

**CULTURAL RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT FOR 23682
WATER STREET, RIVERSIDE
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
(PPT220047)**

Prepared on Behalf of:

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National Archaeological Database Information

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Sites: No sites

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Area: 8.72-acres

Key Words: Negative Survey, County of Riverside

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ABSTRACT

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) was contracted by Lilburn Corporation to conduct a cultural resources investigation in support of a proposed industrial development project in west-central Riverside County. The proposed project includes the industrial development of 8.72-acres of former agricultural land within the County of Riverside (City). The project site is located at 23682 Water Street (APN 317260016).

A records search was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) to identify any previously recorded archaeological and historic-era resources within the project area and to determine the types of resources that might occur. The record search identified 37 cultural resources investigations within a one-mile radius of the project area, although none within the project parcel. While no previously recorded resources were documented within the project area, the 37 previously conducted investigations identified 101 cultural resources within one mile of the Project area.

As part of the background data search, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was also contacted to request a review of their Sacred Lands File as well as a list of Native American representatives to be contacted for information regarding resources. Tierra submitted a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 15, 2021 requesting a review of their Sacred Lands File as well as a list of Native American representatives to be contacted for information regarding resources. To date, the responses received include the Quechan Tribe's reply that they "do not wish to comment on the project", the Augustine tribe's response that they are unaware of cultural resources in the area but request notification if any are found during construction, the Rincon tribe's request to review available cultural records, and the Agua Caliente tribe's request for cultural records and native monitors for ground disturbing activity. In addition, Mr. Paul Macarro of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians called Dr. Baksh on March 13th to ask for the cross streets of the project location.

A pedestrian archaeological survey was conducted on February 04, 2022 by Project Archaeologists, Andres Berdeja and Dominique Diaz de Leon who was the primary author of this report. The intensive survey was conducted using transects spaced at 10-meter intervals, as appropriate. The terrain was relatively open and level consisting of fenced property with scattered modern trash, and an existing Recreational Vehicle (RV) surrounded by eucalyptus trees. Visibility was approximately 25%-100%, with scattered cleared sections due to both ant and rodent activity; however, grasses and weeds covered the majority of the project site, and non-native trees encompassed a cleared section where the currently staged RV is staged. Due to the current temporary residential use of the southern section of the project site, the archaeologists had to break the 10-meter transect while going around the RV so as to not disturb the current residents.

Based on the results of this survey and the data obtained from the EIC, there is a moderate potential for cultural resources within the project area. Previous disturbance of the project site, as well as the results of the negative survey conducted by Tierra in 2022, indicate a low potential of cultural resources within the project site. No additional archaeological work is necessary for the current proposed Project. Should changes to the proposed Project be considered, additional archaeological investigations may become necessary.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as amended (Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.) and pursuant to the *Guidelines for*

Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (California Code of Regulations, Title 14 §15000 et seq.). The results of this cultural resources inventory will be used to assess potential impacts to sensitive resources. For the purposes of this documentation, the County of Riverside will act as lead agency for the project.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) was contracted by Lilburn Corporation to conduct a cultural resources investigation in support of a proposed industrial development project in west-central Riverside County (Figure 1). The Project includes the proposed industrial development of 8.72-acres of former agricultural land within the County of Riverside.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and its respective implementing regulations and guidelines. The County of Riverside will assume the role of Lead Agency for the Project. The archaeological survey was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) will be affected by this project.

B. Project Location

The proposed project is located within Perris, an incorporated community of Riverside County. The City is approximately 26 miles north of Temecula and approximately 16 miles south of Riverside at the southeastern limits of the Perris Valley of Southern California's Peninsular Ranges, and is situated at the northern foot of Motte Rimrock Reserve and six and-a-half miles north of Canyon Lake. The proposed project footprint is bounded by unpaved roads Tobacco Road to the west and Water Street to the south. Both residential and open space is to the south, north, and east of the project site, and industrial development to the east. Current use of the surrounding area is that of open fields intermixed with small residential neighborhoods and industrial buildings. The project parcel (APN 317260016) is located within the Section 13, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, as shown on the Riverside Base Meridian on the Perris, California USGS 7.5' quadrangle, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Figures 2 and 3).

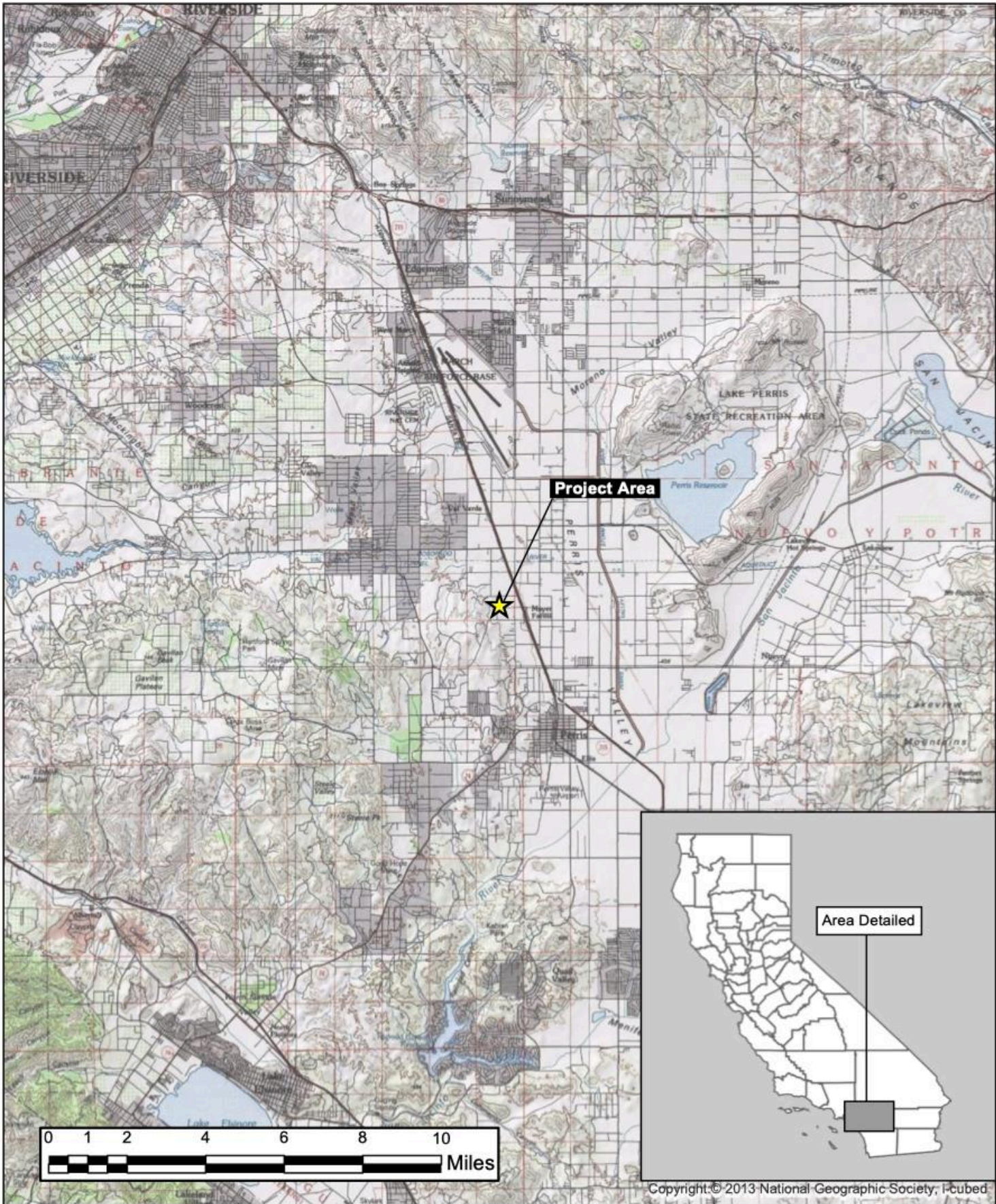
Elevation within the project area ranges from 1,533-1,571 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The project area is underlain by very old alluvial-fan deposits (early Pleistocene), and surficial sediments within the project area consist of Greenfield sandy loam (USDA 2022).

D. Project Personnel

The cultural resource survey was conducted by Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra), whose cultural resources staff meets federal, state, and county requirements. Dr. Michael G. Baksh served as Principal Investigator and provided overall project management. Dr. Baksh has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles and has more than 35 years conducting archaeological investigations within the southwestern United States in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Ms. Dominique Diaz de Leon served as Project Archaeologist and primary report author. Ms. Diaz de Leon has a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California Santa Barbara and eight years of experience in southern California archaeology. Mr. Andres Berdeja served as Project Archaeologist and field crew chief. Mr. Berdeja has a B.A. in Archaeology from San Diego State University and eight years of experience in southern California archaeology. See Appendix A for resumes of key personnel.

E. Structure of the Report

The report introduction provides a description of the project, its location and environmental setting. Section II provides background on the project area including prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic settings. Section III describes the research design and survey methods in addition to the regulatory framework guiding the cultural resources process. Section IV describes the archival research, the Native American correspondence, and the survey results and resources identified. Section V provides the recommended mitigation, recommendations, and unanticipated findings. Document certification signature is the last subsection of Section V.

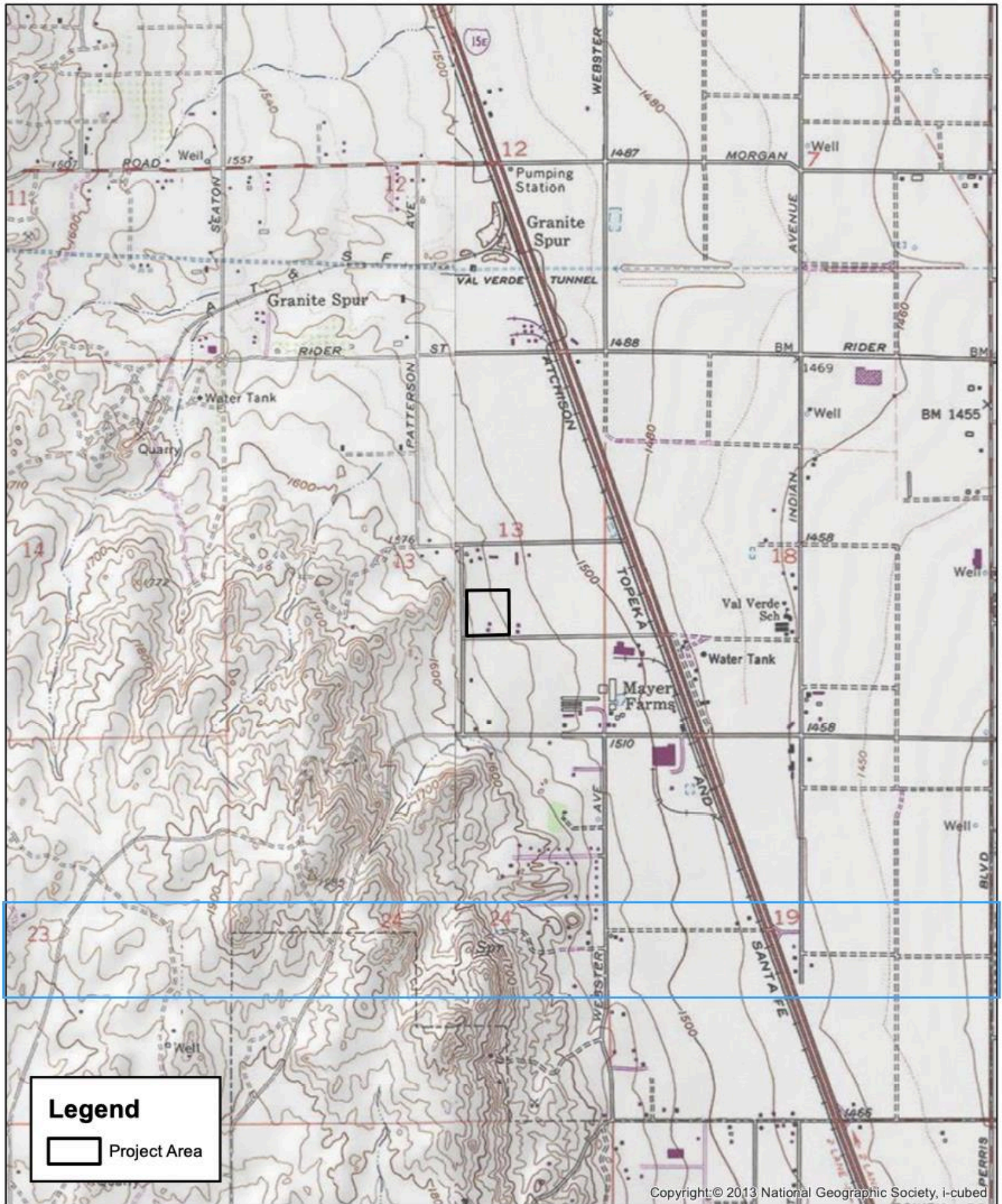


Source: National Geographic TOPO



Figure 1. Regional Location Map





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USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Parris

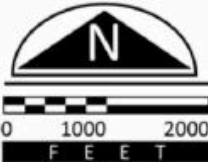


Figure 2. Project Location Map





Figure 3. Project Site



II. Natural and Cultural Setting

A. Natural Setting

The proposed project is located within the County of Riverside, California. The City is approximately 26 miles north of Temecula and approximately 16 miles south of Riverside at the southeastern limits of the Perris Valley of Southern California's Peninsular Ranges and is situated at the northern foot of Motte Rimrock Reserve and six and-a-half miles north of Canyon Lake.

Geologically, the project area is underlain by very old alluvial-fan deposits (early Pleistocene), and surficial sediments within the project area consist of Greenfield sandy loam. The Greenfield series consists of consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in moderately coarse and coarse textured alluvium derived from granitic and mixed rock sources. Used for the production of a wide variety of irrigated field, forage and fruit crops and also for growing dryland grain and pasture. Vegetation on uncultivated areas consists of annual grass, forbs, some shrubs and scattered oak trees (USDA 2022).

The project area is largely a product of the region's geology. During the late Cretaceous (> 100 million years ago) a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under and east of the project area. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the San Jacinto and Little San Bernardino Mountains.

The climate of the region can generally be described as arid, and water is a critical resource. Canyons funneled water from the surrounding Lakeview Mountains and the Bernasconi Hills into the valley and the Santo Jacinto watershed area. Springs in the area also historically supplied potable water, but also supported the growth of important food resources.

Animal resources in the region include occasional deer, fox, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits and reptiles, is relatively abundant. During the pedestrian survey, a rodent and insect activity was observed.

The following cultural background provides a context for this cultural resource investigation.

B. Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Period

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/ tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as Clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economic focus on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present, the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984), but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 B.P., Takic-speaking people from the Great Basin region began migrating into southern California, representing what is called the Late Prehistoric period. The Late Prehistoric period in this portion of Riverside County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns and mesquite (Kroeber 1925). Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses and around springs, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit mesquite, acorns, and piñon nuts. Mortars for mesquite and acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins.

The majority of the known archaeological resources in the inland valleys date to the Late Prehistoric period. These include a variety of cultural resources associated with the springs, wells, and major drainages (Wilke 1978). Typical artifacts at these sites include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular projectile points and Lower Colorado Buff Ware and Tizon Brown Ware ceramics. Lithic artifacts are typically made from chert, volcanic, or quartz material.

The Cahuilla, Luiseño, and Serrano may all have occupied the project area or at least traveled through it at one time or another during the Late Prehistoric. The extreme diversity of their territory nearly reflected the range of environmental habitats allowed in inland southern California. Topographically, the territory of the groups ranged from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains, in excess of 11,000 feet, to the Salton Sink, well below sea level and west to the Pacific Ocean. Ecological habitats included the full range of mountains, valleys, passes, foothills, beaches and desert area. Villages were typically situated in canyons or on alluvial fans near water and food resources, and a village's lineage owned the immediately surrounding land (Bean 1978). Well-developed trails were used for hunting and travel to other villages. Village houses ranged from brush shelters to large huts 15-20 feet long. Acorns represented the single most important food source, at least in terms of carbohydrate intake. Other important plant foods exploited from the tribes' diverse habitat included mesquite and screw beans, piñon nuts, and various cacti. Important but less utilized plants included various seeds, wild fruits and berries, tubers, roots, and greens. Women were instrumental in the collection and preparation of vegetal foods.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. When the Spanish colonists began to settle California, the Cahuilla and Serrano were on the margins of the mission system. They remain some of the best documented Native American groups in California and retained more of their culture due to their distance from mission influence. Although significant cultural changes had taken place by the beginning of the twentieth century, the Cahuilla language, traditional knowledge, and some territorial continuity was retained to a great extent until it could be recorded by professional anthropologists.

Spanish explorers first encountered coastal Luiseño villages in 1769 and later established the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798, four miles inland from the mouth of the river. The missions "recruited" the Luiseño to use as laborers and convert them to Catholicism. The inland Luiseño were not heavily affected by Spanish influence until 1816, when an outpost of the mission was established 20 miles further inland, at Pala (Sparkman 1908).

At the time of contact, Luiseño population estimates range from 5,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals. Missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the Luiseño population. Most villagers, however, continued to maintain many of their aboriginal customs and simply adopted the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from Spaniards. European contact introduced disease that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century. By the early 1820s California came under Mexico's rule, and in 1834 the missions were secularized resulting in political imbalance, which caused Indian uprisings against the Mexican rancheros. Many of the Luiseños left the missions and ranchos and returned to their original village settlements.

When California became a state in 1849, the Luiseño were recruited more heavily as laborers and experienced even harsher treatment. Conflicts between Indians and encroaching Anglos finally led to the establishment of reservations for some Luiseño populations. Other Luiseños were displaced from their homes, moving to nearby towns or ranches. The reservation system interrupted Luiseño social organization and settlement patterns, yet many aspects of the original Luiseño culture still persist today. Certain rituals and religious practices are maintained and traditional games, songs and dances continue as well as the use of foods such as acorns, yucca and wild game.

Historic Period

The first explorers through the region were associated with the Anza expeditions in 1775-1776 (Bolton 1930). Although they passed through the general vicinity, little discussion of Native Americans was provided in their diaries during this segment of the trip. The expedition was bringing Spanish settlers to San Francisco and the expedition passed “through the site of Lakeview, then over Bernasconi Pass and across Alessandro Valley through March Field, down Sycamore Canyon...” (Bolton 1930:167). Garces (Bolton 1930) described some of the Indians in the San Jacinto area, but made no specific reference as to their language or tribal affiliation. However, Pedro Font, an early Spanish explorer, suggested the Serrano were in the San Jacinto area (Bolton 1930).

The next major activity in the area was the establishment of the San Jacinto Rancho by the San Luis Rey Mission. This rancho had few improvements but served to supply the mission with livestock. The activities of the mission in this area were limited but they did influence the native people.

Initial European settlement in what later became Riverside County was both slow and sporadic. In 1818, the first European settler in the region, Leandro Serrano, obtained rights from the priests at San Luis Rey Mission to settle on five leagues of land in Temescal Valley. Soon after, the fathers of San Gabriel Mission established a rancho in the San Bernardino Valley managed by neophytes (missionized Indians). With Mexican independence and secularization of the Spanish missions in 1833, the number of privately held California ranchos rose from 20 to approximately 500.

A land rush by wealthy holders occurred after the mission system was broken up through secularization. After 1834, 16 Mexican land grants were confirmed within what became western Riverside County. Rancho Jurupa (32,000 acres) extended 17 miles across the Santa Ana River valley and the 48,000-acre Sobrante de San Jacinto Rancho was located in the Lake Mathews area. Rancho San Jacinto was made into two grants: the San Jacinto Viejo and the San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero. The San Jacinto Viejo grant was located near the Hemet area and the San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero was located to the northwest and includes the current project parcel within its southern boundary.

The San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero was granted to Miguel de Pedorena on January 14, 1846. It was largely used for grazing and a major ranch house was not developed (Robinson and Risher 1996). The original grant included more than 50,000 acres (Quimby 1975). The Diseño or grant map does not indicate any Indian villages in the area, but villages were often ignored (Robinson and Risher 1996). When Miguel de Pedorena died in 1850 the land was auctioned off. Jose Antonio Aguirre purchased 1,000 acres for the heirs while the remainder of the property appears to have been subdivided and taken over by American settlers. The land was later confirmed to T.W. Sutherland during the American Period. It was divided with eight separate owners by 1883 (Elliott 1965).

During the 1830s and 1840s, Anglo-American fur trappers, wanderers, and speculators drifted into California; many of them stayed and married into California society. When war broke out during the mid-1840s between the United States and Mexico, the American conquest of California created havoc among the Mexicans, Anglos, and Indians. Wartime alliances developed among the three groups and the turmoil, or war, had a profound effect on Native Americans resulting in the Cahuilla massacre of Luiseño near Temecula. The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, ended the Mexican War and marked the beginning of the American Period when California became a possession of the United States, and a state in 1850.

The rapid influx of American settlers associated with the gold rush also affected southern California where settlers found land available for agriculture. This influx of settlers disenfranchised many Native Americans of their traditional lands and the Native American community responded with the Garra Uprising in the early 1850s. With the hanging of the leaders of the uprising and the placation of tribes with treaties that were never ratified, settlement continued in earnest.

The Butterfield Overland Mail Route operated between 1858 and 1861, and connected Aguanga and Temecula with Los Angeles. Before the 1880s there was very little settlement in the region of the project. The area was then referred to as the San Jacinto Plains and was largely grazed by great bands of sheep. Numerous attempts at mining were also made throughout the area at this time (Holmes 1912:140).

In 1880, a pioneer family named Copeland established themselves about three miles north of where the County of Riverside is now located and at about the same time the Frazee family settled on land near Twin Mountain. Dry farmers began to settle the valley at this time and slowly settlement increased (Holmes 1912:141). At this time an important wagon road passed through the area that was to become March Air Reserve Base six miles to the northwest.

Access to water from the Santa Ana River and irrigation transformed this semi-arid area into an important citrus producing area. Water also allowed the development of Moreno Valley to the north. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads were built in 1876 and 1886, respectively, allowing improved transportation of produce and freight helping to make the Riverside region an important California agricultural and industrial center. During the early history, the project area was part of northern San Diego County. In 1893 Riverside County was formed.

C. Prior Research

In addition to Tierra's intensive field survey the study also includes archival and other background studies. The archival research consisted of literature and records searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of historic maps, aerial photographs, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and to determine the types of resources that might occur in the Project area. The methods and results of the archival research are described below.

The records and literature search for the Project was conducted by the EIC located at the University of California, Riverside on December 2021 in support of the project. The records search conducted a the EIC included a one-mile radius of the project area in order to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region (Appendix B).

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The 1901 Elsinore (1:125,000 scale) 30' USGS quadrangle, 1942 Perris (1:62,500 scale) USGS quadrangle, 1967 Perris (1:24,000) USGS quadrangle, 2021 Perris (1:24,000) USGS quadrangle (USGS), and Historic Aerial photographs from 1966 to 2018 were examined (NETROnline).

The 1901 Elsinore (1:125,000 scale) USGS quadrangle shows the project site bound by light duty roads and no buildings or structures within the project site. The 1942 Perris (1:62,500 scale) USGS quadrangle shows a building/structure within the southern half of the project site. The building/structure within the southern half of the project site is no longer visible on the 1967 Perris (1:24,000) USGS quadrangle. No other buildings/structures appear within the project site on the historic USGS topographic maps from the 1967 Perris (1:24,000) USGS quadrangle to the 2021 Perris (1:24,000) USGS quadrangle, however, buildings/structures are visible within parcels to the north, south, and east of the project area, appearing on the 1942 Perris (1:62,500 scale) USGS quadrangle. The 1901 Elsinore (1:12,500) USGS quadrangle shows buildings/structures in the general vicinity of the project site and possibly within, however, the topo appears to be overlapped incorrectly with the most current topo on the USGS topoview; therefore, full certainty of the existence of a building/structure within the project site since 1901 cannot be determined (USGS).

Historic Aerial photographs showed the project site and surrounding properties being historically utilized for agriculture and residential purposes with varying levels of clearing, light grading. Buildings and structures are visible on the southern half of the project site between 1978 and 2005. The 1966 historic aerial photograph shows the project site sectioned off as a parcel with no apparent agricultural use and only, what appears to be, a cluster of trees on the southernmost section of the project site. The surrounding parcels exhibit the same characteristics. The currently paved and dirt roads to the north, south, and east of the project site also appear on the 1966 historic aerial photograph as dirt roads. The 1978 historic aerial photograph shows extensive disturbance and development of the parcel with a residential building appearing within the cluster of trees previously observed on the 1966 aerial photograph, and what appear to be associated buildings to its immediate north. The associated buildings observed on the 1966 aerial photograph most likely consist of a barn and/or storage structures. To the west of the residential building and cluster of trees, a cleared area with what appears to be 4 sectioned off parcels and an east to west dirt cul-de-sac road intersecting the four parcels is visible. Within the northwestern half of the project site, there appears to be farm structures, most likely for livestock. To the east and northeast of the residential building, two parcels were sectioned off but not developed on. On the 1994 historic aerial photograph, the cul-de-sac and four sectioned off parcels to the west of the residential building, as well as the parcel to the east appears to have been graded over, leaving a cleared section. The 1997 historic aerial shows overgrowth on the cleared areas aforementioned with continued overgrowth up to the 2018 historic aerial photograph. The residential building is no longer visible on the 2009 historic aerial photograph, leaving no more structures or buildings on the project area after that year. The surrounding parcels to the north, south, and west experience similar changes through the years mentioned, however, buildings and structures remain to this date (NETROnline).

The records search revealed that 37 previous archaeological investigations were conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area. A table summarizing the investigations is provided below.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within One-mile of the Project Area

NADB	Year	Author	Title
RI-00827	1980	Daly, Ken	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of 20 Acres of Land Located in the SE 1/4 of Section 13, T4S, R4W, SBBM, Val Verde of Riverside County, California
RI-00887	1981	McCarthy, Daniel F.	Archaeological Survey of the Motte Rimrock Reserve, Riverside County, California
RI-00889	1987	Palette, Drew M.	Two Luiseño Rock Art Sites
RI-01035	1937	Momyer, George R.	Indian Picture Writing in Southern California
RI-01425	1982	Salpas, Jean A.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tract 18244
RI-01959	1985	Van Horn, David M.	Archaeological Survey Report: Site of the Proposed UDA Bio Research Facility Near the County of Riverside, Riverside County, California
RI-02139	1987	De Munck, Victor	An Archaeological Assessment of TP 22539 Located in The Perris Area of Riverside County, California
RI-02448	1989	Swope, Karen K.	An Archaeological Assessment of a 32 Acre Parcel (AP # 317-240-001) Located Near Perris in Riverside County, California
RI-03189	1990	Peak And Associates and Brian F. Mooney Associates	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California
RI-03190	1990	Peak And Associates	Part III, Addendum to: Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, California
RI-03283	1991	Demcak, Carol R.	Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 26672, a 26.07 Acre Property Located Near Perris (Perris Quadrangle), County of Riverside
RI-03344	1991	Keller, Jean A.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 26836, 8.99 Acres of Land Near Perris, Riverside County, California, USGS Perris, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series
RI-03537	1991	Gillette, Donna et al.	Motte Rimrock Reserve, CA-RIV-114, a Possible Luiseño Girls' Puberty Rite Site
RI-03571	1992	Keller, Jean A.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 27098, 4.94 Acres of Land Near Perris, Riverside County, California.
RI-03572	1992	Keller, Jean A.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 27098, 4.95 Acres of Land Near Perris, Riverside County, California.

NADB	Year	Author	Title
RI-03883	1994	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 27997, 19.75 Acres of Land Near Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-04014	1996	Shepard, Richard Starr	Luiseño Rock Art and Sacred Landscape Project site in Late Prehistoric Southern California
RI-04404	2000	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for The Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-IV.
RI-05027	2000	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications, Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County to San Diego County, California
RI-06055	2004	Cook, John	Archaeological Phase I Report for the Nuevo Road Project, Riverside County, CA
RI-06056	2005	Andrews, Sherri	Letter Report: Archaeological Phase I Report for Additions to the Nuevo Road Project, Riverside County, California
RI-06139	2004	Taniguchi, Christeen	Letter Report: Records Search ANS ITE Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SC-248-02 (Harvill Avenue), 20281 Harvill Avenue, Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-06274	2006	Underbrink, Susan	Cultural Resources Survey Of A 6.9 Acre Parcel (APN 317-240-028, 029, 039, 041) in the County of Riverside, Riverside County, California
RI-06449	2004	Tang, Bai et al.	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Harvill Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 317-260-007 and -033, Near the County of Riverside, Riverside County, California
RI-06577	2006	Tang, Bai et al.	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Rados-Perris Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel No. 30-050-002, in the County of Riverside, Riverside County, California
RI-06727	2006	McLean, Roderic	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Study for the Replacement of Four Deteriorated So Ca Edison Wooden Utility Poles on the Corsair 12 KV Circuit, The Sprague 12 KV Circuit, The Palmer 12 KV Circuit, and the Carbine 12 KV Circuit, California

RI-06746	2006	Austerman, Virginia	Cultural Resources Assessment: Perris Lots 3, 4, and 5 Project, County of Riverside, Riverside County, California
RI-06914	2003	Harrison, Jim	Letter Report: Biological and Cultural Resources Due Diligence Regarding the 500-Acre Watson Land Company-Perris Property in Riverside County, California
RI-06994	2006	White, Robert S. et al.	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the 12.35-Acre Expo, Industrial Park Site as Shown on TPM 34128 Located Adjacent to, Harvill Avenue, Near Perris, Incorporated Riverside County
RI-07538	2007	Tang, Bai et al.	Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, County of Riverside, Riverside County, California
RI-07569	2007	Smith, Brian F. et al.	Cultural Resources Survey for the Patterson Avenue Project, Riverside County, California APN 317-140-016&047
RI-07688	2005	Clifford, James	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Meehan Project, Riverside County, California
RI-08351	2010	Bai, Tang et al.	Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Rados-Perris Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel Number 303-050-002, in the County of Riverside, California.
RI-08771	2010	Bai, Tang	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resource Study Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) Perris Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project In and near the Cities of Riverside, Perris, and Menifee Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2444
RI-09633	2013	Goodwin, Riordan	Cultural Resources Record Search, Site Survey, and Native American Scoping Assistance for the Riverside County Transportation Yard Complex, Riverside County, California (LSA Project No. RCT1303
RI-10019	2017	Belcourt, Tria	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment: Cado Industrial Center Project Unincorporated Riverside County, California

The 37 previously conducted investigations identified 101 cultural resources within one mile of the project area. No resources occur within the project area.

Of the 101 previously recorded resources, 85 are prehistoric, 15 are historic and one is comprised of both prehistoric and historic components (multicomponent). The prehistoric cultural resources are composed of bedrock milling features, habitation sites, rock shelters, pictographs, lithic scatters, as well as isolated lithic artifacts. The historic resources contain buildings, structures, trash scatters, and an isolate. One of the multi-component sites is comprised of prehistoric bedrock milling feature and a historic trash scatter. A table summarizing the resources is provided below.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Recorded within One-mile of the Project Area

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-000114	CA-RIV-000114	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling features (slicks) and pictographs. Six granitic bedrocks, midden, milling features consisting of slicks, and rock shelters. Associated artifacts (metate and mano fragment).</i>	Donna Gillette et al.	1991
P-33-000984	CA-RIV-000984	Prehistoric	<i>Rock shelter with associated pictographs on ceiling.</i>	Wilson G. Turner	1981
P-33-000990	CA-RIV-000990	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling features. Two Bedrock outcrops with seven milling features (mortars) combined.</i>	Daniel McCarthy	1980
P-33-000995	CA-RIV-000995	Prehistoric	<i>Pictographs on a granite boulder outcrop with a slight cavity.</i>	Daniel McCarthy	1980
P-33-007628		Historic	<i>Building. The Leavitt House was constructed in 1889 in the Queen Anne Architectural Style.</i>	Betty Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	1982
P-33-007629		Historic	<i>Building. The K.C. Ranch was constructed in 1897 and is composed of a Vernacular Wood Frame and Vernacular Stone. Originally utilized as a ranch and is presently utilized as a residence.</i>	B. Harmon	1982
P-33-007646		Historic	<i>Building. Buttercup Ranch was constructed ca. 1910 and is composed of a Vernacular Wood Frame. Originally utilized as a ranch.</i>	B. Harmon	1982

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-007648		Historic	<i>Building. Camp Haan Barracks was constructed in 1941 and is composed of a Vernacular Wood Frame. Originally utilized as barracks during WWII and is presently utilized as a farm building.</i>	B. Harmon	1982
P-33-007676		Historic	<i>Building. Anderson House was constructed ca. 1900 in the Vernacular Ranch House architectural style. Originally utilized as a ranch and is presently utilized as a residence.</i>	B. Harmon	1982
P-33-011265	CA-RIV-006726H	Historic	<i>Structure. The Colorado River Aqueduct- Old Aqueduct Road was constructed between 1933 and 1960. The resource is lacking in historical integrity due to its current utilization as an underground pipeline ROW, however, it appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, C and D and the California Register of Historical Resources.</i>	Shannon Loftus	2016
P-33-015743	CA-RIV-008196	Historic	<i>Structure. Abandoned railroad grade previously a part of the California Southern Railway mainline between San Bernardino and San Diego. The railway was constructed between 1882 and 1883.</i>	Michael Hogan	2016
P-33-016041		Historic	<i>Isolate. Sun-colored amethyst glass.</i>	Nat Lawson et al.	2005

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-016382	CA-RIV-008530	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Floral resource procurement/processing location containing eight granitic outcrops with a total of 18 milling slick features.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016383	CA-RIV-008531	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with three milling slick features.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016385	CA-RIV-008533	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Floral resource procurement/processing location containing a single granitic outcrop.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016386	CA-RIV-008534	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with a total of three milling slick features.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016387	CA-RIV-008535	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Floral procurement processing location containing a single, large granitic bedrock outcrop with one milling slick feature.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016388	CA-RIV-008536	Historic	<i>Trash scatter. Dates to ca. 1880s to 1918.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016389	CA-RIV-008537	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Floral resource procurement/processing location containing a single granitic outcrop with one milling slick features.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-016390	CA-RIV-008538	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Floral resource procurement/ processing location containing one large granitic outcrop with three milling slick features.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016391	CA-RIV-008539	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Floral resource procurement/ processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling slick feature.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016392	CA-RIV-008540	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Floral resource procurement/processing location containing a single granitic outcrop with one milling slick feature.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016394	CA-RIV-008542	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock Milling Feature. Floral resource procurement/processing location containing a single granitic outcrop with one milling slick feature.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016395	CA-RIV-008543	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Floral resource procurement/processing location containing a single granitic outcrop with one milling slick.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016396	CA-RIV-008544	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Floral resource procurement/processing location containing a single granitic outcrop with three milling slick features.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016397	CA-RIV-008545	Historic	<i>Trash scatter. Dates to the early to mid-1900s.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-016398	CA-RIV-008546	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Floral resource procurement/processing location containing two large granitic outcrops with three milling slick features.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016399	CA-RIV-008547	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Floral resource procurement/processing location containing a single bedrock outcrop with three milling slick features.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016400	CA-RIV-008548	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Floral resource procurement/processing location containing a single bedrock outcrop with one milling slick feature.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016401	CA-RIV-008549	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing a single granitic outcrop with one milling slick feature.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016402	CA-RIV-008550	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing a single granitic outcrop with three milling slick features.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016403	CA-RIV-008551	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with nine milling slick features.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-016404	CA-RIV-008552	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with three milling slick features.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016405	CA-RIV-008553	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing six granitic outcrops with nine milling slick features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2005
P-33-016406	CA-RIV-008554	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing six granitic outcrops with nine milling slick features.</i>	2005 (Bouscaren, C. and K. Maeyama, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	2005
P-33-016407	CA-RIV-008555	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing four granitic outcrops with five milling slick features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2005
P-33-016408	CA-RIV-008556	Multicomponent	<i>Prehistoric: Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with four milling features. A sparse scatter of lithic debitage, portable metate fragments, and fire-altered rock. Historic: Trash scatter consisting of glass and ceramic.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2005

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-016409	CA-RIV-008557	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing four granitic outcrops with six milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2005
P-33-016410	CA-RIV-008558	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2005
P-33-016411	CA-RIV-008559	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with four milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2005
P-33-016412	CA-RIV-008560	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with four milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2005
P-33-016413	CA-RIV-008561	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with two milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2005
P-33-016414	CA-RIV-008562	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2005
P-33-016415	CA-RIV-008563	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing nine granitic outcrops with 11 milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2005

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-016416	CA-RIV-008564	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2005
P-33-016417	CA-RIV-008565	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing seven granitic outcrops with nine milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016419	CA-RIV-008567	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing five granitic outcrops with six milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016420	CA-RIV-008568	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing nine granitic outcrops with 21 milling features. Includes two associated loci containing sparse lithic scatters.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016423	CA-RIV-008571	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with three milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016433	CA-RIV-008581	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016434	CA-RIV-008582	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing nine granitic outcrops with 12 milling features.</i>	M. Linder et al.	2006

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-016436	CA-RIV-008584	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with two milling features and two associated pieces of lithic debitage.</i>	M. Linder	2006
P-33-016437	CA-RIV-008585	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with four milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren	2006
P-33-016438	CA-RIV-008586	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with one milling feature.</i>	C. Bouscaren. et al.	2006
P-33-016439	CA-RIV-008587	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006
P-33-016440	CA-RIV-008588	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing three granitic outcrops with eight milling features.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006
P-33-016441	CA-RIV-008589	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing six granitic outcrops with 10 milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016442	CA-RIV-008590	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with two milling features.</i>	M. Linder	2006

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-016443	CA-RIV-008591	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with two milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren	2006
P-33-016444	CA-RIV-008592	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with four milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016445	CA-RIV-008593	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with three milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016446	CA-RIV-008594	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006
P-33-016447	CA-RIV-008595	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing three granitic outcrops with five milling features.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006
P-33-016448	CA-RIV-008596	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with three milling features.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006
P-33-016449	CA-RIV-008597	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-016450	CA-RIV-008598	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. One bedrock outcrop containing two milling features.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006
P-33-016451	CA-RIV-008599	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with three milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016452	CA-RIV-008600	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006
P-33-016453	CA-RIV-008601	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016454	CA-RIV-008602	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Two loci. Locus A: Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing four granitic outcrops with five milling features and an associated sparse lithic and groundstone scatter. Locus B: Rock shelter and associated and protected "living" area with an associated ground stone artifact.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006
P-33-016455	CA-RIV-008603	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with three milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-016456	CA-RIV-008604	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature and two lithic debitage isolates 8 meters to the west of the outcrop.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006
P-33-016457	CA-RIV-008605	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016458	CA-RIV-008606	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006
P-33-016459	CA-RIV-008607	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with two milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016460	CA-RIV-008608	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with two milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016461	CA-RIV-008609	Historic	<i>Trash scatter dating early to mid-1900s.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016462	CA-RIV-008610	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with five milling features.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-016463	CA-RIV-008611	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016464	CA-RIV-008612	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with three milling features.</i>	2006 (Linder, M. and C. Powell, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	2006
P-33-016466	CA-RIV-008614	Historic	<i>Mine/Quarry with two locus.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016467	CA-RIV-008615	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016468	CA-RIV-008616	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with three milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016469	CA-RIV-008617	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with two milling features.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006
P-33-016470	CA-RIV-008618	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006
P-33-016471	CA-RIV-008619	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-016472	CA-RIV-008620	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	M. Linder, et al.	2006
P-33-016473	CA-RIV-008621	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with two milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016474	CA-RIV-008622	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing two granitic outcrops with two milling features.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016475	CA-RIV-008623	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016506	CA-RIV-008654	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016508	CA-RIV-008656	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016528	CA-RIV-008676	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-016529		Historic	<i>Railroad grade. Consists of a segment of A.T. & S.F. Railroad spur, labeled "Granite Spur" on the 1967 Steele Peak U.S.G.S. quad sheet. No construction date given.</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016678	CA-RIV-008733	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling features and lithic scatter. Milling site containing five granitic outcrops and 13 milling features. An associated sparse lithic scatter divided into two loci (Loci A and B).</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016679	CA-RIV-008734	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling features and lithic scatter. Prehistoric floral resource procurement/processing location containing five granitic outcrops with seven milling features with a possible cup mortar. Sparse lithic scatter divided into two loci (Loci A and B).</i>	C. Bouscaren et al.	2006
P-33-016680	CA-RIV-008735	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature and lithic scatter. Large prehistoric bedrock milling complex with associated surface artifacts and, possibly, a residential area. Possibly a habitation site. Contains at least 15 granitic outcrops with a minimum of 32 milling features. A possible residential area containing a sparse complex lithic scatter.</i>	D. McDougall et al.	2005
P-33-016706	CA-RIV-008746	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. Consists of one granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	Laura S. White,	2007

Designation		Age	Resource	Recorder	Year
P-Number	Trinomial				
P-33-017924	CA-RIV-009463	Prehistoric	<i>Bedrock milling feature. One granitic outcrop with one milling feature.</i>	Laura S. White,	2009
P-33-019869	CA-RIV-010114	Historic	<i>Privy and trash scatter dating post-1900.</i>	Phil Fulton et al.	2005
P-33-026720		Historic	<i>Isolate. Downed metal standpipe.</i>	Megan Wilson	2017

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Survey Research Design

The goal of this study was to identify any potential cultural resources within the project area that would be impacted by the proposed development as required by CEQA. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed prior to conducting an intensive pedestrian survey to identify cultural remains within the project area. Based on a review of the archival research including previous work, and a historic map check, it was determined that both prehistoric and historic resources had a limited potential to exist within the survey parcel. Research topics considered during the survey included acculturation, historic land use and adaptation, prehistoric ceramic and lithic material use, and settlement or seasonal patterns.

B. Survey Methods

The intensive pedestrian survey was conducted on February 04, 2022 by Project Archaeologists, Mr. Andres Berdeja and Ms. Dominique Diaz de Leon of Tierra. The survey was conducted utilizing 10-meter north/south trending transects. During the intensive pedestrian survey, careful attention was paid to exposed areas, rodent backfill, and road cuts whenever possible. The field survey was conducted utilizing field maps as well as a handheld global positioning system (GPS).

C. Regulatory Framework

For the purposes of this report, cultural resources describe any expression of human activity on the project site whether past or present. Within the cultural resources framework are resource types including but not limited to, prehistoric archaeological sites, historical archaeological sites, districts, historical buildings and structures, ethnographic sites, project sites, and isolated artifacts and features. Each of these resources may be evaluated for their potential significance, and if determined eligible to the CRHR, are designated as “historic properties”. Tierra was retained to conduct an archaeological survey of the project area with the objective of identifying and documenting the prehistoric and historic-era archaeological resources.

This archaeological investigation was conducted in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements pertaining to the determination of whether the proposed project may have an effect on significant cultural resources (PRC 21083.2 and CCR 15064.5). According to CEQA, an impact is considered significant if it would disrupt or adversely affect a prehistoric or historic-era archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community, ethnic or social group. The State CEQA Guidelines define a significant historical resource as a resource listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) (PRC 5024.1). A historical resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Significant cultural resources may be avoided by the proposed project through a redesign of the project or construction planning, or protected and preserved through various means. If avoidance or protection of a significant cultural resource is not possible, mitigation measures shall be required as set forth in Public Resources Code 21083.2 (c-1). A non-significant cultural resource need not be given any further consideration (PRC 21083.2 [h]).

D. Native American Correspondence

Tierra submitted a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 26, 2021 requesting a review of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) as well as a list of Native American representatives to be contacted for information regarding resources (Appendix C). The NAHC responded on May 29th, 2022. Their letter stated that the search of the SLF provided positive results and requested that the Pechanga Band of Indians be contacted. Their letter also provided a list of Native American tribes to be contacted (Appendix C).

Tierra provided letters to the Native American tribes identified by the NAHC on March 10, 2023. A sample letter is provided in Appendix C. To date, responses have been received from the Quechan Indian Tribe, the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (Appendix C). The Quechan Tribe stated that they did not wish to comment on the project and deferred to more local tribes. The Augustine tribe commented that they were unaware of cultural resources in the area but request notification if any are found during construction. The Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians commented that they wished to review existing cultural resource records for the area and requested notification of any cultural materials found during construction. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requested both cultural resource records for the area and to have Native Monitors present for ground disturbing activity. In addition, Mr. Paul Macarro of the Pechanga Band of Indians called Dr. Baksh on March 13, 2023 to ask for the cross streets of the project location.

Consultation with local Native American tribes, in concurrence with CEQA guidelines, SB18, and AB52, for this Project will be conducted by Riverside County. "Consultation" is defined as a government-to-government process wherein the County of Riverside, being the Lead Agency for this Project, will conduct consultation with local sovereign Native American tribes and determined interested parties.

Senate Bill 18 (SB18): "SB18 requires local governments to consult with tribes prior to making certain palling decisions and to provide notice to tribes at certain key points in the planning process" (OPR 2005). Furthermore, SB18 "creates a procedure in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), in consultation with Native American tribes and other interested parties, to determine whether a proposed project may adversely change a traditional tribal cultural site and to recommend project changes and mitigation measures to avoid or reduce those changes. Revises the duties and composition of NAHC, creates procedures for NAHC and Native American tribes to participate in local land use planning, and allows Native American tribes to take title to conservation easements" (SB18 2003).

Assembly Bill 52 (AB52): "The Public Resources Code now establishes that '[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.' (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.2.) To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. That consultation must take place prior to the determination of whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report is required for a project. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21080.3.1.) If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Public Resources Code §20184.3 (b) (2) provides examples of mitigation measures that lead agencies may consider to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources" (OPR 2015).

IV. Survey Results

The intensive pedestrian survey was conducted on February 04, 2022 by Project Archaeologists Andres Berdeja and Dominique Diaz de Leon of Tierra. The project parcel consists of 8.72-acres of an undeveloped area with trash scatters, gopher holes and activity, overgrown grasses and weeds, eucalyptus trees, and other native and non-native plants (Plate 1).

At the time of the survey, the south-central portion of the project site was being utilized as a temporary site for a residential vehicle (RV) within a cleared section. Generally, the surface visibility across the project area was approximately 25-100 percent. During the intensive survey no new archaeological resources were recorded and no artifacts collected.

The project area is comprised of relatively level terrain. The soils in this vicinity are moderately loose with controlled ruderal growth on the topsoil. At present, the parcel is fenced and is being utilized as a temporary site for an RV within a cleared area in the south-central portion of the project site. Based on the results of the archival search, there does not appear to be potential for cultural resources within the project area. The prehistoric and historic resources previously recorded are within the mile-radius of the project site; however, they are not within the immediate vicinity of the project area.

A low-density scatter of modern trash was observed on the northern half of the project site, with a medium to high-density scatter of modern trash around the immediate vicinity of the currently staged RV on the south-central portion of the project area.

No resources were observed on the project area during the intensive pedestrian survey, and based on the data collected during this investigation; the proposed project would not adversely affect any known significant resources. Furthermore, due to previous disturbance due to agricultural activities within the project site, as well as the absence of significant archaeological sites within the immediate vicinity of the project site, potential for subsurface artifacts is low. Significant archaeological sites have been recorded within the mile-radius of the project area, but none are within the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius of the project site.

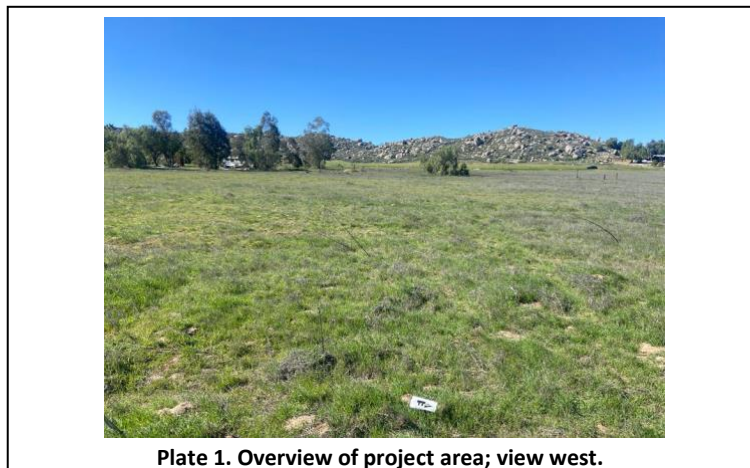


Plate 1. Overview of project area; view west.

V. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

This investigation was undertaken in response to the proposed industrial development project in west-central Riverside County. The Project includes the proposed industrial development of 8.7-acres of former agricultural land within the incorporated community of Perris. In support of the project, Tierra reviewed archival research and conducted an intensive pedestrian survey to identify cultural resources within the project area which may be potentially eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

The archival data review provided by the EIC revealed that 37 previous archaeological investigations had been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area. In total, the 37 investigations identified 101 previously recorded resources. Of the 101 previously recorded resources; 85 are prehistoric, 15 are historic and one is comprised of both prehistoric and historic components (multicomponent). In support of the archival data search, Tierra personnel also reviewed historic aerial images and maps of the project area. The 1901 Elsinore (1:125,000 scale) 30' USGS quadrangle, 1942 Perris (1:62,500 scale) USGS Quadrangle, 1967 Perris (1:24,000) USGS quadrangle, 2021 Perris (1:24,000) USGS quadrangle, and Historic Aerial photographs from 1966 to 2018 were examined. The 1942 Perris (1:62,500 scale) USGS quadrangle shows a building/structure within the southern half of the project area. The building/structure that appears within the 1942 Perris USGS quadrangle is no longer visible on the 1966 historic aerial photograph and the 1967 Perris (1:24,000) USGS quadrangle.

During the pedestrian survey, Tierra recorded no historic-era or prehistoric resources within the project area. Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources.

A. Mitigation

Based on the Project environment and the archival research the parcel has a potential for subsurface cultural resources. However, no cultural resources were identified during the current investigation.

Since no resource has been previously recorded or observed during the pedestrian survey, and based on the data collected during this investigation, the proposed project would not adversely affect any known significant resources.

B. Recommendations

Due to the potential for intact subsurface cultural resources and the potential for cultural resources within a one-mile area, archaeological monitoring is recommended for the proposed Project. Based on the Project environment and the archival research the parcel has a very low potential for subsurface cultural resources. To date, no responses have been received from the contacted Native American representatives; therefore potential for cultural resources within the project area than those observed during the archaeological survey or identified within the archival search is possible.

In the event that the Project footprint is altered, additional archaeological survey may be required.

C. Unanticipated Resources

In the event unanticipated, buried prehistoric archaeological resources (lithic material, faunal, pottery, etc.) or historical archaeological resources (ceramics, building materials, glassware, etc.) be unearthed during construction or any ground disturbing activities within the project areas, additional resource treatments would become necessary. Once a potential resource has been identified, all work within 100 feet must be halted until the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

If human remains are encountered during the proposed work, no further excavation or disturbance may occur in the vicinity of the find or in any area which may also harbor similar remains until the County coroner has been contacted. If the coroner identifies the remains as Native American, the descendants will be notified by the NAHC.

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- 1942 Perris (1:62,500 scale) USGS quadrangle
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- 2021 Perris (1:24,000) USGS quadrangle
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APPENDICES

- A. Resumes of Key Personnel
- B. Archaeological Records Searches (Confidential)
- C. Native American Contact Program

APPENDIX A

RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

MICHAEL G. BAKSH, PH.D.
Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services

Education

University of California, Los Angeles, Doctor of Philosophy, Anthropology, 1984
University of California, Los Angeles, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1977
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1975

Professional Experience

1993-Present	Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California
1993-Present	Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University
1990-1993	Senior Anthropologist/Archaeologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California
1985-1990	Research Anthropologist, University of California, Los Angeles
1980-1985	Consulting Anthropologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California
1976-1983	Research Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles
1973-1975	Supervisory Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California
1970-1973	Assistant Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California

Professional Affiliations

Fellow, American Anthropological Association
Member, American Ethnological Society
Member, Association of Environmental Professionals
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Advisory Council Member, San Diego Archaeological Center
Permitted by Bureau of Land Management for Cultural Resource Surveys in California
Principal Investigator, City of San Diego
Member, City of San Diego Historic Resources Board

Qualifications

Dr. Michael Baksh received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1984. He has been Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist at Tierra Environmental Services for 22 years. Dr. Baksh's area of specialty is cultural resource management, and he has conducted numerous archaeological surveys, testing projects, and data recovery programs throughout southern California. He has also conducted numerous Native American consultation and ethnohistoric projects throughout the southwestern United States in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. He has established an excellent rapport with Native Americans on a wide range of cultural resource management, land use, and planning projects.

Relevant Projects

Ocotillo Express Wind Archaeological Construction Monitoring (*Pattern Energy*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological construction monitoring for the Ocotillo Express Wind Project in Ocotillo, California. The Ocotillo Express Wind Project involved a year-long construction of 112 wind turbines, more than 30 miles of new roads, and numerous associated facilities on desert lands managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Tierra employed approximately 20 full-time archaeologists and 10 Native Americans for the project.

As-Needed City of San Diego Cultural Resources (*Helix Environmental*).

Dr. Baksh is managing a multi-year As-Needed Cultural Resources contract for the City of San Diego (through Helix Environmental). Commencing in 2011, numerous task orders have been issued for archaeological studies including surveys, testing programs, monitoring projects, historic evaluations, and records searches throughout the City. In addition to providing archaeological staff Tierra is also responsible for coordinating and retaining Native American monitors. Tierra also coordinates with the San Diego Archaeological Center to ensure that all collections resulting from the As-Needed project are properly curated.

Sunrise Powerlink (*San Diego Gas & Electric*).

Dr. Baksh managed the Native American monitoring of the 2010-2012 construction of the Sunrise Powerlink project. The project included the construction of a 118-mile-long 230-kV/500kV transmission line between SDG&E's Imperial Valley Substation near El Centro, Imperial County, to its Sycamore Canyon Substation near Interstate 15 in San Diego, California, and a new substation in Alpine, California. Native Americans monitored whenever ground-disturbing activities occurred within 50 feet of known cultural resource sites. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management served as lead federal agency under NEPA and the National Historic Preservation Act, and the California Public Utilities Commission served as lead state agency under CEQA from October 2010 to June 2012. Tierra retained 43 Native Americans from six Tribes who worked on a daily basis and logged 24,913 hours.

Caltrans As-Needed Cultural Resource Services (*California Department of Transportation*).

Dr. Baksh served as Principal Anthropologist on the Caltrans District 11 (San Diego and Imperial County) As-Needed Cultural Resources contracts from 1992 through 2010. He managed several archaeological surveys and testing programs and was responsible for coordinating Native American involvement and input on specific task orders. One task order included the development of a comprehensive list of Native Americans capable of providing archaeological monitoring and/or ethnographic consultation services on future Caltrans cultural resource management projects. In consultation with over 20 reservations including Kumeyaay, Luiseño, and Quechan Indians, Dr. Baksh prepared a list for Caltrans to draw upon during future projects and thereby help ensure compliance Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and other regulations. Development of the list also involved consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local cultural resource management firms.

Model Marsh Archaeological Studies (*California State Coastal Conservancy*).

Dr. Baksh managed several archaeological studies associated with the construction of the 20-acre Model Marsh located in the Tijuana Estuary. These resulted in the identification of a historic resource that was found to be associated with the Naval Electronic Laboratory on Point Loma. Tierra subsequently conducted monitoring and during construction of the Model Marsh and discovered a buried prehistoric site. Tierra tested the site, found it to be significant, and implemented a data recovery program. A total of 41 one-square-meter units were excavated in a timely manner to allow completion of project construction. The investigations were conducted in compliance with all federal, state, and local cultural resource laws and in close coordination with State Parks and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

IID Niland to Blythe Powerline Replacement (*Greystone*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological survey of an approximately 60-mile transmission line corridor along an existing transmission line between substations near Blythe and Niland. Archaeological and historical research included a review of records and literature searches and an archaeological field inventory of the transmission line corridor. The BLM and Department of Defense served as Federal lead agencies for NEPA and NHPA compliance, and the Imperial Irrigation District served as the lead agency for CEQA compliance. The survey of the 60-mile-long 500-foot-wide corridor identified 20 previously located sites and 170 new sites including prehistoric flaking stations, lithic scatters, trails, rock rings, pottery scatters, and rock shelters, and historic trash dumps, military encampments, building foundations, cairns, and survey markers. Dr. Baksh also managed the project's Native American consultation.

Sabre Springs (*Parsons Brinckerhoff*).

Tierra conducted a cultural resource study for the proposed Sabre Springs Project adjacent to Interstate 15 and Ted Williams Parkway in the community of Sabre Springs. The project includes the construction of a Transit Center and access road on a 6.2-acre property. The environmental review was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego Land Development Code. The Metropolitan Transit Development Board (MTDB) will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance, and Caltrans served as agent for the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) and federal review.

Carroll Canyon (*Parsons Brinckerhoff*).

Tierra conducted several cultural resource studies for the proposed Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project in the area of Interstate 805. These studies have included general cultural surveys, archaeological testing and historic evaluations, and Native American consultation. The City of San Diego has served as the lead agency for CEQA review and Caltrans has served as the lead agency for NEPA review and compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

Black Mountain Pipeline (*City of San Diego*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies associated with the construction of the Black Mountain Pipeline in the Mira Mesa and Penasquitos communities of San Diego. The project included several miles of pipeline constructed in Black Mountain Road and several adjacent streets. Tierra conducted construction monitoring of the project for a nearly two-year period.

Penasquitos Sewer (*BRG*).

Dr. Baksh conducted the archaeological studies associated with the Penasquitos trunk sewer for the City of San Diego. The project site consisted of a pipeline route of approximately two miles adjacent to Penasquitos Canyon. The study included a records search, Native American consultation, an archaeological survey, and an archaeological testing program.

City Trunk Sewers (*EarthTech*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for trunk sewers and access routes located in 18 canyons the City of San Diego. The goal of the project was to identify any cultural resources that could be impacted by routine maintenance and emergency repairs to aging sewer lines throughout the City. Records searches and archaeological surveys were conducted for all 18 canyons.

City Sewers As-Needed (*BRG*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for the City of San Diego on an As-Needed contract in 2004-2005. Most of the effort involved construction monitoring during the replacement of sewer lines in City streets.

City Water Group Jobs (*Arrieta, BRG, RBF*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for numerous City Water Group Jobs including 689, 744, 903, 904, and 905. Most of the effort associated with these projects involved construction monitoring during the replacement of water pipelines in existing City streets.

San Diego Water Repurification (*Montgomery Watson*).

Dr. Baksh prepared an archaeological feasibility study for the San Diego Water Repurification Project proposed by the City of San Diego Water Utilities Department. This project included analyses of records searches and existing archaeological studies, as well as field reconnaissance studies, for several alternative pipeline conveyance corridors and Advanced Water Treatment Facilities located between the North City Water Reclamation Plant and San Vicente Reservoir.

Mt. Israel Reservoir and Pipelines (*Olivenhain Municipal Water District and Bureau of Land Management*).

Dr. Baksh served as Senior Archaeologist for preparation of the cultural resources study for this proposed reservoir, flood control channel, and pipeline project in San Diego County. The cultural resource study also included record search analyses and intensive surveys of four alternative access roads. Located in an area traditionally utilized by the Luiseño Indians, this project included ethnohistoric research in addition to the archaeological survey.

SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resources (*San Diego County Water Authority*).

Dr. Baksh served as the Project Ethnographer on the SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resource Services contract. Task orders focused on Native American consultation and ethnographic research related to an archaeological test excavation and subsequent data recovery program at the Harris Site in association with Pipeline 5.

As Needed Archaeological Services For The MTDB Light Rail Project (*Metropolitan Transit Development Board*).

Dr. Baksh managed the As-Needed archaeological services for the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board for construction of the Mission Valley Light Rail Project between Old Town and Fashion Valley. As-needed services included on-going construction monitoring, site testing, and data recovery activities. During monitoring, a buried prehistoric archaeological site was found at a location scheduled for immediate construction. In consultation with the Army Corps of Engineers and the City of San Diego, a testing project was implemented within days and the site was determined to be significant. Dr. Baksh managed the preparation of an evaluation and treatment plan (for the Heron site) and coordination with the ACOE and City. The plan was approved and Dr. Baksh managed the data recovery fieldwork, which was completed in less than one month after initial discovery of the site and just prior to crucial construction deadlines. He subsequently managed all phases of data analysis and preparation of the draft and final reports.

Clean Water Program/Native American Memorandum Of Understanding (*City of San Diego Metropolitan Waste Water Department*).

Dr. Baksh prepared a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Metropolitan Waste Water Department and Native American groups in San Diego County. The MOU specifies Native American involvement in archaeological investigations and the treatment of archaeological and human remains associated with construction of CWP facilities in San Diego County.

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Education:

2017-2019 California State University of San Marcos
Bachelors of the Arts Indigenous Anthropology
Fall 2019

2014-2017 Palomar Community College
Associates of the Arts Archaeology
Associates of the Arts Anthropology
Associates of Science Advanced Geographic Information Systems
Certificate in Archaeological Excavation
Certificate in Archaeological Surveyor and Lab Assistant

Research Interests:

Southwest Archaeology, San Diego Historical Archaeology,
Mesoamerican Archaeology, Maya Archaeology, GIS spatial
analysis, West African Archaeology

Archaeological Experience:

Current Employment (since 2017):
Archaeological Field Technician for Helix Environmental working
with Cultural Resource Management. Responsibilities include
construction monitoring of culturally sensitive areas throughout
Southern California, cartography, archaeological surveying, and
archaeological excavation.

2020 Certified City of San Diego Archaeologist, CA. Certified by the
city to have over 2 years of experience in cultural resource
management.

2020 (since January 2020)
Red Tail Environmental Archaeological Field Technician San
Diego, CA. Working with Cultural Resource Management.
Responsibilities include construction monitoring of culturally
sensitive areas in La Jolla, CA.

2019 (since 2019)
The Rio Frio Regional Archaeological Project (RiFRAP) Belize,
Central America. Investigated the ritual caves and ceremonial

landmarks in the archaeologically unknown Rio Frio region, and the rock quarries in the adjacent Mountain Pine Ridge, Cayo District, Belize. Used photogrammetry and virtual tours, and traditional archaeological methods for understanding the region, rifrap.org.

- 2018 (since 2018)
Recon Environmental Archaeological Field Technician San Diego, CA. The primary focus of this project was to recover cultural material belonging to the Luiseno Native Americans, which included ethically handling human remains in the field. Responsibilities included drawing stratigraphic profiles of units, artifact identification, and Munsell soil sampling.
- 2018
Lab Assistant California State University of San Marcos Anthropology Department San Marcos, CA. Responsibilities included creating 3D models of departmental skull cast collection, and curating the department library.
- 2018
GIS technician for Palomar College Archaeological Department. The primary focus of this project was to update the Archaeological database from excavations done between 2010 and 2015 at the Los Peñasquitos Ranch House in preparation for GIS spatial analysis. Other responsibilities included creating an accurate database, collecting GPS data, developing to scale basemaps of archaeological site, and creating statistical models for future data analysis using ArcMap.
- 2015-2017
Advanced Field Archaeologist for Palomar Archaeology field school at Los Peñasquitos Ranch House. This job consisted of teaching basic skills to students learning archaeological excavation, assisting the professors of Archaeology with different meta-analysis of the site, and establishing new methods to ensure efficient data collection in the future.
- 2015-2016
Assistant Field Archaeologist for a Togolese Archaeological Project directed by Dr. Philip De Barros. Responsibilities included mapping, GPS acquisition, survey, surface collections, excavation, ethnographic data collection, laboratory analysis, and artifact illustration.
- 2014-2015
Archaeological Survey Assistant for Palomar Archaeology. Responsibilities included map-making using a total station, GPS acquisition, surface collection, archaeological survey, and site illustration at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park.

Presentations:

- Berdeja, Andres
2019 “The Significance of Jute in Maya Ritual Cave Settings in the Rio Frio Region, Cayo District Belize.” Paper presented at the 2019 Southern California Mesoamerica Network Conference: New Directions in Mesoamerican Research, University of Southern California, United States.
- Berdeja, Andres
2018 “Artifact Spatial Distribution and Densities using ArcMap.” Paper presented at the 52nd annual meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego, United States.

Positions Held:

- 2018-2019 Secretary of California State University of San Marcos Anthropology Club

Group Affiliations:

- 2017-Present Society for California Archaeology
2017-Present San Diego County Archaeological Society

Languages:

- Spanish: conversational, reading
French: basic understanding

Community Service:

- 2016-Present Volunteer soccer coach at the Oceanside Breakers Soccer Club
2019 Volunteer at CSUSM SuperSTEM Saturday
2015-2018 Volunteer at Arch in the Park at Rancho de Los Peñasquitos
2014-2016 Community High School outreach for graduating seniors

Other Employment:

- 2016 Kitchen supervisor at Firehouse Subs Oceanside, CA
2013-2014 Front of the house supervisor at Pei Wei Asian Kitchen Carlsbad, CA
2009-2012 Soccer Referee for CalSouth Official Youth and Adult State Soccer Association for Southern California

References:

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Dominique Diaz de Leon
Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services

Education

B.S., Cultural Anthropology, University of California Santa Barbara, United States

Professional Experience

Tierra Environmental Services (2022-Present): Field Archaeologist within Cultural Resources Management. Responsibilities include conducting cultural resources monitoring, cultural resources surveys, archaeological testing and data recovery, cataloging, record searches, cultural resources assessment and monitoring report writing, coordinating with Native American Monitors, mapping of cultural features, and managing projects.

HELIX Environmental Planning (2015-2022): Field Archaeologist within Cultural Resources Management. Responsibilities include conducting cultural resources monitoring, cultural resources surveys, archaeological testing and data recovery, cataloging, record searches, cultural resources assessment and monitoring report writing, coordinating with Native American Monitors, and mapping of cultural features.

El Vallecito (2015-2016): Mapped cultural features, translated research paper from English to Spanish, and aided in recording solar events.

Laguna Mountain Environmental Planning Inc. (2010-2011): Participated as an intern. Responsibilities included lab work, archaeological testing and data recovery.

Qualifications

Ms. Diaz de Leon serves as a field archaeologist and has conducted cultural resources monitoring, cultural resources surveys, archaeological testing, cataloging, record searches, mapping of cultural features, and has authored and co-authored many technical reports in formats required by City, State and Federal agencies. Project types on which she has worked throughout southern California include residential and commercial developments, solar sites, road widening, telecom tower and conduit installation, MTS roadwork, and utilities undergrounding. She has experience with international projects, working in La Rumorosa, B.C., Mexico on an archaeo-astronomical project in the archaeological site of El Vallecito; the project involved mapping and observation, as well as recording of solar events. She has shown an ability to effectively coordinate and communicate in a work environment and has good working relationships with Native American monitors, construction crews, and supervisors.

Notable Projects

KRE-02 Otay Crossings Commerce Park EIR (2017 - 2019). Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources program including testing, data recovery for a 311.5-acre project in the County of San Diego. Lead archaeologist during monitoring activities and co-authored the monitoring report. Work performed for Kearny PCCP Otay 311, LLC, with County of San Diego as the lead agency.

ESC-26 Emergency Storage Pond Project (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources testing program in conjunction with the Escondido Recycled Water Distribution System - Phase 1. Two cultural resources sites that could not be avoided through project redesign were evaluated for significance. Documented bedrock milling features, mapped features and surface artifacts, and excavated a series of shovel test pits at each site. Cataloged and analyzed cultural material recovered. The project is located in an area that is sensitive to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people, requiring close coordination with Native American monitors from both groups. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

IPQ-25 Bouquet Canyon Road Project (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for a proposed 85-acre private residential development in the Saugus Community of Santa Clarita. Completed an archaeological records search, requested a Sacred Lands File search, conducted pedestrian survey, and prepared portions of the technical report. Work performed for Integral Communities.

Other Projects

CSE-07 Brown Field and Montgomery Field Airport Master Plans (2017 - 2017). Staff Archaeologist for an environmental baseline study for cultural resources within City of San Diego's Brown Field Municipal Airport and Montgomery-Gibbs executive airports. Conducted a literature review and prepared a summary of existing archival data to document baseline cultural resources conditions at each airport. Prepared documentation for inclusion in the Baseline Study Report for the proposed Airport Master Plan study. Work performed as a subconsultant to C&S Companies, with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

ASE-07 Leonis Boulevard Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for development of a 6,268-square foot food mart/quick service restaurant with a drive-through and a gas station in the City of Vernon. Completed a records search and literature review, requested Sacred Lands File search, completed a pedestrian survey, and prepared portions of a technical report to summarize the results. Work performed for A&S Engineering under review by the City of Vernon.

BRU-01 Baker Dental Office at 26900 Newport Road (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for the construction of a three -story dental professional office in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California. Conducted a record search and co-authored the cultural report. Work performed for Dr. Bruce Baker and cultural report submitted to the City of Menifee Community Development Department.

CAH-01 The Enclave at Delpy's Corner Project (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for the development of a 16-acre property for a residential complex. Conducted archaeological

program for a prehistoric site discovered on the property. Work performed for CalAtlantic Homes.

COV-05.08 Cultural Resources Study - P16-0310 Pheasant Hill MND (2017 - 2017).

Served as a field archaeologist for testing/assessment of a historic archaeological site in conjunction with a proposed residential development in the City of Vista in northern San Diego County. Worked with crew chief and backhoe operator on mechanical trenches, screening soil to collect cultural material. Work performed for the City of Vista.

COV-05.14 Sprouts Cultural Report Project (2018 - 2018).

Staff Archaeologist for construction of a 26,616-square-foot masonry ground-up building, including on-site parking spaces, wet and dry utilities, energy-efficient lighting, and landscaping. Prepared a records search and historical background research for the project. The results of the survey were positive, and a historical irrigation ditch was identified and documented. Work performed for the City of Vista.

CSD-06.06 Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Surveys (2019 - 2019).

Staff Archaeologist for management of the Southern Parcel addition to the Preserve in accordance with a revised Preserve Resource Management Plan (RMP), including Area-Specific Management Directives (ASMDs). Completed a records search at the South Coastal Information Center and summarized the results for inclusion in the project technical report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

DEA-09 Lake Elsinore Honda (Archaeological Services) (2018 - 2018).

Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources survey of a proposed auto dealership project in the City of Lake Elsinore. Completed background research and field survey. Work performed for David Evans Associates, with the City of Lake Elsinore as the lead agency.

ELA-01 Ocean View Hills 7-Eleven (2018 - 2019).

Staff Archaeologist for development of an approximately 17.7-acre undeveloped lot with a 2,940 square-foot convenience market and gas station. Completed a records search at the South Coastal Information Center and prepared a written summary of the results for inclusion in the project technical report. Work performed for Elliot Megdal & Associates.

EVM-01 EVMWD Near Term Water Supply Program, On-call Professional

Environmental Services (2017 - 2019). Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources survey of the proposed Diamond Regional Lift Station project in the City of Lake Elsinore, located at the confluence of the San Jacinto River at the eastern shoreline of Lake Elsinore. Completed background research, field survey, and site record updates. Work performed in conjunction with Pechanga Cultural Resources related to Native American concerns and development of mitigation measures for the project. Work performed for Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD).

GHD-03 Kelly Drive and Park Drive Road Diet and Multi-Use Trail Project (2017 -

multi-modal transportation network, providing trail linkage from El Camino Real to Agua Hedionda Lagoon in coordination with the City of Carlsbad Trails system. Duties included contributing to the preparation of the survey and assessment report. Work performed for GHD, Inc., with City of Carlsbad as the lead agency.

HAA-02 Buena Sanitation District Green Oak Sewer Replacement Project (2016 - 2016). Served as a field archaeologist for testing of a known archaeological site in conjunction with a sewer replacement project for the City of Vista/Buena Sanitation District. Conducted excavation of shovel test pits and associated field notes.

JTB-03 I-215/Alessandro Boulevard Commercial Development (Cultural) (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for a Pre-Construction Notice (PCN) for a Nationwide Permit (NWP) 39 (Commercial and Institutional Developments) authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for the proposed I-215/Alessandro Boulevard Commercial Development Project. Prepared a records search update at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and summarized the results in the technical report prepared by HELIX. Work performed for Alessandro Service Station, LP

KAB-266 Alliant University Project (2018 - 2019). Staff Archaeologist for a residential development project in the City of San Diego. Conducted portions of a due diligence study for the property, which included completion of a records search and a Sacred Lands File search, review of historic aerial images and topographic maps of the project, and field survey with a Native American monitor. Work performed for KB Home Coastal.

OIA-01 CEQA/NEPA Support for Ontario International Airport (2018 - 2019). Staff Archaeologist for the construction and operation of an air cargo facility and parallel taxi lane (project) in the northwest quadrant of Ontario International Airport (ONT). Completed a records search for the project at the Eastern Information Center. Work performed for C&S Engineers.

OMS-01 Old Mission San Luis Rey Cemetery Expansion Project (2017 - 2017). Archaeological Monitor for the expansion of the cemetery at Old Mission San Luis Rey, an area of sensitivity in terms of archaeological, historic, and Native American cultural resources. Worked performed for Old Mission San Luis Rey, with the City of Oceanside as the lead agency.

SDD-24.35.1 El Cuervo Del Sur Phase II Mitigation Support, July 2017 - June 30, 2018 (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources study for the El Cuervo Del Sur restoration site conducted as part of HELIX's as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Transportation & Storm Water Department, the project proposed the creation of

reviewing previous cultural resource surveys, and preparing portions of the technical report. Work performed for the City of San Diego Transportation & Storm Water Department.

SDD-24.46 Nester Creek Channel Maintenance MMP, Map 134 (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for Hollister Quarry Mitigation Site, which was proposed to offset impacts resulting from channel maintenance activities within and adjacent to the Otay watershed by the City of San Diego Transportation & Storm Water Department's Master Storm Water Maintenance Program. Activities included conducting an intensive pedestrian survey, coordination with a Native American monitor, and assisting with preparation of the technical report. Work performed for the City of San Diego Transportation & Storm Water Department.

TCI-53 Arbol- Verizon site (2018 - 2018). Archaeological Monitor for construction of a cellular facility in Thousand Palms. Prepared a letter report to summarize the daily fieldwork and the results of a negative monitoring program. Work performed for Terracon.

TWG-01 Alta Vista Drive Project (PC2- 125) (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for construction of a residential development in Vista. Completed a records search update, Sacred Lands File search, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a negative pedestrian survey. Work performed for Henderson Land Company under review by the City of Vista.

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS
(Confidential; Not for Public Review)

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

April 15, 2021

Riverside County
Representative Native
American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd
West Sacramento, CA
95691 (916) 373-3710

Re: Perris Industrial Development, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Riverside County Representative,

Tierra Environmental Services has been retained to conduct a literature search for a project in the City of Perris, in southwest Riverside County, CA (Figure 1). The project is located in Section 13, Township 4 South, Range 4 West of the Riverside Base Meridian on the Perris 7.5' California Quadrangle (Figure 2). The project is proposed for Industrial Development.

Archaeological site record and literature reviews have been requested from the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside (UCR).

In addition to informing you about this project, a major purpose of this letter is to request a search of the sacred lands files in possession of the NAHC. Any information you may have about cultural resources on the property would greatly benefit our study.

If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 578-9064. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Andres Berdeja
Project
Archaeologist

Enclosures

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Perris Cultural - Industrial Development

County: Riverside County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Perris

Township: 4 South **Range:** 4 West **Section(s):** 13

Company/Firm/Agency: Tierra Environmental Services

Street Address: 10650 Scripps Ranch Blvd., Ste. 105

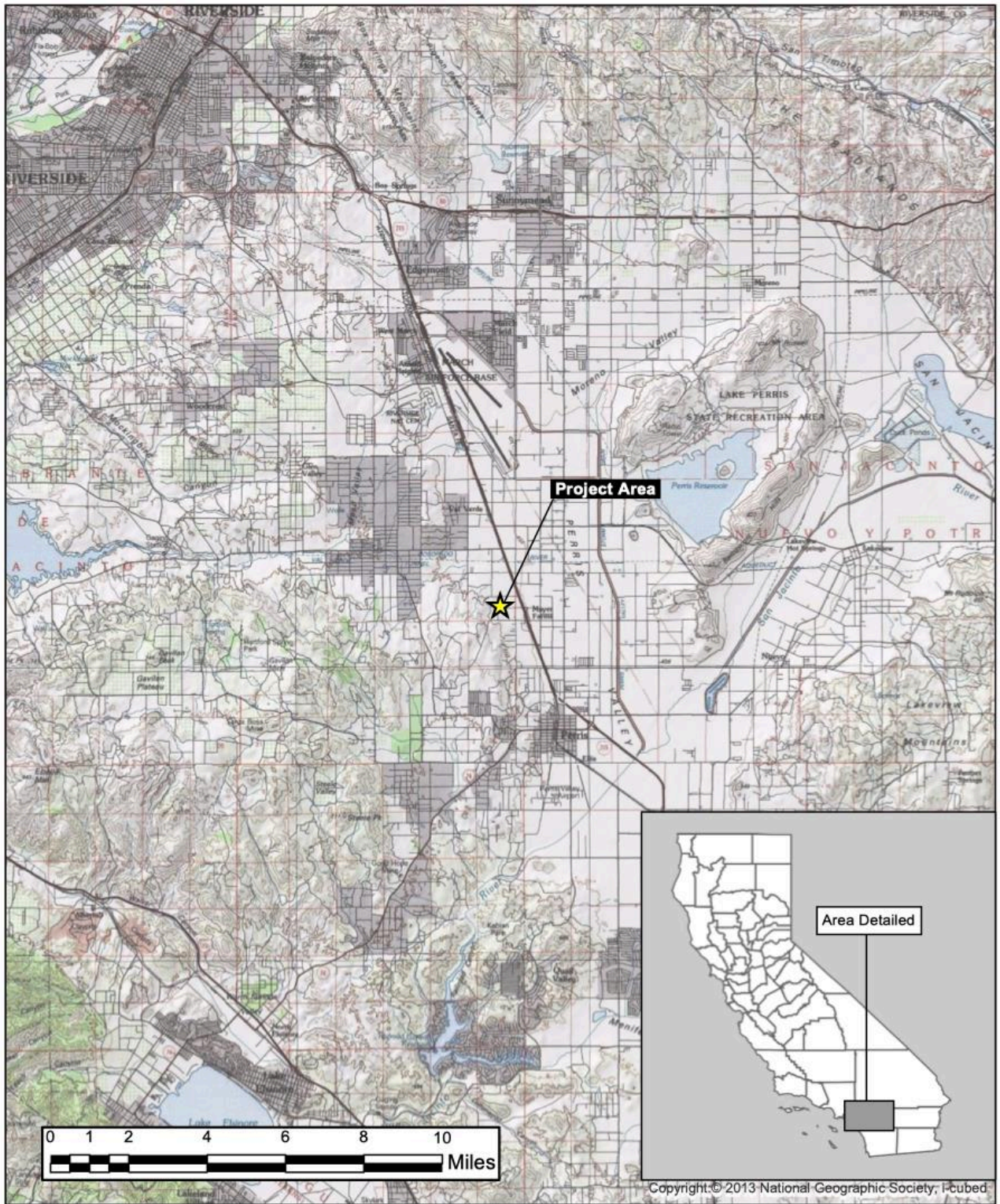
City: San Diego **Zip:** 92131

Phone: (858) 578-9064

Fax: _____

Email: TierraEnv@aol.com

Project Description: The project involves a pedestrian survey in support of a potential proposed industrial development located at 23682 Water Street (APN 3172600616-4) on 8.72-Acre area.



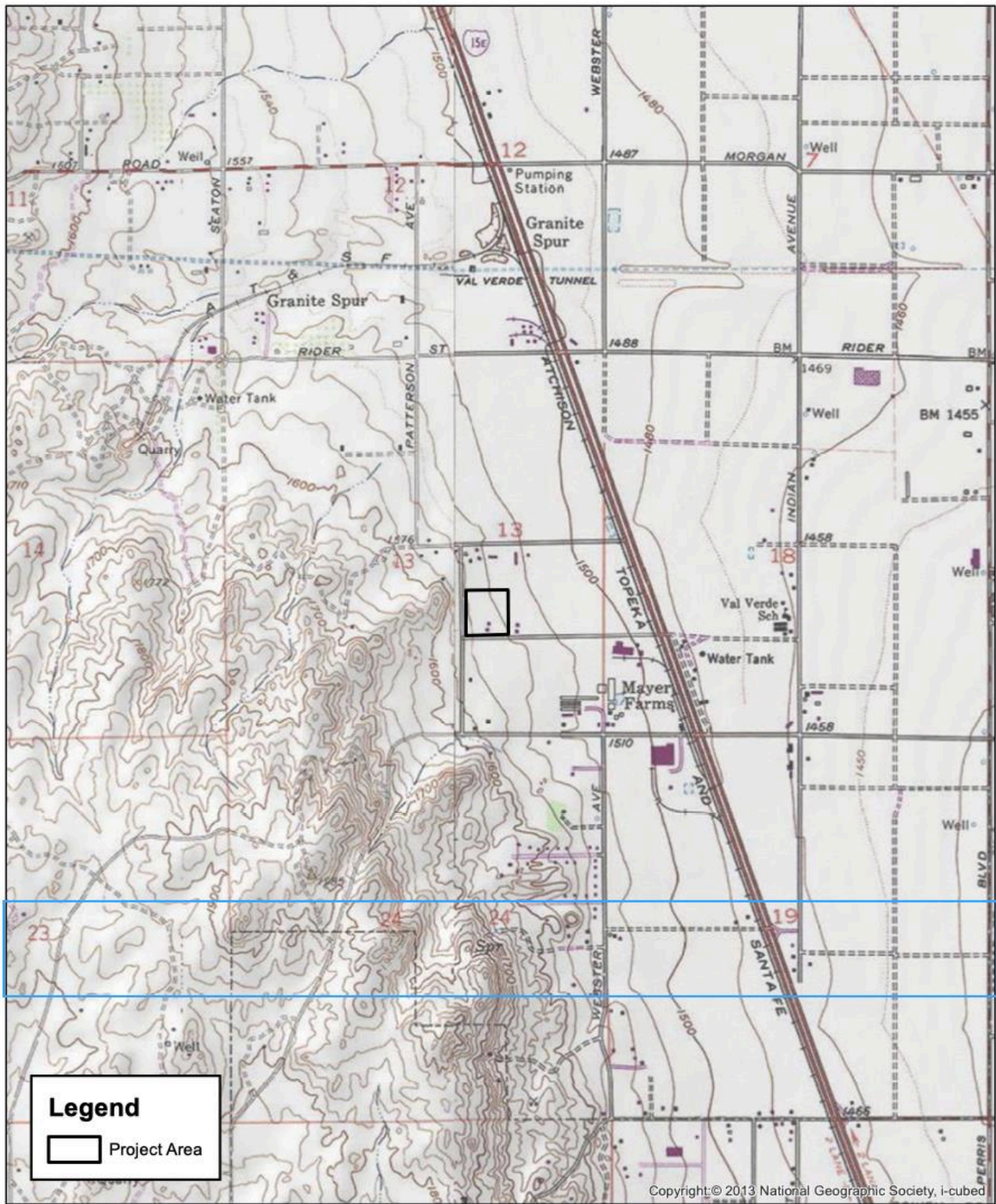
Source: National Geographic TOPO



Figure 1. Regional Location Map



TIERRA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Perris

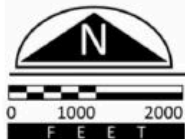


Figure 2. Project Location Map



TIERRA
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 19, 2022

Andres Berdeja
Tierra Environmental ServicesVia Email to: TierraEnv@aol.com**Re: Perris Cultural – Industrial Development Project, Riverside County**

Dear Mr. Berdeja:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ojibwe-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hiitchcock**
Miwok/NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/19/2022

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

Cahuilla

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Cupeno
Luiseno

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Cahuilla

Pechanga Band of Indians

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

Luiseno

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 Perris Cultural – Industrial Development Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/19/2022**

Pechanga Band of 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

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

***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

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

***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

***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

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
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Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
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admin@ramona-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
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San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/19/2022**

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Cultural Committee,

P.O. Box 1160

Thermal, CA, 92274

Phone: (760) 397 - 0300

Fax: (760) 397-8146

Cultural-

Committee@torresmartinez-

nsn.gov

Cahuilla

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TIERRA
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

March 10, 2023

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
Augustine Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA 92236

Dear Chairperson Vance:

Tierra Environmental Services has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study in association with a proposed 8.72-acre industrial development project in Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The Project area is located within Section 13 of Township 4 South, Range 4 West, as shown on the Perris USGS 7.5' quadrangle, Riverside Base Meridian (Figure 2).

A cultural resources study is required by County of Riverside, who will serve as the lead this agency for the project's compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and specifically to ensure that no potentially significant cultural resources are inadvertently impacted by the project.

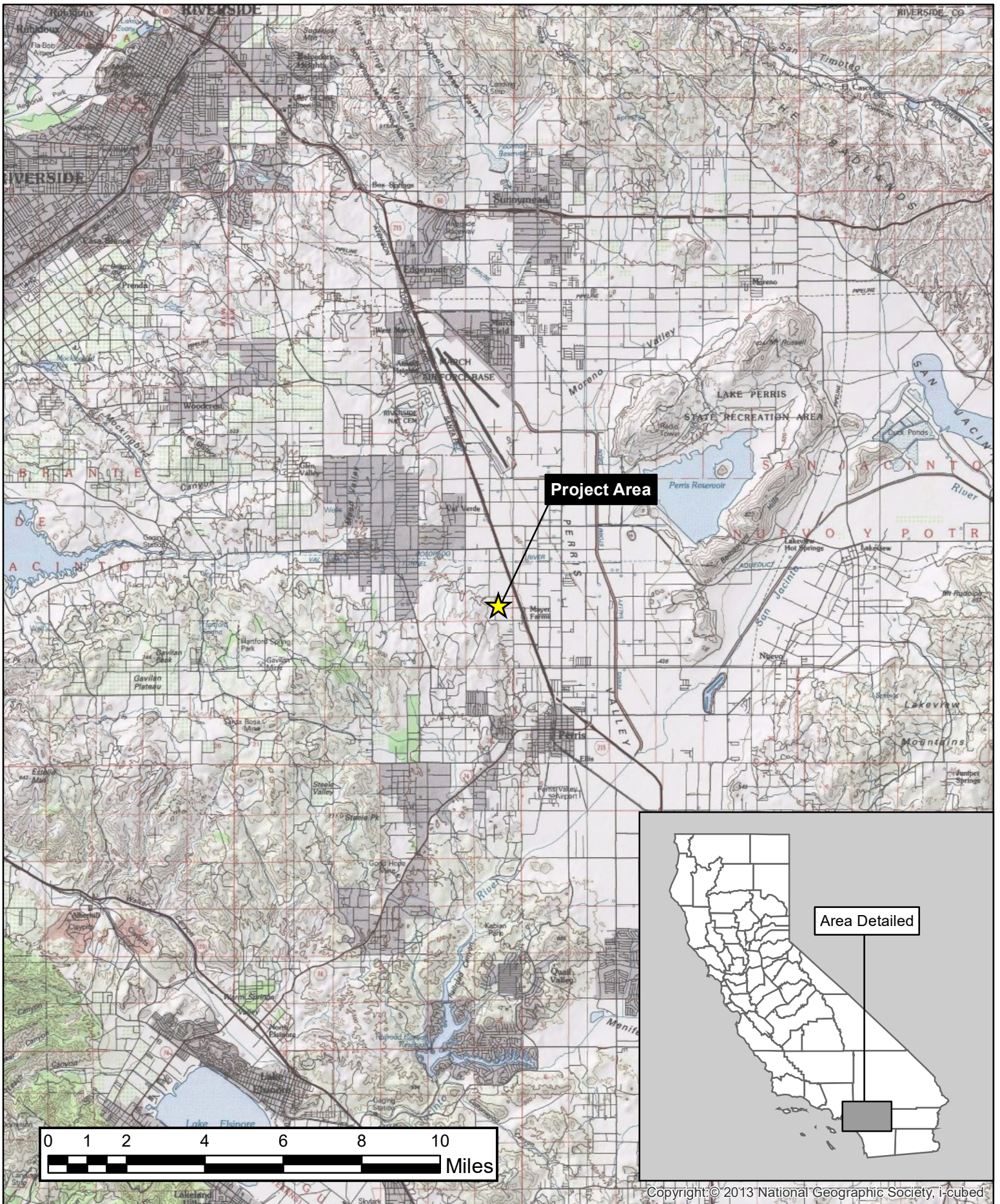
In addition to informing you about this project's status, a major purpose of this letter is to request any information that you and other tribal elders may have regarding cultural resources located in the vicinity of the project site, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Any information you may have about cultural resources on the property would greatly benefit our study. If you or other tribal members have any knowledge about cultural resources located on the project site, please contact me.

If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 578-9064. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Bobby Bolger, RPA
Archaeologist

Enclosures: NAHC Native American Contact List and Figures 1 & 2



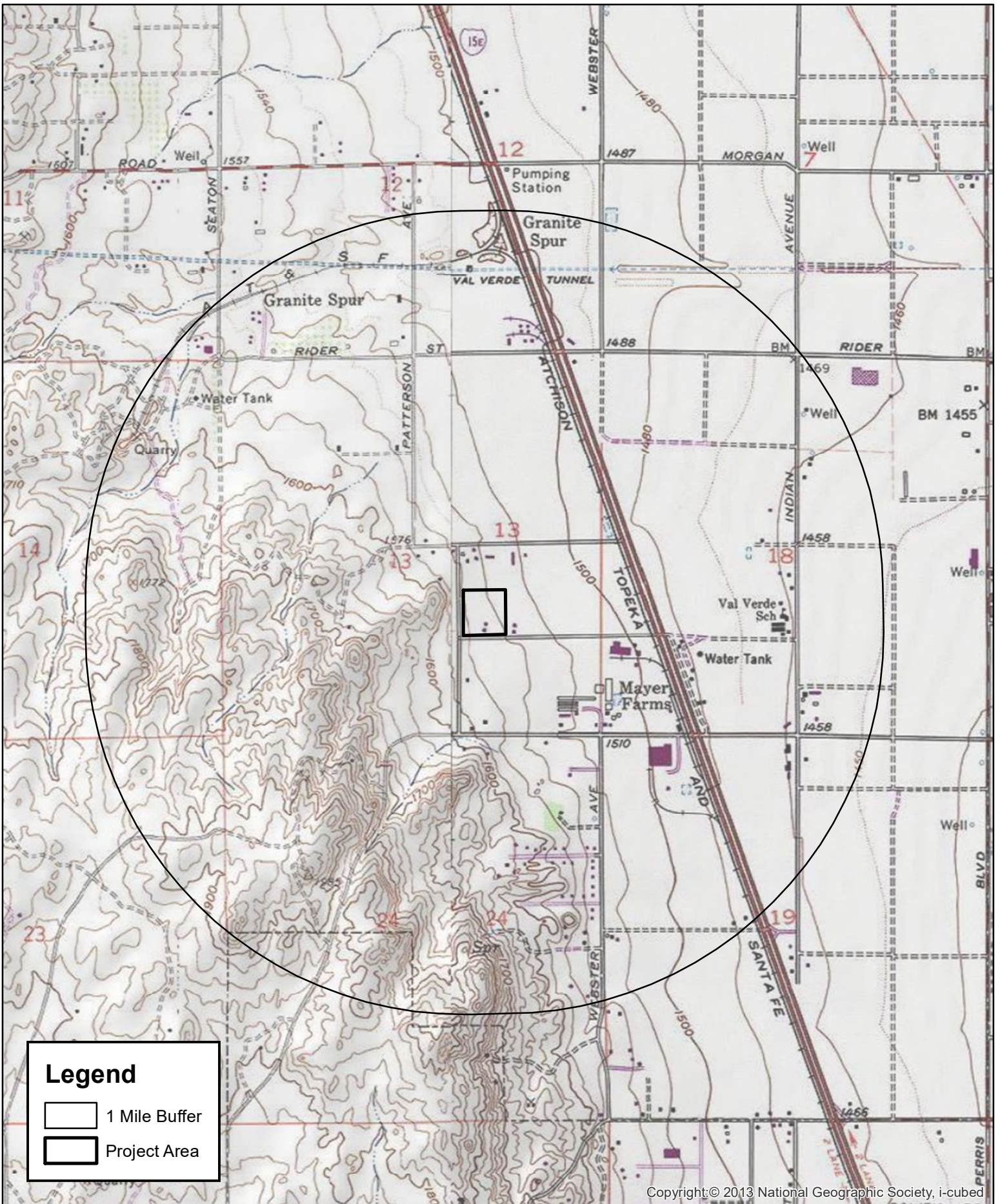
Source: National Geographic TOPO



Figure 1. Regional Location Map



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USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Perris

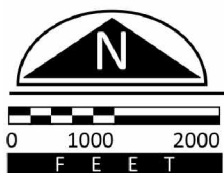


Figure 2. Project Location Map



TIERRA
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/19/2022

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
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Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
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Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
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Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
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Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

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

Pechanga Band of Indians

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

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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/19/2022

Pechanga Band of 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

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

***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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
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bomazzetti@aol.com

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
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Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

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Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
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San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

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Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
5/19/2022

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Cultural Committee,

P.O. Box 1160

Thermal, CA, 92274

Phone: (760) 397 - 0300

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Committee@torresmartinez-

nsn.gov

Cahuilla

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 Perris Cultural – Industrial Development Project, Riverside County.



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

Date: 03/13/2023

Dear: Bobby Bolger, RPA
Archaeologist

Subject: Development of an 8.72 acre industrial project in Riverside, CA.

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

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

Very truly yours,

Geramy Martin

Geramy Martin, Tribal Secretary
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians



03-006-2022-050

March 13, 2023

[VIA EMAIL TO:robertbolger@gmail.com]
Tierra Environmental Services
Robert Bolger
9915 Businesspark Avenue, Suite C
San Diego, CA 92131

Re: 8.72 Acre Industrial Project in Riverside, CA

Dear Robert Bolger,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the PPT220047 project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- *A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- *The presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- *The presence of an archaeologist that meets the Secretary of Interior's standards during any ground disturbing activities.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 423-3485. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



Xitlaly Madrigal
Cultural Resources Analyst
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



March 21, 2023

Sent via email: roberttbolger@gmail.com

Re: 8.7-acre Industrial Development Project, County of Riverside, California

Dear Mr. Bolger,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Tribe”), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above-mentioned project and we request AB52 consultation to assess potential impacts to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area (TUA) of the Luiseño people. As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

We kindly ask to be provided with copies of existing documents pertaining to the project such as the cultural survey including the archaeological site records, shape files, archaeological record search results, geotechnical report, and the grading plans. Upon receipt and review, the Rincon Band would like to consult on the project in order to learn more about any potential impacts to cultural resources.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 320 or via electronic mail at slinton@rincon-nsn.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,



Shuuluk Linton
Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator



Jill McCormick <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>

to me ▾

Mon, Mar 13, 10:32 AM



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

Thank you,

H. **Jill** McCormick, M.A.

Quechan Indian Tribe

Historic Preservation Officer

P.O. Box 1899

Yuma, AZ 85366-1899

Office: 760-572-2423

Cell: 928-261-0254

E-mail: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com