u>Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts)</u>: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

<u>The Everly Subdivision Project</u>: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

<u>Ballpark Village</u>: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

<u>Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark</u>: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

<u>4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study</u>: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

<u>Charles H. Brown Site</u>: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

<u>Del Mar Man Site</u>: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

<u>Site W-20, Del Mar, California</u>: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

<u>City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System</u>: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

<u>Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway</u>: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

<u>Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines</u>: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

<u>The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista</u>: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

<u>Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California</u>: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

<u>Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California</u>: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

<u>Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California</u>: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

<u>Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California</u>: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

<u>Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California</u>: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

<u>Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California</u>: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

<u>Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California</u>: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

<u>Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California</u>: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

APPENDIX B

Updated Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

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APPENDIX E

Assessor's Lot Books

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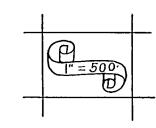
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RIVERSIDE TRACT

SCHNEIDER SCHOOL DISTRICT



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MORSE'S SYSTEM OF PROPERTY INDEX TO MAPS
FOR ASSESSORS OR ABSTRACTORS
PATENT APPLIED FOR CALLEOPNIA

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Morse's System of Property Index FOR ASSESSORS OR ABSTRA PATENT APPLIED FOR BRADFORD MORSE, RIVERSIDE,	TO MAPS CTORS California		RIVE	RSI	DE COU	JNTY.						
<u>*************************************</u>	TRANSFERRED TO	TRANSFERRED TO	School	Sec. Twp.	SURFACE QUALITY WATER RT.	LAND	BUILDINGS	TRE	EES	VINES	OTHER IMPROVE	CMENTS
No. OWNER			DESCRIPTION Riverside Tract	or or RANG Lot Block	GE ACRES Rolling Grain Dry Broken Pasture Semi- Hilly Timber moist Mounts Rocks Water Rt	VALUE KIND 1896 1897 1898 1899	VALUE 1896 1897 1898 1899	Citrus Decid	VALUE 1897 1898 1899 1896	VALUE 1897 1898 1899	KIND VALU	UE 1898 1899
VI Jose Volk	DATE NAME AMT. I	2-186	Eda M. F John Cole Schneider	/ /	Mounts Rocks Water Rt 12 14 Level 3mid 21.R	120 120 110 100	130 130 230			1000	1000 1007 1	1893
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RIVERSIDE TRACT

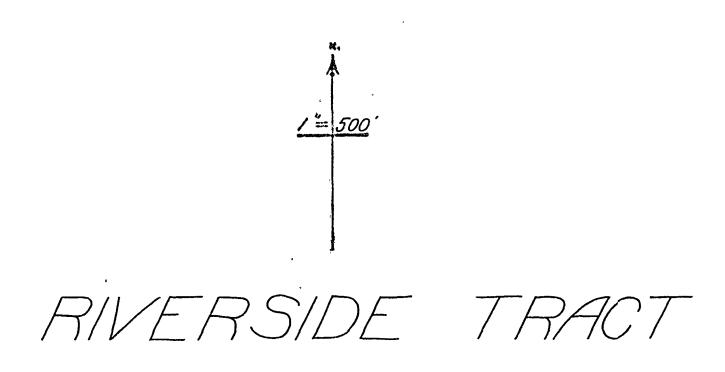
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RIVERSIDE TRACT

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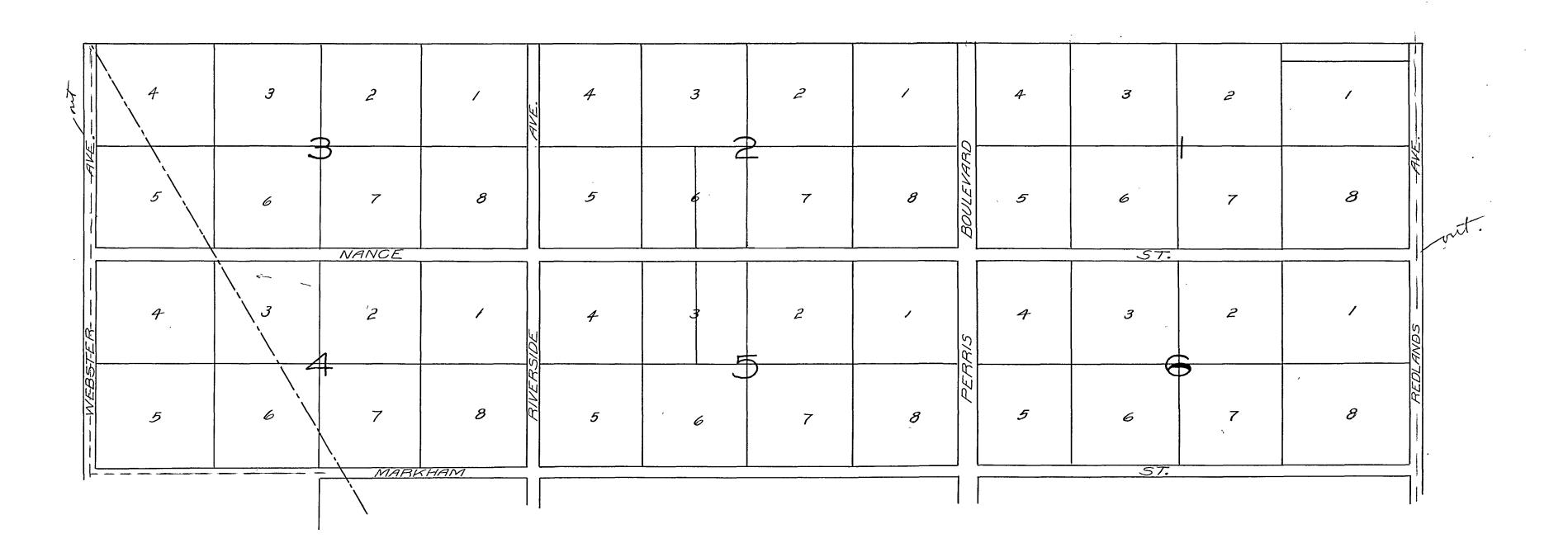
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4 Clapperton. anna B.	Gardner Helen Wetal 1022	I-uttle Emma R. 1620	-				3	16	11	60 80 80 110 150 200 DO		
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8 Walker Marya							6	10	u	60 80 80 110 150 200 DC		
9 Mellen. Helen M.; Nelson C. O. 145					4		8	12 16		75 100 100 140 200 240 DC		
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16 Clayton, D. G. 17 Spooner. JEAN Johnston Deti	Jordan DB. 1075 Montgomery O.V.	9					5	10	k	60, 80 80 110 150 200 DC		
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34 GEO, H. SAWYER 35 Talbert M. G.	Mortenson Wm.						1 4	10	4	60 80 80 11° 150 200 DC		
37 Brant Like Bush BB 322 Talbert							4	11.84	7	70 95 96 120 180 230 DO		
38 Johnston. W. Dean 39 Miller. W.H. Trustee	Tothen U.S 1190 Foreman G.W.	Foreman Mrs. a. P. 1566					6	1002	111	60 80 80 710 150 200 BC	. 75 75 75 DO. DO	
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47 Orchie Freelove Marlar Myrtle 48 GEO, H. SAWYER	Mortenson Wm			W			3		4	30 40 40 55 75 100 DC		
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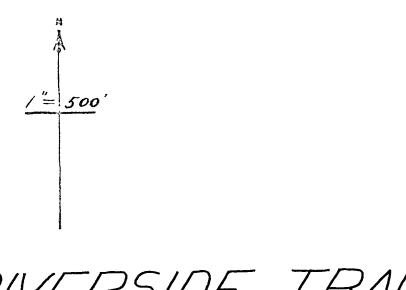
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W Lec. 6, 4 N. 3 W.

MN4 Dec s.





POR. OF RIVERSIDE TRACT.

BEING THE N. 1/2 OF SEC. 6 AND THE N.W. 1/4 OF SEC. 5 T.4 S. R.3 W.

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							RIVERSIDE COUNTY										E)
1920	1921	1922	1923	1924 ASSESSED TO	1925 ASSESSED TO	1926 ASSESSED TO	DESCRIPTION RIVERSIDE TRACT	SCHOOL DISTRICT	Sec Twp. or or Lot Block	Acres	LANE 1920 1921 1922 1	923 1924 1925 1926 11	BUILDING 920 1921 1922 1923			VINES, ETC. 1923 1924 192	25 1926
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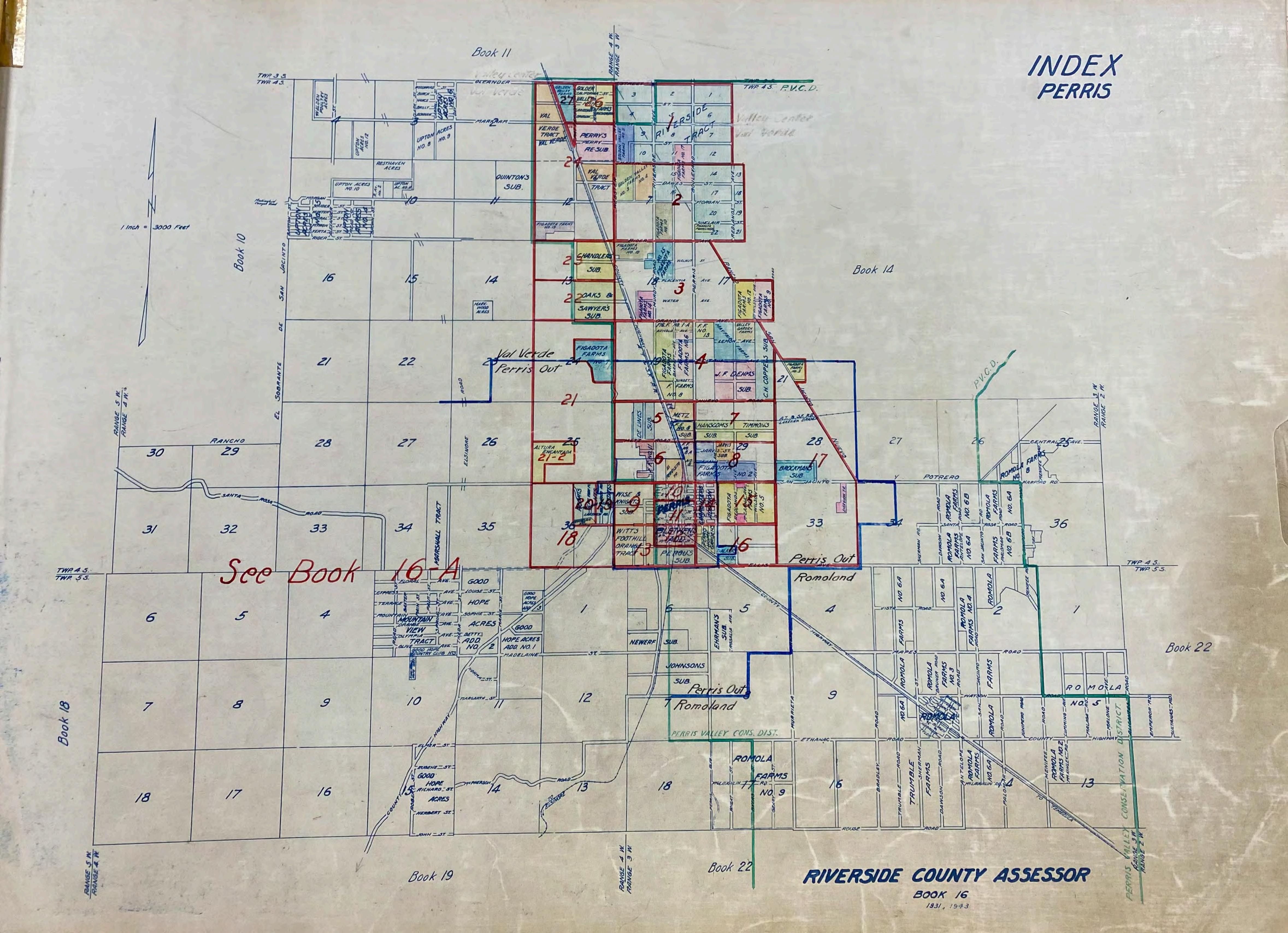
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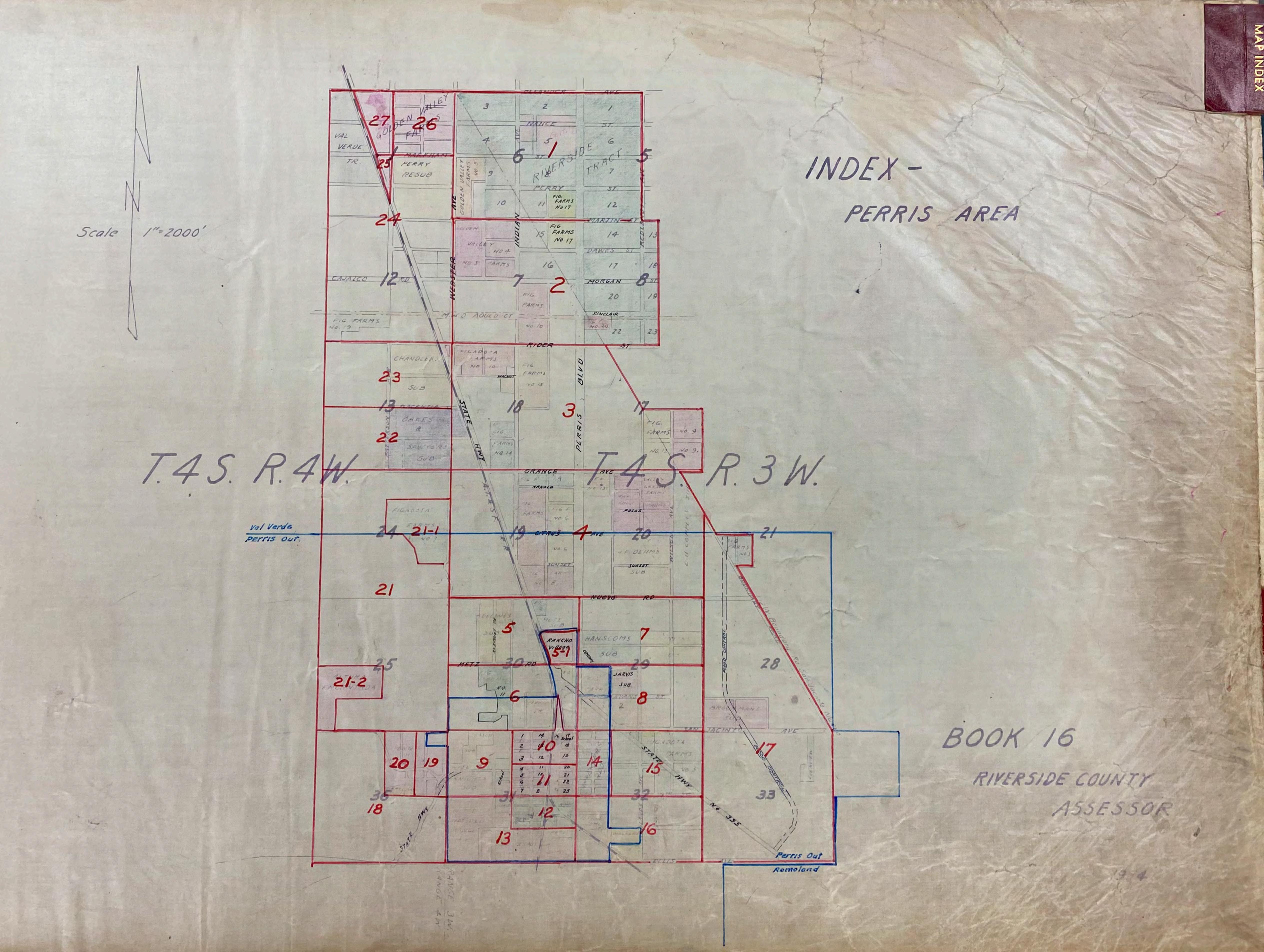
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						RIVERSIDE (	COUNTY R	eal Property Ownership Recor	d								e erc
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1 Aligner Alice F	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	ASSESSED TO	1949	DESCRIPTION	Tu w	SCHOOL	LAND VALUE		16-01-00	
2 0777					ASSESSED TO		SEC. TWP. Z			BUILDINGS 4 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 19 5 1740 1741 1742 1743 1744 4	TREES, VINES, ETC.	
3 Kryger F P					riyuneg ringer.	1 Por of SW4 E & S of Golden Valley Farms No 5	6 45 3W	11 79 98.0	3 240 240 240 240 240 1760			
5				The same of the sa	/	3 Govt Lot 6		2 60 500 1941	50 50 50 50 390			
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10 Kiler STATE III7						8						
10 Kiler CL 35265 11 Stacy Mary G & HB	Grenney Alekan D. A. 48870		194-11/ 220-219-101	14	1	9 RIVERSIDE TRACT MB 14/668 5D		98-06				
13 Maurseth Jean H(sep)	Gregory, Alpheus A (Mary Ether)		Ashley AJ et al		The same of the sa	10 N 110' 11 5 550'	1 1 -	2 02 Sold 1981 U	160 160 160 160 160 400			
14 Oberschmidt Ivy Marie  15 Gregory AA (Mary E)					4	12	2	10	200 200 200 200 200 1500			
10			Ashley AJ et al 220-219-10	144 POBO 53 - Lakeners		14	4	10 PC 1943	200 200 200 200 200 500			
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1 Aylmer Alice F	TO ASSESSED TO A	SSESSED TO 1913 ASSESSED TO				d				/ KK	C - MAP - PAGE
			3-0276-1903	OR	LOT BLOCK RANGE	SCHOOL DIST. DATE SOLD FOR TAXES	LAND IMP. TAV LA	1951 195	× 1953		
3 Kryger FP 9327	Kidd Phyllis & Kryger Frank		I POR OF SW	1/4 E AND S OF CO	OLDEN VALLEY	VAL VERDE		ND IMP. T&V LAND IMP	T&V LAND IMP. T&	/ LAND IMP, TAV L	AND IMP, TEV
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10 Kiler CL 11117 11 Ashley As et al	15/2 CZ V	Ato strap 14 - 4583 - 12/20	RIVERSIDE	TRACT MB 14/668 S	S D	VAL VERDE					
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13 Maurseth Jean H (sep)	do	der 54382-19/2	IZ TO AC OF THE	10.12 AC 11Ac.		98 06 /12/	6	0 60			
18 Oberschmidt Ivy M 15 Ashley As " et al " et al	1472-3/50	des 54379-194	The first of the second of the			98 06	300 15	7300	1650	1650	
16 do	Cocke Margaret J		I 4 I O AC PORTO	Flood Control & St. 8.6 t.	4 I	98 06	300 30	0 300	250	280	
18 Hubert Wm 6190	60		I6 IO AC		5 - I 6 - I	98 06	1500 30	300	260	260	
22 Nelson AF (Laura J)		de novembre	I7 IO AC I8 I2.I6 AC		7 V I	98 06	1500 150		1500 200	1500 950	
23 24 do		des 54384 1765	22 9.99 AC BU			98 06	1500 150 360 36	1500	1500	1000	
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7 Nelson AF (Loura J)		de 74378-174	25 0 05	do. 9.4k	3 2	00 00	1000 100		940	1130	
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4 Schaffer Thomas C Shaffer Thos. C	A MARIE	Cart	50030 - 10152 29 IO AC	8	3 2	98 06	1000 100	The state of the s	1000	1200	A
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do			38 W I/2, 5 AC 39 E I/2, 5 AC	6	3	98 01	820 82	820	820	820	
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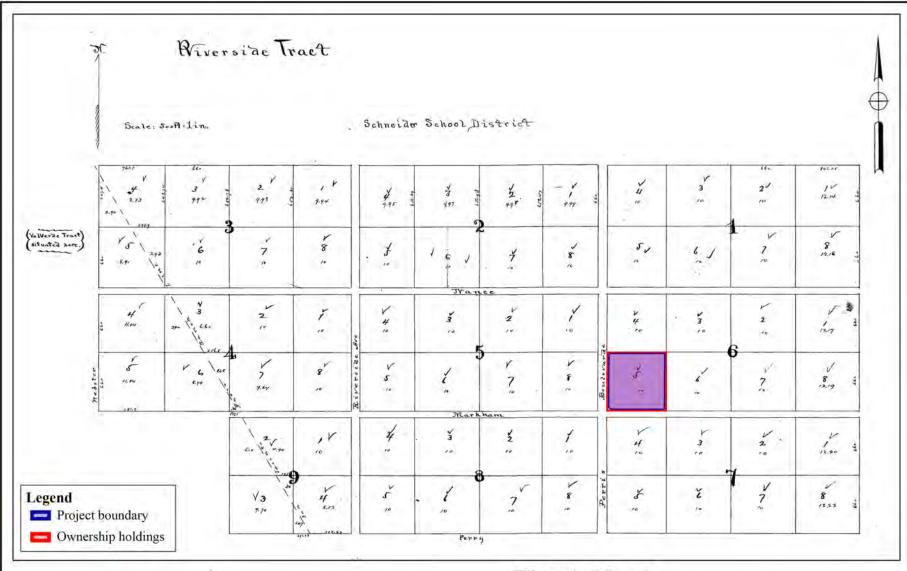


RIVERSIDE COUNTY Real Property Ownership Record

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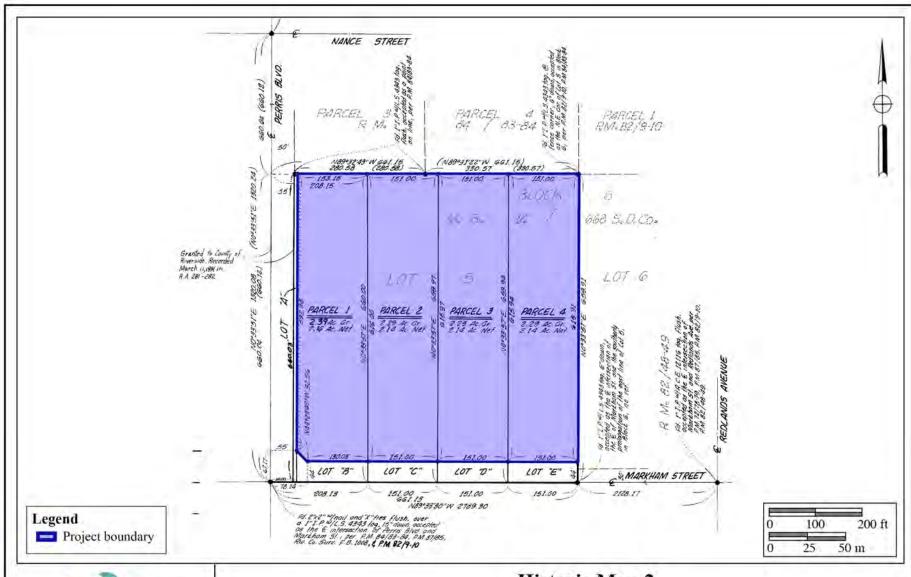
#### **APPENDIX F**

**Historic Maps** 



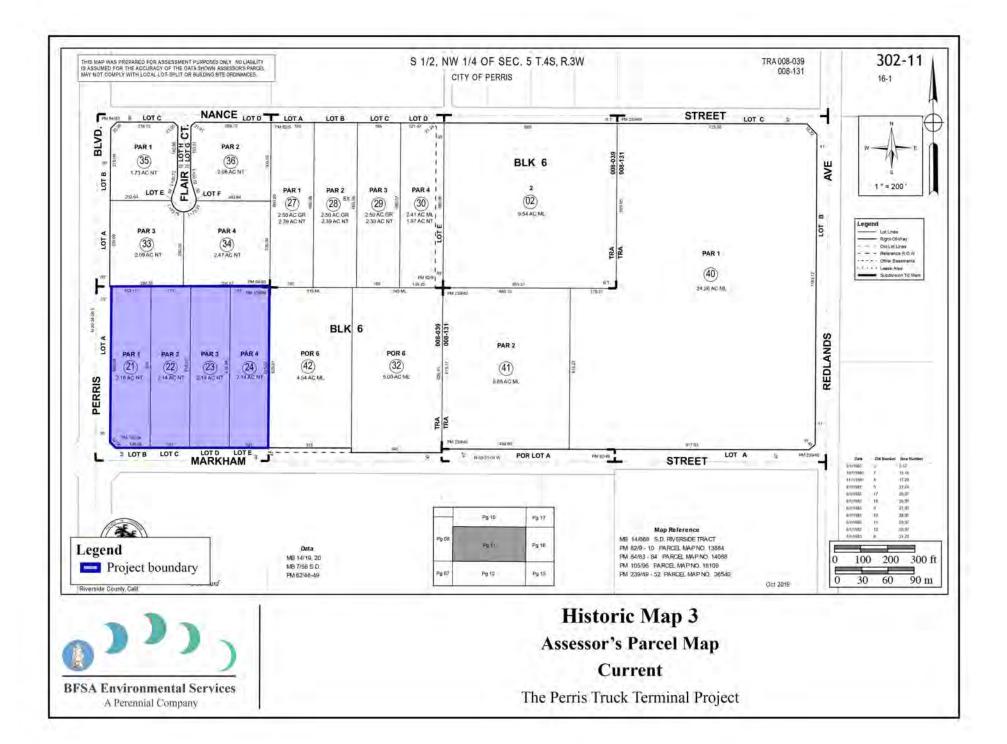


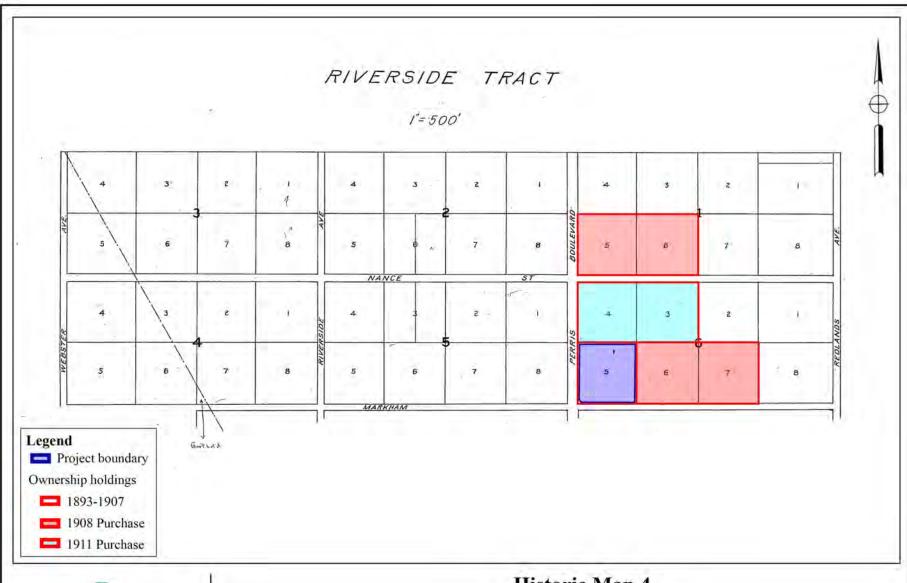
Historic Map 1 Lot Book Map: Riverside Tract 1892 to 1895





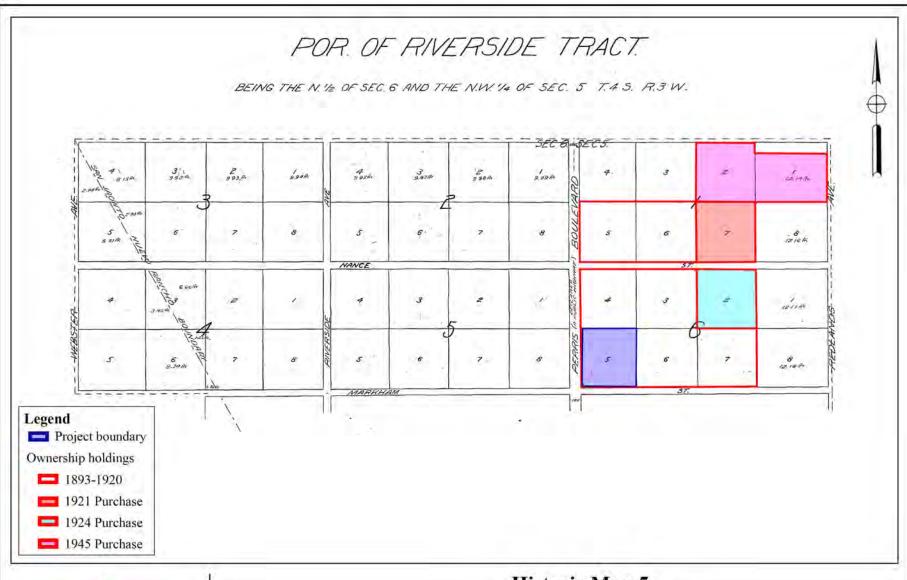
Historic Map 2 Assessor's Parcel Map 1982





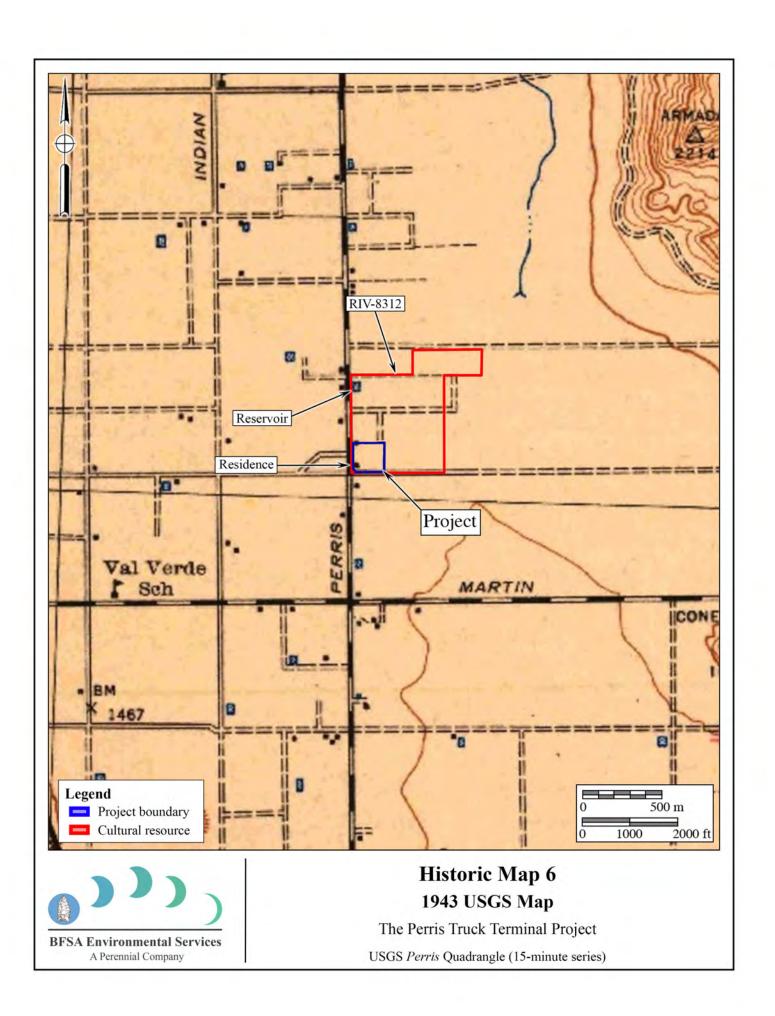


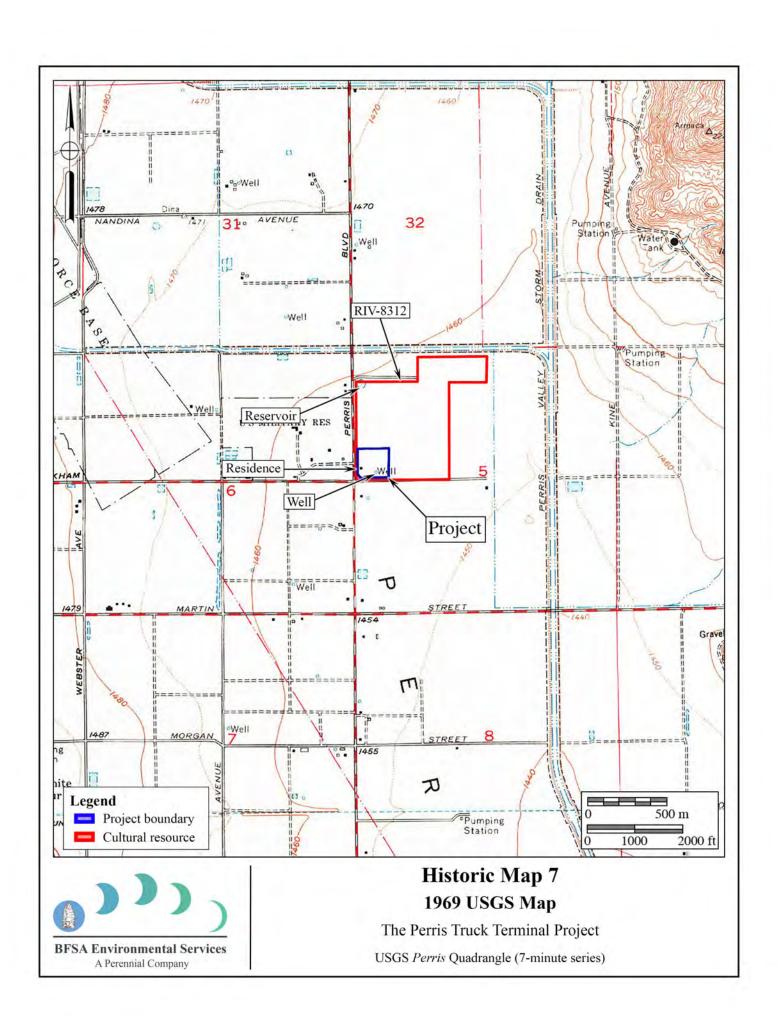
#### Historic Map 4 Lot Book Map: Riverside Tract 1907 to 1913





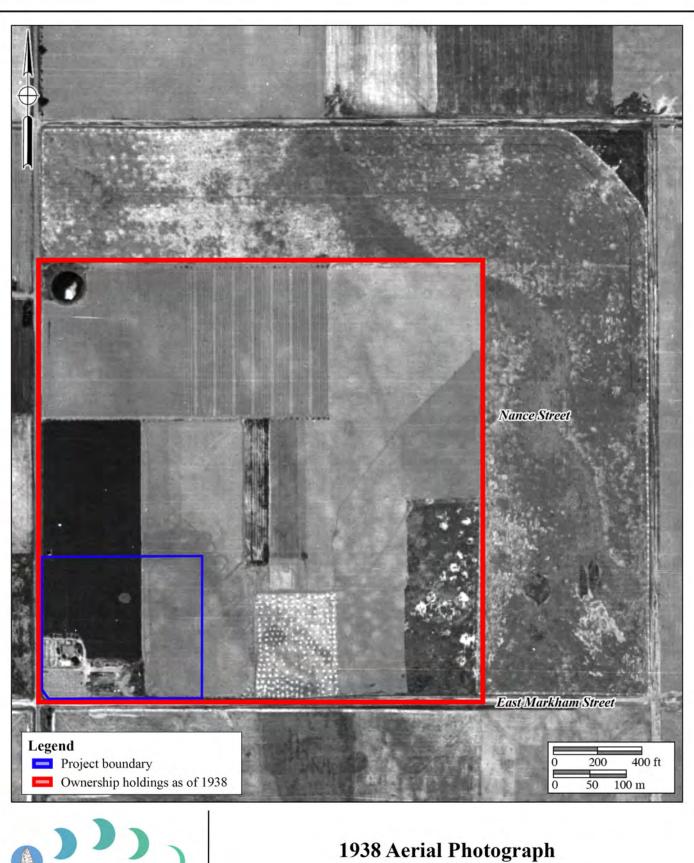
Historic Map 5 Lot Book Map: Riverside Tract 1920 to 1926





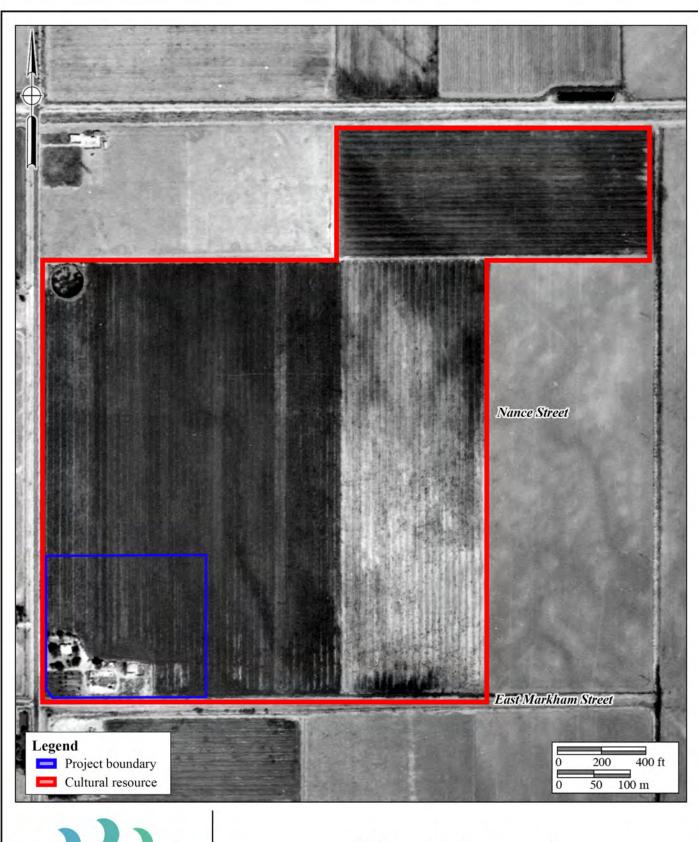
#### APPENDIX G

**Historic Aerial Photographs** 



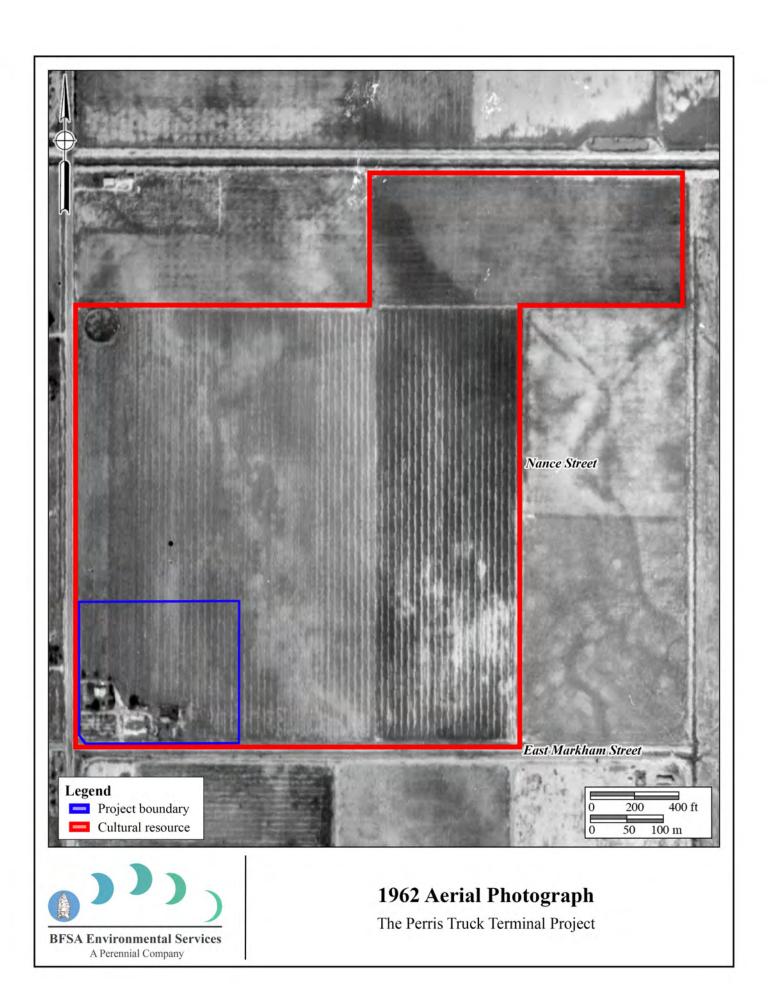


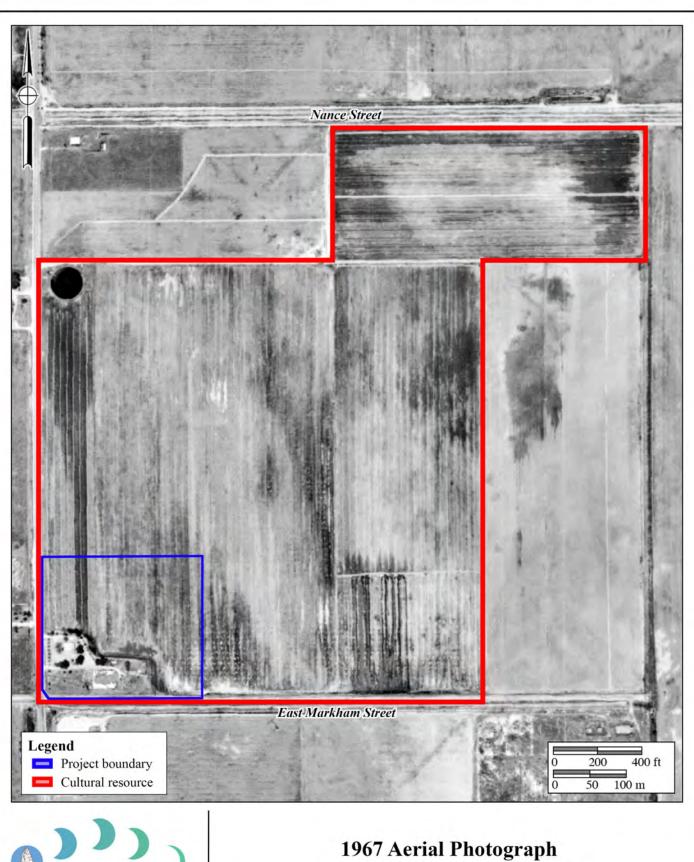




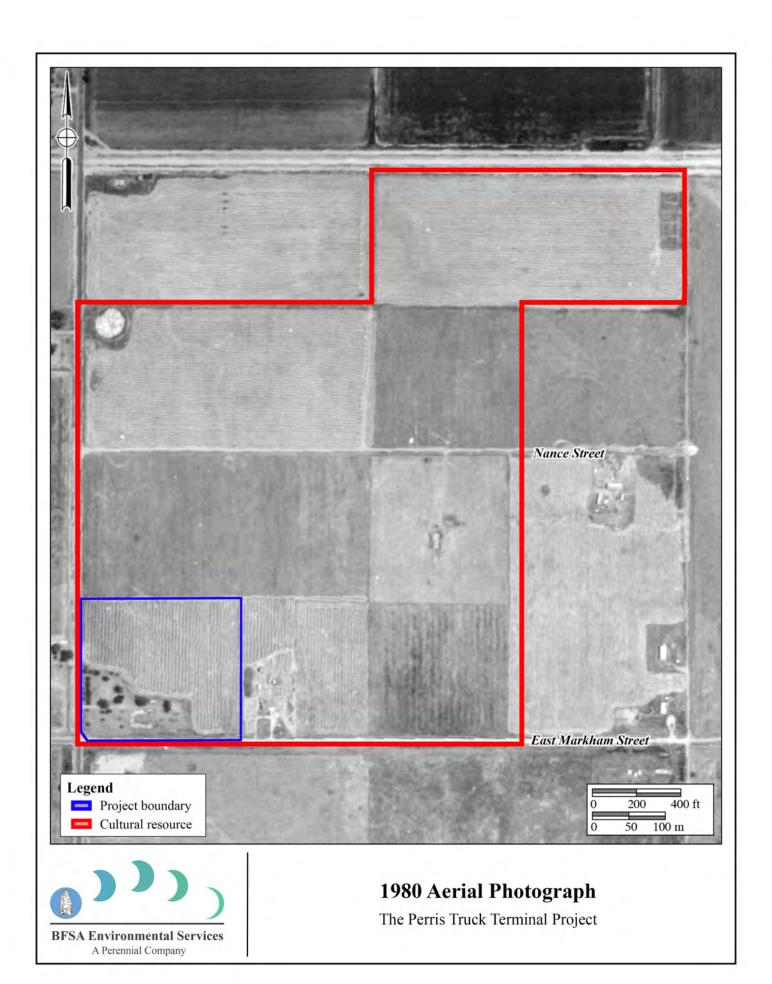


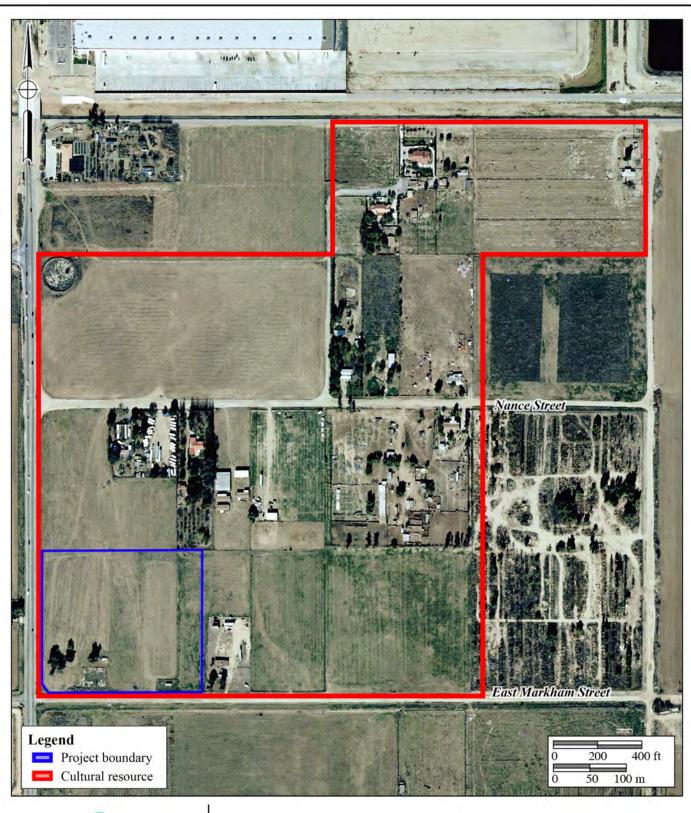
### 1959 Aerial Photograph













### 2006 Aerial Photograph





#### 2021 Aerial Photograph

#### **APPENDIX H**

PVCCSP Final EIR Applicable Mitigation Measures

Biological Resources												
					Verifica	tion of Co	mpliance					
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/ Frequency	Action Indicating Compliance	Monitoring Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks					
	at least 90 percent avoidance of areas providing long-term conservation value for the NEPSSA and CAPSSA target species. If avoidance is not feasible, then such implementing projects will require the approval of a DBESP including appropriate mitigation.	conjunction with development applications as part of the CEQA process Approval of a DBESP will be required as part of the CEQA process	Planning Division									

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verifica	tion of Co	mpliance
Impacty Threshold	magation measure	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks
The project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.	MM Cultural 1: Prior to the consideration by the City of Perris of implementing development or infrastructure projects for properties that are vacant, undeveloped, or considered to be sensitive for cultural resources by the City of Perris Planning Division, a Phase I Cultural Resources Study of the subject property prepared in accordance	In conjunction with development applications, and prior to issuance of grading permits	Submittal of a Phase I Cultural Resources Study and issuance of grading permits	City of Perris Planning Division			

#### Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan Final EIR

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verificat	ion of Co	mpliance
Impact, Theshold	mugation measure	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks
	with the protocol of the City of Perris by a professional archeologist¹ shall be submitted to the City of Perris Planning Division for review and approval. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study shall determine whether the subject implementing development would potentially cause a substantial adverse change to any significant paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study shall be prepared to meet the standards established by Riverside County and shall, at a minimum, include the results of the following:  1. Records searches at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), the National or State Registry of Historic Places and any appropriate public, private, and tribal archives.  2. Sacred Lands File record search with the NAHC followed by project scoping with tribes recommended by the NAHC.  3. Field survey of the implementing						

¹ For the purpose of this measure, the City of Perris considers professional archaeologists to be those who meet the United States Secretary of the Interior's standards for recognition as a professional, including an advanced degree in anthropology, archaeology, or a related field, and the local experience necessary to evaluate the specific project. The professional archaeologist must also meet the minimum criteria for recognition by the Register for Professional Archaeologists (RPA), although membership is not required.

Cultural Resources								
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verification of Compliance			
Impact/Threshold	whitigation Measure	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks	
	development or infrastructure project site.							
	The proponents of the subject implementing development projects and the professional archaeologists are also encouraged to contact the local Native American tribes (as identified by the California Native Heritage Commission and the City of Perris) to obtain input regarding the potential for native American resources to occur at the project site.  Measures shall be identified to mitigate the known and potential significant effects of the implementing development or infrastructure project, if any. Mitigation for historic resources shall be considered in the following order of preference:  1. Avoidance.  2. Changes to the structure provided pursuant to the Secretary of Interior's Standards.  3. Relocation of the structure.  4. Recordation of the structure to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standard if demolition is allowed.							

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verification of Compliance		
impuot, imeonora		Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks
	Avoidance is the preferred treatment for known significant prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, and sites containing Native American human remains. Where feasible, plans for implementing projects shall be developed to avoid known significant archaeological resources and sites containing human remains. Where avoidance of construction impacts is possible, the implementing projects shall be designed and landscaped in a manner, which will ensure that indirect impacts from increased public availability to these sites are avoided. Where avoidance is selected, archaeological resource sites and sites containing Native American human remains shall be placed within permanent conservation easements or dedicated open space areas.  The Phase I Cultural Resources Study submitted for each implementing development or infrastructure project shall have been completed no more than three (3) years prior to the submittal of the application for the subject implementing development project or the start of construction of an implementing infrastructure project.						

Culti unde that	Mitigation Measure  1 Cultural 2: If the Phase I tural Resources Study required	Timing/ Frequency	Action Indicating Compliance	Monitoring Agency			_
Culti unde that			1		Initials	Date	Remarks
need deve prop archa gradiarcha impl meas Phas to mactiv unea archa resou archa appr Planactiv the aby the The respondence of t	er MM Cultural 1 determines monitoring during construction professional archaeologist is ded for the implementing elopment project; the project conent shall retain a professional maeologist prior to the issuance of ling permits. The task of the maeologist shall be to verify lementation of the mitigation usures identified in the approved see I Cultural Resources Study and monitor the initial ground-altering vities² at the subject site for the matching of previously unknown maeological and/or cultural murces. Selection of the maeologist shall be subject to the moval of the City of Perris ming Manager and no grading vities shall occur at the site until marchaeologist has been approved the City.  archaeological monitor shall be monsible for maintaining daily field es, a photographic record, and orting all finds in a timely manner. archaeologist shall also be	In conjunction with development applications, and prior to issuance of grading permits	Retention of professional archaeologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division			

#### Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan Final EIR

Cultural Resources		Monitoring	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verification of Compliance			
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Timing/ Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks	
	MM Cultural 3 If the Phase I Cultural Resources Study required under MM Cultural 1 determines that monitoring during construction by both a professional archaeologist and a Native American representative is needed for the implementing development project, the project proponent shall retain a professional archaeologist and a Native American representative of Luiseño descent prior to the issuance of grading permits. The professional archaeologist and Native American observer shall be required on site during all initial ground-altering activities. The Native American observer shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow the evaluation of cultural resources with the project archaeologist. The evaluation and treatment provisions of mitigation measure MM Cultural 2 shall apply to this measure.	Monitors retained prior to issuance of grading permits.  Monitoring shall take place during all initial groundaltering activities	Retention of professional archaeologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division				
	MM Cultural 4 In the event that cultural resources are discovered at a development site that is not monitored by a professional	Ongoing during construction	Retention of professional archaeologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of	City of Perris Planning				

² For the purpose of this measure, ground-altering activities include, but are not limited to, debris removal, vegetation removal, tree removal, grading, trenching, or other site preparation activities. Initial ground-altering activities refer to the first time that the existing materials are altered by construction-related activities. Materials that have already been disturbed by construction-related activities do not require subsequent monitoring.

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verificat	tion of Co	mpliance
Impact/Threshold	Mingation Measure	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks
	archaeologist, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find shall stop, the project developer shall notify the City of Perris Planning Division, and the project developer shall retain a professional archaeologist to analyze the find for identification as prehistoric and historical archaeological resources. The evaluation and treatment provisions of mitigation measure <b>MM Cultural 2</b> shall apply to this measure.		Report of Findings, if applicable	Division			
The project would directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.	MM Cultural 5: Prior to grading for projects requiring subsurface excavation that exceeds five (5) feet in depth, proponents of the subject implementing development projects shall retain a professional paleontologist to verify implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the approved Phase I Cultural Resources Study and to monitor the subsurface excavation that exceed five (5) feet in depth. Selection of the paleontologist shall be subject to the approval of the City of Perris Planning Manager and no grading activities shall occur at the site until the paleontologist has been approved by the City.  Monitoring should be restricted to undisturbed subsurface areas of older alluvium, which might be present below the surface. The	Prior to issuance of grading permits  Ongoing monitoring during subsurface excavation	Retention of professional paleontologist/ongoing monitoring/submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division			

mpact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verification of Compliance			
		Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remark	
	paleontologist shall be prepared to quickly							
	salvage fossils as they are unearthed to avoid							
	construction delays. The paleontologist shall							
	also remove samples of sediments which are							
	likely to contain the remains of small fossil							
	invertebrates and vertebrates. The							
	paleontologist shall have the power to							
	temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to							
	allow for removal of abundant or large							
	specimens.							
	Collected samples of sediments shall be washed							
	to recover small invertebrate and vertebrate							
	fossils. Recovered specimens shall be prepared							
	so that they can be identified and permanently							
	preserved. Specimens shall be identified and							
	curated and placed into an accredited repository							
	(such as the Western Science Center or the							
	Riverside Metropolitan Museum) with							
	permanent curation and retrievable storage.							
	A report of findings, including an itemized							
	inventory of recovered specimens, shall be							
	prepared upon completion of the steps outlined							
	above. The report shall include a discussion of							
	the significance of all recovered specimens. The							
	report and inventory, when submitted to the							
	City of Perris Planning Division, will signify							
	completion of the program to mitigate impacts							

#### Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan Final EIR

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verifica	tion of Compliance	
Impact, Tineshold	Mingation Measure	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks
	to paleontological resources.						
The project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.	MM Cultural 6: In the event that human remains (or remains that may be human) are discovered at the implementing development project site during grading or earthmoving, the construction contractors shall immediately stop all activities in the immediate area of the find. The project proponent shall then inform the Riverside County Coroner and the City of Perris Planning Division and the coroner will be permitted to examine the remains.  If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, the coroner will notify the NAHC and the Commission will identify the "Most Likely Descendent" (MLD). ³ Despite the affiliation of any Native American representatives at the site, the Commission's identification of the MLD will stand. The MLD shall be granted access to inspect the site of the discovery of the Native	During construction activities	Coroner and NAHC contacted and submittal of Report of Findings, if applicable	City of Perris Planning Division			

³ The "Most Likely Descendent" ("MLD") is a reference used by the California Native American Heritage Commission to identify the individual or population most likely associated with any human remains that may be identified within a given project area. Under California Public Resources Code section 5097.98, the Native American Heritage Commission has the authority to name the MLD for any specific project and this identification is based on a report of Native American remains through the County Coroner's office. In the case of the City of Perris, the Native American Heritage Commission may identify any Luiseño descendent, but generally names the Soboba or Pechanga bands of Mission Indians (both Luiseño populations) and alternates between the two groups. The City of Perris will recognize any MLD identified by the Native American Heritage Commission without giving preference to any particular population. In cases where the Native American Heritage Commission is not tasked with the identification of a Native American representative, the City of Perris reserves the right to make an independent decision based upon the nature of the proposed project.

Cultural Resources								
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verification of Compliance			
Impact/ Timeshold	whitgation weastife	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks	
	American human remains and may recommend to the project proponent means for treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity of the human remains and any associated grave goods. The MLD shall complete their inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The disposition of the remains will be determined in consultation with the City of Perris, the project proponent, and the MLD. The City of Perris will be responsible for the final decision, based upon input from the various stakeholders.  If the human remains are determined to be other than Native American in origin, but still of archaeological value, the remains will be recovered for analysis and subject to curation or reburial at the expense of the project proponent. If deemed appropriate, the remains will be recovered by the coroner and handled through the Coroner's Office.  Coordination with the Coroner's Office will be through the City of Perris and in consultation with the various stakeholders.  The specific locations of Native American burials and reburials will be proprietary and not							

Cultural Resources							
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/ Erroguency  Action Indicating Compliance  Monitoring Agency	Verification of Compliance				
impues, imedicio	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks	
	disclosed to the general public. The locations will be documented by the consulting archaeologist in conjunction with the various stakeholders and a report of findings shall be filed with the Eastern Information Center (EIC).						

Geology and Soils								
Impact/Threshold	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Timing/	Action Indicating	Monitoring	Verification of Compliance			
Impact/ Tineshold	Wingation Measure	Frequency	Compliance	Agency	Initials	Date	Remarks	
Expose people or property to substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.  Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the proposed project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence,	MM Geo 1: Concurrent with the City of Perris' review of implementing development projects, the project proponent of the implementing development project shall submit a geotechnical report prepared by a registered geotechnical engineer and a qualified engineering geologist to the City of Perris Public Works/Engineering Administration Division for its review and approval. The geotechnical report shall assess the soil stability within the implementing development project affecting individual lots and building pads, and shall describe the methodology (e.g., overexcavated, backfilled, compaction) being used to implement the	In conjunction with development applications, and prior to issuance of grading permits	Submittal of geotechnical report	City of Perris Public Works/ Engineering Division				