Cultural Resources Assessment

Rider and Evans Multi Family Project
City of Perris, Riverside County, California

APN: 0405-383-31

Section 16, Township 4 South, Range 3 West, USGS 7.5' *Perris, Calif.*

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM) is under contract to Perris Land, LLC. (Client) to provide a Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Rider and Evans Multi Family Project (Project), City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The Project applicant proposes to construct residential units with associated streets and infrastructure on 14.7 acres of undeveloped land southwest of the intersection of Rider Street and Evans Road in Perris, California. This report was prepared in compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as it pertains to cultural resources. The City of Perris is the lead agency for the Project under CEQA.

The cultural resources assessment included a records search for cultural resources at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and other published resources. The results of the EIC records search indicate that there are no resources located within the Project area boundary and four (4) previously recorded cultural resource within ½-mile of the Project area. An additional cultural study located approximately 945 feet (ft.) west of the Project conducted a record search at the EIC and found six (6) cultural resources within a 1-mile. Lastly, the field survey did not identify any cultural resources within the Project boundary. The research conducted indicates a low sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources and a low sensitivity for historic resources within the Project boundaries. Therefore, any disturbance of native soils has a low potential to directly impact cultural resources. DUKE CRM does not recommend any further cultural resources efforts at this time. However, it is our understanding that the Project would be subject to the City's standard mitigation requirements for cultural resources and that the Project applicant will be required to retain a professional archaeologist to monitor the initial ground-disturbing activities at the Project site and any off-site Project-related improvement areas.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or their authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CLIENT	Perris Land, LLC.
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DUKE CRM	Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC
EIC	Eastern Information Center
M.A.	Master of Arts
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
Project	Rider and Evans Multi Family Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
WPLT	Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition

INTRODUCTION

Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM) is under contract to Perris Land, LLC. (Client) to provide a Cultural Resources Assessment for Rider and Evans Multifamily (Project) City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The Project proposes to construct residential units with associated streets and infrastructure on 14.7 acres of undeveloped land just southwest of the intersection of Rider Street and Evans Road (Figure 1. Project Vicinity). The lot has remained vacant with a housing development immediately to the south and north of the lot. This report was prepared in compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as it pertains to cultural resources. The City of Perris is the lead agency for CEQA.

The Project area is located in Section 16, Township 4 South, and Range 3 West as depicted on the USGS *Perris, California* 7.5' quadrangle map (Figure 2. Project Location). The Project area is bordered to the north by Rider Street and housing development, to the South by housing developments, to the East by Evans Road, and to the East by the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel (Figure 3. Project Aerial).

SETTING

Cultural

Prehistory

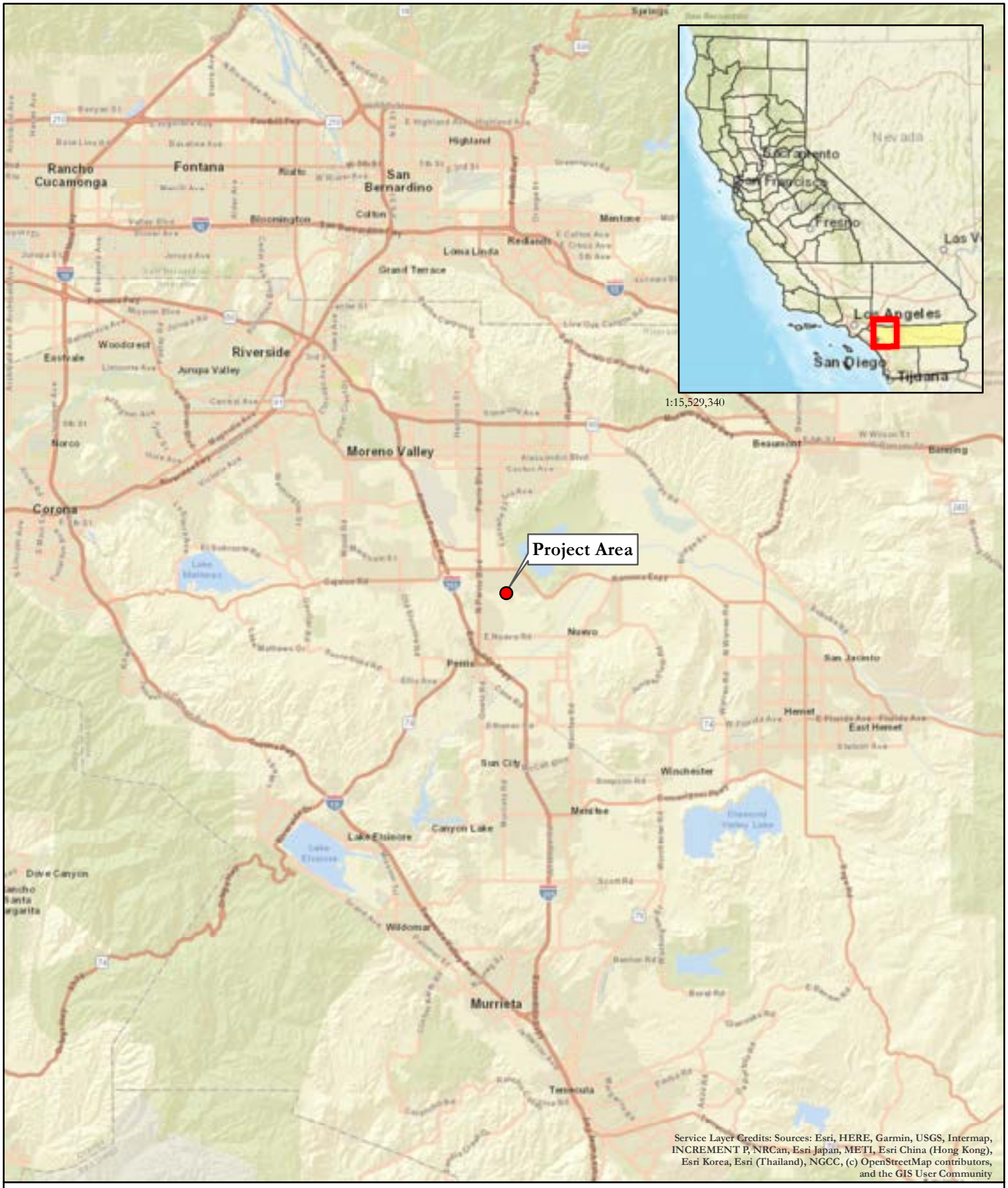
Two (2) primary regional schema are commonly cited in the archaeological literature for western Riverside County where the Project area is located. These schema or syntheses generalize the presence or absence of certain artifact types into explanatory frameworks of temporal chronologies and/or subsistence practices. Schemas are necessary because many archaeological sites lack absolute datable material (e.g., carbon for radiometric ^{14}C dating) and so researchers need to cross-date sites by comparison to either coastal or desert chronologies with established chronological sequences backed by absolute dates. In western Riverside County, where the Project area is located, it is thought to be the meeting ground of both schemas and consequently neither schema (coastal vs inland desert) exclusively explains prehistoric finds.

The first schema, advanced by Wallace (1955), defines four (4) cultural horizons for the southern California coastal province, each with characteristic local variations:

I. Early Man (~9000–8500 B.P.) is a hunting culture based on almost exclusive evidence of chipped-stone hunting materials: dart points, scrapers, choppers, and bifaces.
II. Milling Stone (8500–4000 B.P.) reflects a change to a more sedentary, plant-collecting lifestyle as evidenced by the introduction and dominance of milling stone artifacts and a decrease in well-made projectile points.
III. Intermediate (4000–1500 B.P.) is characterized by a larger dependency on hunting, introduction of the bow and arrow, and the shift from using the mano/metate to mortar/pestle. However, knowledge of this horizon suffers from lack of knowledge about what occurred during this time, not a lack of inhabitants along the southern California coast.
IV. Late Prehistoric (1500~200 B.P.) contains a more nuanced artifact assemblage indicative of a more complex lifestyle and an increase of population. This horizon is characterized by an increase in bow and arrow use, steatite containers, pottery, circular fishhooks, perforated stones, asphaltum, diversified bone tools, ample shell ornaments, and elaborate mortuary customs.

Warren and Crabtree (1986) employ a more ecological approach to the deserts of southern California, defining five (5) traditions in prehistory:

I. Lake Mojave (12000–7000 B.P.)
II. Pinto (7000–4000 B.P.)
III. Gypsum (4000–1500 B.P.)
IV. Saratoga Springs (1500–800 B.P.)
V. Shoshonean (800~200 B.P.)



Map 1 - Project Vicinity

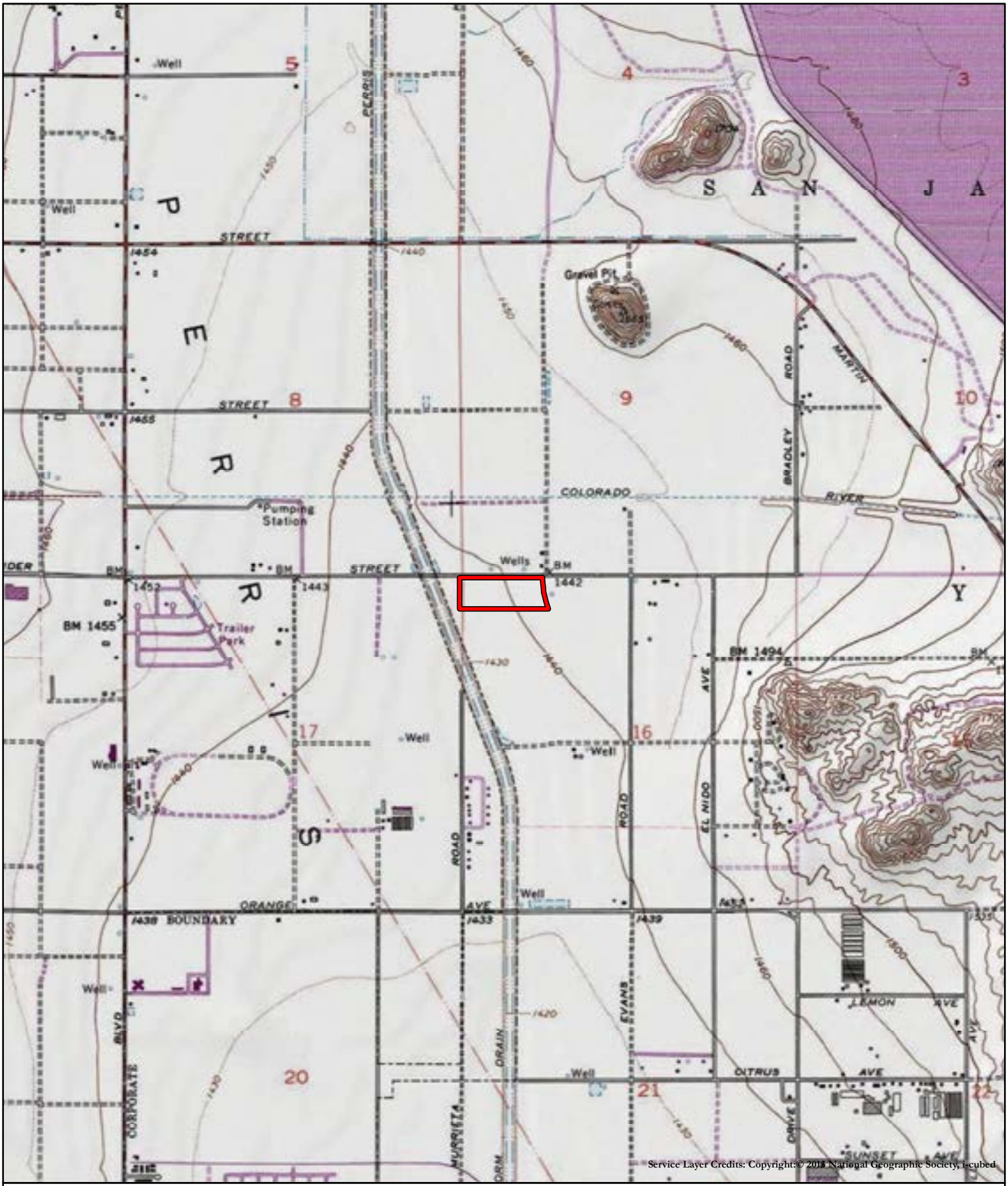
Rider & Evans Multi Family, C-0390

DUKE CRM

Project Area

0 6 12 Miles N

1 inch = 6 miles 1:360,000



Map 2 - Project Location
Rider & Evans Multi Family, C-0390

DUKE CRM

Perris, Calif USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle
T4S, R3W, Section 16
Date of Map: 1953 / Photorevised: 1979

Project Area
USGS 7.5' Quads

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers
N
1 inch = 2,000 feet 1:24,000

Map 3 - Project Aerial Photo

Rider & Evans Multi Family, C-0390

DUKE CRM

Project Area

0 125 250 Feet

1 inch =250 feet

N

1:3,000

Warren and Crabtree (1986) viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts. The authors viewed changes in settlement pattern and subsistence as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continues to this day. The work by Warren and Crabtree (1986) is built upon, in part, Warren (1980) in which he argued for a chronology based on projectile points as period markers backed by radiocarbon assays providing absolute dates.

The two (2) schema contrast in important ways. The units employed by Warren are "traditions," and in contrast to Wallace (1955), traditions may be spatially restricted but display temporal continuity. For Wallace, "horizons" or "periods," are extensive through space but restricted in time. More recent schema has been attempted to reconcile these differences. More recently, Koerper and Drover (1983) synthesized chronologies for coastal southern California and employed Wallace's (1955) horizon terminology but use radiometric data to sequence stylistic changes observed in the artifact assemblages, which they interpreted as material indication of cultural change through time. Regardless of the overall schema to best explain the prehistory of western Riverside County, the region can be understood within broad chronological frameworks and as the meeting ground of the coastal and desert subsistence patterns.

Early Holocene (11,600 – 7,600 BP)

Traditional models of the prehistory of California hypothesize that its first inhabitants were the big game hunting Paleoindians who lived at the close of the last ice-age (~11,000 years before present [BP]). As the environment warmed and dried, large Ice Age fauna died out, requiring adaption by groups to survive. The western Great Basin and deserts of southern California were characterized by large pluvial (rainfall-fed) lakes, streams, marshes, and grasslands. The human response to this environment is known as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) (Moratto 1984). The WPLT is generally identified by an advanced flaked-stone industry of foliate knives/points, Silver Lake and Lake Mojave points, lanceolate bifaces, and long-stemmed points (Warren & Crabtree 1986). Other flaked-stone tools include crescents, scrapers, choppers, scraper-planes, hammer stones, cores, drills, and gravers. People of this period hunted diverse populations of smaller animals and collected a wide number of plants from diverse eco-zones. Importantly, this period lacks widespread evidence of milling stones, and, therefore, hard seed processing was likely not widely practiced. Sites are generally found along the shores of former pluvial lakes, marshes, and streams (Moratto 1984). The desert manifestation of the WPLT is the Lake Mojave Complex, while along the coast the WPLT is seen in the San Dieguito Complex (Davis et al. 1969).

Middle Holocene (7,600 – 3,650 BP)

The middle Holocene is a time of change and transition. As conditions continued to warm and dry, lakes and streams in the desert disappeared. This resulted in a shift in subsistence strategies, namely a shift to the gathering of plant seeds, grasses and shellfish along the coast as the primary dietary staple. Fishing and the hunting of smaller animals played a less important role in day-to-day activity. This shift in subsistence is what Wallace named the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1955) and this name has continued among archaeologists working on the coastal province of southern California. Large habitations are seen in the inland areas and considerable variability is seen along coastal occupation of southern California. Occupation revolved around seasonal and semi-sedentary movements in coastal Orange and San Diego counties. Trade networks are postulated by researchers that have dated *Olivella* grooved rectangle shell beads as far north as central Oregon dating to 4900-3500 BP (Byrd and Raab 2007). Characteristics of the middle Holocene sites include ground stone artifacts (manos and metates) used for processing plant material and shellfish, flexed burial beneath rock or milling stone cairns, flaked core or cobble tools, dart points, cogstones, discoidals, and crescentics.

Late Holocene (3,650 – 233 BP)

During the late Holocene there was a migration of Takic speakers from the Great Basin into southern California. This intrusion is known as the "Takic Wedge." Characteristics of the late Holocene include the introduction of the bow and arrow, mortar and pestle, use of ceramics, and a change in mortuary behavior

from inhumations to cremations in much of southern California. This was also a period of climatic fluctuation. Paleoenvironmental data show that periods of drought alternated with cooler and moister periods (Vellanoweth and Grenda 2002; Byrd and Raab 2007; Jones et al. 2004). This resulted in dynamic regional cultural patterns with considerable local variation. Byrd and Raab (2007) suggest that foragers in southern California over-exploited high-ranked food, such as shellfish, fish, marine and land mammals, and plant remains. This led to resource depression, causing people to forage more costly resources that were more abundant, such as acorns.

Ethnography

The Project area is located along the periphery of the traditional territory of three (3) Native American groups, the Gabrielino, the Luiseño, and the Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925). The Native American languages of these tribes are part of the Takic subfamily of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family. Similarly, these groups were organized into independent but interconnected village communities. These groups were hunters and gatherers who exploited both large and small game, as well as numerous plant resources.

Gabrielino

The Gabrielino are ethnographically one of the least understood Native American groups in California. Generally, their territory included all of the Los Angeles Basin, parts of the Santa Ana and Santa Monica Mountains along the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Canyon in the north, and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands. The environmental conditions within this territory are very diverse, including the following zones: interior mountains/foothills, prairie, exposed coast, and sheltered coast (Bean and Smith 1978, Shipley 1978).

The Gabrielino lived in villages year-round and utilized smaller camps from which they could hunt and gather, likely on a seasonal basis. Villages were almost always situated near water. Gabrielino families lived in domed, round structures with thatching made from local plants. Other structures included semi-circular, earth covered sweathouses, menstrual huts, and ceremonial structures. Villages were politically autonomous from other villages, while each village was led by a chief who would, at times, reign over several villages (Bean and Smith 1978). Acorns were the most important food for the Gabrielino; although the types and quantity of different foods varied by season and locale, common and important sources of food were acorn, piñon nuts, yucca, cacti, many varieties of seeds and grasses, deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, quail, doves, ducks and other fowl, fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Bean and Smith 1978, Shipley 1978).

Luiseño

The Luiseño share many similar cultural traits to the Gabrielino. The Luiseño lived in sedentary and independent village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, food gathering, and fishing areas. Villages were usually located in valley basins, along creeks and streams adjacent to mountain ranges where water was available and where the villages would be protected from environmental conditions and potential enemies. Most inland populations had access to fishing and food gathering sites on the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño economic and subsistence practices centered upon the seasonal gathering of acorns and seeds; the hunting of deer and small mammals such as rabbits, wood rats, ground squirrels, and birds. Coastal foods included sea mammals, fish and shellfish. Tool technologies were organized around food collection, storage, and preparation strategies, which was reflected in the type, size, and quantity of food items gathered. Stone (lithic) tools included two (2) types: ground stone and flaked stone tools. Ground stone equipment included: mortars, pestles, manos and metate grinding slicks, made from granite, schist, and gneiss. Flaked tools included: bifaces, projectile points, scrapers, and gravers, fabricated from siliceous rock such as chert and jasper, microcrystalline chalcedony, obsidian, fine grain ingenious rocks such as basalt, rhyolite, and andesite, and hard silica such as quarts and quartzite. Other utilitarian tools were constructed from wood, animal bones, skins, and/or woven from floral materials depending on need (Lovin 1963). Hunting activities were conducted both on an individual basis and/or organized into group activities, depending on seasonal factors and the game hunted. Acorns encompassed as much 50 percent of the Luiseño diet (White 1963). Acorns

provided a reliable and abundant food source that was high in calories and could be easily stored for future use. Acorn collection was a central tenant in the lives of the Luiseños and dominated their economic and social structure (Basgall 1987, Johnson and Earle 1987).

Villages were organized around an inherited chief who exerted sole control over the economy, religious rituals, and territorial matters within the village (Bean and Shipek 1978:555). The chief at times would consult with a council of elders and shamans on matters of religious practices and on environmental conditions effecting village life. Large villages may have had a complex behavioral and political structure due to their territorial size and economic control, while the smaller villages' political complexity was limited by their territorial size (Strong 1929; Bean and Shipek 1978:555).

Cahuilla

The Project area is located near the western boundaries of Cahuilla Indians. The center of their territory included the Coachella Valley, the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges. Ethnographers have divided this population by habitation locale (Mountain, Pass, and Desert) whereas the Cahuilla divided themselves by patrilineal descent clans and one (1) of two (2) moieties (Wildcat and Coyote). Further distinctions were made within clans of politically important and independent subsidiary lineages. These lineages occupied their own villages as documented by Cahuilla ethnographic consultants in the early 20th century and from Franciscan Mission records (Earle 2004).

The three (3) ethnographically documented zones of Cahuilla habitation (Pass, Mountain, and Desert) serve as general guidelines for understanding their subsistence practices. In general, Mountain and Pass Cahuilla diet emphasized acorn, *Salvia islay*, yucca, agave and pinyon gathering in the mountain and foothill regions. In contrast Desert Cahuilla focused on the gathering of mesquite, cactus, and hard seeds such as screwbean, juniper and mesquite (Bean and Saubel 1972). These generalizations can only be broadly applied as the Cahuilla inhabiting different zones however were not mutually exclusive to each other. Desert Cahuilla in the Coachella Valley retained gathering areas in the Santa Rosa Mountains or other upland regions. Desert Cahuilla also utilized the resources in the foothills. The eastern foothills of the Coachella Valley produced agave and hard seeds. Also, the foothills on the western side of the Coachella Valley produced cactus, agave and hard seeds and higher upslope, pinyon, for the Desert Cahuilla.

The Cahuilla were also observed to cultivate small quantities of corn, beans, squashes, pumpkins, melons and wheat as early as 1824 by the Romero expedition. These crops and the cultivation of them potentially made their way from the Colorado River area to the Coachella Valley. The inhabitants of the Coachella did not practice flood recessional agriculture of the Colorado River groups (Bean and Lawton 1973). Based upon ethnographic interviews, Strong (1929:38) noted that he had been told by *Francisco Nombre* that his grandfather told him that the cultivation of corn and other crops by the Cahuilla was a recent practice and that the Cahuilla used to obtain corn from the "Yumas". Corn would likely have been available to the Cahuilla via exchange systems between foraging groups who have access to resources outside of the Colorado River and horticulturalists along the river. Regardless of the timing of cultivation of these crops, by the 1850s oasis gardens and to a lesser extent, canyon gardens were important sources of foodstuffs (Bean et al. 1995).

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three (3) periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). The first Europeans in the Jurupa Valley/Eastvale area came through the area in the 1770's. But no known settlements occurred in the area until 1838 when *Rancho Jurupa* was granted to Juan Bandini. Within a few years Bandini divided *Rancho Jurupa* into two (2) properties. He sold approximately 25,000 acres to Able Stearns, his son-in-law, which continued to operate as *Rancho Jurupa.* About 1889 a six (6) square mile portion of the rancho was purchased by the Fuller family who established the Pioneer Ranch. The following history is largely adapted from Meissner's (2014) book, "Fuller Ranch at Eastvale" which is a comprehensive history of the area. The Fuller family owned the bulk of the ranch until 1954 and during the early 20th century the ranch had a reputation as one of the best cattle and racehorse ranches in California. Also, according to Meissner (2014),

the name of the ranch was changed to the Fuller Rancho and became a guest ranch in the 1930's, hosting some of the biggest names in entertainment at the time. The main Hacienda of the ranch was approximately a half mile northeast of the Project property. In 1954 the ranch was sold to dairyman Walter Koenig who, according to Meissner (2014), almost immediately sold off parcels of the ranch to individual buyers. Historic aerial photographs show that the Project property was being used for agriculture in 1938 and that purpose continued until the first homes appeared on the property sometime after 1994 (HistoricAerials.com 2021).

Research Objectives

The manner by which archaeological material is recovered and analyzed at each site is based on the formulation of research questions and associated research domains. The domains focus data acquisition efforts on regionally important archaeological research issues and have been developed to identify basic knowledge common to archaeological research. These research objectives include:

1. Conduct a record search with the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and other archives.
2. Conduct an intensive pedestrian survey of the property.
3. Summarize survey results in report.

METHODS

Research

On November 11, 2021, Morgan Bender, Master of Arts (M.A.), a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), DUKE C R M conducted a records search at the EIC. The EIC is the Riverside County regional office of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and is located at the University of California, Riverside. This research was undertaken to establish the status and extent of previous surveys in the Project and to note what types of cultural resources have been identified or might be expected to occur within or adjacent to the Project. In addition, the records search will identify cultural resources listed on or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) located within or near the Project area. In addition, Ms. Bender contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of the Sacred Land Files on November 11, 2021. The internal archives at DUKECRM along with a review of historic aerial photographs and historical topographical maps were also inspected for relevant background information.

Field Survey

On March 8, 2022, a pedestrian survey of the property was conducted by Morgan Bender. The goal of the pedestrian survey was to identify all historic built environment resources, prehistoric/ historic period archaeological resources, and paleontological resources (addressed in a separate report) within the Project boundaries. Transects were spaced no greater than 15 meters apart. An iPhone X with Google Earth and field map was used to locate the Project area boundaries and to record the location of identified cultural resources. Photographs were taken on an iPhone X camera.

Key Personnel

This report was prepared by Morgan Bender, M.A, RPA, under the direct supervision of Curt Duke with maps created by Edgar Alvarez. Ms. Bender holds a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree in Anthropology/ Sociology and minored in Classical Studies from Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Georgia. She received her M.A. in Anthropology California State University, Los Angeles. She meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for principal investigator and is RPA-certified with over four (4) years of experience in California archaeology. Ms. Bender acted as field technician and the laboratory director for the Project and assisted in artifact analysis.

Mr. Duke is the principal archaeologist of DUKE C R M. Mr. Duke meets the professional qualifications of the Secretary of the Interior for prehistoric and historical archaeology; he is also an RPA who has worked in all phases of archaeology (archival research, field survey, testing and data recovery excavation, laboratory

analysis, construction monitoring) since 1994. He is also listed on the County of Riverside's list of qualified archaeologists. Mr. Duke holds a M.A. degree in Anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology from California State University, Fullerton and a B.A. degree in Anthropology from the University of California, Santa Cruz. Mr. Duke has worked throughout southern and northern California and parts of Arizona and Nevada. Please see Appendix A for staff resumes.

Edgar Alvarez (DUKE CRM) holds a B.A. degree in Anthropology from California State University, Northridge and has five (5) years of experience in California archaeology. Mr. Alvarez served as GPS/GIS specialist.

RESULTS

Records Search

The map data from the EIC records search indicates that there are no cultural resources recorded within the Project and four (4) previously recorded cultural resources within ½ mile of the Project area (Table 1). Additionally, on December 27, 2021, the NAHC responded with a positive result for tribal resources within the Project and recommended that DUKE CRM contact the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga) (see Appendix B). Two (2) attempts were made to contact the Pechanga to ascertain if the tribe knows of any cultural resources within the Project area; however, no response was received. The City conducted AB-52 and SB-18 consultations with the 17 Native American tribes and followed up with the tribes 10/26/2022.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within ½ Mile of the Project

Site No.	Age	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Distance (ft.) and Distance
P-33-011265/RIV-006726H	Historic	Colorado River Aqueduct	Unknown	1,300 north
P-33-028896	Historic	Concrete Irrigation Feature	Unknown	2,650 west
P-33-029117	Historic	Concrete Slab	Unknown	1,665 southwest
P-33-029118/RIV-013010H	Historic	Perris Valley Storm Drain	6Z	100 east

6Z – Found ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 – Not evaluated for CR or local listing.

Fifteen (15) reports within ½ mile of the Project area are on file at the EIC. Of these, one (1) encompasses the Project area property. *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Rider Street Improvements Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California* was written as a result of the intensive survey done by McKenna et al. (2000).

Additional Studies

DUKE CRM conducted online research for nearby cultural resources studies. Garrison and Smith (2021) conducted a cultural resources study for APN 300-170-008, located approximately 945 ft. west of the current Project area. This study conducted a record search at the EIC and found six (6) cultural resources within a 1-mile radius (Table 2).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project

Site No.	Description
RIV-3720	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Station
RIV-3726H	Historic Colorado River Aqueduct and Road Alignment
RIV-7744	Perris Indian School (1892 to 1904); Smith-Lowery Farming circa 1910
RIV-8389	Historic Farm Equipment
P-33-007641	J.B Mayer Ranch
P-33-007659	Historic Quonset Huts

Field Survey

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted on March 8, 2022. Ground visibility varied, with 30-50 percent visibility throughout site. Visible sediment is 10YR 5/3 brown fine sandy loam. Gravel density was low throughout site. The land within the Project area has been disturbed by activities such as mowing and vehicle track marks (Figures 4 through 11). There were no cultural resources observed.

Figure 4. Site overview. View to north.

Figure 5. Site overview. View to west.

Figure 6. Site overview. View to southeast.

Figure 7. Site overview. View to east.

Figure 8. Tire marks on north side of Project. View to northeast.

Figure 9. Exposed sediment. View to south.

Figure 10. Debris visible along north and south border of Project. View to south.

Figure 11. Butchered mammal bone near trail on east border of site. Plan view.

IMPACTS ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

DUKE CRM assessed the proposed Project for potential impacts to cultural resources according to CEQA. The records search did not identify any known cultural resources within the Project area. The pedestrian survey also did not discover any cultural resources. Analysis of these data and adjacent reports indicate a low sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources and a low sensitivity for historic period cultural resources. Therefore, any disturbance of native soils has a low potential to directly impact any cultural resources according to CEQA.

Based on the low sensitivity for cultural resources DUKE CRM does not recommend any further cultural resources efforts at the present time. However, it is our understanding that the Project would be subject to the City's standard mitigation requirements for cultural resources and that the Project applicant will be required to retain a professional archaeologist to monitor the initial ground-disturbing activities at the Project site and any off-site Project-related improvement areas.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or their authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection and make recommendations within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. It is our understanding that requirement is enforced and monitored by the City with a standard mitigation measure that will be applied to the Project.

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Warren, Claude N. and Robert H. Crabtree
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APPENDIX A (CONFIDENTIAL)
Staff Resumes

18 Technology Drive, #103
Irvine, CA 92618
949-356-6660
www.dukecrm.com

Morgan Bender

Archaeologist

Professional Experience: 5 Years
Years with Firm: 2 Years

Expertise

Cultural Resources Management
California Prehistory
Historical Archaeology
Prehistoric Archaeology

Education

California State University, Los Angeles, M.A. Anthropology, 2019
Agnes Scott College, B.A., Anthropology/ Sociology, 2014

Professional Registrations

RPA, No. 18011

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology

Professional Experience

Ms. Bender attended Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Georgia where she obtained her BA in 2014 in Anthropology/ Sociology and minored in Classics. During her time there, she studied abroad and traveled throughout Turkey where she visited many archaeological sites. Ms. Bender attended California State University, Los Angeles where she received her MA in Anthropology, emphasis in California Archaeology in 2019. Her thesis focused on crab and sea urchin remains from a Middle Holocene site on San Nicolas Island, California (CA-SNI-40). She has five years of professional experience as a staff archaeologist where she became a Registered Professional Archaeologist and meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for Principal Investigator. During this time, Ms. Bender has worked on several cultural resource management projects. This includes projects throughout California in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). She has monitored major infrastructure sites such as Metropolitan Transit Authority and utility projects. Ms. Bender has monitored sites for private commercial and residential developments projects. While monitoring, she identifies historic and prehistoric resources and is cross trained in paleontology. Additionally, her responsibilities have included the preparation of technical reports (assessment, evaluation, and mitigation), cultural resources management plans, and project coordination.

Selected Project Experience

ICF Metro Division 20, Los Angeles 2019-Ongoing.
Kern River Transmission Line, Kern County, 2021-Ongoing
PCH Pavement Rehabilitation, Malibu, 2021-Ongoing
PCH Signal Improvements, Malibu, 2021-Ongoing
California Street Northbound Offramp/Highway 101, Ventura, 2021
San Marcos Creek Project, San Marcos 2021.
Metro Purple Line Section 3, West Los Angeles 2019-2021.
I-405 Project, Orange County 2020-2021.
ICF Metro Regional Connector, Los Angeles 2017-2021.
Southern California Edison, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, 2019-2021.
Moorefield French Valley, Murrieta 2020.
Caltrans Collection, Redlands 2019.
Stanton Energy Reliability Center, Stanton 2019.
Southern California Edison Pole Survey, Lake Isabella 2019.
10 West Walnut Morley Construction, Pasadena June 2019.
Survey, Redlands November 2018.
Woolsey Fire, Los Angeles December 2018.
Survey, Nothing July 2018.
Brookfield Residential Nelles Project, Whittier 2018-2020.
Brookfield Kaplan Project North, Ontario 2017-2018.
Brookfield Kaplan Project, Eastvale 2017

DUKE CRM

18 Technology Dr., Ste. 103
Irvine, CA 92618
949-356-6660
www.dukecrm.com

Curt Duke

President/Principal Archaeologist

Expertise

Cultural Resources Management
California Prehistory
Section 106 Compliance
CEQA Compliance
Native American Consultation

Education

CSU, Fullerton, M.A., Anth, 2006
SDSU, Grad Studies, Anth, 1996-97
UC Santa Cruz, B.A., Anth, 1994

Professional Registrations

RPA, No. 15969
County of Riverside (No. 151)
County of Orange

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society
Assoc. of Environmental Professionals
Building Industry Association

Professional Experience

President/Principal Archaeologist, DUKE CRM, March 2011 to present
Archaeologist/Principal, LSA Associates, 1997-2011
Archaeological/Paleontological Technician, Various Companies, 1995-97
Archaeological Technician/Teachers Assistant, Cabrillo College, 1994
Anthropological Laboratory Technician, UC Santa Cruz, 1994

Selected Project Experience

Reid/Baldwin Adobe, LA Arboretum, Arcadia, 2019-Present
Veteran Affairs Medical Clinic, Santa Rosa, 2019
Deane Dana Friendship Park, Rancho Palos Verdes, 2019
Makayla Mine Expansion Project, Olancha, 2019
Sweeny Road, Lompoc, 2018
Vantage Point Church, Eastvale, 2016 and 2018
VA West Los Angeles Campus Master Plan, 2017-Present
Avenue S-8 and 40th St. E. Roundabout, Palmdale, 2017-18
SR-110 Improvements, Los Angeles, 2017
Diamond Valley Estates Specific Plan, Hemet, 2017
VA West Los Angeles Campus Hospital Replacement, 2016-Present
Shoemaker Bridge Replacement, Long Beach, 2016-Present
Spruce Goose Hangar, Playa Vista, 2016
Rice Avenue at 5th Street Grade Separation, Oxnard, 2015-Present
Vila Borba, Chino Hills, 2013-Present
Skyridge Residential, Mission Viejo, 2011-Present
Baker Water Treatment Plant, Lake Forest, 2014-2015
VA Clinic, Loma Linda, 2014-Present
Evanston Inn, Pasadena, 2014-2016
Petersen Ranch, Leona Valley, 2013-2014
California Street/Highway 101, Ventura, 2014-Present
6th Street Bridge Replacement, Los Angeles, 2013-Present
I-15/I-215 IC Project, Devore, 2008-10
Colton Crossing Rail-to-Rail Grade Separation, 2008-11
City of LA DPW BOE, On-Call, Cultural/Paleo Services, 2008-11
Mid County Parkway, Riverside County, 2014-10
McSweeny Farms Specific Plan, Hemet, 2004-08
Mesquite Regional Landfill, Coachella Valley, 2006-08
Hacienda at Fairview Valley Specific Plan, Apple Valley2007-08
Majestic Hills Specific Plan, Hesperia, 2006-07
Chuckwalla Solar I Project, Desert Center, 2007-08
Needles Highway Improvement Project, 2004-06
Superstition Solar I Project, Salton Sea, Imperial County, 2008
Muddy Canyon Archaeological Project, Newport Beach, 1997-2001
Temecula 32, Archaeological Phase II Testing, 2007
Mammoth Lakes Parks/Rec and Trail System Master Plan, 2010
24th Street Improvements, City of Bakersfield, 2008-11
California Valley Solar Ranch, San Luis Obispo County, 2009-10
Delano-Alpaugh Water Pipeline, Kern/Tulare Counties, 2006-09
I-15/SR-79 IC Project, Temecula, 2006-10
Westlake Historic Resources Survey, Los Angeles, 2008-09
CETAP, western Riverside County, 1999-2001
Los Coches Creek Elementary School, near Alpine, 2003-06
Oak Valley Specific Plan 1 Amendment, Beaumont, 2004
San Nicolas Island, Naval Base Ventura County, CA, 1997

APPENDIX B (CONFIDENTIAL)
Native American Heritage Commission for Sacred Land Files

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

December 27, 2021

Morgan Bender
DUKE CRM

Via Email to: morganbender@dukecrm.com

Re: Rider and Evans Multi Family Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Bender:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/27/2021

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 — Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway — Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. — Cupeno, Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 — Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Rider and Evans Multi Family Project, Riverside County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/27/2021

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477 — Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Rider and Evans Multi Family Project, Riverside County.

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Rider and Evans Multi Family Project, Riverside County.