Appendix C

Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for the Lake Creek Industrial Wilson Warehouse Project

Cogstone

September 2022

Revised February 2023

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE LAKECREEK INDUSTRIAL WILSON WAREHOUSE PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Date
Revised April 2023

Cogstone Project Number: 5574
Type of Study: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment
Cultural Resources: None within the Project Area
Fossil Localities: None within the Project Area
USGS Quadrangle: Perris (1979)
Area: 4.75 acres
Key Words: Negative Survey, Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment, Serrano Territory, Luiseño Territory, Cahuilla Territory, Gabrielino/Tongva Territory, Riverside County, middle to late Pleistocene old alluvial fan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources associated with development of the Wilson Warehouse Project (Project) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The City is the lead agency for the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Project Area is located on 4.75 acres within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 300-210-017 and -025 in the City of Perris (City), Riverside County, California. Specifically, it is located in Section 17 of Township 4 South, Range 3 West on the Perris USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. Maximum planned depth of ground disturbance is approximately six feet for grading and eight feet for utilities trenching.

The Project involves the construction of one 83,910 square foot industrial building with associated landscaping and parking areas. The Project Area is currently undeveloped but has been previously used for agriculture and temporary storage and appears to have been recently disced.

Cogstone archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist Sandy Duarte surveyed the Project Area on June 27, 2022. No cultural or paleontological resources were observed.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Project Area is mapped entirely as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial valley deposits less than 129,000 years old.

Mastodon (†*Mammut pacificus*), horse (†*Equus* sp.), and bison (†*Bison* sp.) were recovered from between 8-14 feet below the surface less than a mile from the Project Area.

Less than five miles east of the Project Area, in the Lakeview Hotsprings area, Pleistocene fossils of sabre-toothed cat (†*Smilodon fatalis*), horse (†*Equus* sp. Cf. *E. occidentalis*), deer (*Odocoilius* sp.), mammoth (†*Mammuthus* sp.) and numerous species of small vertebrates have been recovered from between 15 and 45 feet below the surface.

Late Pleistocene fossils were found in association with the Diamond Valley Reservoir and San Diego Pipeline 6/ Salt Creek Channel projects in southern Hemet, California, approximately 12 miles southeast of the current Project Area. Thousands of Pleistocene fossils including Pacific mastodon, Columbian mammoth, three types of ground sloth, sabre-toothed cat, dire wolf, short-faced bear, two types of bison, two types of horse, stilt-legged llama, yesterday's camel, flat-headed peccary, diminutive pronghorn, and California turkey.

Based upon recorded fossil locality data in and near the Project Area, impacts less than five feet below the original ground surface in areas mapped young alluvial valley deposits are given a low sensitivity (PFYC 2) while deeper sediments have a moderate but patchy sensitivity (PFYC 3).

At present, based upon the anticipation of impacts to young alluvial valley deposits within the Project Area, a Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Plan should be developed and implemented, which should include development of a paleontology Worker Environmental Awareness Program as well as paleontological monitoring.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified paleontologist evaluates it.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cogstone requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at University of California, Riverside on May 3, 2022 which included the entire Project Area as well as a half-mile radius. Results of the record search indicate that three previous studies have been completed within the Project Area while an additional 15 studies have been completed previously within a half-mile radius of the Project Area.

No cultural resources have been recorded within the Project Area. Outside of the Project Area, a total of four cultural resources have been previously documented within the half-mile search radius. These include one historic archaeological site, two historic-age buildings, and one historic-age object.

Based on the results of the pedestrian survey, cultural record search results showing a lack of previously recorded significant historic-aged sites within the half-mile search radius, review of historic USGS maps, and USDA aerial photographs, the Project Area is assessed to have low sensitivity for buried historic-aged resources such as foundations or refuse pits.

While no previously recorded prehistoric resources were identified within the half-mile search radius by the EIC records search, the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was positive. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians indicated the Project Area is in close proximity to a traditional cultural landscape and two traditional cultural resources and has moderate to high concerns. Based on this information, the Project Area is considered moderately to highly sensitive for buried prehistoric cultural resources.

Based on the positive SLF search result and the proximity of the Project Area to a traditional cultural landscape and two traditional cultural resources, full time cultural resources and Native American monitoring is recommended for the duration of ground-disturbing activities.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American

Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources associated with development of the Lake Creek Industrial Wilson Warehouse Project (Project) in the City of Perris (City), Riverside County, California. The City is the lead agency for the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

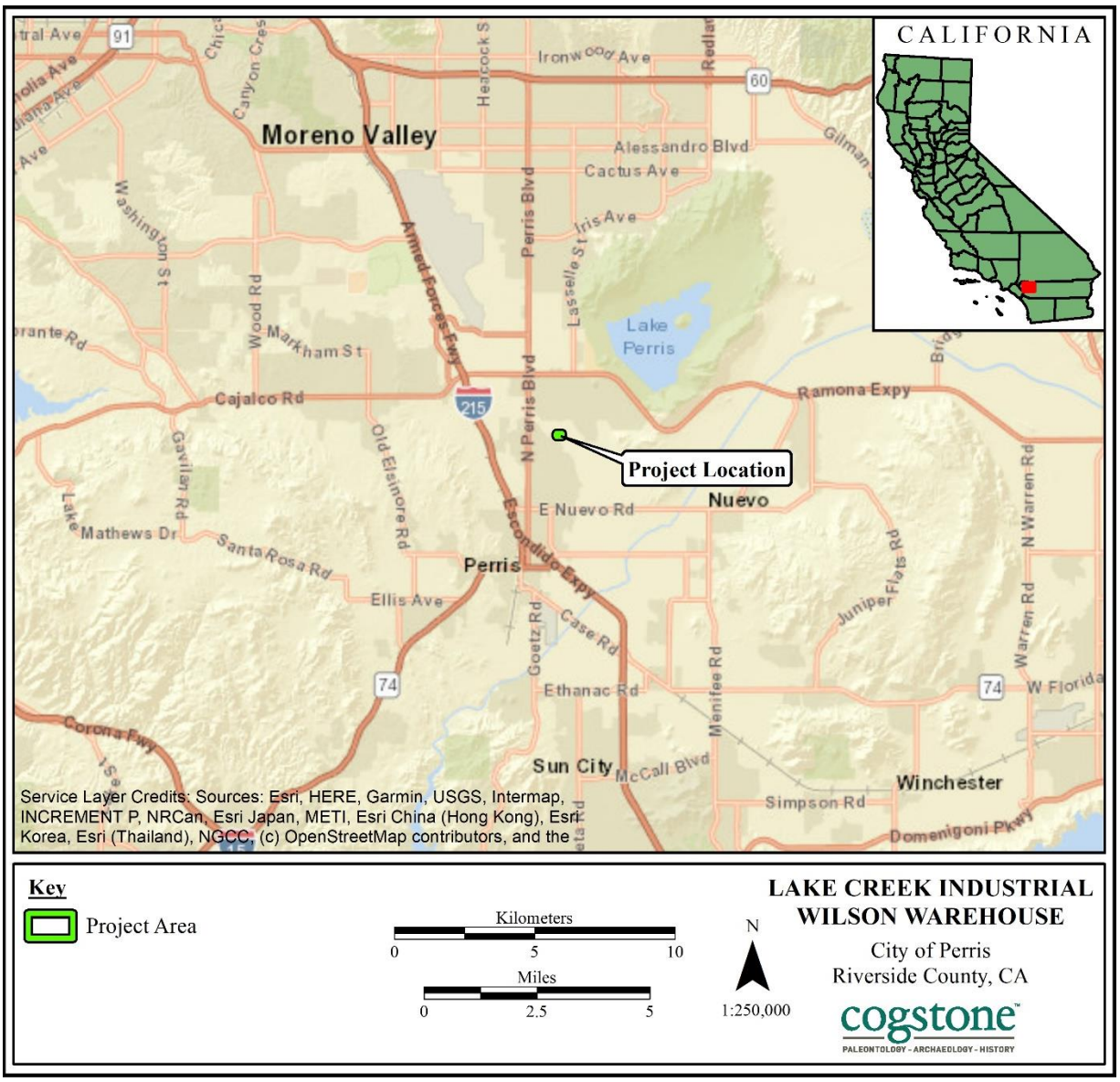

Figure 1. Project vicinity map

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project Area is located on 4.75 acres within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 300-210-017 and -025 in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Specifically, it is located in Section 17 of Township 4 South, Range 3 West on the Perris USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3, and 4).

The Project involves the construction of one 83,910-square-foot industrial building with associated landscaping and parking areas. The Project Area is currently undeveloped but has been previously used for agriculture and temporary storage and appears to have been recently disced.

Maximum planned depth of ground disturbance is approximately up to six feet for grading and up to eight feet for wet utilities.

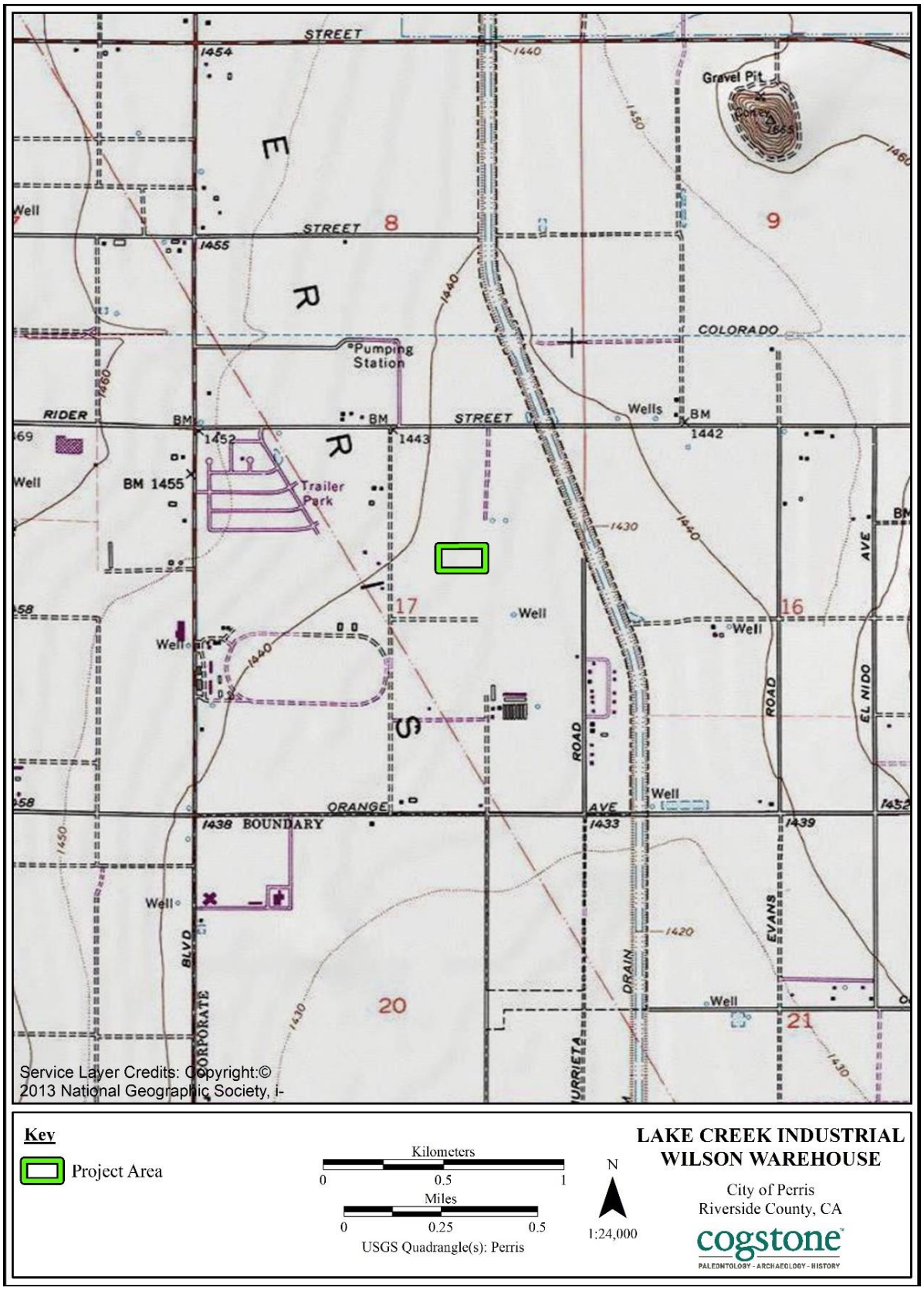

Figure 2. Project location

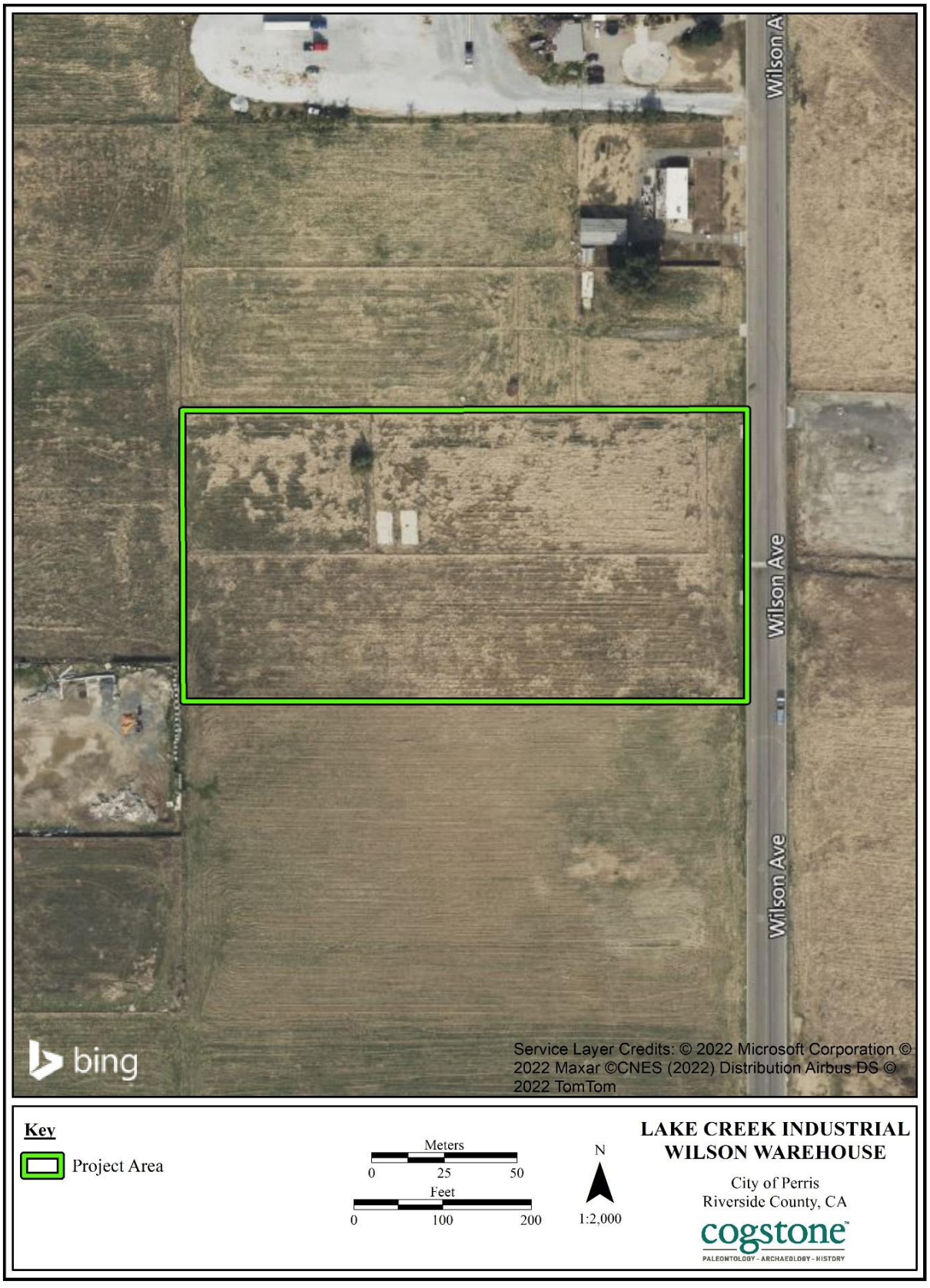

Figure 3. Project Area

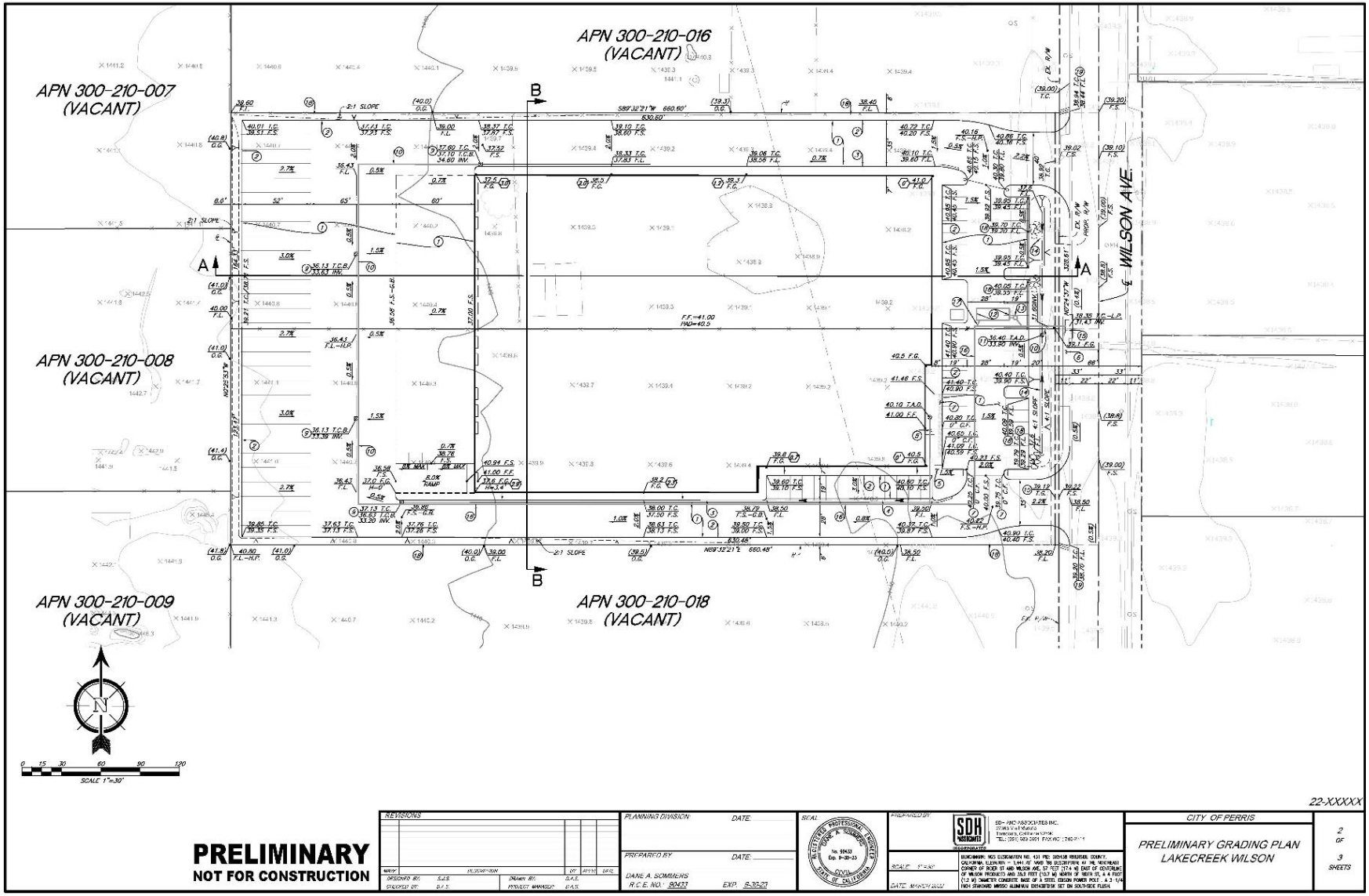

Figure 4. Preliminary grading plan

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) conducted the cultural and paleontological resources study. Resumes of key personnel are provided in Appendix A

- John Gust, RPA, served as the Task Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology, and co-authored this report. Dr. Gust has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California (UC) Riverside and more than 10 years of experience in archaeology.
- Kim Scott served as the Principal Investigator for Paleontology and wrote the geology and paleontology sections of this report. Ms. Scott holds an M.S. in Biology with an emphasis in paleontology from California State University (CSU) San Bernardino. She is a qualified vertebrate paleontologist and sedimentary geologist with more than 27 years of experience in California paleontology and sedimentary geology.
- Sandy Duarte co-authored this report and conducted the pedestrian survey. Mrs. Duarte holds a B.A. in Anthropology from the UC Santa Barbara, and has more than 18 years of experience in California archaeology.
- Shannon Lopez conducted historic society consultation letters for this Project. Ms. Lopez holds an M.A. from CSU Fullerton and has more than four years of experience as an architectural historian.
- Kelly Vreeland assisted with the geological and paleontological portions of this report. Ms. Vreeland has an M.S. and B.S. in Geology, with an emphasis in paleontology, from CSU Fullerton, as well as 11 years of experience in California paleontology and geology.
- Logan Freeberg conducted the archaeological and paleontological record searches and prepared the maps for the report. Mr. Freeberg has a certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) from CSU Fullerton and a B.A. in Anthropology from UC Santa Barbara and has more than 19 years of experience in southern California archaeology.
- Debbie Webster provided technical editing. Ms. Webster has more than 21 years of experience in technical writing.
- Molly Valasik was Task Manager for the Project and provided overall QA/QC. Ms. Valasik has an MA in Anthropology from Kent State University in Ohio and over 13 years of experience in southern California archaeology.
- Eric Scott provided QA/QC of the paleontology and geology sections of this report. Mr. Scott has an M.A. in Anthropology, with an emphasis in biological paleoanthropology, from UC Los Angeles and more than 38 years of experience in California paleontology.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA) states that it is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects, and that the procedures required are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed projects and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which will avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects.

CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered. CEQA includes paleontological, archaeological, and historic resources as integral features of the environment.

CEQA: Tribal Cultural Resources

As of 2015, CEQA established that "[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Public Resources Code, § 21084.2). In order to be considered a "tribal cultural resource," a resource must be either:

(1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or
(2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Public Resources Code §20184.3 (b)(2) provides

examples of mitigation measures that lead agencies may consider to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources.

CEQA: Paleontology

If paleontological resources are identified during the project scoping studies, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating project effects. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

Section 5097.5: No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands (lands under state, county, city, district or public authority jurisdiction, or the jurisdiction of a public corporation), except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor. As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmarks No. 770 and above. The California Register statute specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for listing on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or resources that meet the California Register criteria are resources which must be given consideration under CEQA (see above). Other resources, such as resources listed on local registers of historic resources or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register is not automatic.

Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historical integrity and are historically significant at the local, state or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

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

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance.

Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

Sites that may contain human remains important to Native Americans must be identified and treated in a sensitive manner, consistent with state law (i.e., Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98), as reviewed below:

In the event that human remains are encountered during project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307

This section states that "No person shall remove, injure, deface or destroy any object of paleontological, archeological or historical interest or value."

CITY OF PERRIS LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

The following Goal, Policy, and Implementation Measures from Conservation Element of the City of Perris General Plan Conservation Element (City of Perris 2008:47) are in place to protect cultural and paleontological resources.

Goal IV - Cultural Resources
Protection of historical, archaeological and paleontological sites.

Policy IV.A
Comply with state and federal regulations and ensure preservation of the significant historical, archaeological and paleontological resources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Only qualified, trained paleontologists with specific expertise in the type of fossils being evaluated can determine the scientific significance of paleontological resources. Fossils are considered to be significant if one or more of the following criteria apply:

1. The fossils provide information on the evolutionary relationships and developmental trends among organisms, living or extinct;
2. The fossils provide data useful in determining the age(s) of the rock unit or sedimentary stratum, including data important in determining the depositional history of the region and the timing of geologic events therein;
3. The fossils provide data regarding the development of biological communities or interaction between paleobotanical and paleozoological biotas;
4. The fossils demonstrate unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life;
5. The fossils are in short supply and/or in danger of being depleted or destroyed by the elements, vandalism, or commercial exploitation, and are not found in other geographic locations.

As so defined, significant paleontological resources are determined to be fossils or assemblages of fossils that are unique, unusual, rare, uncommon, or diagnostically important. Significant fossils can include remains of large to very small aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates or remains of plants and animals previously not represented in certain portions of the stratigraphy. Assemblages of fossils that might aid stratigraphic correlation, particularly those offering data for the interpretation of tectonic events, geomorphologic evolution, and paleoclimatology are also critically important (Scott and Springer 2003; Scott et al. 2004).

BACKGROUND

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

This Project Area is located within the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province, which extends from Mount San Jacinto in the north to Baja, California in the south. The province covers the Peninsular Range and all land to the west including the western Inland Empire, Los Angeles, Orange County, and San Diego areas of California. The Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic

Province is located in the southwestern corner of California and is bounded by the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province to the north and the Colorado Desert Geomorphic Province to the east. This geomorphic province is characterized by elongated northwest-trending mountain ridges separated by sediment-floored valleys. Many faults to the west of the Salton Trough section of the San Andreas Fault Zone, parallel this northwest-south east trending fault zone and have taken up some of the strain of the San Andreas. The San Jacinto Fault Zone to the east and the Lake Elsinore Fault Zone to the west of the Project are part of this system.

To the north of the Project Area, the San Andreas Fault Zone travels up Cajon Pass where it forms the boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate. The Transverse Ranges include the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains along with paralleling ranges, and result from these two plates grinding past each other and "catching" along the bend in the San Andreas. The Project Area is located on the Pacific Plate which is composed of numerous blocks that can move independently (Wagner 2002). The Perris Valley area is characterized by hills and valleys in a graben between the San Jacinto and Elsinore Faults zones and stretches from the Santa Ana River, southeast beyond Perris Valley (Scott and Goudey 1997).

STRATIGRAPHY

The Project Area is mapped entirely as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial valley deposits, emplaced in the past 129,000 years (Morton and Miller 2006, Cohen et al. 2022). Deposited on flood plains and valley floors by streams and rivers, these alluvial deposits may also include associated alluvial fans, lakes, and river beds; these sediments are clearly related to depositional processes that are still ongoing. Sediments are dominated by sands, silts, and clays.

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

Pleistocene sediments in the Inland Empire are known to yield diverse extinct large mammals from the last Ice Age including mammoth, mastodon, ground sloth, dire wolf, short-faced bear, sabre-toothed cat, western horse, camel, and bison (Springer et al. 2009, 2010; Radford 2020, 2021). Numerous still living species of small vertebrates and invertebrates have also been recovered from these deposits.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area is located in the Perris Valley. The valley floor is bounded by the hills and mountains of the Badlands to the northeast, the San Jacinto Mountains to the East, and Steele Peak to the West (Jenkins 1976). The majority of the area is within the watershed of the San Jacinto River. The climate of the area is characterized by warm, dry summers and mild winters.

Most rain falls between the months of November and March. Winds around the Perris Valley are generally cyclic, blowing from the southwest and west, especially in the summer, during the day, while at night, especially during the winter, a weak off-shore breeze occurs. Occasionally in the fall these cyclical breezes are interrupted by strong, dry, warm desert winds (Santa Ana's) from the north/northeast.

The natural habitat of the Project Area is largely disturbed by urban development, weed abatement or agricultural activities. However, the majority of the Project Area would have been chaparral with riparian vegetation at the river (Rundell and Gustafson 2005).

The Project Area has a rich diversity of wildlife species. Mammals, including mule deer, and large carnivores, including coyotes, bobcats, badgers, and gray fox, exist in the undeveloped portions of the county. Opossums, raccoons, skunks, cottontail rabbits, and many rodent species are also common. A wide variety of reptiles can be found in the county as well. Additionally, over one hundred species of birds, including owls, hawks and other birds of prey can be found in the area.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

The latest cultural revisions for the Project Area define traits for time phases of the Greven Knoll Pattern of the Encinitas Tradition applicable to inland San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles and Orange counties (Sutton and Gardner 2010). This pattern is subsequently replaced in the Project Area by the Peninsular Pattern of the Palomar Tradition later in time (Sutton 2011; Table 1).

Table 1**. Cultural patterns and phases**

Phase	Dates B.P.	Material Culture	Other Traits
Greven Knoll I	8,500 to 4,000	Abundant manos and metates; Pinto dart points for atlatls or spears; charmstones, cogged stones, and discoidals rare; no mortars or pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts.	No shellfish; hunting important; flexed inhumations; and cremations rare.
Greven Knoll II	4,000 to 3,000	Abundant manos and mutates; Elko dart points for atlatls or spears; core tools; late discoidals; few mortars and pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts.	No shellfish; hunting and gathering important; flexed inhumations; and cremations rare.
Greven Knoll III (formerly Sayles complex)	3,000 to 900	Abundant manos and mutates; Elko dart points for atlatls or spears; scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones; late discoidals; few mortars and pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts.	No shellfish; yucca and seeds as staples; hunting important but animal bones also processed; flexed inhumations beneath rock cairns; and cremations rare.

Phase	Dates B.P.	Material Culture	Other Traits
San Luis Rey I	1,300 to 500	Decrease in the use of scrapers and increase in the use of mortars and pestles. Appearance of bow and arrow technology, bone awls, stone/shell ornaments, and perhaps ceramic pipes, Obsidian Butte glass, and "recognizable" middens.	Small game hunting and the gathering of seeds and nuts, especially acorns important. Some small major villages, some focus on coastal resources, inhumation in early San Luis Rey I with primary pit cremation increasing late San Luis Rey I
San Luis Rey II	500 to 150	Ceramic pipes definitely present, addition of Tizon Brown pottery and ceramic figurines, addition of Euro-American material culture (e.g., glass beads and metal tools).	Apparent adoption of the *Chingichngish* religion, primary pit cremation as the principal mortuary practice, no formal cemeteries, summer villages near water with winter villages in mountains, use of domesticated species from Euro-Americans

Greven Knoll sites tend to be located in the inland valley areas characteristic of the Project Area. These inland people apparently did not switch from the use of manos and metates to the use of pestles and mortars that is seen in coastal sites dating to approximately 5000 years ago, possibly reflecting their closer relationship with desert cultural peoples who did not exploit acorns. The Greven Knoll toolkit is dominated by manos and metates throughout its 7,500 year extent. In Phase I, other typical characteristics were pinto dart points for atlatls or spears, charmstones, cogged stones, absence of shell artifacts, and flexed position burials. In Phase II, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears and core tools are observed along with increased indications of gathering. In Phase III, stone tools including scraper planes, choppers and hammerstones are added to the tool kit, and yucca and plant seeds are staple foods, animals bones are heavily processed (broken and crushed to extract marrow), and burials tend to be marked by stone cairns (Sutton and Gardner 2010).

San Luis Rey pattern groups demonstrate formation of major village sites along with small satellite villages. The San Luis Rey toolkit has mortars and pestles along with bow and arrow technology (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I phase reflects a number of changes including a decrease in the use of scrapers, occasional mortars with associated manos and pestles, the appearance of Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, bone awls, and stone ornaments, and the possible appearance of bedrock slicks. Conspicuous black midden appears also. Primary inhumation was common with primary pit cremation used more through time (Sutton 2011).

The San Luis Rey II phase reflects important changes including appearance of Tizon Brown pottery, deep concave base Cottonwood points, small numbers of steatite shaft straighteners, and introduction of Euro-American materials such as glass beads and metal knives. Other

characteristics include an increase in bedrock milling features with mortars and slicks, and the appearance of cupule boulders and rock rings. Primary cremation in pits appears to have been the principal mortuary practice. Locations of cremations were not marked and there were no formal cemeteries (Sutton 2011).

ETHNOGRAPHY

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

The Project Area and the surrounding lands have been reviewed by a number of cultural reports for various projects over the last 30 years (Bean 2005; Bean and Vane 1979, 1980; Eddy et al. 2014; Horne and McDougall 2008; Lerch and Cannon 2008; O'Connell et al. 1973). A review of the ethnographic literature identifies the Project Area as being within the traditional territory of a number of different tribes, the Cahuilla, the Luiseño, the Gabrielino, and the Serrano.

Robert Heizer, in the map provided in Volume 8 of the Smithsonian Institution's *Handbook of North American Indians, California*, shows that the Project Area is in Cahuilla territory (Heizer 1978:ix). This information is based on the territory boundaries for the Cahuilla provided by Lowell Bean (1978:576; Figure 5). Although Bean's decades long research of collecting and identifying Cahuilla place names did not identify Cahuilla place names for the Project Area, the oral histories documented by Francisco Patencio, nét of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, in the book *Legends and Stories of the Palm Springs Indians* shows that the Perris Valley is important to the Cahuilla. Patencio stated that the Moreno Valley, located to the north of the Perris area, was where the first gathering of "a great people" occurred prior to separating and going to the four directions (Patencio 1943:99). It is also from Moreno Valley that Evon ga net, the leader of the Fox people (now known as the Agua Caliente Cahuilla), started naming areas on the landscape for the Cahuilla people (Patencio 1943:52).

Although not specifically called out in *Legends and Stories*, the stories that Patencio recounts came from the Cahuilla song cycles, short songs sung together describing Cahuilla origins, history, and the lives of significant tribal leaders (Apodaca 1999:1). One such song cycle is the Bird Song Cycle which details the origination and migration of the Cahuilla people, much like birds, across the landscape to their final homes (Apodaca 1999:2). Other stories in *Stories and Legends* (e.g., Early People, Esel I Hut, Yellow Body, Head Man of Moreno, and the Story of the New Stars), also identify other leaders as residing in or travelling through Moreno Valley and its "hills," including the Project Area.

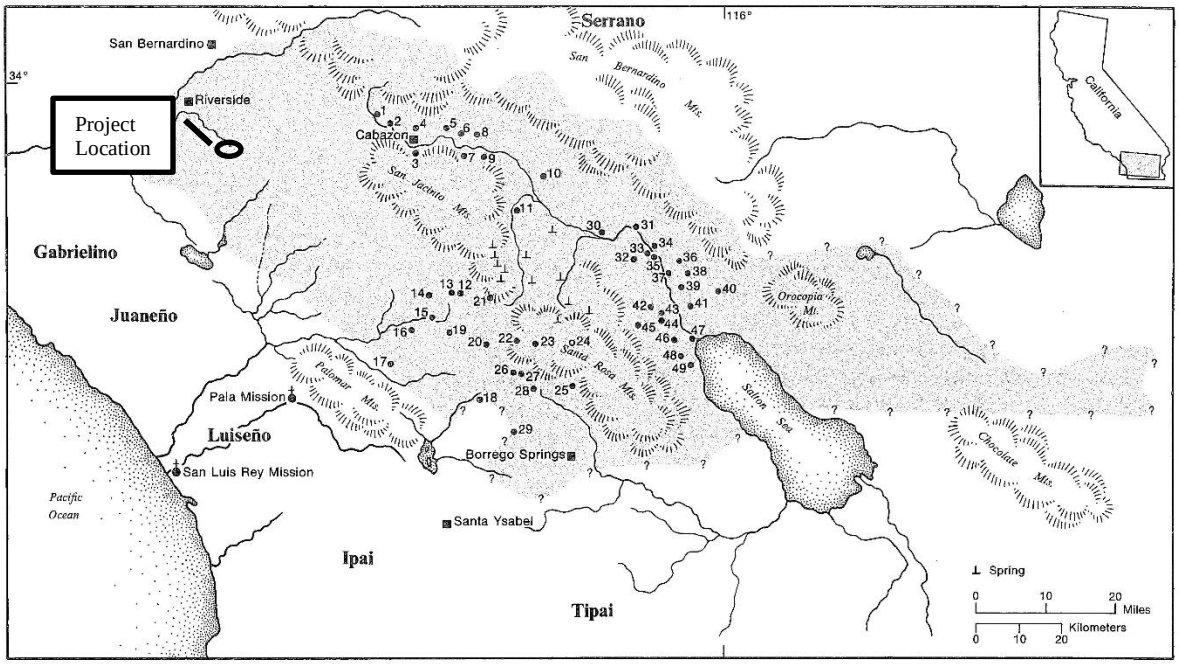

Fig. 1. Tribal territory and villages. 1, *aýkat;* 2, *písataŋa;* 3, *húvana;* 4, *wáqsiš;* 5, *pálakna;* 6, *hévina;* 7, *téčaŋa;* 8, *wánikik;* 9, *wáqina;* 10, Palm Springs; 11, *pánik;* 12, *páwata;* 13, Pastawha; 14, *sáwvelpa;* 15, *páwi;* 16, *wíyasmal;* 17, *áwaŋa;* 18, *číya;* 19, *máwet síwpa;* 20, *páwki;* 21, *pál písa;* 22, Natcūta; 23, *síwiw;* 24, Old Santa Rosa Indian Ruins; 25, Ataki, 26, *tépaŋha;* 27, Wilīya, *sáwivel* (or *sáw'vel*); 28, *sáwiš;* 29, *páčawal;* 30, *kávinič;* 31, *pál téwat;* 32, *ílʸ čúŋhaluŋi;* 33, *pál sétaxat;* 34, *pál sétamal;* 35, Coachella; 36, *pál áyil;* 37, Thermal; 38, *áwal páčava;* 39, *túvakiktem hémki'?;* 40, *máyswat héla·nat;* 41, *pál múluqalet;* 42, *máwl mí'?i;* 43, *témal síkalet;* 44, *pál híʸiwet;* 45, *púičekiva;* 46, Alamo; *pál púni;* 48, Agua Dulce; 49, *túva, ú·lišpači.*

Figure 5. Cahuilla Territory showing approximate location of Project Area (Bean 1978)

Katherine Sauvel, a Cahuilla elder originally from Santa Rosa Reservation, stated that Kúnvaxmal, (identified as Evon ga net by other Cahuilla bands) travelled to Perris, specifically to where Perris Lake is now located and sat down. She states that you can see where he sat (Sauvel and Elliot 2004a:1221-1222). Sauvel is probably referring to RIV-62, petroglyph site in the pit and groove style interpreted as the outline of Evon ga net's genitals. The boulder is located in the Bernasconi Pass, four miles to the southeast of the Project Area. Others believe this imprint was left by Tahquitz (Taakwic), an evil spirit which will be discussed in the Luiseño section below (Bean and Vane 1980:5-17). The boulder was moved from its original location by road construction (O'Connell et al. 1973:1). Further, she states that her father told her that Cahuilla territory reached all the way to Riverside (Figure 6), which is to the northwest of the Project Area and included all of Menifee Valley, located to the south of the Project Area (Savel and Elliot 2004b:985). Sauvel also mentions Mystic Lake, an ephemeral freshwater lake that is 8.5 miles to the east of the Project Area. She relates that her father told her that Kúnvaxmal named areas around the Mystic Lake area although she did not remember the specific Cahuilla name for Mystic Lake (Sauvel and Elliott 2004c:685).

Finally, the investigations at the Peppertree site, RIV-463, and other sites in the Lake Perris area, located one and a half miles to the east of the Project Area, show that Cahuilla from the Salton Sea area moved to the area approximately 500 years ago (Wilke 1973a, 1973b).

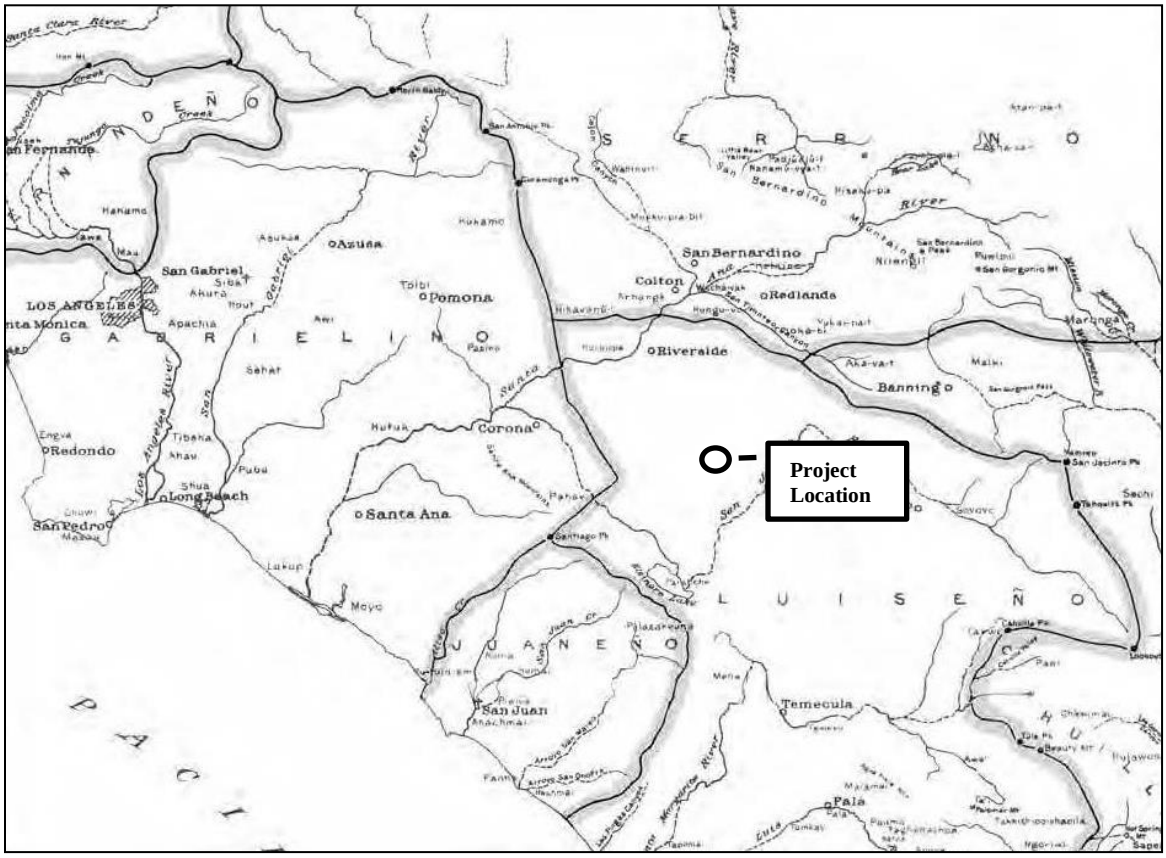

Figure 6. Luiseño Territory showing approximate location of Project Area (from Figure 7 Lerch and Cannon 2008 based on Kroeber 1925 Plate 57)

Based on research conducted by Alfred Kroeber from 1903-1907 and published in his seminal work the *Handbook of the California Indians* in 1925, Kroeber firmly places the Project Area within the traditional territory of the Luiseño (Kroeber 1907, 1908, 1909, 1925:Plate 57; Figure 6).

This is corroborated by the oral histories that have been collected from Luiseño tribal members during the historic period by early anthropologists, linguists, ethnologists, and ethnographers. These stories tell of the importance of Mystic Lake and the village of Paavo' located 8 miles to the east of the Project Area, and its relationship to Takwish, an evil spirit known to a number of southern California tribes with many spelling variants (e.g., Tauquitch, Takwich, Tahquitz, Takwic, Takwis, Ta-quich, Dakwish, Chuap; Cabse 1910; Gunther 1984:14-15; James 1903).

In 1903, George Wharton James, photographer, journalist and collector of all things California Native American, published a story of a fight between Takwish (spelled Tauquitch in the article) and Algoot, as told to him by Jose Pedro Lucero, a Luiseño. Algoot learns that his son and his friends have gone to challenge Takwish. Algoot goes after the boys only to learn that his son has been killed by Takwish. After training for many months, Algoot challenges Takwish to a fight

and Takwish replies, “Fight thee? Yes!...Go you away to the valley where the river of my mountain flows into the lake, and there I will meet and fight you…”. Algoot then goes “down into the valley, where Algooton, once called Lakeview, now is” (James 1903:157). During the fight, Takwish throws large granite boulders at Algoot, who picks them up and throws them back at Takwish. “Those who now wander about the San Jacinto and Moreno Valleys will see the piled-up granite boulders there, all of which were thrown by the mountain monster during this terrific conflict” (James 1903:158).

Father William Hughes recorded a variant of the Algoot and Takwish story from Bonefacio Cabse, a Captain of Soboba, in which the spirit of Takwish which took its flight eastward to Pahvoo, the hill southwest of Lakeview, upon which to this day a great green rock may be seen (Cabse 1910). Eddy et al. (2014) posits that this area is located in the Bernasconi Hills

Kroeber (1916:34) states that Algooton may be a Spanish misspelling of the Luiseño word alwut which means raven. J.P. Harrington (1933:131), a well-known linguist and early ethnographer, records raven as Qawíi'alwut. Qawíi'alwut is considered a sacred Chinigchinich messenger (DuBois 1908:99). In a variant of the Takwish story from the Pauma Luiseño (spelled Dakwish in the article), Kroeber (1906:318) states that a chief and medicine man named Tukupar (which in Gabrielino means sky), turns himself into a raven in order to enter Dakwish’s house.

In a letter prepared by the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga) regarding their comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR) for the Southern California Edison (SCE) Lakeview Substation Project, they state that the Paavo’ and Lakeview areas are significant to their tribal members. According to a traditional song, after the death of Wuyóot, an eagle searches for a place where there was no death. Starting at Temecula, he flies north to San Bernardino and then to the east, south, and west then returning to Temecula, probably flying over the Project Area (Hoover 2012).

Additionally, the Pechanga believe that portions of the modern Ramona Expressway, located less than a mile south of the Project Area, was part of a large trade and travel route that connected the Luiseño villages of Qaxaalku, Tuu 'uv and Paxavxa in the Mead Valley and Corona areas and over the National Forest mountains to the Pacific Ocean and eastward through the Badlands to lands controlled by the Cahuilla (Hoover 2012).

Finally, during discussion with tribal members of the Pechanga for the SCE Devers-Mira Loma 500 kV Transmission Line Route, which included the Perris area, members mentioned the Perris vicinity has several types of cultural resources they felt were important including rock art sites (Bean and Vane 1979:7-5). The Lake Perris Archaeological District was also identified by Pechanga tribal members as an area of concern.

Conversely, Raymond White states that the consultants that he talked to excluded the Project Area from Luiseño territory and placed it directly in Serrano territory (White 1963:105). He stated that the Luiseño moved into the area after 1800. Phillip Drucker (1937), working with Soledad Mojado, a Serrano, stated that the Soboba Indian Reservation and the Project Area was Serrano territory (Figure 7).

Bean and Vane (1979:7-5) also recorded the importance of the Perris area to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. They identified the importance of native flora and archaeological sites in the area and that care should be taken to preserve the plants of this traditional gathering area. During conversations with the San Manuel Cultural Resources Department staff for the SCE evaluation of the Lakeview Cultural Landscape, they stated that San Manuel had interest in the Lakeview and surrounding area that had not been previously documented. However, this information was not provided so it is not known if this would have elaborated information that Bean and Vane (1979) had already reported (Martinez 2015).

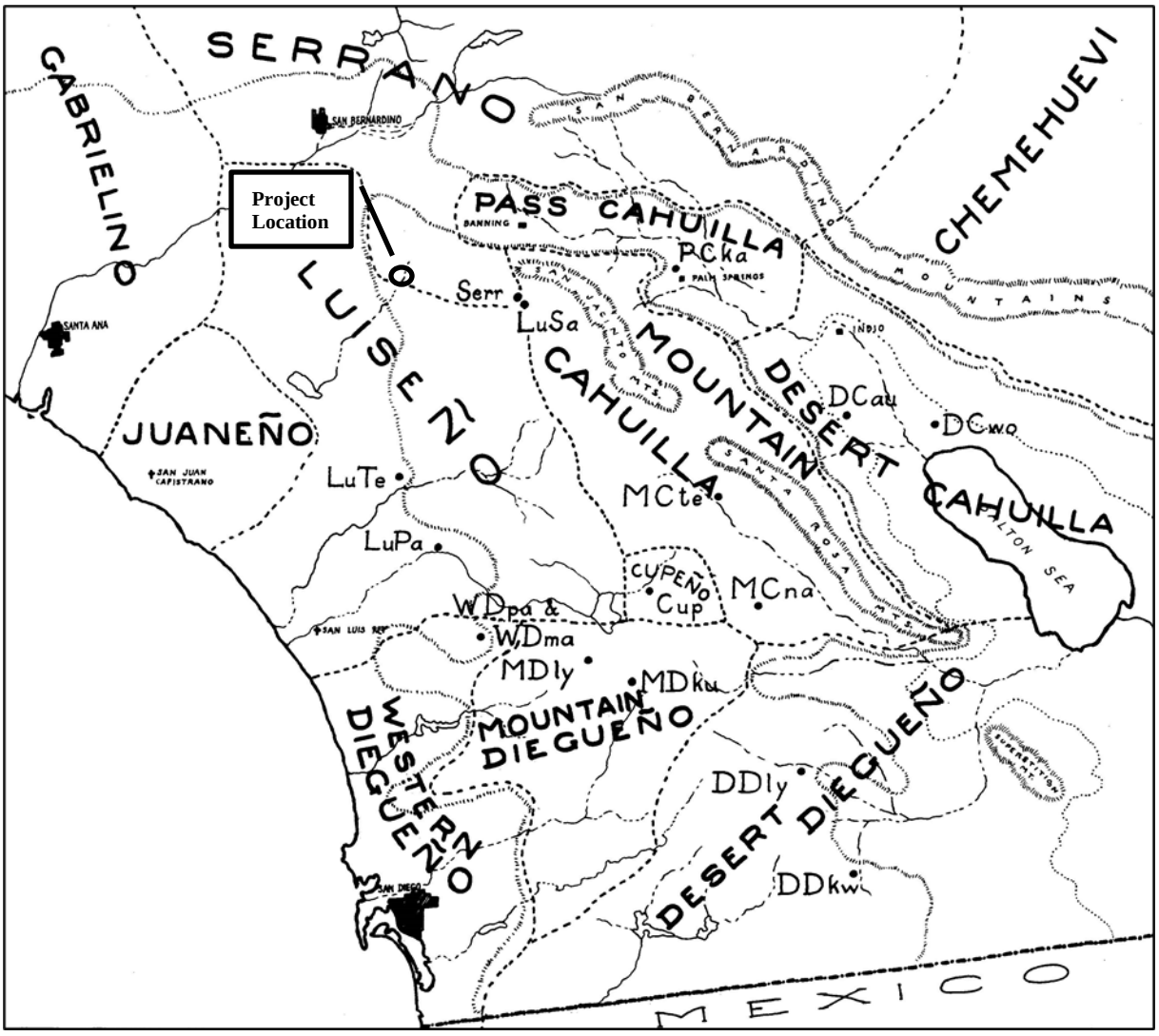

Figure 7. Serrano Territory showing approximate location of Project Area (from Drucker 1937: Figure 1)

A cultural boundary map produced by Duncan Strong (1929:Figure 7) in his book *Aboriginal Society in Southern California* shows the Project Area within Gabrielino territory (Figure 8). However very little evidence has been found that connects the Gabrielino to the Project Area. John P. Harrington, a well-known linguist and ethnographer who collected information from various tribal members during the early 1900s, worked with Adan Castillo, a Cahuilla/Luiseño man who was born on the Soboba reservation (Mills and Brickfield 1986:76-77; Lerch and Cannon 2008:30). Castillo told Harrington that the name for Mystic Lake, identified as San Jacinto Lake in the Harrington notes, was páyvI, a Gabrielino word. He further stated that the people at Soboba use the Gabrielino word that literally means "where the water stands" (Harrington Papers Reel 113, Frame 740). Why the people at Soboba used a word in the Gabrielino dialect to refer to Mystic Lake is unknown.

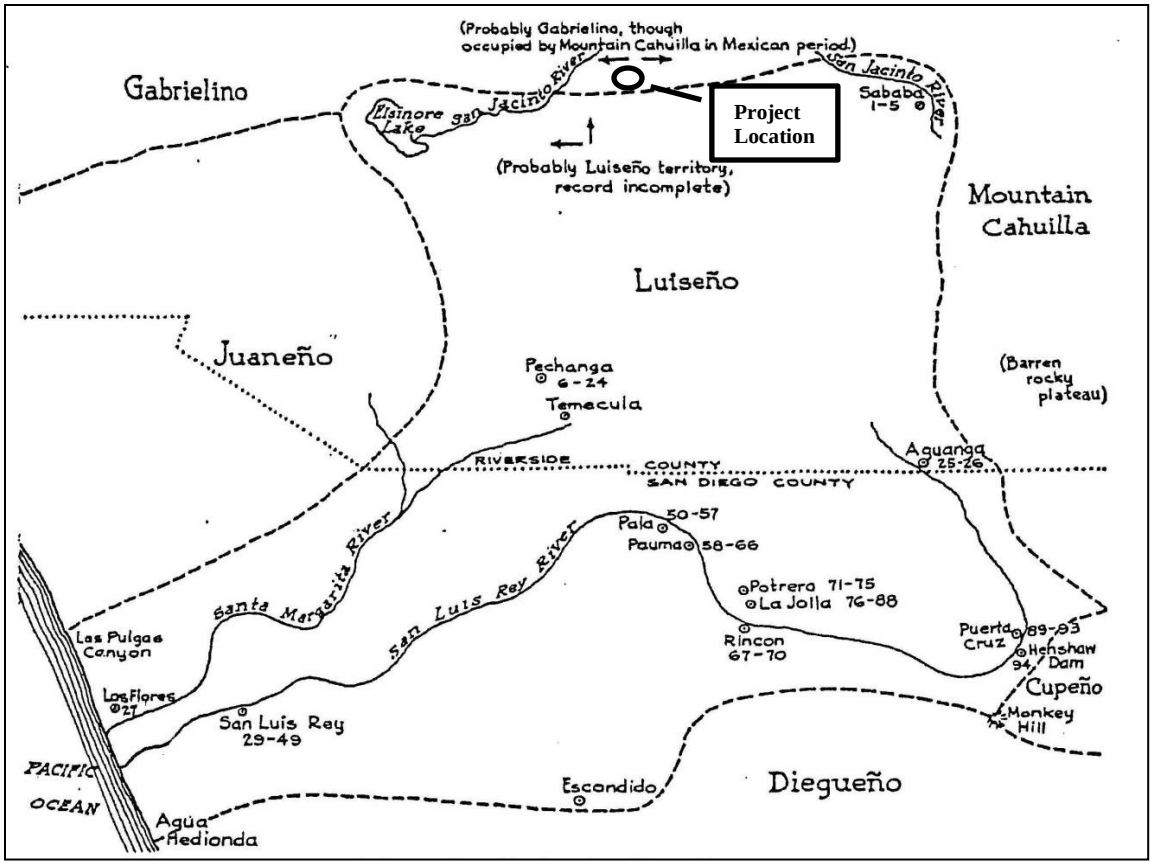

Figure 8. Gabrielino Territory showing approximate location of Project Area (from Map 7 in Strong 1929: 275)

Bernice Johnson (1962:21; Figure 8) documented that the Gabrielino had a similar belief in the being Takwish (spelled Takwis) as the Cahuilla and Luiseño, with the story recorded being similar to the story Kroeber (1906) collected from his Pauma Luiseño informant. However there is no mention of his association with the Lakeview/Mystic Lake area.

Overall, the bulk of the archaeological and ethnographic evidence for habitation of the Project Area best supports four possible options; 1) the area was home to an ancestral population that has since dispersed north to become the Serrano, south to become the Luiseño, west to become the Gabrielino, and east to become the Cahuilla; 2) the area reflects shifting control between regional groups through time, possibly related to periods of environmental stress or abundance; 3) the Spanish missionary practice of *reducción*, gathering tribal members from throughout the area into concentrated villages, left large expanses of territory void, allowing neighboring tribal groups to move into the area during the historic period; or 4) the Project Area has been used by multiple groups without any exclusive control for a long period of time.

Locating the tribal use of the Project Area is further complicated by Spanish colonization and the displacement of the Native American communities through the American Period. Consequently,

this report recognizes that the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, Luiseño, and Serrano nations have used the Project Area and this section will review the ethnohistorical information for each tribe.

CAHUILLA

The Cahuilla occupied the San Gorgonio Pass (referred to as the Pass Cahuilla), San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains (Mountain Cahuilla), and the Coachella Valley and the northern end of Imperial Valley (Desert Cahuilla). The Cahuilla are linked to other Takic language family groups such as the Serrano and Luiseño, and share many aspects of culture and religion with those tribes.

These peoples spoke the Cahuilla language but each person's primary identity was linked to clan lineage and moiety, rather than tribal affiliation. The two moieties of the Cahuilla were *Istam* (coyote) and *Tuktum* (wild cat). Affiliation was inherited from the father's moiety and members of one moiety had to marry into the other group. Each clan was an independent, politically autonomous land-holding unit (Bean 1972, 1978; Strong 1929).

In addition to lineage residence areas and clan territory owned in common with other clan members, each lineage had ownership rights to various food collecting and hunting areas. Individuals also "owned" specific areas rich in plant resources, as well as hunting grounds, rock quarry locations, and sacred spots used only by shamans, healers, and ritual practitioners.

Cahuilla clans varied in size from several family groups to those composed of several thousand people. Clans were generally situated so that each lineage or community was located near a reliable water source and in proximity to significant food resources. Within each community, house structures were spatially placed at some distance from each other. Often a community would spread over a mile or two in distance with each nuclear and extended family having homes and associated structures for food storage and shaded work places (ramadas) for tool manufacture and food processing. Each community also contained a house clan leader.

In more recent times, a ceremonial house (*kishumnawat*) was placed within each community, and most major religious ceremonies of the clan were held there. In addition, house and ceremonial structures, storage granaries, sweat houses, and song houses (for recreational music) were present. Usually an area within one to three miles contained the bulk of materials needed for daily subsistence, although territories of a given clan might be larger, and longer distances were traveled to get precious exotic resources, usually found in the higher elevations of the surrounding mountains.

While most daily secular and religious activities took place within the community, there were locations at some distance from the community where people camped for extended periods to harvest acorns or piñon nuts. Throughout the area, there were sacred places used primarily for

rituals, intergroup or inter-clan meetings, caches for sacred materials, and locations for use by shamans or medicine men. Generally, hilly, rocky areas, cave sites, or walled cave sites were used for temporary camping, storage of foods, fasting by shamans, and as hunting blinds.

Between the mid-1500s and the 1800s, the Cahuilla were variously contacted by Spanish explorers, then Mexican ranchers, and later American settlers. By the mid-1800s, the Cahuilla were fully exposed to new peoples with new cultural ways, opportunities, and constraints. In the 1860s, several epidemics devastated the Cahuilla population and the increasing contact with Europeans continued to have a major impact on their traditional lifeway. Survivors of decimated Cahuilla clans joined villages that were able to maintain their ceremonial, cultural, and economic institutions (Bean 1978). Today there are 2,996 (alone) people who identify as Cahuilla (4,238 in any combination) according to the 2010 United States Census (United States Census Bureau 2010).

LUISEÑO

Luiseño also speak a language of the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of Uto-Aztecan. Luiseño social structure included complex ranks of shamans and secular leaders who guided the rancheria in community social and political tasks and for successful resource exploitation (White 1963:121). More specific details of Luiseño social structure are difficult to reconstruct due to the effects of missionization. It is clear, however, that Luiseño society was patrilineal and exogamous (White 1963). Certain parcels of land containing oak trees and other food resources traditionally used were generally recognized as belong to a specific lineage (Dubois 1908). It is unclear whether Luiseño lineages formed larger kinship units prior to historic contact.

The integral geographic and sociopolitical unit of the ethnohistoric Luiseño was the rancheria, which included one or more village locations. Abundant natural resources along the valley floor sustained semi-permanent villages whose residents claimed additional lands on Palomar Mountain (Gifford 1918). The traditional settlement pattern consisted of secondary and autonomous village groups, each with specific hunting, collecting, and fishing areas located in diverse ecological zones. Typically these were in valley bottoms, along streams or along coastal strands near mountain ranges (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

Two or more permanent base camps were used along with number of special purpose camps such as quarry sites, hunting blinds and milling stations (True et al. 1974:78; True and Waugh 1983:109-114). One base camp was the winter village, which was occupied continuously for four to six months annually; this was where most ceremonies took place. Winter villages were generally located in sheltered valleys and often featured pictographs associated with rituals. The other base settlement was the late summer/fall, acorn-gathering and hunting camp, located near oak trees owned by the village group. The entire village lived and worked together in such base camps.

In spring, the winter village group was divided into smaller family groups. These would occupy different areas where fresh vegetables resources were available, or they would go to the coast for shellfish gathering. The spring disaggregation is a normal occurrence in gathering societies. It occurs after winter supplies have been depleted and compensates for the paucity of spring resources. The late summer/fall camps were also subdivisions of the main villages group and were occupied by kin-groups. The major coalescence occurred in the winter villages, after the varied resources were gathered and the subsistence of the village was assured for a period of time.

With respect to precontact Luiseño population estimates, Kroeber (1925:649) opined that 3,000 was a low figure and 4,000 a liberally-allowed maximum. In 1856 The Luiseño numbered; over 2,500; in 1885, 1,142; and 983 in 1914 (cited in Bean and Shipek 1978:558. Today there are 5,067 (alone) people who identify as Luiseño (7,150 in any combination) according to the 2010 United States census (United States Census Bureau 2010).

SERRANO

The name Serrano comes from a Spanish word meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander." The Serrano were nomadic and migratory, and according to lore passed down, they migrated to the cool, pine forests of the San Bernardino Mountains to the west during the summer and returned to the desert regions during the winter. The Serrano language is considered part of the Takic subfamily of the larger Uto-Aztecan language. The Serrano culture area extends from the San Bernardino Mountains south to Yucaipa Valley, east to the Mojave River watershed, and north to the Twentynine Palms region (Bean and Smith 1978a:570). Most Serrano village sites were located in the foothills of the upper Sonoran zone with a few outliers located near permanent water sources on the desert floor, or in the forest transition zone.

The Serrano traded with the Mojave to the east and the Gabrielino to the west. They also traded with their close neighbors, the Cahuilla in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains, the Banning Pass area, and the greater Coachella Valley. In addition, the Serrano traded with the Chemehuevi who occupied the lower Colorado River region, some of whom migrated westward towards the Project study area.

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Women were responsible for most of the gathering and acorns, piñon nuts, and mesquite beans were collected as staple foods. Spring cactus fruits and berries were consumed fresh for both food and water. Flower blossoms were roasted and eaten. Yucca blossoms and stalks were blanched before being eaten. Roots were used for food and medicine, and leaves and stems were used for making tea. Digging sticks were frequently used to dig for plants and roots for subsistence and medicinal purposes (Johnston 1965:8). One main seed resource was chia, and stands of chia

were periodically burned in order to increase yield. Other major plant foods included mesquite beans and the nuts from piñon pine and acorn. Acorns were leached by placing baskets of pounded and shelled acorn meal into a sandy hole with just enough water to allow the dissolved tannic acid to seep out. Other plant seeds were parched and made into a mush by boiling or cooking and dropping a heated stone into a water-tight basket filled with seeds and water. Some seeds were dried and stored in baskets. Baskets were made from willow and mesquite branches and woven with bone awls.

Because of their migratory nature, the Serrano and neighboring tribes "cached" many of their possessions and provisions instead of transporting theses often heavy items long distances. These "caches" were guarded by "spirit sticks" that were left upright adjacent to the cache. Today there are 324 (alone) people who identify as Serrano (514 in any combination) according to the 2010 United States Census (United States Census Bureau 2010).

GABRIELINO (TONGVA)

The name Gabrielino is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to the Native Americans associated with the Mission San Gabriel. It is unknown what these people called themselves before the Spanish arrived, but today they call themselves Tongva, meaning "people of the earth."

"Much of the southern California archaeological literature argues that the Gabrielino moved into southern California from the Great Basin around 4,000 Before Present (B. P.), "wedging" themselves between the Hokan-speaking Chumash, located to the north, and the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay, located to the south (see Sutton 2009 for the latest discussion). This Shoshonean Wedge, or Shoshonean "intrusion" theory, is counter to the Gabrielino community's knowledge about their history and origins. Oral tradition states that the Gabrielino have always lived in their traditional territory, with their emergence into this world occurring at Puvungna, located in Long Beach" (Martinez and Teeter 2015:26).

The Tongva speak a language that is part of the Takic language family and at the time of Spanish contact, their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996). At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people.

The Tongva are considered to have been one of the wealthiest tribes and to have greatly influenced tribes they traded with (Kroeber 1925:621). Houses were domed and circular structures thatched with tule or similar materials (Bean and Smith 1978b:542). The best known artifacts were made of steatite and were highly prized. Many common everyday items were

decorated with inlaid shell or carvings reflecting an elaborately developed artisanship (Bean and Smith 1978a:542).

The main food zones utilized were marine, woodland, and grassland (Bean and Smith 1978b). Plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet at contact. Acorns were the most important single food source. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used along with chia. Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability. Greens and fruits were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages (Bean and Smith 1978b:538-540).

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks and other birds. Most predators were avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks. Marine foods were extensively utilized. Sea mammals, fish and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone, turbans, mussels, clams, scallops, bubble shells, and others (Bean and Smith 1978b:538-540). Today there are 1814 (alone) people who identify as Tongva (2,903 in any combination) according to the 2010 United States Census (United States Census Bureau 2010).

HISTORIC SETTING

CALIFORNIA HISTORY

Spanish Period (1769-1822)

The earliest explorations of California occurred in 1542, when Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his party landed near Point Loma. Cabrillo had been tasked by the Spanish monarch with exploration of the western United States interior. Intensive exploration and colonization of California by Spain did not occur until the 1700s.

In 1769, the Spanish developed plans to build three towns and four presidios (forts) along the California coastline stretching from San Diego northward to Monterey. The town sites, established between 1777 and 1797, included present-day Los Angeles, San Jose, and a small town near Santa Cruz named Branciforte. The presidios were established at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco. Under Spain, the borderlands were colonized as defenses against the intrusion of the English, French, Dutch, and Russians, with the Manila trade an

important item for protection in California. They were held by two typical institutions: the mission and the presidio (Bolton 1913, 1921, 1930 as cited in Aviña 1976).

Mission San Diego Alcalá was founded in 1769, the first of 21 Franciscan missions built along the coast on the El Camino Real between San Diego and Sonoma. The goals of the missions were tri-fold: they established a Spanish presence on the west coast, provided a way to Christianize native peoples, and served to exploit native population as laborers.

Arrival of the Franciscan missionaries during the Spanish period resulted in far-reaching alterations in Native American lifeways. These shifts included high mortality rates and social changes due to the introduction of European diseases and customs (e.g., European farming methods; Dobyns 1983; Walker and Hudson 1989). Due to the high mortality rates, many Native American villages were abandoned, with inhabitants fleeing to the missions:

> "As the Native Americans watched the Europeans remain healthy during the epidemics, they began to view disease as a form of divine punishment for human transgressions" (Dobyns 1983). "Believing that the Christian God held a power greater than their own, the Natives willingly joined the Spanish missions." (Rushing 1995:15)

Mexican Period (1822-1847)

After Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, the Mission lands were secularized under the Secularization Act of 1833, but much of the land was transferred to political appointees. A series of large land grants that transferred Mission properties to private ownership were awarded by the Governors of California—Juan B. Alvarado, Manuel Micheltorena and Pío Pico—between 1840 and 1846 (Cowan 1977; Ohles 1997). Ranches and farms were established throughout the San Diego region during this period.

American Period (1848-present)

The Mexican-American war followed on the heels of the Bear Flag Revolt of June 1846 (Ohles 1997). General Andrés Pico and John C. Frémont signed the Articles of Capitulation in December 1847, and with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February 1848, hostilities ended and Mexico relinquished California to the United States. Under the treaty, Mexico ceded the lands of present-day California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas to the U.S. for $15 million (Fogelson 1993:10). Within two years following the treaty, California applied for admission as a state.

CITY OF PERRIS

Prior to the 1880s, the Perris Valley was known as the San Jacinto Plains after the river that crosses it. Historic land use was primarily ranching but mines were also present, including gold, tin, coal and clay. With the completion of the California Southern Railroad in 1882, settlers began flocking to the valley staking out homesteads.

By 1885, land for a new town was purchased from the Southern Pacific Railroad. The citizens offered to erect a depot, dig a well, and donate a number of lots to the railroad in exchange for establishing a station at the new town. The town site of Perris was officially named a station on the Transcontinental Route of the Santa Fe on April 1, 1886 and by 1887, six passenger trains and two freight trains stopped at Perris daily. This rapid growth proved short-lived when heavy storms repeatedly washed out the tracks in the Temecula Gorge in the early 1890s, causing the railroad to abandon service to San Diego by way of Perris.

In 1911, Perris became an incorporated city. While the railroad had played an important part in establishing the new town, the people now turned to agriculture for their future development. Because of limited groundwater, dry grain farming was the main crop before water was brought to the valley by the Eastern Municipal Water district in the early 1950s. Alfalfa, the King potato (which would produce two crops a year), and later, sugar beets became the mainstay of farming the Perris Valley. With the construction of Lake Perris in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Perris became attractive as a recreational area. Local attractions such as activities at the lake, hot air ballooning, the Orange Empire Railway Museum, and skydiving are attracting international recognition (City of Perris n.d.).

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

According to the earliest known USGS topographic quadrangle map, in 1901 (*Elsinore*; 1:125,000) the Project Area has no built environment. This remains the case in the most recent USGS topographic quadrangle map, the 1983 *Santa Ana* (1:100,000) map. The earliest known USDA historic aerial photograph is from 1966 and shows the Project Area as an empty agricultural field with no built environment (NETROnline 1966). A USDA aerial photograph from 1997 shows two very large objects within the Project Area, however due to the poor quality of the aerial photograph it is not clear if these objects are built environment or not (NETROnline 1997). These objects remain visible in the 2002 USDA aerial photograph but were removed by the time the 2005 historic aerial photograph was taken (NETROnline 2002, 2005). Four new buildings/structures (possibly trailers) within the Project Area are visible in the 2005 USDA aerial photograph and remain present in the 2010 USDA aerial photograph (NETROnline 2005, 2010) but only two foundations from the structures remain in the 2012 USDA aerial photograph (NETROnline 2012). No further notable changes are visible between the 2012 and the 2018 historic aerial photographs (NETROnline 2012, 2018).

RECORDS SEARCHES

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

A museum records search was performed by the Western Science Center (Stoneburg 2022; Appendix B). Additional searches were conducted in online databases of the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP 2022), the PaleoBiology database (PBDB 2022), and in published literature (Jefferson 1991a, 1991b). The results of the record searches showed that no fossils were recovered from the proposed Project Area, however a paleontological locality is known from less than a mile from the Project Area. Mastodon ([1]†*Mammut pacificus*), horse (†*Equus* sp.), and bison (†*Bison* sp.) were recovered from between 8-14 feet below the surface (E. Scott pers comm. 2022).

About five miles to the east of the Project Area in the Lakeview Hotsprings area, Pleistocene fossils of sabre-toothed cat (†*Smilodon fatalis*), horse (†*Equus* sp. cf. *E. occidentalis*), deer (*Odocoilius* sp.), mammoth (†*Mammuthus* sp.) and numerous species of small vertebrates have been recovered from between 15 and 45 feet below the surface (Reynolds and Reynolds 1991; Table 2).

Late Pleistocene fossils were found in association with the Diamond Valley Reservoir and San Diego Pipeline 6/ Salt Creek Channel projects in southern Hemet, California, approximately 12 miles southeast of the current Project Area. Thousands of Pleistocene fossils including California turkey (†*Meleagris californica*), ground sloths (†*Megalonyx jeffersonii*, †*Nothrotheriops shastensis*, †*Paramylodon harlani*), sabre-toothed cat (†*Smilodon fatalis*), dire wolf (†*Aenocyon dirus*), short-faced bear (†*Arctodus* sp.), horses (†*Equus conversidens*, †*Equus occidentalis*), stilt-legged llama (†*Hemiauchenia macrocephala*), yesterday's camel (†*Camelops hesternus*), flat-headed peccary (†*Platygonus compressus*), diminutive pronghorn (†*Capromeryx minor*), bison (†*Bison antiquus*, †*Bison latifrons*), Pacific mastodon (†*Mammut pacificus*), and Columbian mammoth (†*Mammuthus columbi*) were recovered from this project (Springer et al. 2009, 2010; Table 3).

[1] † - the taxon is extinct, although there may be living relatives in same genus or family

Table 2. Pleistocene Fossils from the Lakeview Hotsprings area

Common Name	Taxon	Depth below original surface	Formation at surface	Age/ dates	Locality
Botta's pocket gopher	*Thomomys bottae*	~15 ft	Pleistocene very old alluvial fan	~15' deep; early Holocene 9,900 + 50 ybp	SBCM 5.3.151
rattlesnake	*Crotalus* sp.	~15 ft			
fresh water clam	*Anodonta* sp.	~15 ft			
California juniper	*Juniperus californicus*	~15 ft			
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.	~25-45 ft		45' deep; late Pleistocene > 40,310 ybp	
horse	†*Equus* sp. cf. *E. occidentalis*	~25-45 ft			
deer	*Odocoilius* sp.	~25-45 ft			
sabre-toothed cat	†*Smilodon* sp.	~25-45 ft			
vole	*Microtus* sp.	~25-45 ft			
Botta's pocket gopher	*Thomomys bottae*	~25-45 ft			
kangaroo rat	*Dipodom*ys sp.	~25-45 ft			
squirrel	Scuridae	~25-45 ft			
bird	Aves	~25-45 ft			
pond turtle	*Actinemys* sp.	~25-45 ft			
frog or toad	Anura (small)	~25-45 ft			
fresh water snail	*Lymnaea* sp.	~25-45 ft			
land snail	*Vallonia* sp.	~25-45 ft			
California juniper	*Juniperus californicus*	~25-45 ft			
pond turtle	*Actinemys* sp.	~50 ft		late Pleistocene	

From Reynolds and Reynolds 1991.

Table 3. Pleistocene Fossils from the Diamond Valley Reservoir and San Diego Pipeline 6/ Salt Creek Channel Projects

Group	Common Name	Vertebrate Taxon
amphibians	salamander	Urodela
	western spadefoot toad	*Scaphiopus hammondii*
	likely western toad	*Anaxyrus* sp. Cf. *A. boreas*
	likely California treefrog	*Pseudacris* sp. Cf. *P. cadaverina*
reptiles	pond turtle	*Actinemys* sp.
	desert tortoise	‡*Gopherus agassizii*
	whiptailed lizard	*Aspidoscelis tigris*
	alligator lizard	*Elgaria* sp.
	collared lizard	*Crotaphytus collaris*
	coast horned lizard	*Phrynosoma coronatum*
	likely sagebrush lizard	*Sceloporus* sp. Cf. *S. graciosus*
	western fence lizard	*Sceloporus occidentalis*
	side-blotched lizard	*Uta stansburiana*
	iguana	Iguanidae
	kingsnake	*Lampropeltis* sp.
	whipsnake	*Masticophis* sp.
	pine snake	*Pituophis melanoleucus*
	blackhead snake	*Tantilla* sp.
	garter snake	*Thamnophis* sp.
	likely sidewinder	*Crotalus* sp. Cf. *C. cerastes*
	rattlesnake	*Crotalus* sp.
birds	duck	*Anas* sp.
	California turkey	†*Meleagris californica*
	golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*
	likely Cooper's hawk	*Accipiter* sp. Cf. *A. cooperi*
	falcon	*Falco* sp.
	shore bird	Scolopacidae
	likely short-eared owl	*Asio* sp. Cf. *A. flammeus*
	northern flicker	*Colaptes auratus*
	Steller's jay	*Cyanocitta stelleri*
	common raven	*Corvus corax*
	raven	Corvidae
	swallow	cf. *Hirundo* sp.
	swallow	Hirundinidae
	likely American robin	cf. *Turdus migratorius*
	likely western meadowlark	cf. *Sturnella neglecta*
mammals	Jefferson's ground sloth	†*Megalonyx jeffersonii*
	Shasta's ground sloth	†*Nothrotheriops shastensis*
	Harlan's ground sloth	†*Paramylodon harlani*
	black-tailed jackrabbit	*Lepus californicus*
mammals	desert cottontail	*Sylvilagus audubonii*
	antelope ground squirrel	‡*Ammospermophilus* sp.

Group	Common Name	Vertebrate Taxon
	California ground squirrel	*Otospermophilus beecheyi*
	ground squirrel	*Otospermophilus* sp.
	Beechey's ground squirrel	*Eutamius* sp.
	kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys* sp.
	Pocket mouse	*Perognathus* sp.
	Botta's pocket gopher	*Thomomys bottae*
	California meadow vole	*Microtus californicus*
	dusky-footed wood rat	*Neotoma fuscipes*
	desert wood rat	*Neotoma lepida*
	likely canyon mouse	*Peromyscus* sp. Cf. *P. crinitus*
	harvest mouse	*Reithrodontomys* sp.
	ornate shrew	*Sorex ornatus*
	broad-footed mole	*Scapanus latimanus*
	mouse-eared bat	*Myotis* sp.
	bobcat	*Lynx rufus*
	sabre-toothed cat	†*Smilodon fatalis*
	coyote	*Canis latrans*
	dire wolf	†*Aenocyon dirus*
	grey fox	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*
	likely short-faced bear	cf. †Arctodus sp.
	black bear	‡*Ursus americanus*
	skunk	*Mephitis* sp.
	long-tailed weasel	*Mustela frenata*
	badger	*Taxidea taxus*
	Mexican ass	†*Equus conversidens*
	western horse	†*Equus occidentalis*
	stilt-legged llama	†*Hemiauchenia macrocephala*
	yesterday's camel	†*Camelops hesternus*
	flat-headed peccary	†*Platygonus compressus*
	diminutive pronghorn	†*Capromeryx minor*
	pronghorn	‡*Antilocapra americana*
	mule deer	*Odocoileus hemionus*
	antique bison	†*Bison antiquus*
	long-horned bison	†*Bison latifrons*
	Pacific mastodon	†*Mammut pacificus*
	Columbian mammoth	†*Mammuthus columbi*

Notes and Abbreviations:
† = the taxon is extinct, although there may be living relatives in same genus or family
‡ = animal extirpated
sp. = genus certain but species uncertain
cf. = compares favorably with or likely
From Springer et al. (2009, 2010)

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Cogstone requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at University of California, Riverside on May 3, 2022, which included the entire proposed Project Area as well as a half-mile radius. Results of the record search indicate that three previous studies have been completed within the Project Area while an additional 15 studies have been completed previously within a half-mile radius (Table 4).

Table 4. Previous Cultural Resource Studies

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (Miles) From Project Area
00572	Breece, William H.	Cultural Resource Survey of the Metro Park Project Proposed Race Track, Riverside County, California	1979	0-0.25
00573	Drover, Christopher E.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 20,538 Near Perris, Riverside County, California	1984	0-0.25
01886	Drover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of a Planned Residential Development at the Intersection of Orange Avenue and Murrieta Road, Perris, California	1984	0.25-0.5
02323	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Archaeological Assessment Form: May Project	1988	0.25-0.5
02340	Drover, C.E.	A Cultural Resource Inventory - New Horizons Project - Perris, California	1988	0.25-0.5
04649	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Perris 53, 52.91 Acres of Land in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2003	0-0.25
05549	Applied Earthworks	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Rider Street Improvements Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA	2004	0.25-0.5
06837	Hooper, Anna M., Kristie R. Blevins, Leslie Nay Irish, and William R. Gillean	A phase I Archaeological Records Search and Survey Report on APN 306-380-023, +-2.5 Acres, Wilson Avenue, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2006	Within
07133	Moreno, Adrian Sanchez	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company: Sentrex Street Light Relocation Project Located on the Harrier 12kV Circuit, Riverside County, California (WO#6677-4054, AI#R6733)	2007	0.25-0.5
07491	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed West End Middle School in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2007	0-0.25

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (Miles) From Project Area
07538	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez	Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2007	Within
08793	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate RV75XC117 (Bunker Hill Sub)	2011	0.25-0.5
09471	Goodwin, Riordan	Cultural Resource Assessment Perris Estates Project City of Perris County of Riverside, California	2016	0.25-0.5
09756	Haas, Hannah, Robert Ramirez, and Kevin Hunt	City of Perris Valley Storm Channel Trail Project Cultural Resource Study	2015	0.25-0.5
10199	Fulton, Phil	Discovery and Monitoring Plan for the Mid County Parkway	2014	Within
10712	Porras, P., and B. Vargas	Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Mobile Home Park, Perris, California	2018	0.25-0.5
10787	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rider Distribution Center I Project, DPR No. 06-0635, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2018	0.25-0.5
10788	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rider Distribution Center III Project, PM 35268, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2018	0.25-0.5

No cultural resources have been recorded within the Project Area. Outside of the Project Area a total of four cultural resources have been previously documented within the half-mile search radius (Table 5). These include one historic archaeological site, two historic-age buildings, and one historic-age (Table 5).

Table 5. Cultural Resource Sites

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-OR)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) from Project Area	NRHP/CRHR Status
007659		Historic Archaeological Site	Metal “Quonset hut” style structures and sunken cement-walled ammunition bunker	1982	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
028896		Historic Archaeological Site	Small formed-in-place concrete irrigation structure	2019	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-OR)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) from Project Area	NRHP/CRHR Status
			and associated 2-inch pipe			
029117		Historic Archaeological Site	Concrete slab pad and four associated metal footings	2020	0-0.25	CR- Not Eligible
029118	013010	Historic Archaeological Site	Perris Valley Storm Drain, a soft bottom trapezoidal drainage with associated access roads, bridges, culverts and pedestrian/ bicycle path	2020	0.25-0.5	NR/CR – Not Eligible

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the EIC records search, a variety of sources were consulted in October 2021 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project vicinity (Tables 6 and 7). Sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). Specific information about the Project Area, obtained from historic-era maps and aerial photographs, is presented in the Project Area History section.

Table 6. Additional Sources Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places	Negative
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	see Project Area History section
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	see Project Area History section
California Register of Historical Resources	Negative
Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)	Negative
Local Historic Societies	One attempt was made to contact the Perris Valley Historical Museum via USPS on May 13, 2022. This organization is assumed to be defunct due to multiple failed attempts to contact this society in the past. Both the listed address and phone number for the society are inactive.

Source	Results
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records	Positive; See Table 6.

Table 7. BLM Search Results

Name	Accession No.	Authority	Issue Year	Location
Miguel Pedrorena, Helena (Elena) Pedrorena, Isabel (Ysabel) Pedrorena, Maria Antonia Estudillo Pedrorena	CACAAA 080441	1851 Grant-Spanish/Mexican	1883	Township 4S; Range 3W; Section 17

Miguel Pedrorena (1808-1850) and Miguel Telesford de Pedrorena (1844-1882)

Based on a review of birth and death dates as well at the issue year of the land grant, it is believed that the Miguel Pedrorena listed here is Miguel Telesford de Pedrorena (1844-1882), son of Miguel de Pedrorena (1808-1850). Miguel de Pedrorena was born in Spain in 1808 and is associated with a "noble family" (*The Sacramento Bee* 1966). Educated in Madrid and Oxford, England, Pedrorena came to California in the 1830s. In 141, he married Maria Antonia Estudillo of the Estudillo family (one of the oldest California ranchero families). They had one son (Miguel) and three daughters (Maria Victoria, Maria Ysabel, and Elena). During the Mexican-American War, Miguel Pedrorena supported the American side and served as a Captain in the U.S. Cavalry. In 1849, he attended the Convention at Monterey which oversaw the formation of California's state constitution. At one time Pedrorena also owned Cajon Rancho and the San Jacinto Nuevo Rancho. After falling on hard times financially, Pedrorena died unexpectedly in 1850.

Miguel Telesford de Pedrorena married Nellie Burton in ca. 1875. Mrs. Pedrorena was the daughter of General H.S. Burton who was acquainted with American Civil War General Sherman (*Los Angeles Evening Express* 1875). He died at his ranch in Jamul Valley in 1882 (Roots Web 2022).

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Cogstone requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 3, 2022. The NAHC responded on June 20, 2022, with a positive SLF search result (Appendix C) and said that the Pechanga Band of Indians should be contacted for information and provided contact information for the Tribal Chairperson and the Cultural Resources Coordinator. The NAHC also recommended 19 other Native American tribal organizations and individuals be contacted for further information regarding the Project vicinity. Cogstone sent Native American scoping letters to these 21 Native American tribal organizations and individuals on July 12, 2022, via United States Postal Service certified mail (Appendix C). Follow-up emails were sent on August 3, 2022, and telephone calls were made on August 11,

2022. The City of Perris is conducting consultations to meet the requirements of Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). Seven responses have been received.

- On August 3, 2022, Victoria Martin, Tribal Vice-Chairperson for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians responded via electronic mail saying "[a]t this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation."

- On August 17, 2022, Cultural Resources Analyst Arysa Gonzalez Romero for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians responded saying "The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area" and requested the cultural records search results and cultural resource documentation for the project.

- On August 9, 2022, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Cultural Resources Manager Cheryl Madrigal from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded via electronic mail saying "[the location identified in the transmitted project documents is situated within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people. As such, Rincon is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area. After review of the provided documents and our internal information, no cultural resource information is available to share at this time. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band."

- On July 20, 2022, Historic Preservation Officer H. Jill McCormick for the Ft. Yuma Quechan Tribe responded via electronic mail saying "we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter."

- On August 11, 2022, Cultural resources Coordination Paul E. Macarro of the Pechanga Band of Indians responded via electronic mail with specific and sensitive information about the Project Area and vicinity that is summarized in redacted form below. The complete response is in Confidential Appendix C. This Warehouse Project is located between a Traditional Cultural Landscape to the east and a second Traditional Cultural Property to the west of the Project Area and is also near the historic Perris Indian Boarding School location. We have four Ancestral Placenames in the vicinity of the Project and the prehistoric Ancestral-trail later commandeered as the Juan Bautista de Anza Trail, is also nearby. Although formally channeled by Riverside County Flood, this

Project is close to the main north-to-south drainage of the San Jacinto River; the San Jacinto River linking together large Villages within the heart of our Ancestral Territory.

Mr. Macarro continues "Because of multiple nearby Ancestral human remains and considering the vast, previously impacted and recorded sites within this Project's-vicinity the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. Pechanga believes that the possibility for recovering sensitive subsurface resources during ground disturbing activities for this Project is extremely high. The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project:

1. Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already
2. Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc.);
3. Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
4. Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts."

- On August 11, 2022, Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Mission Indians Cultural Resources Department indicated during a follow up telephone call that the Project Area is in close proximity to known resources and has moderate to high concerns. They are requesting a consultation with the leading Agency and will discuss further in detail.

- On August 11, 2022, Cultural Department Coordinator Bobby Ray of the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California Spoke indicated during a follow up telephone call that they are interested in the project, and we would like to stay updated as this area is sensitive. He also said that they want the project to be monitored on all ground disturbances.

SURVEY

METHODS

The survey stage is important in a Project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural and paleontological resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of cultural and paleontological resources sensitivity. All undeveloped ground surface areas within the ground disturbance portion of the Project Area were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). For paleontology the purpose of the survey is to confirm that field observations conform to the geological maps of the Project Area. Sediments are assessed for their potential to contain fossils. Additionally, if there are known paleontological resources, the survey will verify the exact location of those resources, the condition or integrity of each resource, and the proximity of the resource to the Project Area.

Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.) were visually inspected. Photographs of the Project Area, including ground surface visibility and items of interest, were taken with a digital camera.

RESULTS

Cogstone archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist Sandy Duarte surveyed the Project Area on June 27, 2022. The Project Area has been heavily disturbed with clearing, agriculture and discing. The intensive pedestrian survey consisted of two to three meter wide transects. Ground visibility within the Project Area was generally good (approximately 95 percent) due to recent discing and clearing (Figure 9). Much of the visibility-obstructed area was covered in dry grass, weeds, a pepper tree, gravel and modern refuse (Figure 10). Two concrete foundations, installed between 2002 and 2005 (NETROnline 2002, 2005), were also observed (Figure 11). Where visible, surficial sediments primarily consisted of yellowish-brown sandy silts (Figure 12). No cultural or paleontological resources were observed.

Figure 9. Northwest boundary of Project Area, facing east

Figure 10. Clearing and modern trash within Project Area, facing west

Figure 11. Two concrete foundations, facing north

Figure 12. Surface sediments

STUDY FINDINGS

CULTURAL SENSITIVITY

Based on the results of the pedestrian survey, cultural record search results showing a lack of previously recorded significant historic-aged sites within the half-mile search radius, review of historic USGS maps, and USDA aerial photographs, the Project Area is assessed to have low sensitivity for buried historic-aged resources such as foundations or refuse pits.

While no previously recorded prehistoric resources were identified within the half-mile search radius by the EIC records search, the SLF search was positive. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians indicated the Project Area is in close proximity to known resources and has moderate to high concerns. Based on this information, the Project Area is considered moderately to highly sensitive for buried prehistoric cultural resources.

PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

A multilevel ranking system was developed by professional resource managers within the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as a practical tool to assess the sensitivity of sediments for fossils. The Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) system (BLM 2016; Appendix D) has a multi-level scale based on demonstrated yield of fossils. The PFYC system provides additional guidance regarding assessment and management for different fossil yield rankings.

Fossil resources occur in geologic units (e.g., formations or members). The probability for finding significant fossils in a project area can be broadly predicted from previous records of fossils recovered from the geologic units present in and/or adjacent to the study area. The geological setting and the number of known fossil localities help determine the paleontological sensitivity according to PFYC criteria.

Sediments that are close to their basement rock source are typically coarse; those farther from the basement rock source are finer. The chance of fossils being preserved greatly increases once the average size of the sediment particles is reduced to 5 mm in diameter or less. Moreover, fossil preservation also greatly increases after natural burial in rivers, lakes, or oceans. Remains left on the ground surface become weathered by the sun or consumed by scavengers and bacterial activity, usually within 20 years or less. So the sands, silts, and clays of rivers, lakes, and oceans are the most likely sediments to contain fossils.

Using the PFYC system, geologic units are classified according to the relative abundance of vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils and their sensitivity to

adverse impacts within the known extent of the geological unit. Although significant localities may occasionally occur in a geologic unit, a few widely scattered important fossils or localities do not necessarily indicate a higher PFYC value; instead, the relative abundance of localities is intended to be the major determinant for the value assignment.

Based upon other recorded localities from the region, Pleistocene fossils typically begin appearing about eight to ten feet deep in California valleys. Shallower sediments in the valleys usually do not contain the remains of extinct animals, although Holocene (less than 11,700 years old) remains may be present.

The late Pleistocene and Holocene young alluvial valley sediments is assigned different sensitivities depending on how deep the impacts are. Locally, Pleistocene fossils typically begin appearing about eight to ten feet deep in the valleys, although rarely fossils occur at shallower depths. Shallower sediments in the valleys usually do not contain the remains of extinct animals, although Holocene (less than 11,700 years old) remains may be present. Based on fossils recovered nearby, impacts less than five feet below the original ground surface are assigned a low sensitivity. Deeper excavations are assigned a moderate but patchy sensitivity (PFYC 3).

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon recorded fossil locality data near the Project Area, impacts less than five feet below the original ground surface in areas mapped as young alluvial valley deposits are given a low sensitivity (PFYC 2) while deeper sediments have a moderate but patchy sensitivity (PFYC 3).

At present, based upon the anticipation of impacts to young alluvial valley deposits within the Project Area, a qualified paleontologist should be retained to develop and implement a Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Plan, which should include development of a paleontology Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) and paleontological monitoring.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the find and make recommendations.

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECCOMENDATIONS

Based on the positive SLF search result and the proximity of the Project Area to a traditional cultural landscape and two traditional cultural resources, full time cultural resources and Native American monitoring is recommended for the duration of ground-disturbing activities.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

MOLLY VALASIK
QA/QC

EDUCATION

2009 M.A., Anthropology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
2006 B.A., Anthropology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Valasik is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with more than 13 years of experience. She is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and regularly prepares cultural resources assessment reports for a variety of federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. Ms. Valasik has managed a variety of projects at Cogstone in the water, transportation, energy, development, and federal sectors. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. She is accepted as a principal investigator for prehistoric archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation's Information Centers.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Creekside Specific Plan, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources for the proposed demolition of an existing 123,000 square-foot building and construction of 188 residential units on 15.3 acres. Services included records searches, background research, and an intensive-level pedestrian survey. Based on the results of the record search and ethnographic data, it was found likely that substantive archaeological deposits exist. The project area was considered moderately sensitive for cultural and paleontological resources and archaeological and paleontological monitoring during all ground-disturbing activities was recommended. The City of San Juan Capistrano acted as lead CEQA agency. Sub to PlaceWorks. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019-2020

Fire Station 172 Project, Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District, San Bernardino County, CA. Cogstone determined the potential effects of paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources on the proposed project. The project involved relocation of the Fire Station from 9612 San Bernardino Road to 8870 San Bernardino Road. Services included the management of record searches, a Sacred Lands File search, a pedestrian survey, and completion the cultural resources assessment report. Sub to Michael Baker International. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018

La Verne General Plan Update, City of La Verne, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone reviewed and summarized available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of La Verne to support an update of the City's General Plan. Cogstone conducted archaeological and paleontological record searches, extensive historical research at City Hall, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and a general analysis of impacts of future projects within the city that may adversely affect paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources was provided along with mitigation recommendations. Sub to De Novo. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018

Magnolia Avenue Improvements, Caltrans District 8, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA. For this local assistance project on behalf of the City of Riverside, the project involved producing an Archaeological Survey Report, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, and Historical Property Survey Report for Section 106 of the NHPA compliance. The City proposed widening Magnolia Avenue between Buchanan and Banbury by narrowing the existing median. Managed record search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American consultations, intensive-level pedestrian archaeological and architectural surveys, as well as coordination and approval by District 8 of an Area of Potential Effects (APE) map. The Historical Resources Evaluation Report included DPR series 523 forms for the evaluation of six properties all of which were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register. Sub to Michael Baker/PMC. Principal Investigator. 2016-2017

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

ERIC SCOTT
Paleontology QA/QC

EDUCATION

1990 M.A., Anthropology (Biological), University of California, Los Angeles
1985 B.A., Anthropology (Physical), California State University, Northridge

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Scott is a professional vertebrate paleontologist with 37 years of experience in paleontological mitigation, fieldwork, curation, and research. He is an emeritus paleontology curator of the San Bernardino County Museum, an adjunct at California State University, San Bernardino, and a research associate of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the La Brea Tar Pits and Museum, where he was lead excavator of the Pit 91 excavation from 1985-1991. He is a 30+ year member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, an international society of professional scientists where he currently serves on the Government Affairs Committee; he also holds membership in the Geological Society of America and other professional societies. Mr. Scott has published over 40 research articles in professional scientific journals.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway), Sections 1 and 2, Metropolitan Transit Authority (METRO), Los Angeles, CA. The project involves construction of seven stations from the existing Purple Line at Wilshire/Western Avenue along Wilshire Boulevard to the Veterans Administration Hospital in Westwood for 8.6 miles. Manages all paleontological services for Sections 1 and 2 of the subway project including budgets, Worker Environmental Awareness Program training, monitoring, fossil recovery, lab work, analysis, and reporting. Sub to JV West (Stantec/Jacobs JV) (Section 1), AECOM (Section 2). Program Manager. 2016-*ongoing*

Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA) Ongoing Technical Support for Environmental, Mitigation Reporting, and Sustainability Issues Associated with LAWA Construction Projects, LAX, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological resources monitoring during proposed consolidation and modernization of existing facilities. The project involved redeveloping multiple facilities including hangars and associated structures for Delta Airlines and United Airlines, among others. Upon completion of monitoring, Cogstone prepared Cultural and Paleontological Resources Monitoring Compliance Reports. The City of Los Angeles acted as lead agency for the project. Sub to CDM Smith. Program Manager. 2019-2021

Deep Soil Mixing Pilot Project, Community of Pacific Palisades, Los Angeles County, CA. As part of an on-call contract with the Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering (LABOE), Cogstone provided cultural and paleontological resources monitoring as well as managed Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities. The City of Los Angeles was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act. Monitoring for the Project was conducted in compliance with the Contingency Plan conditions for the Coastal Development Permit from the California Coastal Commission. No cultural or paleontological resources were identified. No further work was necessary. Sub to ICF. Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2020

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project, unincorporated area of Calabasas, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological resources monitoring for 31 days during proposed improvements to Gates Canyon Park that will allow the capture and storage of stormwater runoff from an adjacent 105-acre residential area. Monitoring complied with program mitigation measures and as defined by the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works (LACDPW). LACDPW was the project proponent and acted as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act. Sub to Aspen Environmental. Task Manager. 2019

Eastside Reservoir Project (Diamond Valley Lake), City of Hemet, Riverside County, CA. The project developed southern California's largest freshwater reservoir. Paleontological monitoring and mitigation provided by San Bernardino County Museum. Supervised fieldwork, conducted and supervised lab work, wrote weekly, annual, and final reports. Paleontology Curator, Field Supervisor, and Report Author. 1993-2003

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

JOHN GUST
Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Task Manager

EDUCATION

2016 Ph.D., Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside (UCR)
2011 M.A., Department of Anthropology, UCR
2007 M.A., Applied Geography, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs (UCCS)
2002 B.A., Department of Anthropology, minor in Geography/Environmental Studies, UCCS

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over 10 years of experience in field archaeology. He meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation and his field expertise includes pedestrian surveys, excavation monitoring, resource recording, and historic artifact analysis. Dr. Gust has managed a variety of projects at Cogstone in the water, development, residential, transportation, telecommunications, and public works sectors. Dr. Gust is a member of the Society for California Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology, and the American Anthropological Association.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

University of California Natural Reserve System San Joaquin Marsh Reserve Water Conveyance and Drainage Improvement Project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources for the proposed long-term water management improvements and habitat value of the Marsh Reserve. Services included pedestrian survey, records searches, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, background research, and reporting. Due to the proximity of the project to the San Diego Creek, the project required a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance. University of California acted as the lead California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) agency and USACE acted as lead agency under the National Environmental Protection Act. Sub to Moffat & Nichol. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2020-2021

Dogwood Road Project, City of El Centro, Imperial County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential effects to cultural resources resulting from the construction of United States Department of Agriculture Part 70-B RD Funding assisted housing on a 2.2-acre parcel. Cogstone conducted a record search, pedestrian survey, and determined that no further cultural resources work was necessary. The assessment provided environmental documentation as required by Section 106 of NHPA and CEQA. The City of El Centro acted as the lead agency. Sub to Partner Science & Engineering, Inc. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019-2020

Jackson St HUD 58 EA Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential effects to cultural resources resulting from the construction of United States Department of Housing and Urban Development assisted housing on a 3.58-acre parcel. This assessment provided environmental documentation as required by Section 106 of NHPA. The City of Riverside was the lead agency. Cogstone conducted a records search, a Sacred Lands File Search, a pedestrian survey, and produced a report. Sub to Partner Science & Engineering. Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Report Author. 2019

Corona Affordable Housing Monitoring Project, City of Corona, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological resources monitoring, analyzed recovered artifacts, and prepared a monitoring compliance report during grading for the development of affordable multi-family apartment buildings. Conducted lab work and artifact analysis. Sub to C&C Development. Archaeology Supervisor and Report Author. 2018-2019

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

KIM SCOTT
Principal Investigator for Paleontology

EDUCATION

2013 M.S., Biology with a paleontology emphasis, California State University, San Bernardino
2000 B.S., Geology with paleontology emphasis, University of California, Los Angeles

TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS

Trained and certified in geomorphology techniques, National Park Service, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Scott has 27 years of experience in California as a paleontologist and sedimentary geologist. She has worked extensively in the field surveying, monitoring, and salvaging fossils on hundreds of projects. In addition, she has special skills in jacketing large fossils, fossil preparation (cleaning and stabilization) and in the preparation of stratigraphic sections and other documentation for fossil localities. She frequently authors paleontological assessments, paleontological mitigation plans, and monitoring compliance reports to all agency requirements. Ms. Scott authors and conducts crew sensitivity training, serves as company safety officer, and has authored both the company safety and paleontology manuals.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway), Sections 1 and 2, Metropolitan Transit Authority (METRO), Los Angeles, CA. The project involves construction of seven stations from the existing Purple Line at Wilshire/Western Avenue along Wilshire Boulevard to the Veterans Administration Hospital in Westwood for 8.6 miles. Manages all paleontological services for Sections 1 and 2 of the subway project including budgets, Worker Environmental Awareness Program training, monitoring, fossil recovery, lab work, analysis, and reporting. Sub to JV West (Stantec/Jacobs JV) (Section 1), AECOM (Section 2). Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2014-*ongoing*

Bell Gardens Water Reservoir Project, City of Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during improvements which included a new two-million-gallon reservoir, booster pump station, well to be drilled, and other components. Services included record searches, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, and an intensive-pedestrian survey of the 1.7-acre project area. Sub to Infrastructure Engineers. Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2019-2020

Corona Affordable Housing Monitoring Project, City of Corona, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological resources monitoring, analyzed recovered artifacts, and prepared a monitoring compliance report during grading for the development of affordable multi-family apartment buildings. Conducted lab work and artifact analysis. Sub to C&C Development. Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2018-2019

Fire Station 172 Project, Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District, San Bernardino County, CA. Cogstone determined the potential effects of paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources on the proposed project. The project involved relocation of the Fire Station from 9612 San Bernardino Road to 8870 San Bernardino Road. Services included the management of record searches, a Sacred Lands File search, a pedestrian survey, and completion the cultural resources assessment report. Sub to Michael Baker International. Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2018

San Bernardino Countywide On-Call Services, San Bernardino, CA. As prime contractor, Cogstone provided cultural, historical, and paleontological resource services for short term projects. Task services included cultural resources assessments and monitoring in compliance with CEQA, NEPA, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and County regulations. Short-term projects included Pioneertown and other roads, Bear Springs, Aldorf Road, Elder Creek, NTH Bridges, Marshall Boulevard, Cajon Creek, Dola Bridge, Lanzit Ditch, and Luna Road. Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2016-2017

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

SANDY DUARTE
Archaeologist & Report Co-Author

EDUCATION

2002 B.A., Cultural Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS

HAZWOPER Certified - Certified American Red Cross CPR; Certified American Red Cross Standard First Aid
Applied Archaeology of Southern California, USDA Forest Service, San Bernardino National Forest
Railroad Security Certified

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Duarte is a paleontologist and archaeologist with over 18 years of experience in paleontological and archaeological monitoring, surveying, and excavation in southern California. Ms. Duarte has experience with Native American consultation as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and under Senate Bill 18 for the protection and management of cultural resources. Beginning in 2006, Ms. Duarte worked for the U.S. Forest Service in the Biology, Timber, and Geology Department as an archaeologist, including serving as a trained wild-land firefighter to preserve archaeological sites from forest fires. Additional skills include paleontological identification, fossil preparation, artifact identification and preparation, and final report preparation.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Santiago Canyon Estates Fuel Mod Project, unincorporated Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential for surface cultural resources for compliance with Orange County Fire Authority's Precise Fuel Modification Plan for zones of the Santiago Canyon Estates Community. Services included a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission and conducted a reconnaissance survey. Sub to Fire Safe Council East Orange County Canyons. Archaeologist/Co-Author. 2020

Newport Village Project, City of Newport Beach, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during proposed construction of 14 residential condominium units, 108 apartment units, and 121,370 square feet of mixed-use development. The project would also have publicly accessible waterfront promenade with 844 parking spaces in surface-level and subterranean parking. Services included records searches, pedestrian survey, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, background research, and reporting. The City of Newport Beach acted as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act. Sub to Cox, Castle & Nicholson LLP. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

Prologis Vermont Avenue and Redondo Beach Industrial Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during proposed construction of an industrial center, 223 automobile parking spaces, 32 bicycle parking spaces, 36 high truck loading positions, and parking stalls for truck trailers. Services included records searches, pedestrian survey, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, background research, and reporting. The City of Los Angeles acted as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act. Sub to PlaceWorks. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

Cannon Serrano Intersection Widening Project, City of Orange, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during proposed road improvements. Services included records searches, pedestrian survey, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, background research, and reporting. The City of Orange acted as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act. Sub to Michael Baker. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

KELLY VREELAND
Paleontologist & Co-Author

EDUCATION

2014 M.S., Geology, California State University, Fullerton
2010 B.S., Geology, California State University, Fullerton

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Vreeland is a Paleontologist with over 11 years of experience in field paleontology. Her field and laboratory experience includes fieldwork and research projects throughout California and Nevada, as well as conducting fieldwork and surficial geologic mapping in Montana. Ms. Vreeland has expertise in invertebrate paleontology and paleoecology. She is a member of the Geological Society of America, the Paleontological Society, the Society for Sedimentary Geology, and the Association for Women in Geoscience.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

State Route 60 Truck Lanes Project, RCTC, Caltrans District 8, City of Banning, Riverside County, CA. RCTC in cooperation with Caltrans proposed to construct an eastbound truck-climbing lane and westbound truck-descending lane – along with inside and outside standard shoulders in both directions. The total length of the project is 4.51 miles. A combined Paleontological Identification Report and Paleontological Evaluation Report found a high likelihood for this project to impact paleontological resources. Mitigation measures included a Paleontological Mitigation Plan which included requiring a paleontological Worker Environmental Awareness Program training, signed repository agreement with the San Bernardino County Museum, monitoring by a principal paleontologist, and defined standard field and laboratory methods. Cogstone is providing paleontological monitoring. At the end of construction, Cogstone will prepare a Paleontological Monitoring Report. Caltrans is the lead agency under the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Environmental Quality Act. Sub to ECORP. Supervisor. 2020-*ongoing*

University of California Natural Reserve System San Joaquin Marsh Reserve Water Conveyance and Drainage Improvement Project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources for the proposed long-term water management improvements and habitat value of the Marsh Reserve. Services included pedestrian survey, records searches, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, background research, and reporting. Due to the proximity of the project to the San Diego Creek, the project required a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act compliance. University of California acted as the lead California Environmental Quality Act agency and USACE acted as lead agency under the National Environmental Protection Act. Sub to Moffat & Nichol. Paleontology Supervisor. 2020-2021

Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA) United Airlines East Maintenance Hangar and Ground Support Equipment Project, LAX, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological monitoring during the proposed consolidation and modernization of existing facilities. The project intended to redevelop an approximately 35-acre site. Planned vertical impacts were up to 6 feet deep for footings, at least 10.5 feet for stormwater detention, and 50 to 70 feet deep for auguring. Upon completion of monitoring, Cogstone prepared a Cultural and Paleontological Resources Monitoring Compliance Report. The City of Los Angeles acted as lead agency for the project. Sub to CDM Smith. Paleontology Supervisor. 2020-2021

Jack Ranch San Luis Obispo Agricultural Cluster Project, City of San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County, CA. Cogstone prepared a cultural and paleontological assessment to propose effective mitigation of potential adverse impacts to paleontological resources resulting from a proposed subdivision of a 299-acre property into 13 residential lots as well as a Conditional Use Permit to allow for a Major Agricultural Cluster project. Cogstone provided archaeological and paleontological monitoring and submitted a Cultural and Paleontological Resources Monitoring Compliance Report upon completion. Sub to Kirk Consulting. Paleontology Supervisor. 2020-2021

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

LOGAN FREEBERG
GIS Supervisor

EDUCATION

2018 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Certificate, California State University, Fullerton
2003 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Freeberg has over 19 years of experience in cultural resource management and has extensive experience in field surveying, data recovery, monitoring, and excavation of archaeological and paleontological resources associated with land development projects in the private and public sectors. He has conducted all phases of archaeological work, including fieldwork, laboratory analysis, research, and reporting. Mr. Freeberg also has a strong grounding in conventional field and laboratory methods and is skilled in the use of ArcGIS.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

New Cuyama Dump Sites 1, 2, and 3, BLM Bakersfield Office, Santa Barbara County, CA. The Project involved identifying archaeological and historical resources present within three illegal dump sites on BLM land. This study included an assessment of the historic potential of dump refuse and National Register of Historic Places eligibility recommendations for debris demonstrating affirmative evidence for an age of greater than 45 years. A Class III Cultural Resources survey was conducted and included an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the Area of Potential Effect and a total of three historic trash scatters were identified during the survey and a total of four historic isolates were identified. These resources were recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR 523) forms. No archaeological sites or isolates were identified. No artifacts were collected. The deliverables were accepted by the BLM without revisions. Archaeologist and GIS Supervisor. 2020-2021

University of California Natural Reserve System San Joaquin Marsh Reserve Water Conveyance and Drainage Improvement Project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources for the proposed long-term water management improvements and habitat value of the Marsh Reserve. Services included pedestrian survey, records searches, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, background research, and reporting. Due to the proximity of the project to the San Diego Creek, the project required a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act compliance. University of California acted as the lead California Environmental Quality Act agency and USACE acted as lead agency under the National Environmental Protection Act. Sub to Moffat & Nichol. GIS Supervisor. 2020-2021

Bell Gardens Water Reservoir Project, City of Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during improvements which included a new two-million-gallon reservoir, booster pump station, well to be drilled, and other components. Services included record searches, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, and an intensive-pedestrian survey of the 1.7-acre project area. Sub to Infrastructure Engineers. GIS Supervisor. 2019-2020

Dogwood Road Project, City of El Centro, Imperial County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential effects to cultural resources resulting from the construction of United States Department of Agriculture Part 70-B RD Funding assisted housing on a 2.2-acre parcel. Cogstone conducted a records search, pedestrian survey, and determined that no further cultural resources work was necessary. The assessment provided environmental documentation as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Environmental Quality Act. The City of El Centro acted as the lead agency. Sub to Partner Science & Engineering, Inc. GIS Supervisor. 2019-2020

APPENDIX B. PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

WESTERN SCIENCE CENTER

May 11, 2022

Cogstone Resource Management
Logan Freeberg
1518 W. Taft Ave
Orange, CA 92865

Dear Mr. Freeburg,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted the Wilson Warehouse Project located in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The project site is located north of Placentia Avenue, south of E. Rider Street, east of Redlands Avenue, and west of Wilson Avenue in Section 17 of Township 4 South, Range 3 West on the *Perris, CA* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial silt, sand and gravel deposits dating from the Holocene period (Dibblee and Minch, 2003). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org.

Sincerely,

Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg
Collections Technician

2345 Searl Parkway ♦ Hemet, CA 92543 ♦ phone 951.791.0033 ♦ fax 951.791.0032 ♦ WesternScienceCenter.org

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C. NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Lake Creek Industrial Wilson Warehouse Project

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Perris 7.5'

Township: 4S **Range:** 3W **Section(s):** 17

Township: _____ **Range:** ___ **Section(s):** _____

Company/Firm/Agency: Cogstone Resource Management

Street Address: 1518 W. Taft Ave.

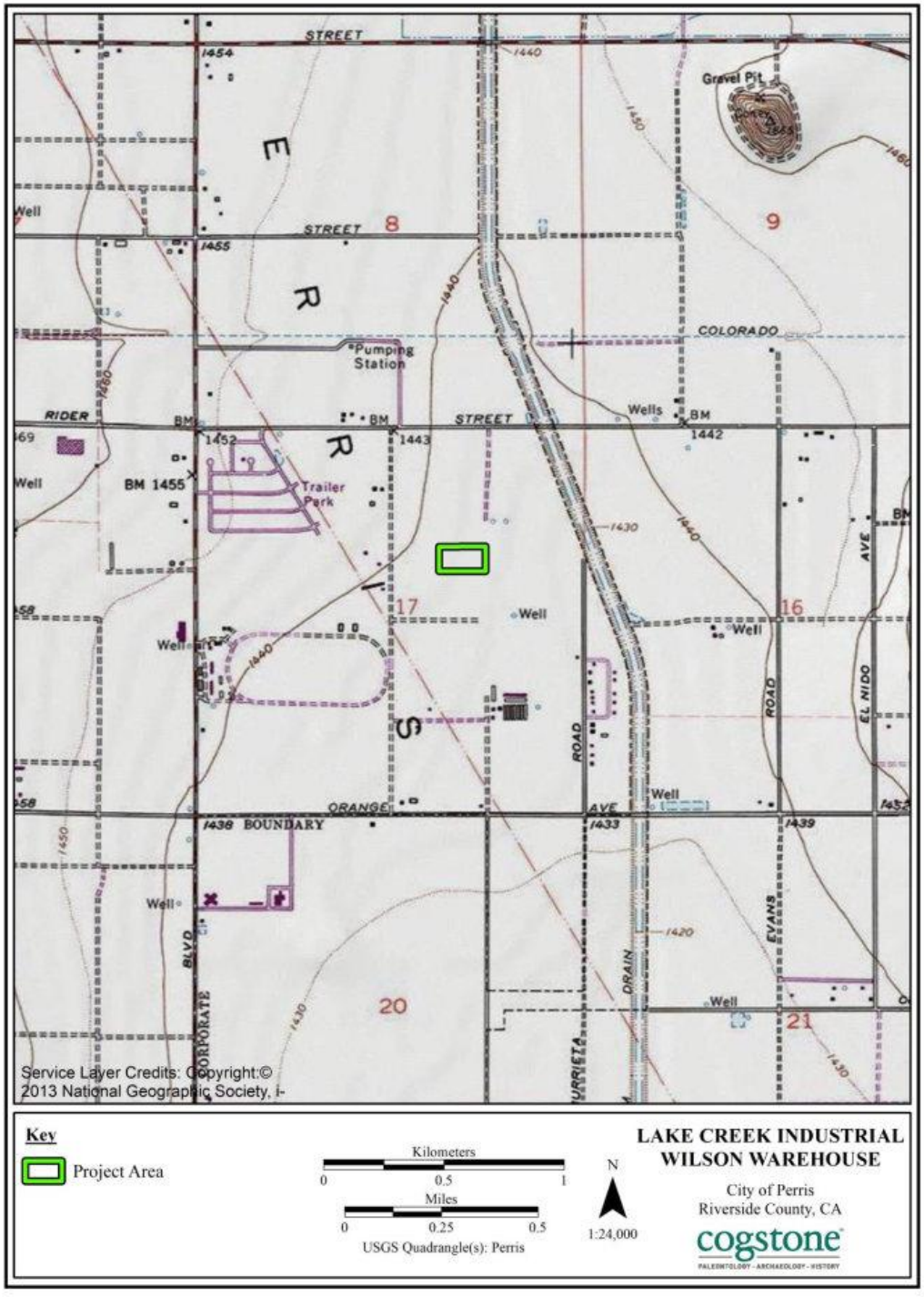
City: Orange **Zip:** 92865

Phone: 714-974-8300

Fax: 714-974-8303

Email: cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

Project Description:
The Project involves the construction of one 83,910 square foot industrial building with associated landscaping and parking areas. The Project area is currently undeveloped but has been previously developed for agricultural use and temporary storage.


STREET
Gravel Pit
Well
STREET
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COLORADO
Pumping Station
RIDER
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STREET
Wells
BM
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1442
BM 1455
Trailer Park
17
16
Well
Well
Well
ORANGE
AVE
1438 BOUNDARY
1433
1439
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BLVD
CORPORATE
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DRAIN
EVANS
Well
21
ROAD
EL NIDO
AVE
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USGS Quadrangle(s): Perris
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LAKE CREEK INDUSTRIAL
WILSON WAREHOUSE
City of Perris
Riverside County, CA
cogstone

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

June 20, 2022

Cogstone Resource Management

Via Email to: cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

Re: Lake Creek Industrial Wilson Warehouse Project, Riverside County

Dear Cogstone Resource Management:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

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Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. 5401 Dinah Shore Drive
City, State, ZIP+4® Palm Springs, CA 92264
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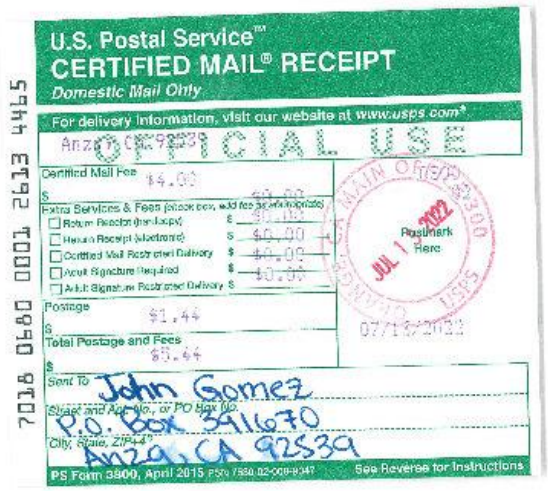
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Certified Mail Restricted Delivery $ $0.00
Adult Signature Required $ $0.00
Adult Signature Restricted Delivery $
Postage $1.44
Total Postage and Fees $5.44
Sent To Ray Chapparosa
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. P.O. Box 189
City, State, ZIP+4® Warner Springs, CA 92086
PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions
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Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. 5401 Dinah Shore Drive
City, State, ZIP+4® Palm Springs, CA 92264
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cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

July 11, 2022

Cogstone 5574

[FIRST LAST]
[TRIBE]
[TITLE/ROLE]
[ADDRESS, STREET]
[CITY, CA, ZIP]

RE: Native American Scoping Request for the Wilson Warehouse Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

[TITLE & LAST NAME]:

Lake Creek Industrial LLC proposes to develop the Wilson Warehouse Project (Project). The Project is located on approximately 4.93 acres within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 300-210-017 and 300-210-025 on the west side of Wilson Avenue between Placentia Avenue and East Rider Street in the City of Perris (City), Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The Project involves the construction of an 83,910 square foot industrial building and associated landscaping, parking, and drive aisles. The Project Site appears to be vacant land with low-lying vegetation and two concrete foundations located along the south-central boundary of the northern parcel (Figure 2). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Perris will be the lead agency. The Cogstone contact for this project is listed below.

Cogstone Point of Contact Information	
Name/Title:	John Gust, Principal Investigator
Address:	1518 W. Taft Avenue
City:	Orange, CA 92865
Tel:	(714) 974-8300
Fax:	(714) 974-8303
E-Mail:	jgust@cogstone.com

We are contacting you because the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated on June 20, 2022, that [TRIBE] may have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area. Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) has been retained to assist Lake Creek Industrial LLC with the cultural resource assessment of the project area. We invite you to help identify cultural resources and/or areas of religious and cultural significance that might be affected by the Project. If the Project might have an impact to these resources and/or spaces and places, we would like to discuss possible ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate the potential effects.

1518 West Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865
Office (714) 974-8300

Branch Offices
San Diego – Riverside – Morro Bay – Sacramento – Arizona

cogstone.com
Toll free (888) 333-3212

Federal Certifications WOSB, EDWOSB, SDB
State Certifications DBE, WBE, SBE, UDBE

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on May 3, 2022, to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on June 20, 2022, that the search was positive for Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources located within the same USGS Quadrangle, Township, Range and Section as the Project Area.

Cogstone requested a record search of the Project area and a half mile buffer from the Eastern Information Center located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside on May 3, 2022. Results of the record search show that three previous studies have been completed within the Project area and 15 previous studies have been completed within a half mile radius of the Project area. No cultural resources have been recorded within the Project area. Outside of the Project area, a total of four cultural resources have been previously documented within the half mile search radius.

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted on June 27, 2022, and no prehistoric cultural resources were observed.

This is not a tribal consultation request. Cogstone would appreciate receiving any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources and sacred lands that you may have within the Project area so that they can be included in the assessment that is being prepared. All information provided will be kept confidential.

If you have any questions or concerns with the Project, please do not hesitant to contact me by phone (714-974-8300), email (cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com), or fax (714-974-8303). You may also contact me directly at the Cogstone address or email above.

Thank you for your assistance.

John Gust, Ph.D

Attachments: Project vicinity map
Project location map

2

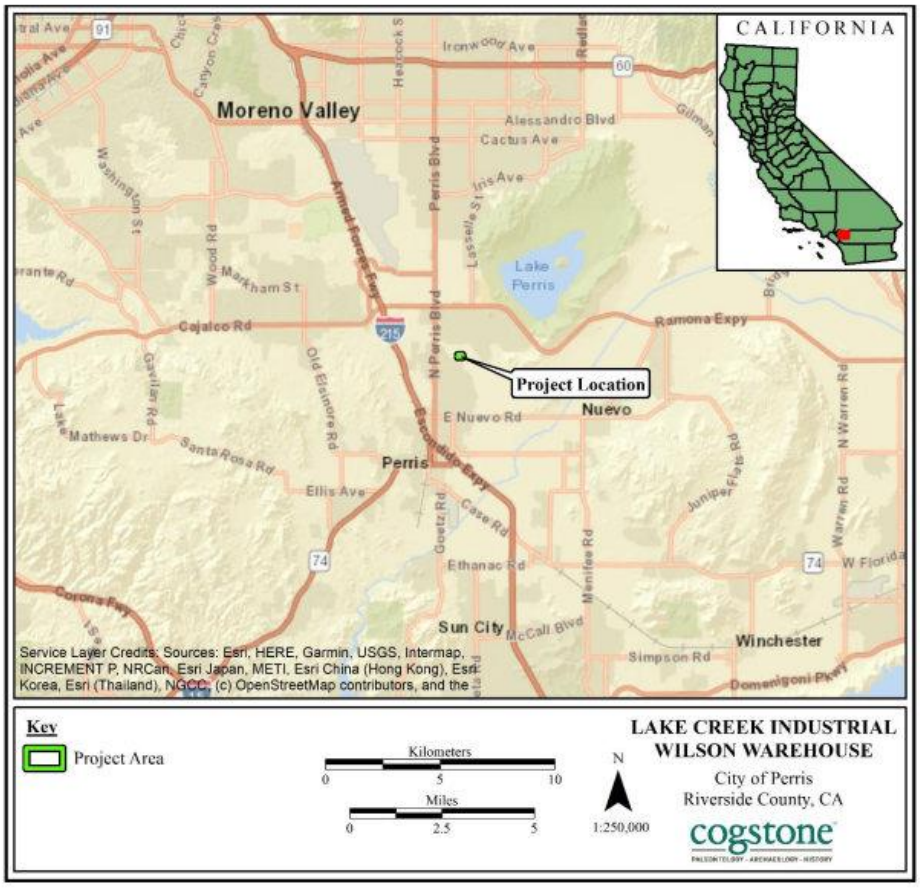

Figure 1. Project vicinity map

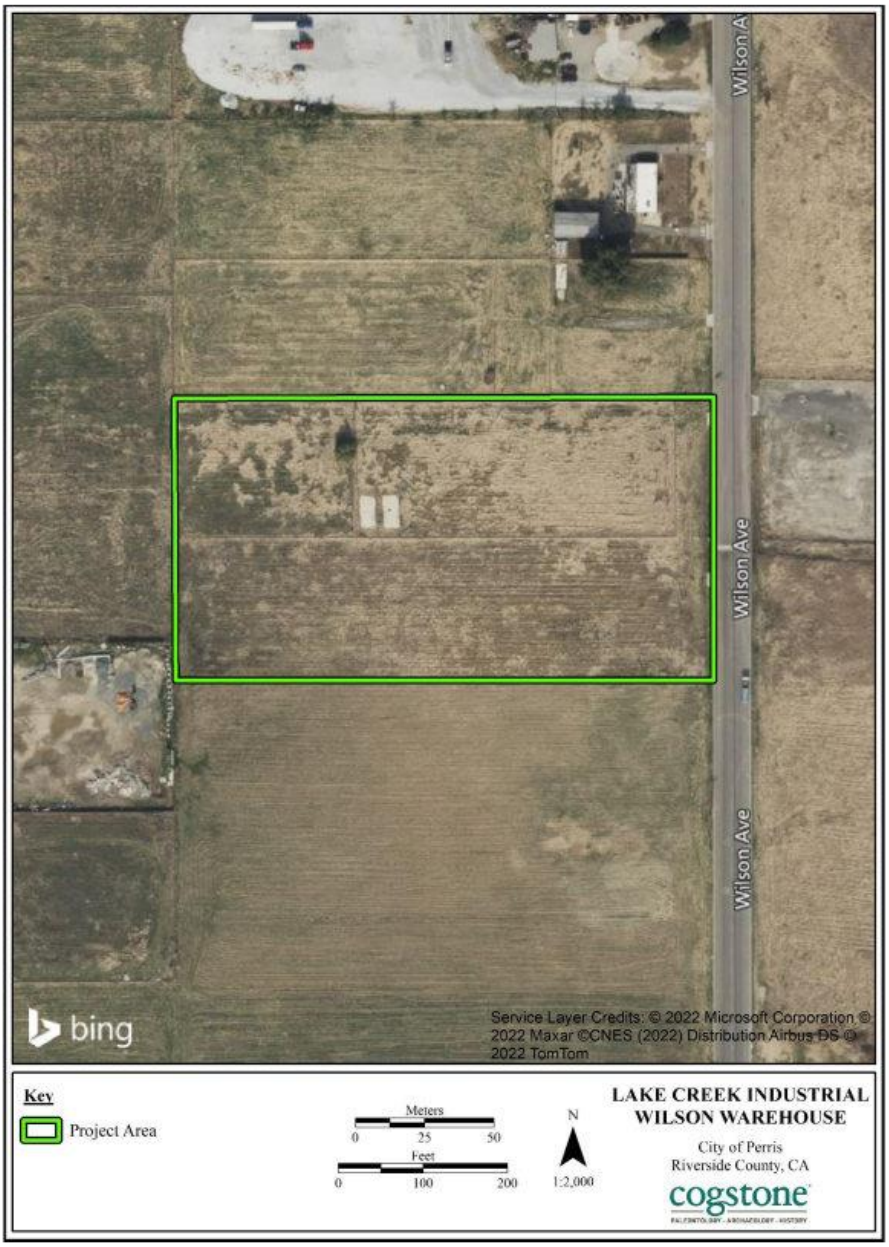

Figure 2. Project location map

Table C - 1. Native American Scoping Contact Log

Tribe and Representative	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022	8/3/2022 Email and letter response	The location identified in the transmitted project documents is situated within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people. As such, Rincon is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area. After review of the provided documents and our internal information, no cultural resource information is available to share at this time. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.
Rincon Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, Bo Mazzetti, Chairman	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022	8/3/2022 Email and letter response	The location identified in the transmitted project documents is situated within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people. As such, Rincon is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area. After review of the provided documents and our internal information, no cultural resource information is available to share at this time. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022	Email follow up to Phone call of 8/11/2022	Paul E. Macarro of the Pechanga Band of Indians responded via electronic mail with specific and sensitive information about the Project Area and vicinity that is summarized in redacted form below. The complete response is in Confidential Appendix C. This Warehouse Project is located between a Traditional Cultural Landscape to the east and a second Traditional Cultural Property to the west of the Project Area and is also near the historic Perris Indian Boarding School location. We have four Ancestral Placenames in the vicinity of the Project and the prehistoric Ancestral-trail later commandeered as the Juan Bautista de Anza Trail, is also nearby. Although formally channeled by Riverside County Flood, this Project is close to the main north-to-south drainage of the San Jacinto River; the San Jacinto River linking together large Villages within the heart of our Ancestral Territory. Mr. Macarro continues “Because of multiple nearby Ancestral human remains and considering the vast, previously impacted and recorded sites within this Project’s-vicinity the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. Pechanga believes that the possibility for recovering sensitive subsurface resources during

Tribe and Representative	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
					ground disturbing activities for this Project is extremely high. The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project: 1. Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already 2. Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc.); 3. Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and 4. Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts." Paul E. Macarro of the Pechanga Band of Indians responded via electronic mail with specific and sensitive information about the Project Area and vicinity that is summarized in redacted form below. The complete response is in Confidential Appendix C. This Warehouse Project is located between a Traditional Cultural Landscape to the east and a second Traditional Cultural Property to the west of the Project Area and is also near the historic Perris Indian Boarding School location. We have four Ancestral Placenames in the vicinity of the Project and the prehistoric Ancestral-trail later commandeered as the Juan Bautista de Anza Trail, is also nearby. Although formally channeled by Riverside County Flood, this Project is close to the main north-to-south drainage of the San Jacinto River; the San Jacinto River linking together large Villages within the heart of our Ancestral Territory. Mr. Macarro continues "Because of multiple nearby Ancestral human remains and considering the vast, previously impacted and recorded sites within this Project's-
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Mark Macarro, Chairperson	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022		

Tribe and Representative	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
					vicinity the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. Pechanga believes that the possibility for recovering sensitive subsurface resources during ground disturbing activities for this Project is extremely high. The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project: 1. Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already 2. Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc.); 3. Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and 4. Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts."
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022; voicemail left	8/17/2022	Cultural Resources Analyst Arysa Gonzalez Romero for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians responded saying "The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area" and requested the cultural records search results and cultural resource documentation for the project.
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022; voicemail left	8/17/2022	Cultural Resources Analyst Arysa Gonzalez Romero for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians responded saying "The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area" and requested the cultural records search results and cultural resource documentation for the project.

Tribe and Representative	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022	8/4/2022 email responses	This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022	8/4/2022 email responses	This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022	8/9/2022 email responses	At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022; Voicemail box was full		
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California,	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022	8/11/2022 during follow up telephone call	Spoke with Cultural Department coordinator Bobby Ray said, “They are interested in the project, and we would like to stay updated as this area is sensitive. We also want the project to be monitored on all ground disturbances".

Tribe and Representative	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson					
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians, California, Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Call follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022; Voicemail box was full		.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Ann Brierty, THPO	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022; voicemail left		
Morongo Band of Mission Indians, California, Robert Martin, Chairperson	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022; voicemail left		
Pala Band of Mission Indians, Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022; voicemail left		
Ramona Band of Cahuilla, California, Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022; voicemail box was full		

Tribe and Representative	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
Ramona Band of Mission Indians, John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022; voicemail vox was full		
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022; voicemail left		
Soboba Band of Mission Indians, Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022	8/11/2022 during follow up telephone call	Mr. Joseph Ontiveros informed The Project Area is close proximity to known resources and has moderate to high concerns. They are requesting a consultation with the leading Agency and will discuss further in detail.
Soboba Band of Mission Indians, Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022		Mr. Joseph Ontiveros informed The Project Area is close proximity to known resources and has moderate to high concerns. They are requesting a consultation with the leading Agency and will discuss further in detail.
Torres-Martinez Band of Desert Cahuilla Indians, Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Certified Mail sent 7/12/2022	Email follow up 8/3/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022	Phone call 8/11/2022; voicemail box was full	

John Gust

From: Quechan Historic Preservation <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 20, 2022 1:38 PM
To: John Gust
Subject: Wilson Warehouse Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

H. Jill McCormick, M.A.
Historic Preservation Officer
Ft. Yuma Quechan Tribe
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366
Office: 760-572-2423
Cell: 928-261-0254

1

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov

August 9, 2022

Sent via email: sduarte@cogstone.com
Cogstone Resource Management
Sandy Duarte
1518 W. Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865

Re: 5574 Wilson Warehouse Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Duarte,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians ("Rincon Band" or "Band"), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The location identified in the transmitted project documents is situated within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people. As such, Rincon is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

After review of the provided documents and our internal information, no cultural resource information is available to share at this time. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 323 or via electronic mail at cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov. We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager

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

Date: August 3, 2022

RE: Native American Scoping Request for the Wilson Warehouse Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear: Sandy Duarte
Archaeologist/Supervisor/Lab Manager

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

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

Very truly yours,

Victoria Martin

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

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

03-041-2022-024

August 17, 2022

[VIA EMAIL TO:jgust@cogstone.com]
Cogstone
Mr. John Gust
1518 W. Taft Avenue
Orange, California 92865

Re: Wilson Warehouse, City of Perris

Dear Mr. John Gust,

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

*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

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

Cordially,

Arysa Gonzalez Romero
Cultural Resources Analyst
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES

Pechanga Band of Indians

Post Office. Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593
Telephone (951) 770-6300 • Fax (951) 506-9491

Chairperson:
Neal Ibanez

Vice Chairperson:
Bridgett Barcello

Committee Members:
Darlene Miranda
Richard B. Scearce, III
Robert Villalobos
Shevon Torres
Juan Rodriguez

Direcctor:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:
Tuba Ebru Ozdil

August 11, 2022

VIA E-Mail and USPS
John Gust
Principal Investigator
Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.
1518 W. Taft Avenue,
Orange, CA, 92865

RE: Request for Information for the Wilson Warehouse Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Gust,

The Pechanga Band of Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within our Reservation land's, although it is situated in the heart of Our Ancestral 'Atáaxum/Luiseño Territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon Our 'Ayélkwish/Traditional Knowledge of the area. This Warehouse Project is located between a Traditional Cultural Landscape and a second Traditional Cultural Property respectively from: .81 of-a-mile east and 1.05 miles due west of this APE. This Project is .95 of-a-mile away from the historic Perris Indian Boarding School location. We have four Ancestral Placenames from 2-to-6 miles away from this Project's-footprint. A prehistoric Ancestral-trail, later commandeered as the Juan Bautista de Anza Trail, is 1.63 away from this Project's-APN. Although formally channeled by Riverside County Flood, this Project is 433 yards away from the main north-to-south drainage of the San Jacinto River; the San Jacinto River linking together large Villages within the heart of our Ancestral Territory. Because of multiple nearby Ancestral human remains and considering the vast, previously impacted and recorded sites within this Project's-vicinity the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. Pechanga believes that the possibility for recovering sensitive subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for this Project is extremely high.

The Tribe is dedicated to providing comprehensive cultural information to you and your firm for inclusion in the archaeological study as well as to the Lead Agency for CEQA review. At this time, the Tribe requests the following so we may continue the consultation process and to provide adequate and appropriate recommendations for the Project:

1) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
2) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);

3) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency; and
4) The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribal Monitor may be required during earthmoving activities. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

As a Sovereign governmental entity, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed Project. We would like you and your client to know that the Tribe does not consider initial inquiry letters from project consultants to constitute appropriate government-to-government consultation, but rather tools to obtain further information about the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its rights to participate in the formal environmental review process, including government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency, and requests to be included in all correspondence regarding this Project.

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within the 'Atáaxum/Luiseño Ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-770-6306.

Sincerely,

Paul E. Macarro

Paul E. Macarro
Cultural Coordinator
Pechanga Reservation

Pechanga Cultural Resources • Pechanga Band of Indians
Post Office Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92592

Sacred Is The Duty Trusted Unto Our Care And With Honor We Rise To The Need

APPENDIX D. PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY RANKING CRITERIA

PFYC Description Summary (BLM 2016)
Very Low. The occurrence of significant fossils is non-existent or extremely rare. Includes igneous (excluding air-fall and reworked volcanic ash units), metamorphic, or Precambrian rocks. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is usually unnecessary except in very rare or isolated circumstances that result in the unanticipated presence of fossils.
Low. Sedimentary geologic units that are unlikely to contain vertebrate or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils. Includes rock units less than 10,000 years old and sediments with significant physical and chemical changes (e.g., diagenetic alteration) which decrease the potential for fossil preservation. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is not likely to be necessary.
Moderate. Units are known to contain vertebrate or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils, but these occurrences are widely scattered and/or of low abundance. Common invertebrate or plant fossils may be found, and opportunities may exist for casual collecting. Paleontological mitigation strategies will be based on the nature of the proposed activity. Management considerations cover a broad range of options that may include record searches, pre-disturbance surveys, monitoring, mitigation, or avoidance. Surface-disturbing activities may require assessment by a qualified paleontologist to determine whether significant paleontological resources occur in the area of a proposed action, and whether the action could affect the paleontological resources.
High. Geologic units containing a high occurrence of significant fossils. Fossils must be abundant per locality. Vertebrates or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils are known to occur and have been documented, but may vary in occurrence and predictability. Mitigation plans must consider the nature of the proposed disturbance, such as removal or penetration of protective surface alluvium or soils, potential for future accelerated erosion, or increased ease of access that could result in looting. Detailed field assessment is normally required and on-site monitoring or spot-checking may be necessary during land disturbing activities. In some cases avoidance of known paleontological resources may be necessary.
Very High. Highly fossiliferous geologic units that consistently and predictably produce vertebrate or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils. Vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate fossils are known or can reasonably be expected to occur in the impacted area. Paleontological resources are highly susceptible to adverse impacts from surface disturbing activities. Paleontological mitigation may be necessary before or during surface disturbing activities. The area should be assessed prior to land tenure adjustments. Pre-work surveys are usually needed and on-site monitoring may be necessary during land use activities. Avoidance or resource preservation through controlled access, designation of areas of avoidance, or special management designations should be considered.
Unknown. An assignment of "Unknown" may indicate the unit or area is poorly studied and field studies are needed to verify the presence or absence of paleontological resources. The unit may exhibit features or preservational conditions that suggest significant fossils could be present, but little information about the actual unit or area is known. Literature searches or consultation with professional colleagues may allow an unknown unit to be provisionally assigned to another Class, but the geological unit should be formally assigned to a Class after adequate survey and research is performed to make an informed determination.
Water or Ice. Typically used only for areas which have been covered thus preventing an examination of the underlying geology.