PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: CORE5 RIDER COMMERCE CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Type of Study: Cultural resources assessment
Cultural Resources within Area of Potential Impact: None
USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle: Perris, Section 17 of Township 4S, Range 3W
APN(s): 300-210-029, 300-210-011, 300-210-012, and 300-210-013
Survey Area: Approx. 11.2 acres
Date of Fieldwork: August 20, 2020 and March 30, 2021
Key Words: Archaeology, CEQA, Phase I Survey, Negative Cultural Result, Riverside County

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Core5 Industrial Partners proposes the construction of a new commercial complex, called the Core5 Rider Commerce Center (Project). The proposed Project consists of development of a high cube industrial building on an approximately 11.2-acre site (APN 300-210-029, 300-210-011, 300-210-012, and 300-210-013), located at the southwest corner of East Rider Street and Wilson Avenue, within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by E|P|D Solutions, Inc. to conduct a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Project Area. These assessments were conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and included cultural records searches, a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach efforts with 21 Native American tribal representatives, background research, and a pedestrian field survey.

Sonia Sifuentes, M.Sc., RPA, MCC Archaeologist, initiated a search of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) on August 5, 2020 at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), located on the campus of University of California, Riverside. The CHRIS cultural resources search results indicate a total of seven cultural resources have been recorded within 1-mile of the Project Area, none of which are located within the Project Area. In addition, 35 cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 1-mile of the Project Area, one of which intersects the Project Area. A review of historical aerial photographs and maps indicate that prior to the 1980s, the Project Area was used as an agricultural field and has been a vacant lot since the construction of three residences on the southern half of the property and the surrounding area began to develop. The SLF search conducted by the NAHC did not identify the presence of Sacred Lands or Tribal Cultural Resources. The NAHC provided contact information for 21 Native American tribal representatives for outreach efforts. MCC sent letters on August 12, 2020 to all 21 contacts, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Additional attempts by email or phone call were made on August 27, 2020, and September 9, 2020, respectively. As a result of this outreach effort, MCC received responses and recommendations from several Native American groups, however no specific information was shared regarding presence of Tribal Cultural Resources within the Project Area. An initial pedestrian survey of the northern portion of the Project Area was conducted on August 20, 2020 by MCC Archaeologist Rachael Wedemeyer. During the course of the initial fieldwork, survey conditions were good and ground visibility varied from very poor (less than 10%) to excellent (approximately 90%). The southern half of the Project Area was inaccessible and was surveyed at a reconnaissance level. On March 30, 2021, MCC Archaeologists Erika McMullin and Zachary White conducted a supplemental survey of the southern portion of the Project Area. The survey conditions were good, with ground visibility varying from fair to moderate (approximately 50% to 70%). No prehistoric or historic resources were either field survey.

Based on the above findings, the probability of encountering cultural resources within the Project Area is considered low in previously graded areas to moderate where ground visibility was lacking. While we do not recommend additional mitigation prior to Project implementation, we do recommend mitigation measures which involve setting a plan in place to expediently address inadvertent discoveries and human remains, should these be encountered during construction activities. If Native American monitoring is required as a mitigation measure, we highly recommend including archaeological monitoring as well, in order to allow for expeditious and collaborative review of potential archaeological resources, if such potential resources are unearthed during the course of ground disturbance.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the EIC at University of California Riverside, Riverside. All notes, photographs, correspondence and other materials related to this Project are located at MCC, Inc located in Pomona, California.

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INTRODUCTION

Core5 Industrial Partners proposes the construction of a new commercial complex, called the Core5 Rider Commerce Center (Project). The proposed Project consists of development of a high cube industrial building on an approximately 11.2-acre site (APN 300-210-029, 300-210-011, 300-210-012, and 300-210-013), located at the southwest corner of East Rider Street and Wilson Avenue, within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by E|P|D Solutions, Inc. to conduct a Phase I cultural investigation of the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This assessment was conducted pursuant to all applicable State of California regulations regarding cultural resources, as well as guidelines established by the City of Perris and the County of Riverside. According to these regulations and guidelines, if development of a Project has the potential to result in significant impacts to cultural resources, a plan must be developed to mitigate those impacts to a level which is less than significant. This assessment documents the potential for encountering cultural resources during development of this Project and provides recommendations on how to mitigate impacts to those resources.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located in the City of Perris, located within northwestern Riverside County (Figure 1). The Project consists of two parcels totaling approximately 11.2 acres (APNs 300-210-029 and 300-210-011), located at the southwest corner of East Rider Street and Wilson Ave in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California (Figures 2 and 3). The Project Area is situated southwest of the Perris Reservoir and east of the Escondido Freeway (Interstate 215). Specifically, the Project Area is bounded by East Rider Street to the north, Wilson Avenue to the east, and private property to the west and south. Specifically, the proposed Project is located within Section 17, Township 4 South, Range 3 West on the Perris USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (San Bernardino Base Meridian) (Figure 2). The Project consists of constructing a high-cube industrial building.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA, President of Material Culture Consulting Inc., served as the Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist for the study. Ms. Belcourt coordinated the records searches and performed editorial review of this report. Belcourt is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Florida, a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles with over 16 years of experience in California archaeology (See Appendix A). Ms. Belcourt is also Riverside County Qualified Archaeologist. Material Culture qualified archaeologists Sonia Sifuentes, M.Sc., MCC Senior Archaeologist initiated the records search. MCC Archaeologists Rachael Wedemeyer, M.A., Erika McMullin, B.A., and Zachary White B.A., conducted the pedestrian surveys. Matthew Wetherbee, M.Sc, RPA, provided authorship of this report. Julia Carvajal, B.S., provided technical peer review and created the maps for the report.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area is located within the City of Perris city limits in northwestern Riverside County, approximately 1.8 miles east of California Interstate 215. Bounded by the Box Springs Mountains to the north, the Badlands to the east, and Lake Perris Recreation Area and associated mountains to the northeast, the Project Area is located within a relatively flat valley floor that is surrounded by hills and mountains. Elevations are approximately 439 meters (m) (1440 ft) above mean sea level (AMSL) throughout the Project Area. The region is located within the Peninsular Ranges, a northwest-southeast oriented complex of blocks separated by similarly trending faults (Norris and Webb 1978). Most geological formations found within this area are comprised the Southern California Batholith, a great mass of basement igneous rocks. Vegetation observed within the Project Area include invasive grasses and weeds

in the northern portion, sunflowers observed along the western portion, and cactus and fruit along the southern border. Non-native landscaping is present within the southern region, with a scattered residential development located to the south and west of the Project Area. The climate in the region is characterized as Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and temperate, wet winters.

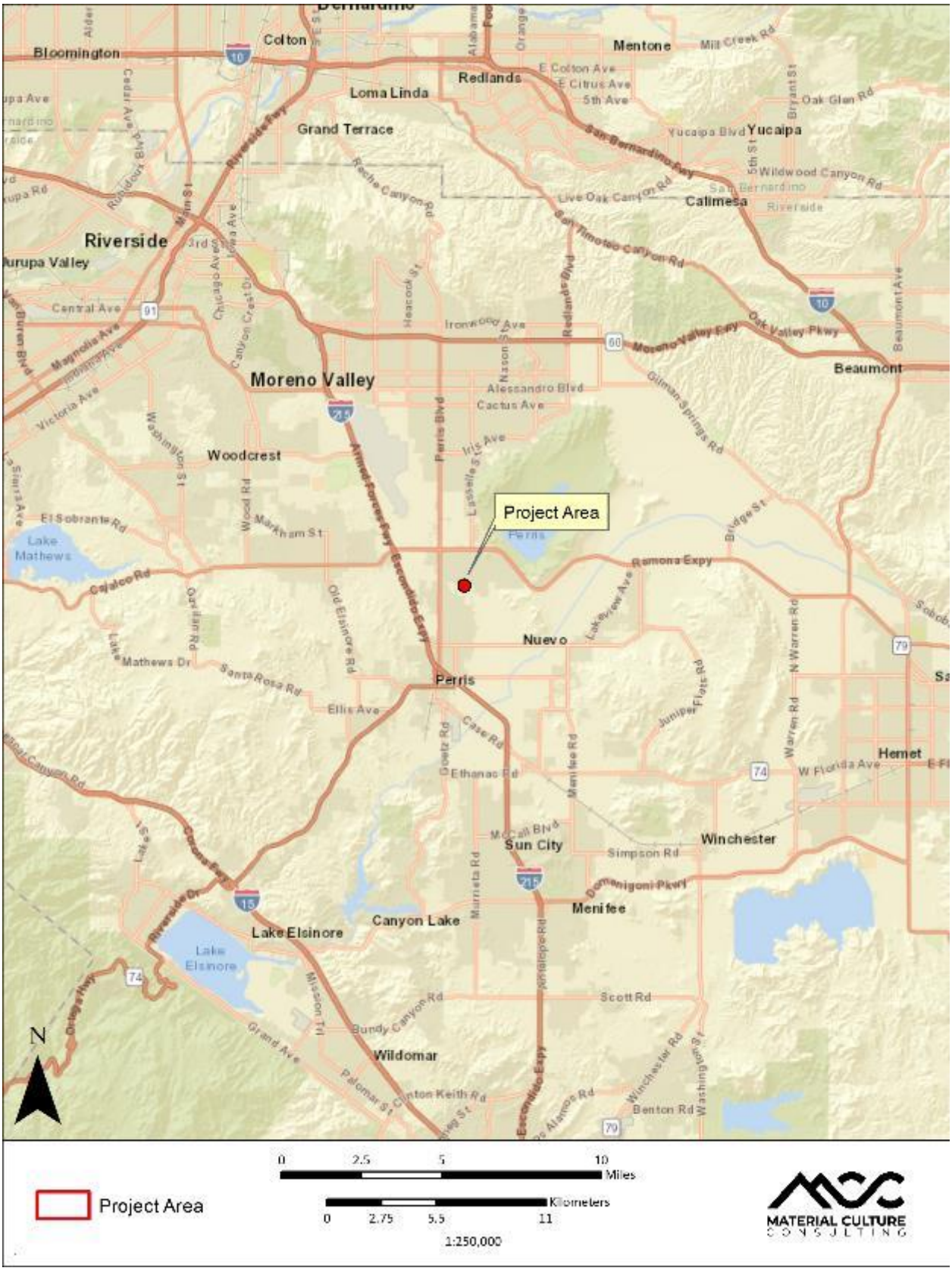

Figure 1. Core5 Rider Commerce Center Project Vicinity (1:250,000)

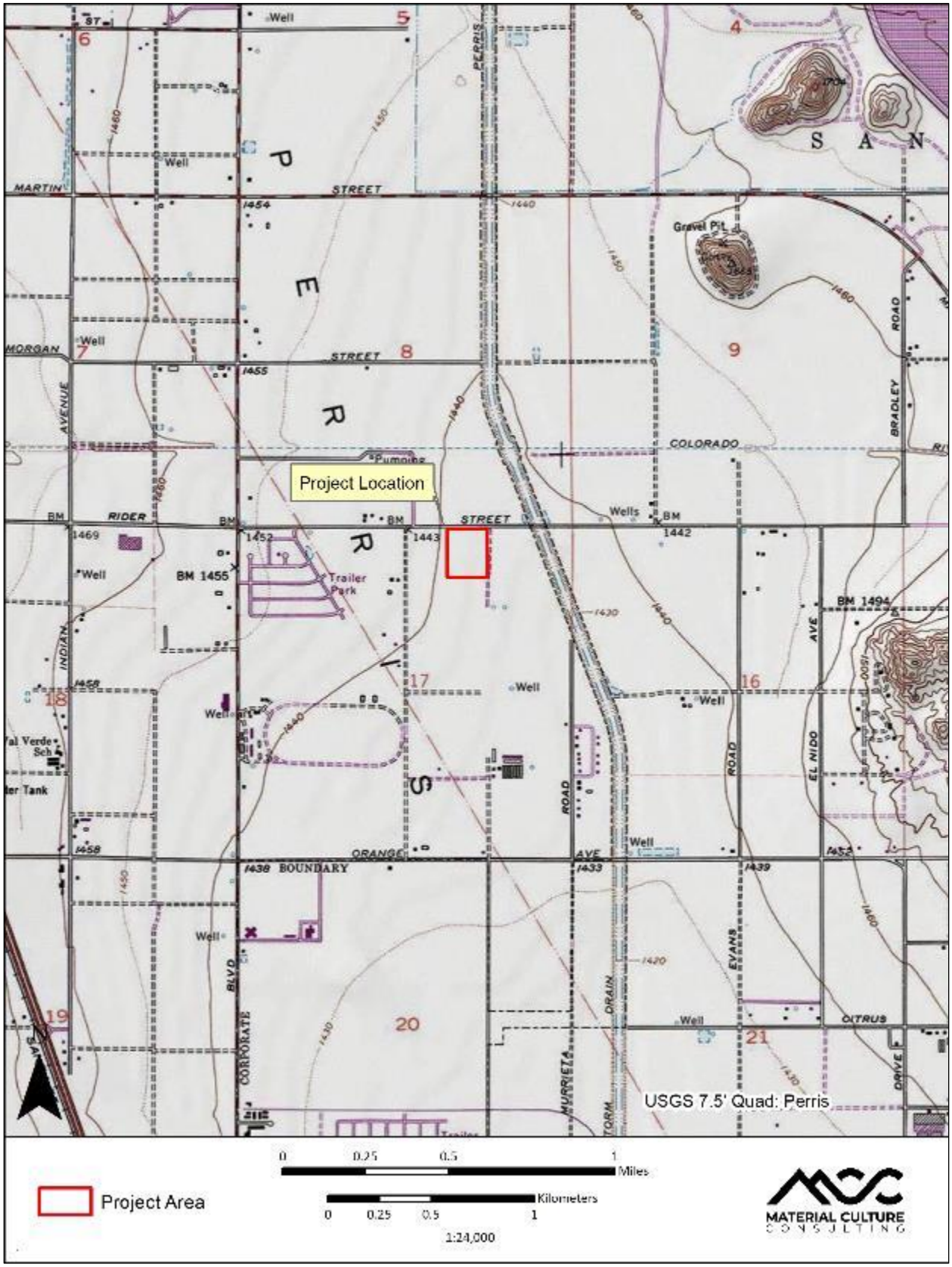

Figure 2. Core5 Rider Commerce Center Project Location (as depicted on Perris USGS 7.5 minute Quadrangle, 1:24,000)

Figure 3. Core5 Rider Commerce Center Project Area (as depicted on aerial photograph, 1:2,000)

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

There is no specific model of early human occupation offered within the Perris region. The earliest sites known in the area are attributed to the San Dieguito culture, which consists of a hunting culture with a flaked stone tool industry (Warren 1967). The material culture related to this time included scrapers, hammer stones, large flaked cores, drills, and choppers, which were used to process food and raw materials. These types of early sites are more likely to be found along ancient lake terraces. Most evidence of this early occupation is located further south-southwest and currently there is no evidence of human occupation within the Perris Valley region prior to about 2,300 years ago.

Around 8,000 years ago, subsistence patterns changed, resulting in a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with a decrease in the number of flaked stone tools. The material culture from this time period includes large, bifacially worked dart points and grinding stones, handstones and metates. Archaeologists initially designated this period as the "Millingstone Horizon" (Wallace 1955). Later, the Millingstone Horizon was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1967) with various regional expressions including Topanga and La Jolla. Use of this classification system by archaeologists has varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, while others continued to use Millingstone Horizon, and still others used Middle Holocene (the geologic time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2). Recently, this generalized terminology was criticized by Sutton and Gardner (2010) as suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial, and temporal variation, as well as the movement of peoples throughout space and time. It is these factors that are believed to be critical to an understanding of prehistoric cultural adaptation and change in this portion of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The Encinitas Tradition characteristics include abundant metates and manos, crudely-made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, and very few projectile points, indicating a subsistence pattern focused on hunting and gathering a variety of floral resources. Faunal remains vary by location but include marine mammals, fish, and shellfish, as well as terrestrial animals, reptiles, and birds (Sutton and Gardner 2010:7). The Encinitas Tradition has been redefined to have four patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010: 8-25). These include the Topanga Pattern in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties, the La Jolla Pattern in coastal San Diego County, and the Sayles or Pauma cultures in inland San Diego County extending into western Riverside County, where the Project is located. At approximately 3,500 years ago, Pauma groups in the general Project vicinity adopted new cultural traits which transformed the archaeological site characteristics - including mortar and pestle technology. This indicated the development of food storage, largely acorns, which could be processed and saved for the leaner, cooler months of the year.

At approximately 1,500 years before present, bow and arrow technology started to emerge in the archaeological record, which also indicates new settlement patterns and subsistence systems. The local population retained the subsistence methods of the past but incorporated new materials into their day to day existence, as evidenced by the archaeological record. The Palomar Tradition is attributed to this time, and is comprised of larger two patterns: the Peninsular Pattern in the inland areas of the northern Peninsular Ranges (e.g., San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains) and the northern Coachella Valley (Sutton 2010), and the San Luis Rey pattern of the western Riverside region. Archaeological sites from this time period are characterized by soapstone bowls, arrowhead projectile points, pottery vessels, rock paintings, and evidence of cremation sites. The shift in material culture assemblages is largely attributed to the emergence of Shoshonean (Takic-speaking) people who entered California from the east. Recent investigations at the Eastside Reservoir Project refines the chronology for the past 1500 years into four stages: Saratoga Springs (1500-750 BP), Late Prehistoric (750-410 BP), Protohistoric (410-180 BP), and Historic

(post-180 BP). This research shows a large number of semi-residential sites during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly at the end of the Saratoga Springs period which ended by the Late Prehistoric period (Applied Earthworks 2001). The increased use of the area suggests that the area may have had a more favorable environment than in surrounding regions.

ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The Project Area has historically been situated between two Native American territories: the Luiseño people and the Cahuilla people. Migration of Shoshone peoples from the Great Basin into the desert and coastal Southern California regions occurred approximately 1000 to 600 years B.P. Both the Cahuilla and Luiseño ethnographic groups derived from this migration.

Cahuilla

The Cahuilla territory was bounded by the San Bernardino Mountains to the north, the Orocopia Mountains to the east, the Santa Ana River/the San Jacinto Plain and the eastern portion of Palomar Mountains to the west, and Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains to the south (Bean 1978). The Project Area falls within the western region of the tribe's traditional territory, denoted by the San Gorgonio Pass. The Cahuilla existed within the most geographically diverse region, having exploited more than 500 native and non-native plants (Bean and Saubel 1972). The Cahuilla spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The prehistoric Cahuilla occupation is characterized by structures within permanent villages that ranged from small brush shelters to dome-shaped or rectangular dwellings. Villages were situated near water sources, in the canyons near springs, or on alluvial fans at man-made walk-in wells (Bean 1972). There appears to be slight difference in subsistence tools between the Desert, Pass, or Mountain Cahuilla groups. The Desert Cahuilla used deep, wooden mortars with a long pestle whereas San Gorgonio Pass Cahuilla utilized shallower mortars with basketry rims (Kroeber 1908: 40, 43). Cahuilla granaries were usually raised on pole platforms two to four feet high, which resembled birds' nests, and were used to store mesquite (Kroeber 1908: 42).

In comparison with other Southern California tribes, the Cahuilla appear to have had a lower population density and a less rigid social structure. The Cahuilla are patrilineal, with closely related patrilineages that share an assumed common ancestor which is important socially and ceremonially (Hudlow 2007). The office of lineage leader, also known as a *nét*, directed subsistence activities, settled conflicts, represented the clan regionally and was responsible for correct performances of ceremonies, with the official role of the chief passed from father to eldest son (Bean 1978; Hudlow 2007).

Initial contact with European explorers with the Cahuilla most likely occurred during the expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza in 1777 (Napton and Greathouse 1982). The presence of the San Gabriel Mission in the early 1800s led to more contact via baptisms (Napton and Greathouse 1982). It also led to the Native Americans moving away from traditional habitation sites to separate themselves from the influence of the Mission (Brumgardt 1977). The Cahuilla traditions may have been relatively stable until mission secularization in 1834, due to the policy of the Catholic Mission fathers, or padres, to maintain imported European traditional style settlement and economic patterns (Bean and Shipek 1978). After 1877, when the United States government established Indian reservations in the region and religious missionaries began conversion of the Native American populations in the region, traditional cultural practices were prohibited. Presently, the Cahuilla reside in nine separate reservations in

Southern California, located in Imperial, Riverside and San Diego counties (Bean 1978).

Luiseño

The Spanish name Luiseño was used to identify Native Americans who were associated with the Mission San Luis Rey, with the Luiseño most likely had no known native term for their own nationality (Bean and Shipek 1978). Extensive research has been accumulated that gives detailed accounts of the Luiseño (DuBois 1908, Sparkman 1908, Kroeber 1976, White 1963, and Bean and Shipek 1978). At the time of these ethnographies, the Luiseño maintained a sophisticated political organization structure, and their lands extended from western San Jacinto to the Pacific Ocean along several major waterways, including Temecula, Santa Margarita, and San Luis Rey Rivers (Bean and Shipek 1978). Neighboring tribes included the Cahuilla to the east, the Serrano to the north, and the Gabrielino to the west. Each of these groups are part of the same Uto-Aztecan linguistic group and are Takic-speakers. The boundaries for territories fluctuate as new information evolves in ethnographic research, so there is a likelihood that there was quite a bit of overlap between groups over time as well.

The Luiseño organized themselves according to family groups or lineages, rather than forming exogamous moieties. Each lineage occupied land that they held in common, and they lived socially and politically separately from others (Bean and Shipek 1978). They typically resided in villages near reliable water sources and maintained special purpose camps close to the main villages. In the springtime, families would replenish food supplies by gathering local fruit, seeds, bulbs and roots. In the fall, families would move into the upland areas to gather acorns, prickly pear, toyon berries, and yucca. The Luiseño territory contained several species of oak that produced edible acorns. Acorns were stored and processed as needed by breaking the shell, grinding the meat into a powder, and leaching the tannic acid from the nut by using water. A porridge was made from the leached nuts and cooked with water using hot stones in baskets. The Luiseño used a wide variety of tools, including manos and metates, bone and shell fish hooks, stone and shell ornaments, bone awls, wooden throwing sticks, hammer stones, handstones, pestles, mortars, and drills, which are evident in late Prehistoric archaeological sites. Presently, there are six federally recognized Luiseño tribes with associated reservations within Southern California.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

In 1769, Spanish settlers began to enter and colonize Alta California. Once the first European exploration of California occurred, the region underwent immense change. As early as 1827, Anglo-Americans were migrating into Southern California. In the decades to come, California would be taken by the United States with the close of the Mexican-American War and subsequent events such as the Civil War and California Gold Rush would continue to shape the history of California.

Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) to Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

The Spanish period began in 1769 with Captain Gaspar de Portolá's land expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican Independence. During the Spanish Period, the influence of San Luis Rey Mission (1798) was apparent throughout the surrounding regions, with much of the area used for cattle grazing. At its peak, the Mission controlled multiple ranches and claimed control over what is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County. However, after control of the area shifted to Mexico, secularization began throughout the area and the missions and their associated ranches began to decline. The Mexican government proceeded to push settlements of Mexican populations from the south by deeding large grants to individuals who promised to employ settlers. Small villages were established on some ranchos, while small towns appeared in areas between ranchos. However, the area that is now known as Perris Valley remained largely uninhabited.

American Period (1848 to present)

The Gold Rush of 1849 would see tremendous influx of Americans and Europeans flooding into Southern California. The passing of the Homestead Act of 1862 increased the influx of settlers within the region. Eventually, Riverside County was settled by homesteaders and farmers, and quickly became a diversified agricultural area with citrus, grain, grapes, poultry, and swine being the leading commodities. This influx of settlers led to population pressures and increased conflicts with the local indigenous groups. The passage of the Act for the Governance and Protection of Indians in 1850 further degraded the position of the Luiseño and Cahuilla. By 1877, The Cahuilla were moved to reservations in a checkerboard pattern throughout the Palm Springs and Coachella Valleys in Riverside County (Napton and Greathouse 1982) which broke up reservation land into discontinuous patchwork pieces, restricting access by the tribe to sacred lands and traditional gathering places. The Perris Valley area remained unclaimed public land until 1870, when a large tract of over 13,400 acres were purchased from the U.S. government in a single transaction (Tang and Hogan 2013).

Historical Context of the Project Region

The project is located within the former Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero land grant. The rancho was granted to Miguel Pedrorena by Mexican Governor Pío Pico in 1846 (Hoffman 1862; Larkin 1969). Pedrorena was a Spanish-born Californio merchant and rancher. He was married to Maria Antonia Estudillo, daughter or Jose Antonio Estudillo. He also owned Rancho El Cajon in present-day San Diego County. The Estudillo family had three grants in the San Jacinto area: San Jacinto Viejo, Sobrante de San Jacinto, and San Jacinto Nuevo y Portero (also referred to as San Jacinto Nueve; Larkin 1969). Estudillo gave Rancho San Jacinto Nueve to his son-in-law, Miguel de Pedrorena. De Pedrorena was married to Estudillo's daughter, Antonia Estudillo (Gunter 1984; Larkin 1969). The Estudillo and Pedrorena family ran cattle on the land. The ranch lands belonged to the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia located in present-day Oceanside. José Antonio was appointed administrator and major domo of the mission in 1840. It is speculated Estudillo used his position as administrator to advance his family's wealth (Larkin 1969). Following the Mexican-American War and the cession of California to the United States in 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo called for land grants to be honored (Hoffman 1862). After de Pedrorena's death in 1850, the grant passed to his heirs under the guardianship of T.W. Sutherland (Gunther 1984). Sutherland filed for claim in 1852 with the Public Land Commission as required by the Land Act of 1851. The patent was granted to Sutherland in 1883 (Robinson 1997). In 1905, a patent for the ranch land was issued to Southern Pacific Railroad Company (BLM GLO 2008)

The City of Perris is located within the San Jacinto Valley and Perris Valley. The area was a treeless desert where large herds of sheep roamed freely. Gold deposits were found by both Spanish and Mexican miners. Miners continued to strike and the mines expanded to include tin, coal, and clay. A mining camp flourished in the Gavilan Hills in the Temescal Mountain range. Perris Valley started to become more attractive to settlers as it offered a moderate climate, rich soil, and flat land. Farmers and businesspersons began moving into the area, lured by the prospects of opportunities and cheap land. Soon after, the area built a reputation as a grain, fruit, and vegetable producer. Later, alfalfa, potatoes, onions, and grapes became crop additions. (City of Perris 2013).

In 1881, the California Southern Railroad laid the tracks for the transcontinental route of the Santa Fe Railway through the plains, west of the project. At this time, the area where the railroad was placed was referred to as the San Jacinto Plains. Surveying and construction of the railroad route was led by Frederick Thomas Perris, for whom the City of Perris was named. The railroad was completed in 1882, which allowed hundreds of settlers to enter the area for homesteading, most of them settling in Pinacate to the south (City of Perris 2013).

In 1885, the citizens of Pinacate gathered together to create a more conveniently located station along the railroad route, and in 1886, after much hard work, the town site of Perris was established (City of Perris 2013). In 1911, Perris became an incorporated city, relying heavily upon dry grain farming and citrus groves (City of Perris 2013). Dry grain farming along with alfalfa, potatoes, and sugar beets remained the mainstay of farming for Perris Valley. An annual festival Rods, Rails, and Potato celebrates the agricultural history of the city every June. After the completion of Lake Perris in the early 1970s, the city became attractive for its new recreational area. Today, the city offers lake activities, hot air balloon rides, skydiving, and the Orange Empire Railway Museum.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The objectives of an archaeological assessment are to locate, interpret, and evaluate the indications of past human activities within the study area. The indicators of such activities are represented by cultural resources, and can consist of many different types of materials – stone tools, historic neighborhoods, historic-era can scatters, village sites, food waste, tool manufacturing waste, trails, stone alignments, petroglyphs, hearths, or human skeletal remains. All of these types of resources are known to exist within the general Project region. The scope of this study is to identify and evaluate the significance of observable cultural resources, should they exist within the Project area.

LEGAL COMPLIANCE BASIS

This Project is subject to both state and local regulations, including CEQA and the City's Perris Valley Commerce Center (PVCC) Specific Plan. 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 historic and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

The project is situated within the City of Perris PVCC Specific Plan and is subject to the policies and regulations established within the plan's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). The PVCC MMRP does not establish any additional local level criteria for evaluating resources beyond the standard CEQA criteria. Rather, the Specific Plan reiterates that projects within the PVCC must adhere to the following two measures from the City of Perris General Plan – Conservation Element (2008) to assess the potential for significant resources within the subject property:

- Measure IV.A.2 For all projects subject to CEQA, applicants will be required to submit results of an archaeological records search request through the [EIC], at the [UCR].
- Measure IV.A.3 Requires Phase I survey for all projects located in areas that have not previously been surveyed for archaeological or historic resources, or which lie near areas where archaeological and/or historic sites have been recorded. (City of Perris 2008).

In addition, the City of Perris's standard mitigation measures are below:
MM CR 1: Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the Project proponent/developer shall retain a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for Archaeology (U.S. Department of Interior, 2012; Registered Professional Archaeologist preferred). The primary task of the consulting archaeologist shall be to monitor the initial ground-disturbing activities at the subject site and any off-site Project-related improvement areas for the identification of any previously unknown archaeological and/or cultural resources. Selection of the archaeologist shall be subject to the approval of the City of Perris Director of Development Services and no ground- disturbing activities shall occur at the site or within the off-site Project improvement areas until the archaeologist has been approved by the City.

The archaeologist shall be responsible for monitoring ground-disturbing activities, maintaining daily field notes and a photographic record, and for reporting all finds to the developer and the City of

Perris in a timely manner. The archaeologist shall be prepared and equipped to record and salvage cultural resources that may be unearthed during ground-disturbing activities and shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert ground-disturbing equipment to allow time for the recording and removal of the resources.

In the event that archaeological resources are discovered at the Project site or within the off-site Project improvement areas, the handling of the discovered resource(s) will differ, depending on the nature of the find. Consistent with California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(b) and Assembly Bill 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), avoidance shall be the preferred method of preservation for Native American/tribal cultural/archaeological resources. However, it is understood that all artifacts, with the exception of human remains and related grave goods or sacred/ceremonial/religious objects, belong to the property owner. The property owner will commit to the relinquishing and curation of all artifacts identified as being of Native American origin. All artifacts, Native American or otherwise, discovered during the monitoring program shall be recorded and inventoried by the consulting archaeologist.

If any artifacts of Native American origin are discovered, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 50-foot radius) shall stop and the Project proponent and Project archaeologist shall notify the City of Perris Planning Division and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. A designated Native American representative from either the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians or the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians shall be retained to assist the Project archaeologist in the significance determination of the Native American as deemed possible. The designated Luiseño tribal representative will be given ample time to examine the find. The significance of Native American resources shall be evaluated in accordance with the provisions of CEQA and shall consider the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the Luiseño tribe. If the find is determined to be of sacred or religious value, the Luiseño tribal representative will work with the City and consulting archaeologist to protect the resource in accordance with tribal requirements. All analysis will be undertaking in a manner that avoids destruction or other adverse impacts.

In the event that human remains are discovered at the Project site or within the off-site Project improvement areas, mitigation measure MM CR 2 shall immediately apply and all items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling.

Native American artifacts that are relocated/reburied at the Project site would be subject to a fully executed relocation/reburial agreement with the assisting Luiseño tribe. This shall include, but not be limited to, an agreement that artifacts will be reburied on-site and in an area of permanent protection,
and that reburial shall not occur until all cataloging and basic recordation have been completed by the consulting archaeologist.

Native American artifacts that cannot be avoided or relocated at the Project site shall be prepared for curation at an accredited curation facility in Riverside County that meets federal standards (per 36 CFR Part 79) and available to archaeologists/researchers for further study. The Project archaeologist shall deliver the Native American artifacts, including title, to the identified curation facility within a reasonable amount of time, along with applicable fees for permanent curation.

Non-Native American artifacts shall be inventoried, assessed, and analyzed for cultural affiliation, personal affiliation (prior ownership), function, and temporal placement. Subsequent to analysis and reporting, these artifacts will be subjected to curation, as deemed appropriate, or returned to the property owner.

Once grading activities have ceased and/or the archaeologist, in consultation with the designated Luiseño representative, determines that monitoring is no longer warranted, monitoring activities can be discontinued following notification to the City of Perris Planning Division.

A report of findings, including an itemized inventory of artifacts, shall be prepared upon completion of the tasks outlined above. The report shall include all data outlined by the Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, including a conclusion of the significance of all recovered, relocated, and reburied artifacts. A copy of the report shall also be filed with the City of Perris Planning Division, the University of California, Riverside, Eastern Information Center (EIC) and the Luiseño tribe(s) involved with the Project.

MM CR 2: In the event that human remains (or remains that may be human) are discovered at the Project site or within the off-site Project improvement areas during ground-disturbing activities, the construction contractors, Project archaeologist, and/or designated Luiseño tribal representative shall immediately stop all activities within 100 feet of the find. The Project proponent shall then inform the Riverside County Coroner and the City of Perris Planning Division immediately, and the coroner shall be permitted to examine the remains as required by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b).

If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, the coroner would notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will identify the "Most Likely Descendent" (MLD). Despite the affiliation with any Luiseño tribal representative(s) at the site, the NAHC's identification of the MLD will stand. The MLD shall be granted access to inspect the site of the discovery of Native American human remains and may recommend to the Project proponent means for treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity of the human remains and any

associated grave goods. The MLD shall complete his or her inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The disposition of the remains will be determined in consultation between the Project proponent and the MLD. In the event that there is disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply and the median with the NAHC will make the applicable determination (see Public Resources Code Section 5097.98I and 5097.94(k)).

The specific locations of Native American burials and reburials will be proprietary and not disclosed to the general public. The locations will be documented by the consulting archaeologist in conjunction with the various stakeholders and a report of findings will be filed with the EIC.

RESEARCH THEMES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Riverside County has a rich prehistoric and historic cultural heritage. However, based on previous research, minimal cultural resources are known to exist within the Project Area and nearby region. Of the known resources, prehistoric sites appear to occur along intermittent drainages, and are often associated with boulder outcrops. Food processing sites, consisting of bedrock grinding and milling features, and ground stone implement fragments are found within the region. The closest known sites of this type are located along the foothills and canyons to the south, indicating that some areas may have been used more frequently or for longer periods. Petroglyph sites are known to exist in the general region but have not been encountered in the vicinity of the Project area.

Future archaeological research within the general Project area has the potential to address research questions regarding settlement patterns, site structure, subsistence strategies, trade and distribution networks and tool technologies. Questions for the Project have been selected to contribute to the context and understanding of the

prehistory and history of California. Based on the literature review, research questions fall into several prehistoric and historic domains. The prehistoric research domains are Chronology and Cultural Affiliation, Subsistence and Site Function, and Toolstone Procurement and Use. Historic research domains focus primarily on the topics of Community Development. Defining research questions also helps focus the documentation of resources during survey so that artifacts, features and other remains that can contribute to an understanding of regional history and prehistory are carefully noted.

CHRONOLOGY AND CULTURAL AFFILIATION

At prehistoric sites throughout Western Riverside County, chronometric data generally derive from time-sensitive artifacts (e.g., projectile points, beads, and ceramics), physically dateable artifacts (e.g., obsidian), and organic remains (dateable through chronometric assay). Time-sensitive and dateable artifacts can occur in surface and subsurface contexts, the former sometimes being less reliable than the latter in terms of dating archaeological components. Dateable organic remains (e.g., bone, shell, fiber, loose charcoal) can be acquired from midden deposits or, in the best examples, from buried features like hearths. In any case, sites that have dateable items or remains can be placed at least tentatively within an existing temporal framework, be it local or regional, and used to compare and contrast temporal adaptive patterns in human behavior. For the most part, sites that can be dated have greater overall data potential than undated sites because they can be placed in time and can help refine our understanding of long-and short-term changes in prehistoric human adaptation.

Given the importance of chronological data to all archaeological interpretation, it will be critical to document the presence of any time-sensitive artifacts within the Project area. Sites that can contribute valuable chronological data may be recommended eligible for listing on CRHR under Criterion (4), research potential.

SUBSISTENCE-SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Subsistence is one of the most basic of human needs having a direct effect on human behavior. Prehistoric subsistence procurement activities consist of any number of variables including: site location in relation to land form, water supply, and raw materials; site size; site function; and duration of occupation. Material culture, such as lithic and ground stone tools, ceramics, and faunal and botanical remains, provide data representative of subsistence-related activities and strategies.

The Project Area is within a larger settlement area used by the Cahuilla, Luiseño and several other overlapping cultures, which are known in the area near Moreno Valley. Information on the nature and intensity of prehistoric use of the Project area, including the types of sites present, their density, and environmental context, will contribute to a more complete picture of settlement and subsistence patterns in this part of California. Combined with chronological information (above), this information can also assist in determining adaptive changes over time. Sites that can offer valuable data concerning prehistoric subsistence-settlement patterns may be recommended eligible for listing on CRHR under Criterion (4), research potential.

TOOL-STONE PROCUREMENT AND USE

Basic patterns in lithic materials use can be useful for reconstructing the approximate geographic extent of past settlement and trade systems. Sites that can offer valuable information concerning patterns of prehistoric toolstone procurement and use may be recommended eligible for listing on CRHR under Criterion (4), research

potential, particularly if they are accompanied by chronological data that can be used to place stone-working behaviors in time.

HISTORIC RESEARCH DOMAINS

Historic archaeological sites can offer important data concerning any number of historic themes, and may be recommended eligible for listing on CRHR under Criterion (4), research potential. They might also be eligible under Criterion (1) if they can be linked to certain historical events that were important in California's past, Criterion (2) if they are found associated with persons important in history, or under Criterion (3) if they contain structural features that are distinctive of a particular historic period or demonstrate an exceptional aesthetic quality. For the purposes of this Project, we plan to focus historic period research on the theme of community development and built environments. The historic research domains will specifically address the historic-era built environment within the City of Perris, as it is felt that this topic is important to our understanding of the history in Western Riverside County.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

The criteria for listing resources on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and require similar protection to what National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 mandates for historic properties. According to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(c) (1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. 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. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;
3. 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. 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. Note that California Historical Landmarks with numbers 770 or higher are automatically included in the CRHR.

Sites with the potential to yield artifacts and other data that can address research questions may be evaluated as eligible for CRHR listing per Criterion (4). Some prehistoric sites may be evaluated as CRHR-eligible under Criterion (1) if they relate to culturally significant events or (mythological) persons (Criterion 2), or represent high artistic forms (e.g., rock art), per Criterion (3).

Under CEQA, if an archaeological site is not a significant "historical resource" but meets the definition of a "unique archaeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g) as follows: An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing on the NRHP or CRHR nor qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA PRC Section 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, "A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects" [PRC Section 21083.2(h)].

Impacts to historical resources that alter the characteristics that qualify the historical resource for listing on the CRHR are considered to be a significant effect (under CEQA). The impacts to a historical resource are considered significant, if the Project activities physically destroy or damage all or part of a resource, change the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contribute to its significance, or introduce visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource. If it can be demonstrated that a Project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)).

METHODS

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

On August 5, 2020, Sonia Sifuentes, M.Sc., MCC Senior Archaeologist, requested a search of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) from the Eastern Information Center (EIC), located at the University of California, Riverside, Riverside County. The search was conducted by EIC staff and identified any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. The CHRIS search also included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Inventory of Historic Resources.

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

MCC requested a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 5, 2020. The NAHC responded on August 10, 2020, stating that there are no known sacred lands within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. The NAHC requested that 21 Native American tribes or individuals be contacted for further information regarding the Project Area and vicinity. MCC subsequently sent letters on August 12, 2020 to the 21 Native American contacts, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Additional attempts at contact by emails were made on August 27 and September 9, 2020, respectively.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS

The survey stage is important in a Project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural or paleontological resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of cultural resources sensitivity. MCC Archaeologist Rachael Wedemeyer, M.A., conducted the survey of the northern portion (APN# 300-210-029) of the Project Area on August 20, 2020. The southern portion (APN# 300-210-011, -012, -013) of the Project Area was surveyed on March 30, 2021 by MCC Archaeologists Erika McMullin and Zachary White. The survey consisted of walking in parallel transects spaced at approximately 5-meter to 10-meter intervals over the Project property, while closely inspecting the ground surface. 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). Existing ground disturbances (e.g. cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.), if visible, were visually inspected. Representative photographs were taken of the entire Project Area.

RESULTS

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The CHRIS cultural resources search results indicate a total of 35 cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 1-mile of the Project Area, one of which intersects the Project Area (see Table 1).

Table 1. Previously Conducted Investigations within 1-mile Buffer of Project Area

CHRIS Report Number	Authors	Year	Title of Study	Affiliation	Distance from Project Area
RI-00572	William H. Breece	1979	Cultural Resource Survey Of The Metro Park Project Proposed Race Track, Riverside County, California	Westec Services Inc., Tustin, Ca	Within 1-mile
RI-00573	Dover, Christopher E.	1984	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment Of Tentative Tract 20,538 Near Perris, Riverside County, California	Consulting Archaeologist	Within 1-mile
RI-00574	Dover, Christopher E.	1984	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment Of Tentative Tract 20,524 Near Perris, Riverside County, California	Consulting Archaeologist	Within 1-mile
RI-02323	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1988	Archaeological Assessment Form: May Project	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-02340	Drover, C.E.	1988	A Cultural Resource Inventory - New Horizons Project - Perris, California	Author(S)	Within 1-mile
RI-04649	Keller, Jean A.	2003	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Of Perris 53, 52.91 Acres Of Land In The City Of Perris, Riverside County, California	Jean A. Keller, Consultant	Within 1-mile
RI-04927	Hoover, Anna M. and Kristie Blevins	2004	A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report On Tr 30850, Apns 306-240-004, -005, And 360-250-004 Thru -008, 158-Acre Property, Perris, County Of Riverside, California	L&L Environmental, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-05027	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2000	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Of The Vesta Telecommunications, Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County To San Diego County, California	Mckenna Et Al.	Within 1-mile
RI-05444	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2005	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Of The Ridge Property In The City Of Perris, Riverside County, Ca	Mckenna Et Al	Within 1-mile
RI-05549	Applied Earthworks	2004	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Of The Rider Street Improvements Project, City Of Perris, Riverside County, Ca	Applied Earthworks, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-06072	Cotterman, Cary, Evelyn Chandler, and Rodger Mason	2004	Cultural Resources Survey Of An 83.5 Acre In Perris, Riverside County, CA	Chambers Group, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-06073	Cotterman, Cary, Evelyn Chandler, and Rodger Mason	2004	Archaeological Test Excavation Of The Perris Indian School Site, Perris, Riverside County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	Within 1-mile

Table 1. Previously Conducted Investigations within 1-mile Buffer of Project Area

CHRIS Report Number	Authors	Year	Title of Study	Affiliation	Distance from Project Area
RI-06074	Cotterman, Cary, Evelyn Chandler, and Rodger Mason	2004	Executive Summary Report For The Archaeological Investigations Conducted Along Perris Boulevard, Perris, Riverside County, CA	Chambers Group, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-06577	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Thomas Shackford, and John J. Eddy	2006	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Rados-Perris Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel No. 30-050-002, In The City Of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	Within 1-mile
RI-06692	Jordan, Stacey C.	2007	Archaeological Survey Report For The Southern California Edison Company KB Coastac Project, Riverside County, California (Wo#6677-7141, Ai#7172)	Jones & Stokes	Within 1-mile
RI-06837	Hooper, Anna M., Kristie R. Blevins, Leslie Nay Irish, and William R. Gillean	2006	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	L & L Environmental, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-06898	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	2006	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources, Investigation of the Perris 2, Project Area in the City, of Perris, Riverside, Co., California	McKENNA et al.,	Within 1-mile
RI-06914	Harrison, Jim	2003	Letter Report: Biological and Cultural Resources Due Diligence Regarding the 500-Acre Watson Land Company-Perris Property in Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-06956	Bholat, Sara	2007	Cultural Resources Survey, of a 1.9 Acre Parcel, (APN-303-275-036), Perris, Riverside County, California.	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-07133	Moreno, Adrian Sanchez	2007	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)	Jones & Stokes	Within 1-mile
RI-07491	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	2007	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed West End Middle School in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	McKenna et. al.	Within 1-mile
RI-07538	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez	2007	Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	Encompasses Project Area
RI-07690	Rosenburg, Seth A. and Brian F. Smith	2006	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the La Corona Market Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	Within 1-mile
RI-07886	Bai Tang and Michael Hogan	2006	Photo Recordation of Historic Buildings Rudolph J. Brown Ranch, 22060 Grand Ave. Wildomar, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	Within 1-mile
RI-08793	Wayne H. Bonner, Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	2011	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate RV75XC117 (Bunker Hill Sub)	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile

Table 1. Previously Conducted Investigations within 1-mile Buffer of Project Area

CHRIS Report Number	Authors	Year	Title of Study	Affiliation	Distance from Project Area
RI-08903	William J. Steele	2010	Consultation Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the Installation of a Reject Recovery System at the Eastern Municipal Water District's Perris Water Filtration Plant in Riverside County, California	United States Department of the Interior	Within 1-mile
RI-09471	Riordan Goodwin	2016	Cultural Resource Assessment Perris Estates Project City of Perris County of Riverside, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-09621	Heather R. Puckett	2014	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Periwinkle Site, 57 Business Park Drive, Perris, Riverside County, California 92571	Tetra Tech	Within 1-mile
RI-09727	Joan George and Josh Smallwood	2015	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Perris Apartments Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied Earthworks	Within 1-mile
RI-09756	Hannah Haas, Robert Ramirez, and Kevin Hunt	2015	City of Perris Valley Storm Channel Trail Project Cultural Resource Study	Rincon Consultants	Within 1-mile
RI-09918	Wayne H. Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2005	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS-0014-02 (Smith Trust), Orange Avenue and Murrieta Road, Perris, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
RI-10199	Phil Fulton	2014	Discovery and Monitoring Plan For The Mid County Parkway	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-10712	Porras, P. and B. Vargas	2018	Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Mobile Home Park, Perris, California	Rincon Consultants, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-10787	Brian F. Smith	2018	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rider Distribution Center I Project, DPR No. 06-0635, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-10788	Brian F. Smith	2018	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rider Distribution Center III Project, PM 35268, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile

The records search identified seven cultural resources have been recorded within 1-mile of the Project Area. None of the previously recorded cultural resources have been documented in the Project Area. All of the resources identified in the records search are historic (See Table 2).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Resources within 1-mile Buffer of Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
P-33-007641	N/A	Historic	HP02: Single Family Property; HP33: Farm/ranch	Local listing NR code 52S (appears eligible for local listing)	Within 1-mile

Table 2. Previously Recorded Resources within 1-mile Buffer of Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
P-33-007659	N/A	Historic	AH15: Standing structures; HP34: Military property	N/A	Within 1-mile
P-33-014109	CA-RIV-007744	Historic	AH02: Foundations/structures; AH04: Privies/dumps/trash scatters	N/A	Within 1-mile
P-33-016238	CA-RIV-008389	Historic	AH10: Machinery	N/A	Within 1-mile
P-33-028896	N/A	Historic	AH06: Water conveyance system	N/A	Within 1-mile
P-33-029117	N/A	Historic	AH05: Wells/cisterns	N/A	Within 1-mile
P-33-029118	CA-RIV-013010	Historic	AH06: Water conveyance system	N/A	Within 1-mile

A review of historical aerial photographs and maps available indicated that prior to 1997, the Project Area was relatively undisturbed from modern development. A review of historical aerial photographs and topographic maps available indicate that prior to 1997, the Project Area existed as an agricultural field (Figure 4). Plowing activities observed as early as the 1960s and a residence appears outside of the Project Area to the west by the late 1970s (Figures 5-6). Historically, the main economy for the Perris Valley was dependent upon dry grain farming along with alfalfa, potatoes, and sugar beets. The Project Area may have been used to grow these crops, but no historical information is available to confirm what was grown. By the mid-1990s, development within and around the Project Area increased and a residence appears in the southern half of the property (Figure 7). In addition, grading/plowing activities within the Project Area continued. Further research of the residential structures revealed the residential structures were built in the 1980s. The residence located at 3140 Wilson Street, was built in 1981 and is 2-bedroom, 2-bathroom house constructed of wood or light steel. The residence at 3130 Wilson Ave was built in 1985 and consists of a wood or light steel 2-bedroom, 2-bath home. The residence located at 3080 Wilson Ave was built in 1989; it is a one bedroom, 2-bedroom, 1-bathwood or light steel home. The aforementioned construction dates confirm all of the buildings/structures located within the Project Area are modern and not of historical nature. MCC's survey efforts did not identify any historic resources present within the Project Area. See Table 3 and Figures 4 through 8 for additional information.

Table 3. Additional Sources Consulted for the Project

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historical United States Geological Survey topographic maps (USGS 2012)	Negative; Project Area has existed as agricultural field. Residences were built in the 1980s.

Source	Results
Historical United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Negative; Project Area has existed as agricultural field. Residences were built in the 1980s.
California Register of Historical Resources (1992-2010)	Negative
California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976-2010)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (1995 & supplements to 2010)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (1992 to 2010)	Negative
Local Historical Register Listings	Positive (see Table 2)
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records (BLM GO 2008)	Positive; CACAAA 080441 Land Grant issued to Miguel de Pedrorena in 1883 (no image available). CACAAA 086305 was issued to Southern Pacific Railroad Company in 1905 (no image available)

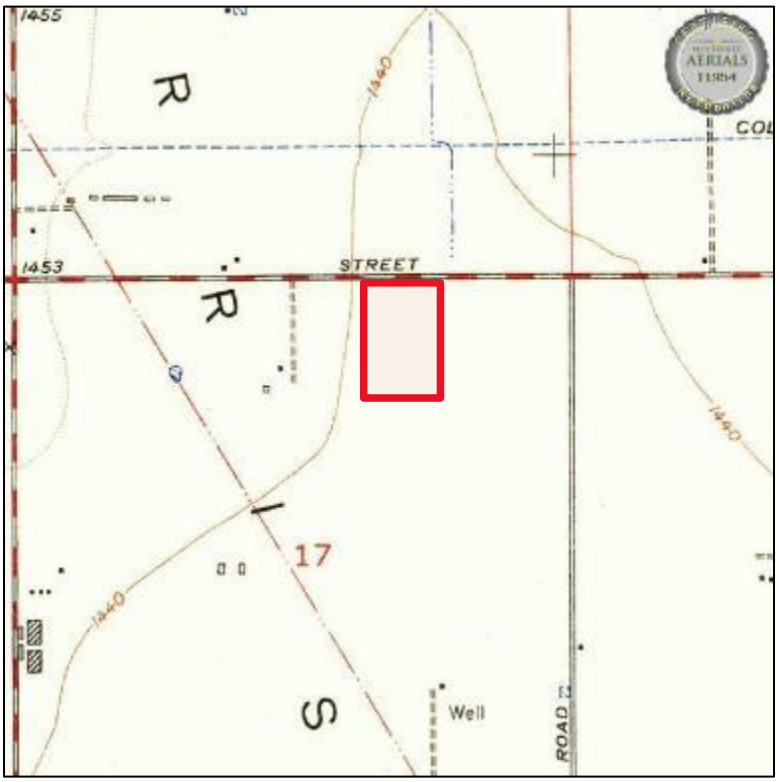

Figure 4. Project Area prior to development (depicted on 1954 topographic map)

Figure 5. Project Area with surrounding residential development (depicted on 1967 aerial photograph)

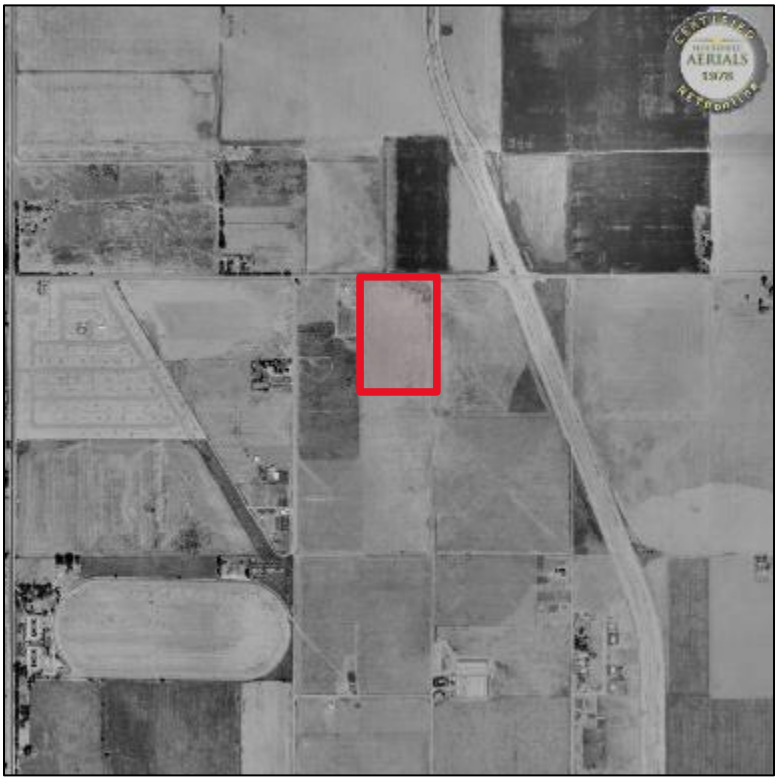

Figure 6. Project Area with little development in surrounding area (depicted on 1978 aerial photograph)

Figure 7. Project Area with development in surrounding area (depicted on 1997 aerial photograph**)**

Figure 8. Project Area as present day (depicted on 2016 aerial photograph)

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

On August 18, 2020, MCC received an email received from Ms. Madrigal stating, the project area is Luiseño territory and no known resources are within the project area. The Band would like to be updated and sent a copy of the RS results.

On August 20, 2020, MCC received an email from Ms. McCormick from the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation stating, "This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the project."

On August 26, 2020, MCC received an email from Nancy Markwardt from the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians stating: "There is no presence of Native American resources that may be impacted by your future project."

On September 1, 2020, MCC received an email from Bobby Ray Esparza from the Cahuilla Band of Indians, stating, "Therefore we do have an interest in this project. We believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. We request that a tribal monitor from Cahuilla be present for all ground disturbing activities and to be notified of all updates with the project moving forward."

On September 9, 2020, MCC contacted via telephone the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians and Marina (cultural resource department) stated the Project Area is out of the tribe's area.

On September 9, 2020, MCC contacted Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians and Mr. Mirelez (cultural resource coordinator) stated the Project Area is outside of their area, and the tribe diverts to Soboba.

On September 10, 2020, MCC received an email from Ms. Garcia-Plotkin stating from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, "The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area." They request the following: "1) A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area; 2) A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center; 3) Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project." Ms. Garcia-Plotkin stated that the Project Area is located within traditional tribal land and requests consultation with the Lead Agency on the telephone.

On September 14, 2020, MCC received an email from Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians stating that, "The project area is considered sensitive by the people of Soboba, as there are existing sites in the surrounding areas. An in-house database search identified multiple areas of potential impact. Specifics will be discussed in direct consultation with the lead agency."

No other additional groups or individuals have responded with information about the Project Area as of October 13, 2020. All written NAHC and Native American correspondence materials and our communication log are provided as Appendix C.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS

During the initial survey of the Project Area on August 20, 2020, an intensive level pedestrian survey was conducted for the northern portion (APN# 300-210-029) of the Project Area. The southern portion (APN# 300-210-011, -012, -013) of the Project Area was surveyed at a reconnaissance level due to the existing residences that rendered that half inaccessible (approximately 7 acres; Figures 9-11). During the initial survey, conditions were good and ground visibility varied from very poor (less than 10%) to excellent (approximately 90%). Portions of the Project Area have been previously disturbed and since been overgrown with vegetation obstructing ground surface visibility. Observed vegetation included tall, dry grasses, brush, sunflowers, tumbleweed, and prickly pear cactus. Soil, where exposed, in the Project Area consisted of light brown silty loam with pebble-sized subangular inclusions of granitic material. Modern refuse was observed throughout the Project Area. The Project Area was relatively flat, and no soil profiles or deep cuts were exposed. Disturbances in the northern area include modern refuse, bioturbation, and grading activities.

On March 30, 2021, the southern portion of Project Area was subjected to a supplementary intensive pedestrian survey (Figures 12-28). The survey conditions were good with ground visibility varied from fair to moderate (50%-70%). Tall grasses and weeds obscured the ground surface in some areas. Observed vegetation included landscaped and imported vegetation such as palm trees, eucalyptus trees, cypress trees, pepper trees, pine trees, succulents, prickly pear cactus, yucca, and agave. Disturbances to the property include bioturbation (ant hills and animal burrows), grading, construction activities, modern developments such as private residences, and landscaping. Recently, the fencing dividing the three parcels was removed as evident by the soil cut and post holes. The cuts and post holes, varying from 1-foot to 2.5-feet deep, were inspected for evidence of resources. The sediments showed no stratigraphy and are likely disturbed from the installation of the fencing. Soil, as observed in the cuts and on the Project Area's ground surface, consisted of light brown fine- to coarse-grained sandy alluvium with pebble sized inclusions of granitic material and imported gravel and quartz material. All of the southern Project Area looks to have been covered with gravel at one time and has now been overgrown in some areas with weeds and grasses. Spoil piles consisting of soil and imported gravel mixtures and push piles of granitic cobbles and bricks were observed throughout various portions of the Project. Currently, the gravel covered areas are used for parking and storing vehicles and other household items. The current residences include two mobile homes and one single family residence. The mobile home, located at 3140 Wilson Avenue, is currently in the process of being removed as the hollow, concrete block foundation and the staircase leading to the front door has been separated from the home. Additional structures present included chicken coops, shacks, and sheds. The shacks are located along the western boundary and are constructed of plywood. The shed was built in a barn style and constructed of plywood with asphalt shingles. These structures have no temporal markings and are not present on the reviewed historic aerials from 1966 and 1978. Modern refuse was observed throughout the Project Area. No historic or prehistoric resources were observed during the survey. Representative photos of the area are found below.

Figure 9. Project Overview of northern portion of Project Area, view west

Figure 10. Project Overview of northern portion of Project Area, view east

Figure 11. Representative of vegetation and ground visibility of northern portion, plan view

Figure 12. Representative photograph of soil in northern portion, plan view

Figure 13. Overview of 3140 Wilson Avenue, view east

Figure 14. Overview of Project Area with gravel road, view east-southeast

Figure 15. Overview of mobile home residence (3140 Wilson Ave), view northeast

Figure 16. Overview of Project Area from western boundary looking towards Wilson Ave, view east

Figure 17. Representative photograph of denser vegetation of weeds and grasses, view southeast

Figure 18. Representative photograph of dirt and gravel parking area, view west

Figure 19. Overview of mobile home residence at 3130 Wilson Avenue, view northwest

Figure 20. Overview of barn-style shed, view southeast

Figure 21. Overview of shack near western border of Project Area, view southeast

Figure 22. Overview of 3060 Wilson Avenue with landscaped vegetation, view west

Figure 23. Representative photograph of bioturbation (animal burrow), plan view

Figure 24. Representative photograph of bioturbation (ant hole/hill), plan view

Figure 25. Representative photograph of fence removal, plan view

Figure 26. Representative photograph of post hole, plan view

Figure 27. Overview of spoil pile of soil, gravel, and asphalt, view south

Figure 28. Representative photograph of soil, plan view

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project Area included a CHRIS records search, NAHC outreach, background research, and a field pedestrian survey. The records search results indicate a total of seven cultural resources have been recorded within 1-mile of the Project Area, none of which are located within the Project Area. In addition, 35 cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 1-mile of the Project Area, one of which intersects the Project Area. The intensive modification and disturbance within the southern half of the property associated with construction of modern residential buildings (constructed in 1980s), structures, and roadways, and grading and surface modification of the Project Area, may have disturbed any near-surface record of prehistoric, ethnohistoric, or historic-era behavioral activities that may have otherwise been preserved as archaeological sites, deposits or features. While not observed at the surface due to low ground visibility in some areas, archaeological features and resources may have subsurface components that could be revealed during construction of the proposed Project. The proposed Project Area is considered to have a moderate to low sensitivity for presence of prehistoric or historical archaeological deposits or features. Due to poor surface visibility and the Project Area being highly disturbed, as it was previously an agricultural field subjected to plowing and disking for decades, MCC recommends archaeological monitoring for vegetation clearing, trimming, and removal in addition to any ground disturbance occurring for the first 5 feet during construction. MCC recommends setting a plan in place to expediently address inadvertent discoveries and human remains (as described below), should these be encountered during construction. In addition, if Native American monitoring is required as a project mitigation measure, we recommend presence of archaeological monitors as well, to assess the significance potential finds in a collaborative manner with the Tribes.

In the event that cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work must be halted within 50 feet of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery excavation or fossil recovery, may be warranted and would be discussed in consultation with the appropriate regulatory agency(ies).

Procedures of conduct following the discovery of human remains on non-federal lands have been mandated by California Health and Safety Code §7050.5, PRC §5097.98 and the California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15064.5(e). According to the provisions in CEQA, should human remains be encountered, all work in the immediate vicinity of the burial must cease, and any necessary steps to insure the integrity of the immediate area must be taken. The Riverside County Coroner will be immediately notified. The Coroner must then determine whether the remains are Native American. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC, who will, in turn, notify the person they identify as the most likely descendent (MLD) of any human remains. Further actions will be determined, in part, by the desires of the MLD. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the NAHC of the discovery. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the owner shall, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Alternatively, if the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: October 13, 2020

Signed: _____

Printed Name: **Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA, Qualified Riverside County Archaeologist**
Principal Investigator and Owner, Material Culture Consulting

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Appendix A
Qualifications

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA
President and Principal Environmental Specialist

Tria Belcourt oversees and is responsible for the entire work process at Material Culture Consulting. She is responsible for planning, supervising, and overseeing field projects, including responsibility for the professional quality of evaluations and recommendations. Tria has primary accountability for the technical completeness and competence of work conducted by her staff. She is responsible for development of work plans and/or research designs, for performance of crew chiefs, for selection standards and limitations on work assignments of crew members, for analysis and interpretation of field data, for integration of fieldwork results into comparative regional perspectives, and for preparation of reports. Tria's advanced academic training and more than sixteen years of professional archaeological experience has included rigorous training and application of anthropological and archaeological theory and methods, and in recording, collecting, handling, analyzing, evaluating, and reporting cultural property data, relative to the type and scope of work proposed.

Tria has been an archaeological project manager and principal investigator for over nine years, leading and managing several complex compliance projects throughout the State of California and in Southern Nevada, which have involved each step of cultural resource compliance and management. Prior to this, she spent six years as a field technician and crew chief on projects throughout California and the Southeastern United States. Her experience includes conducting background research, field survey, resource testing and formal NRHP/CRHR evaluation, data recovery plan development and implementation. She has prepared hundreds of technical reports for all of the above to state and federal standards, including following BLM standards for GIS spatial data management and technical reporting – ranging from simple clearance forms, to letter reports, to extensive data recovery reports. She was the lead preparer of the Fort Irwin Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (2009-2013) and has also prepared several cultural resource management plans for state regulated projects. She has overseen and conducted archaeological monitoring and management of unanticipated discovery of resources, including Native American human remains on federal lands (and repatriation of the remains), and reported the results and outcomes of cultural resource monitoring efforts in lengthy technical reports. Finally, Tria regularly provides third party and QA/QC review of cultural resource technical documents, due to her keen understanding of state and federal regulations and laws governing the management of cultural resources throughout the state of California.

EDUCATION

2014 Graduate Certificate in Environmental Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University
2010 Professional Certification in CEQA/NEPA, ICF International Corporation
2009 M.A. in Anthropology, University of Florida Gainesville, Florida
Professional Certification in GIS
2006 B.A. in Anthropology, Magna Cum Laude, University of California, Los Angeles, California

AFFILIATIONS/CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

- Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)
- Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

UTILITY SECTOR EXPERIENCE

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Control Silver Peak 66kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (October 2016- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-2018) and Environmental Intelligence (2018-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) - Kern River 66kV, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (October 2016- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Eldorado Pisgah Lugo 220kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (October 2016- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Control Haiwee 115kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (April 2017- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-2018) and to SWCA (2018-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Ivanpah Coolwater Kramer Inyokern 115kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (April 2017- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-2018) and to SWCA (2018-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), NERC Alert Program – Archaeological Principal Investigator; throughout California; 2015 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of on-call task orders involving cultural resource desktop reviews, records searches and field reviews for the PG&E NERC Alert program: tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor (Arcadis).

Southern California Edison (SCE), On-Call and Emergency Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2013 – Present. Belcourt has provided oversight of over 200 task orders for on-call and emergency projects to date, involving cultural resource desktop reviews, records searches and field reviews for deteriorated poles, system upgrades, initial studies to support capital projects, and monitoring support to replace facilities due to natural disasters. This high-volume program includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedules, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractor (SWCA).

Southern California Edison (SCE), Large Capital Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2014 – Present. Belcourt has provided oversight of over 20 task orders for major projects to date, involving cultural resources for this contract with SWCA, Environmental Intelligence and ICF. This includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractors.

Southern California Edison (SCE), Small Capital Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2014 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of task orders involving cultural resources for this contract with Environmental Intelligence and ICF. This includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractors.

Southern California Edison (SCE), Coolwater Lugo Transmission Project —- Environmental Project Manager; San Bernardino County, California; 2014 – 2015. Belcourt provided oversight of all project management on CWLTP: tracking and reporting efforts of subconsultants (Pacific Legacy, Paleo Solutions and Urbana Preservation and Planning), maintaining project schedule and timely submittal of project deliverables to agency reviewers. Served as communication facilitator between SCE and BLM/CPUC agency reviewers. Provided final review of the Cultural Resources Technical Report (which included over 1,000 cultural resources) and the Historic Built Environment Report - prior to draft submittal to BLM.

SCE, Eldorado Ivanpah Transmission Project – In-house Consultant for Archaeology; San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada; 2010-2012. Belcourt provided complex regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management. She developed compliance training to inform and guide construction activities and major capital project teams. She also developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on project migitation measures. Tria coordinated with BLM archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. She provided environmental analyses, technical reports, and clearance documentation for over 20 project modifications during construction without delay to project. Developed the cultural resources geodatabase for EITP and coordinated regularly with the project GIS team.

Silver State South Substation, In-house Consultant for Archaeology; Southern California Edison, Clark County, NV; 2010-2012. Provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management during project licensing and scoping. Identified potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources, developing appropriate mitigation measures in preparation for and projecting alternative conclusions.

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Multiple Roles; Southern California Edison, Segments 1-3 and Segments 6-11, Kern, Los Angeles and Orange County, CA; 2009 - Present. Tria provided service to this project over seven years in multiple roles – archaeological field monitor, project coordinator, in-house consultant at SCE, and principal investigator. She provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management for all segments of TRTP. Developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on the mitigation measures in the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (FEIR/EIS) for TRTP, and for the existing Special Use Permits and Record of Decision for TRTP, issued by the Angeles National Forest (ANF). Oversaw preparation of the Historic Properties Treatment Plans, fieldwork and technical report preparation for two large-scale Phase III Data Recovery excavations on Angeles National Forest. Coordinated with ANF archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. Provided cultural resources analyses and clearance documentation, including technical reports, for over 100 project modifications during construction without delay to project. Finally, Tria was responsible for maintaining the geospatial data for the project within the SCE cultural resources geodatabase TRTP and coordinated with the project GIS team.

Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan Area, Principal Investigator; Cadiz Inc., San Bernardino County, CA; 2013. Oversaw records search to identify the extent of previous cultural resources surveys and all previously recorded prehistoric and historic resources within the 7,500-acre Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) area (Project Area) located on lands administered by the BLM Needles Field Office in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California.

SOLAR SECTOR EXPERIENCE

Ecoplexus California Correctional Institution Solar Project, Tehachapi, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (April 2018 – present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus Ironwood State Prison and Chuckawalla Valley State Prison Solar Project, City of Blythe, Riverside County. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (June 2018 – present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus California State Prison Centinela Solar Project, City of Imperial, Imperial County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (August 2017 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus Calipatiria State Prison Solar Project, City of Calipatria, Imperial County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (August 2017 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus RJ Donovan State Prison Solar Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus Salinas Valley State Prison Solar Project, City of Soledad, Monterey County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus Correctional Training Facility Soledad Project, City of Soledad, Monterey County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

SDG&E Cameron Substation Photovoltaic Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (September 2017 – present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, facilitated Native American consultation between County of San Diego and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Beard Solar Project, Dustin Acres, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018- April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Broadman Solar Project, Livermore, Alameda County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (February 2018- March 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Nachtigall Solar Project, Wasco, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Rocha Solar Project, Fuller Acres, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Shafter Solar Project, City of Shafter, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Anderson Twisselman Solar Project, Lost Hills, Kern County, California. California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Weedpatch Solar Project, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Appendix B

Chris Results

(Confidential and Not for Public Review)

Appendix C

NAHC and Native American Correspondence

(Contains Confidential Information and is Not for Public Review)