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Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Cajalco & Seaton Warehouse and Park Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

Plot Plan No. PPT 220050
Change of Zone No. CZ 2200062
Tentative Parcel Map No. TPM 38601

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Cajalco & Seaton Warehouse and Park Project, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California

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Management Summary

The proposed Cajalco and Seaton Warehouse and Park Project (Project) involves the development of an industrial warehouse building and a public park within the Mead Valley community of unincorporated Riverside County. T&B Planning retained PaleoWest, LLC (doing business as Chronicle Heritage), to conduct a cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Riverside County is the Lead Agency for the purposes of CEQA.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource assessment for the Project. The investigation included background research, Native American outreach, a pedestrian survey, and the documentation and evaluation of cultural resources for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact historical and archaeological resources under CEQA.

As part of the background research, Chronicle Heritage requested a record search at the Eastern Information Center to identify previously recorded cultural resources and studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area. The record search indicated that 58 previous studies have been conducted within the record search area. A total of 209 cultural resources have been previously documented within 0.5 mile of the Project area, 12 of which are within the Project area. Resources previously documented in the Project area include seven prehistoric sites, three prehistoric isolates, one multicomponent site with both prehistoric and historic period components, and one historic district. Descriptions of these resources are provided below. Chronicle Heritage also contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC responded on February 7, 2023 stating that the SLF search had positive findings. The NAHC provided a contact list of 25 individuals/organizations. Riverside County will be conducting consultation with local Native American tribes in accordance with Senate Bill 18 and Assembly Bill 52.

A pedestrian survey of the approximately 100-acre Project area was performed by Chronicle Heritage Archaeologists Heather Landazuri, M.A. RPA, and Jeremy Francis between June 26 and 28, 2023, with a follow up survey conducted by Gustavo Banuelos on August 11, 2023. Eight previously recorded cultural resources were identified including six prehistoric bedrock milling sites, one multicomponent site with bedrock milling features and historic refuse, and a contributing element to a historic district. The three previously recorded prehistoric isolates and one of the prehistoric sites were not identified during the survey. Four new cultural resources, all historic built-environment resources, were also documented in the survey area. Chronicle Heritage recommends Phase II testing at the bedrock milling sites to determine if subsurface remains are present. The contributing element of historic district is underground and will not be impacted by the Project. The historic built-environment resources are recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

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Contents

Appendices

Figures

Tables

1 Introduction

The proposed Cajalco and Seaton Warehouse Project (Project) involves the development of an industrial warehouse building and open space in the community of Mead Valley in Riverside County, California. PaleoWest, LLC (doing business as [dba] Chronicle Heritage), was contracted by T&B Planning to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The County of Riverside is the Lead Agency for CEQA. This report summarizes the methods and results of the Phase I cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The proposed Project is west of the Interstate 215 (I-215) Freeway and south of Cajalco Road in the Mead Valley community in unincorporated Riverside County (Figure 1-1). More specifically, it is in Sections 11 and 12 of Township (T) 4 South (S), Range (R) 4 West (W) of the Steele Peak, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map. The elevation of the Project area ranges from 1,520 to 1,600 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The Project area is approximately 100 acres in size.

The proposed Project involves the development of an industrial warehouse building and a public park. The industrial warehouse building will be at the southwest corner of Seaton Avenue and Cajalco Expressway, between Seaton Avenue and Decker Road. The public park would be south of the industrial warehouse building on Decker Road. The industrial warehouse building is proposed with 1,003,510 square feet (ft) of total building area on 44.74 net acres. The public park would occur on 13.35 net acres and is conceptually designed to include play fields, hard surfaces sport courts, a playground, walking paths, and other amenities. Associated roadway frontage improvements are also planned to occur to Cajalco Expressway, Seaton Avenue, and Decker Road.

1.2 Personnel Qualifications

Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), served as Principal Investigator and provided senior oversight and quality assurance. Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA, served as Project Manager and directed all fieldwork and reporting efforts for the Project. Heather Landazuri, M.A., RPA, served as Field Director, led the pedestrian survey, and was responsible for the documentation and evaluation of the archaeological resources; Jeremy Francis and Gustavo Banuelos assisted during the fieldwork. Carrie Chasteen, M.S., served as the Project's Architectural Historian. Brian Spelts was the GIS analyst. Resumes of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

1.3 Report Organization

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the Project location and description. Chapter 2 states the regulatory context for the Project. Chapters 3–5 synthesize the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Chapter 6 outlines the research design for the investigation. The methods employed for the cultural resource study are described in Chapter 7 with the results and eligibility determinations for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) presented in Chapter 8. Management recommendations are provided in Chapter 9. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

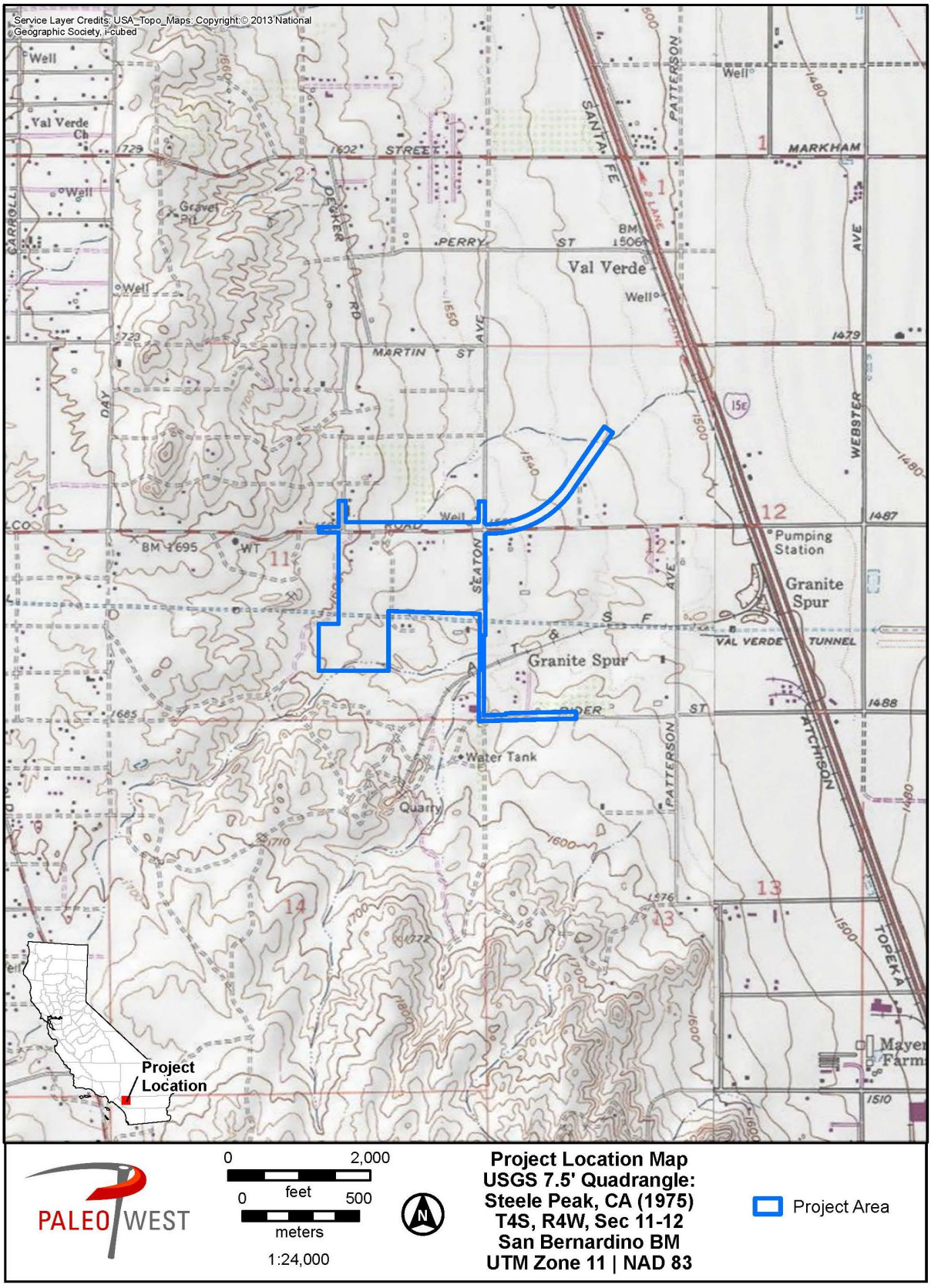


Figure 1-2. Project location map.

2 Regulatory Context

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant."

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

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, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered.

2.2 California Assembly Bill 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources – tribal cultural resources – for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

2.3 Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) (Statutes of 2004, Chapter 905), which went into effect January 1, 2005, requires local governments (city and county) to consult with Native American tribes before making certain planning decisions and to provide notice to tribes at certain key points in the planning process. The intent is to "provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places" (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 2005).

According to the Tribal Consultation Guidelines: Supplement to General Plan Guidelines (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 2005), the following are the contact and notification responsibilities of local governments:

> • Prior to the adoption or any amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must notify the appropriate tribes (on the contact list maintained by the NAHC) of the opportunity to conduct consultations for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the proposed plan adoption or amendment. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation, unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe (Government Code Section 65352.3).
>
> • Prior to the adoption or substantial amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must refer the proposed action to those tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the city or county's jurisdiction. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period (Government Code Section 65352). Notice must be sent regardless of whether prior consultation has taken place. Such notice does not initiate a new consultation process. Local government must send a notice of a public hearing, at least 10 days prior to the hearing, to tribes who have filed a written request for such notice (Government Code Section 65092).

2.4 County of Riverside General Plan

The Multipurpose Open Space Element of the County of Riverside General Plan (2015) identifies the following five policies related to the preservation of historic properties:

OS 19.1 Cultural resources (both prehistoric and historic) are a valued part of the history of the County of Riverside.

OS 19.2 The County of Riverside shall establish a Cultural Resources Program in consultation with Tribes and the professional cultural resources consulting community that, at a minimum would address each of the following: application of the Cultural Resources Program to projects subject to environmental review; government-to-government consultation; application processing requirements; information database(s); confidentiality of site locations; content and review of technical studies; professional consultant qualifications and requirements; site monitoring; examples of preservation and mitigation techniques and methods; curation and the descendant community consultation requirements of local, state and federal law (AI 144).[1]

OS 19.3 Review proposed development for the possibility of cultural resources and for compliance with the cultural resources program.

[1] AI refers to an Action Item contained in the General Plan Implementation Program (County of Riverside 2015).

OS 19.4 To the extent feasible, designate as open space and allocate resources and/or tax credits to prioritize the protection of cultural resources preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. (AI 145)

OS 19.5 Exercise sensitivity and respect for human remains from both prehistoric and historic time periods and comply with all applicable laws concerning such remains.

3 Environmental Setting

The Project area is in western Riverside County, on the northwestern margin of the Perris Valley. Perris Valley is a semi-arid inland alluvial valley that extends generally in a northwest-southeast direction. Perris Valley is within the tectonically stable Perris block at the southern margin of the greater San Jacinto. The Perris block is bounded by the San Jacinto fault in the northeast, the Elsinore-Chino fault zones in the southeast, the Murrieta Hot Springs fault and Wilson Creek in the south, and the Cucamonga fault in the north.

3.1 Bedrock Geology of the Perris Block

The Project is near the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges that extend south from the Transverse Ranges into Baja California and east from the Pacific Ocean to the Colorado Desert (Jahns 1954). A number of isolated granitic mountains, such as the Lakeview Mountains and the Bernasconi Hills, separate Perris Valley from the nearby Moreno, San Jacinto, and Menifee Valleys. Perris Valley is a sub-basin of the San Jacinto watershed and is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the northeast and the Santa Ana Mountains to the southwest. The Perris block, which includes the Project area, comprises mainly granitic rocks of the Cretaceous Southern California batholith that have intruded into Jurassic metamorphic rocks.

The batholithic rocks found in the Perris block are comprised of primarily granodiorite, but tonalite and gabbro are also present (Larsen 1948). Metamorphic rocks in the Perris block are comprised primarily of metasedimentary rocks of the Bedford Canyon and French Valley formations. However, metavolcanic rocks are also present (Schwarcz 1969). Phyllite, quartzite, schist, meta-conglomerate, meta-chert, gneiss, and amphibolite are also present within the Perris block (Rogers 1965).

Additionally, within the northeastern and southwestern margins of the Perris block, Pliocene and Pleistocene nonmarine sedimentary rocks are commonly observed and include interbedded sandstones and shales, claystone, and conglomerate (Dibblee 1982). The valley bottoms also consist of Quaternary alluvium from fan and landslide deposits at the margins of the adjacent mountains (Rogers 1965).

3.2 Hydrology

Prior to the construction of the Perris Reservoir in 1972, the Perris Valley area relied upon the water provided within the San Jacinto watershed, which is within the larger Santa Ana River watershed. The area was first irrigated in the late 1920s with the development of wells. This was followed by introduction of imported water from the Eastern Municipal Water District in the 1950s (Holmes 1912). Due to water rerouting activities, the natural watercourses within the valley have been heavily affected. Prior to irrigation activities for agricultural practices, runoff in the valley likely occurred in sheet washes and percolated into the ground water or eventually washed into the San Jacinto River.

3.3 Climate

The climate and environment of the region are typical of southern California's inland valleys, with temperatures in the region reaching over 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and dipping to near freezing in the winter. The climate is considered Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cooler, wetter winters. The average annual precipitation is approximately 9 to12 inches. Most of the precipitation occurs between November and March in the form of rain, with some variable snow in the higher elevations. Precipitation patterns in the region usually result in high surface water flows in the spring and early summer, followed by low surface water flows during the dry season (Schoenherr 1992).

3.4 Biotic Communities

The dominant plant community in the vicinity of the Project area is California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). California sagebrush is characterized by low-growing, drought-deciduous shrubs that have adapted to the semi-arid Mediterranean climate of Southern California. Chamise chaparral gradually grades upward into manzanita chaparral and woodland communities between 3,500 and 5,000 ft amsl. Additional flora in the region includes white sage (*Salvia apiana*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*) (Schoenherr 1992).

Prehistorically, the vegetation in the region likely included representative species of three major plant communities: valley grassland, Riversidian sage scrub, and chamise chaparral. Additionally, restricted riparian communities would have existed near springs or in places where groundwater was close to the surface. Depending on the season and the elevation, various leaves, stems, seeds, fruits, roots, and tubers from many species would have formed an important subsistence base for the Native American communities of the region (Munz and Keck 1959).

4 Prehistoric Context

Archaeological research has established that humans have occupied the area that is now Riverside County for at least 11,000 years. Throughout the prehistoric period (ca. 10,000–200 years Before Present [B.P.]), this portion of Perris Valley was occupied by mobile groups that followed a generalized hunting and collecting subsistence strategy. The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). The cultural prehistory of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), Moratto (1984), Heizer (1978), Schaefer (1994), and Horne and McDougall (2008). The cultural prehistory of Western Riverside County was recently summarized by Douglas et al. (2022), with a focus on bedrock milling sites. The general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be broken into three primary periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric. These periods are discussed below.

4.1 Paleoindian Period

During the Paleoindian period, Native groups are believed to have been highly mobile nomadic hunters and gatherers organized into small bands. Sites from this period are thought to be very

sparse across the landscape and may either yield only meager evidence of human activity, or be rich with flaked and ground stone tool kits, ecofacts, and possibly even structures; most are deeply buried, based on evidence of sites found outside of California dating to this time period (Bruhns 1994; Dillehay 1989, 1997; Lynch 1980; Meltzer et al. 1997; Moratto 1984; Roosevelt et al. 1996). These sites may be found in large, protected caves above floodplains, but near economically important resources in coastal, lake marsh, and valley/riparian environments. These sites may also be found at quarry locations, as well as stable landforms above high stands of pluvial lakes, along ridge systems and in mountain passes, and on stable, not encroached upon, old surfaces along the coast. It is believed that Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes, serves as diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators.

4.2 Archaic Period

The Archaic Period is the earliest defined period in the region. This period is also expressed as the "Lake Mojave Period" or the "Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition" and is presumed to have begun somewhat earlier than 9500 B.P. and lastied to perhaps 7000 B.P., specifically in the southwestern Great Basin (Basgall and Hall 1993; Warren 1980, 1984). Wallace (1978:27) noted that the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition likely represents a portion of regional variants of an early hunting tradition that spread over a wide geographical area, including the coast. During this time, a long period of human adaptation to environmental changes brought on by the transition from the late Pleistocene to the early Holocene geologic periods occurred. As conditions became more arid and warmer, megafauna died off and human populations responded to these environmental changes by becoming more focused on their subsistence efforts to procure a wider variety of food sources.

The early portion of the Archaic period was characterized by continued organization of Native groups as nomadic hunters and gatherers, but there is some evidence of semi-sedentary residential occupation. Early occupants of the region were thought to have been nomadic large-game hunters, but resulting from changing environmental factors over time, were forced to become more variable with their food sources. The presence of milling tools indicates the incorporation of vegetal food sources and seed preparation. An apparent decrease in population density during the second half of this period resulted in increased reliance on foraging for Native groups. Technological advances during this period resulted in increased use of milling tools for seed grinding. Archaic sites in the Project region are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, manos and milling stones, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made ground stone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations; this is an indicative feature of Archaic sites, but archaeological assemblages of this period can vary depending on the differences between subsistence processes at inland and coastal sites. Sites more toward the coast of southern California and outside of the Project area typically present fewer projectile points, as more focus was placed on fishing practices than hunting game.

Additionally, Archaic period sites in the region that present stratified cultural deposits indicate seasonal or longer-term occupation at some of these sites, which further indicates possible sedentary habitation or occupation patterns. It is thought that the general settlement-subsistence patterns in the vicinity of the Project area during the Archaic Period were characterized by a greater emphasis on seed gathering and shallow midden concentrations at sites suggesting

seasonal camping. Based on archaeological assemblages, distribution of sites, and midden depths (or lack thereof in some cases), it is believed that Native Americans in the area followed a central-based wandering pattern that shifted based on the need to exploit seasonal floral resources (cf. Binford 1980; Warren 1968). Specifically, this semisedentary pattern involved a base camp that was occupied during a portion of the year, while other more satellite camps were occupied by smaller groups of people to exploit seasonal resources, such as grass seeds, berries, tubers, and nuts. The exploitation of terrestrial faunal resources was also important, but the population and degree of sedentism at these camps was based on the availability and reliability of water resources. Because of this, it is thought that coastal groups during this period seem to display a higher degree of sedentism compared to the inhabitants of the desert/inland regions in southern California, due to the more reliable and abundant resource base near the ocean.

4.3 Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric period is characterized by cooler temperatures and greater precipitation, which resulted in more easily accessible food and water sources. Because the more favorable climate during the period created more reliable food sources, sedentary villages formed and the subsistence base during this time broadened. Native American groups in the region began manufacturing ceramics, such as vessels, using the paddle-and-anvil technique. The technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may also indicate the utilization of acorns as a resource and the practice of storing food resources.

Trade and travel are also seen in the distribution of localized resources, such as obsidian from Obsidian Butte, wonderstone from the south end of the Santa Rosa Mountains and from Cerro Colorado in northern Baja California, soapstone presumed to have come from the mountains to the west, marine shell from both the Gulf of California and the Pacific coast, and ceramic types that were not locally manufactured. Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small projectile points; expedient ground stone tools, such as tabular metates and unshaped manos; wooden mortars with stone pestles; acorn or mesquite bean granaries; ceramic vessels; shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks; and steatite implements, such as pipes and shaft straighteners. Other characteristics of this period include the appearance of bone and antler elements within the artifact assemblage and the use of asphaltum. This period also is marked by the appearance of the bow and arrow points and arrow shaft straighteners.

The cultural patterns of the Late Prehistoric period were similar to the previous period; however, the material culture at many coastal sites appears to have become more complex and elaborate. This may be indicative of an increase in sociopolitical complexity, an increased efficiency in subsistence strategies (e.g., the utilization of the bow and arrow), or progressive economic changes that included increased trade activities with other regions. Indicative of increased trade practices during this period between coastal and inland Native groups are the presence of both *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shells and beads, as well as ornaments and split-twig animal figurines at sites in the Project region.

The presence of sites post-dating 500 B.P., along with the high frequency of processing sites and the abundance of a variety of plant resources, faunal remains, and artifacts, suggests that the use of the Perris valley intensified during the Late Prehistoric period. It has been suggested that this increase in use was the result of the influx of Native American peoples from the surrounding desert region, rather than indicative of an increase in resident population (O'Connell et al. 1974). This shift in population is also believed to coincide with the evaporation of freshwater Lake Cahuilla in the Salton Basin, which could have prompted people to move to a more hospitable

environment. Terminal dates for occupation at these sites in the latter half of the Late Prehistoric period are set at approximately 200 years ago (Wilke 1974:24), and it is thought that, by historical times, the Native American occupation of the Perris Valley appears to have ceased.

4.4 Ethnohistory

At the time of European contact, the area that now occupies the Perris Valley was inhabited by the Luiseño and Cahuilla people. These groups followed the hunter-gatherer way of life, composed of small, highly mobile groups that tracked the seasonal availability of animal and plant resources. The following sections not only describe each group, but it also includes the beliefs and customs of the Native Americans that once inhabited the Project area and its surroundings.

4.4.1 Luiseño

Luiseño territory generally extended from present-day Riverside County south to Escondido, and to Oceanside in the west. Leading anthropological literature regarding the Luiseño culture and history includes Bean and Shipek (1978). Kroeber (1925), and Strong (1929).

Prior to the institution of the mission system, the Luiseño were likely divided between coastal groups and inland groups, or easterners and westerners. When Spanish settlers instituted the mission system in the 1770s, traditional social and political organization was disrupted. Luiseño villages were organized as autonomous neighboring groups loosely connected through a system of lineages and clans (Bean and Shipek 1978). Several clans or villages could be politically autonomous or allied under one chief. Luiseño chiefs were often aided by assistants and they, along with their family, were usually considered the elite and wealthy of their society.

The Luiseño were primarily hunters, gatherers, and harvesters. The landscape within the Luiseño traditional use area varied, and methods of subsistence largely depended on the region of settlement. Hunting and gathering places were owned by individuals, families, the chief, or by the collective community (Bean and Shipek 1978). Game animals included deer, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Acorns, roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants were also common sources of food.

The material culture of the Luiseño included a wide variety of utilitarian items, including projectile points, woven and skin mats, baskets, pottery ollas, shell and bone fishhooks, cooking slabs, digging stick weights, manos, metates, and mortars (Bean and Shipek 1978). Most Luiseño houses were constructed of locally available material; typically, they were conical and partially subterranean, and often featured an adjacent brush-covered ramada for domestic chores. The shelters were made of locally available material such as reeds, brush, or bark. A door within the side of the shelter of a short tunnel was used to enter the structure. Other buildings found in most villages included earth-covered sweat houses, ceremonial houses with fenced areas, and granaries for food storage (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño understand the universe in terms of power, and that this power is the cause for all phenomena. Therefore, natural phenomena are viewed as repositories or concentrations of power. Features such as mountain tops, springs, unusual rock formations, and rivers are revered and viewed as especially sacred to the Luiseño. Many natural features in the region of the Project are considered sacred, and ceremonies were traditionally performed at them; some features were also incorporated into ceremonies. Additionally, many species of birds, especially eagles and birds of prey and their symbolic representations, are held as sacred beings of great power to the

Luiseño. Birds were often ritually killed for ceremonies and, for this reason, bird cremation sites are also held sacred.

Rituals and ceremonies were a constant practice of the Luiseño. Some were regularly scheduled (e.g., birth, death, and puberty), and others were more sporadic (e.g., bird dance, rain rituals, and enemy songs)(Bean and Vane 2001:VII.A-3-A-10).

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population between 4,000 and 5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978). Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact. This was the result of diseases, such as small pox, and harsh living conditions at the missions and, then, at ranchos, where the Native American people often worked as seasonal ranch hands. By the 1840s, many of the Native American populations in what is now southern California had experienced years of extreme social stress and had become estranged from many of their traditional cultural practices, their lands, political autonomy, and had even become enslaved and killed (Bean and Vane 2001:MS-8, IX:.D-21).

After the American annexation of California, the influx of American settlers further eroded the foundation of the traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, almost all the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, and their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. Many of the displaced Native Americans at this time also joined the non-missionized Native Americans in the inland mountain and deserts of the region (Bean and Vane 2001:IX.C-10). Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiseño heritage are associated with the Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala reservations.

4.4.2 Cahuilla

The Cahuilla are generally divided into three groups based on their geographic setting: the Pass Cahuilla of the Beaumont/Banning area; the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains; and the Desert Cahuilla from the Coachella Valley, as far south as the Salton Sea. Leading anthropological literature regarding the Cahuilla culture and history include Bean (1978), Bean and Shipek (1978), Kroeber (1925), and Strong (1929).

Prior to European contact, population estimates for the Cahuilla range from 3,600 to 10,000. Villages were located near canyons that received substantial rain or were adjacent to streams and springs (Bean 1978). The Cahuilla were socially organized based on a system of lineages or clans composed of three to 10 lineages, all named, that were distinctly, but claimed a common genitor or founding lineage (Bean 1978:580; Bean and Vane 2001:V.A-2). Clans would often own a large territory in which each lineage owned a village site or resource areas and would cooperate in large, communal subsistence activities and perform rituals together. Founding lineages often owned the role of ceremonial leader within their village, the ceremonial house, and a ceremonial bundle (Bean and Vane 2001:V.A-2-A-5).

Like the Luiseño, the Cahuilla were also hunters, gatherers, and harvesters. Common sources of food included acorns, screw beans, mesquite, piñon, cactus fruits, seeds, wild berries, tubers, roots, and greens. Common game animals included deer, antelope, big horn sheep, rabbits, and wood rats (Bean 1978). The main difference between the subsistence patterns of the Cahuilla and Luiseño is that the Cahuilla did not have the access to the fishing and additional gathering sites along the coast, as their traditional territories were limited to the inland desert foothills, mountain areas, ancient Lake Cahuilla, and the surrounding valleys.

The material culture of the Cahuilla included a wide variety of utilitarian items, including projectile points, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, shaft straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. The Cahuilla also manufactured pottery for items such as ollas and cooking pots. House structures of the Cahuilla ranged from brush shelters, some wattled and plastered with adobe mud, or dome-shaped structures during the pre-contact period, to rectangular structures measuring 15 to 20 ft (4.5 to 6 meters [m]) long in the post-contact period (Bean 1978). The entry into the shelters were often covered by hides or woven mats. The chief's house was usually the largest of the village and built next to the ceremonial house. Oftentimes, domestic activities took place outside of the shelters under shaded ramada structures. Cahuilla village sites also included a men's sweat house and several granaries (Bean 1978:578; Bean and Vane 2001:VI.D-1).

Like the Luiseño, the Cahuilla understand the universe in terms of power, and that this power is the cause for all phenomena. Therefore, natural phenomena are viewed as repositories or concentrations of power. Features such as mountain tops, springs, unusual rock formations, and rivers are revered and viewed as especially sacred to the Cahuilla. Many natural features in the region of the Project are considered sacred, and ceremonies were traditionally performed at them; some features were also incorporated into ceremonies. Additionally, many species of birds, especially eagles and birds of prey and their symbolic representations, are held as sacred beings of great power to the Cahuilla. Birds were often ritually killed for ceremonies and, for this reason, bird cremation sites are also held sacred.

Rituals and ceremonies were a constant practice of the Cahuilla. Some were regularly scheduled (e.g., birth, death, and puberty), and others were more sporadic (e.g., bird dance, rain rituals, and enemy songs)(Bean and Vane 2001:VII.A-3-A-10).

As a result of European diseases, most notably smallpox, the Cahuilla population was decimated during the nineteenth century. The Cahuilla experienced similar conditions to the Luiseño and were also displaced from their traditional cultural practices and lands, enslaved, killed, and forced into the mission system. After the establishment of ranchos and property grants, many Cahuilla also became ranch hands after being forced to leave the mission. Many individuals were left to fend for themselves and often joined non-missionized Native American in the region, or were sent to nearby reservations. Today, Native Americans with Cahuilla affiliation are associated with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.

5 Historical Context

Settlement by Euro-Americans began in the mid-to-late nineteenth century with the establishment of ranching operations, which were soon followed by the arrival of homesteaders drawn to the area. By the end of the nineteenth century, the California Southern Railway was constructed through the region, triggering the development of several towns along the railroad corridor. Development in the Perris Valley continued steadily through the first decades of the nineteenth century. With the arrival of World War I (WWI), the United States rushed to build its military forces in anticipation of participating in the contingency. The establishment of Camp Haan and, successively, March Air Force Base brought a boom in construction and development to the northern portion of Perris Valley. The following sections consider, in detail, these cultural developments.

5.1 Spanish Exploration and Mission Period: 1771–1821

Spanish settlement of Alta California began in 1769, with the establishment of a presidio and mission near San Diego. In 1770, a second presidio and mission were founded in Monterey. These two settlements were used as bases from which to colonize the rest of California. The Spanish also laid out pueblos, or towns, along the coast. Providing supplies, animals, and colonists to the Spanish missions and presidios by way of ship was difficult, time-consuming, expensive, and dangerous. Thus, an overland route was necessary to initiate a strong colonizing effort in Alta California. In 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza crossed the San Jacinto plains with a small party of soldiers to establish an overland route through Alta California.

Within the mission system, the Riverside County area was considered part of the lands administered by the San Diego presidio and Mission San Luis Rey. Mission San Luis Rey was founded in 1798 by Padre Fermín Lasuén. At its prime, San Luis Rey was one of the most prolific missions in California. The mission controlled approximately 950,400 acres of land and contained over 3,000 converted Native people that helped tend the land and care for approximately 50,000 heads of livestock (Gunther 1984).

5.2 Mexican (Rancho) Period: 1821–1848

The prosperity of the mission system was cut short when Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821. Soon after, the Mexican government enacted the Secularization Act of 1833, which dissolved the mission system. Former mission lands were fragmented and redistributed to new owners (Gunther 1984). In 1842, Don Jose Antonio Estudillo was granted the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo, a 35,000-acre parcel, by Mexican Governor Juan B. Alvarado. The rancho, which included an area encompassing the present areas of Hemet, San Jacinto, Valle Vista, and Winchester, was used to graze cattle. The upper portions of the Perris and San Jacinto valleys were granted to Miguel de Pedrorena by Governor Pio Pico on January 14, 1846; the rancho covered 48,861acres and was known as Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero. Later that year, Pico granted 48,847 acres in the western half of Perris to Maria del Rosario Estudillo de Aguirre; the Rancho El Sobrante de San Jacinto included portions of western Perris Valley, the Canyon Lake area, and the Lake Mathews region (Holmes 1912). The Project area lies between the two rancho territories. Cattle and agriculture were the economic engine that drove the rancho way of life, which continued until the second half of the nineteenth century with the arrival of American and other new settlers into California.

5.3 American Period: 1849–Present

5.3.1 Perris Valley and the Town of Alessandro

In 1848, the Mexican American War came to an end with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. California became a United States territory and, in 1850, was granted statehood. Before the California Southern Railroad built a route connecting San Diego to San Bernardino, by way of Temescal Canyon, the area where the future town of Perris would be founded was known as the San Jacinto Plains. With the success of the agricultural activities in the newly established city of Riverside to the west, farmers headed east to the San Jacinto plains in the 1880s to pursue ranching and dry farming (Holmes 1912). American settlement in the region was slow and sporadic, but settlement in the Perris Valley received a major boost when the California Southern Railroad was constructed through the Perris Valley in 1882–1883. The local railroad station was named after

Frederick Thomas Perris, the chief engineer of the California Southern Railroad. The route, which was eventually connected to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, resulted in the establishment of several towns within the Perris Valley along the railroad corridor.

Perris is named in honor of Frank T. Perris, who was the chief engineer of the California Southern Railroad that was established in Perris in the 1880s. The Perris station came online in 1886 which spurred commercial and residential development. Perris incorporated in 1911. In its early days, Perris was largely an agricultural community reliant on dry farming. When it came time in the early 1900s to consider how to provide the growing cities of southern California with water, surveyors proposed a path that went from the Colorado River near Blythe and headed west through the Coachella Valley and Riverside. The Department of Interior set aside land starting in 1902 for the above ground and underground alignments of a conduit to connect a series of reservoirs located between Riverside and Los Angeles. Between 1933 and 1939, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) constructed the 242-mile-long Colorado River Aqueduct, which consists of open canals, covered conduits, siphons, tunnels, and pumping plants that carry water to the coastal regions of southern California. The aqueduct is subterranean at this location and traverses below the Project area. The U.S. Government purchased land in Section 12 and held it until the completion of the Val Verde Tunnel of the MWD's Colorado River Project in 1941. March Air Field is located northeast of the Project area and was constructed in 1917 in response to World War I. March Air Field attracted residents to the area as it provided jobs. Today, Perris is known as a popular spot for parachuting and is largely a bedroom community with residents commuting to Riverside and Temecula for work (Burgess 2021; Daly 2021; Gruen 1998).

5.3.2 March Air Force Base

The deployment of the U.S. Army on Alessandro Aviation Field in 1918 started a long history of military presence in the area. After the arrival of the U.S. Army, Alessandro Field was quickly renamed March Field on March 20, 1918, in honor of Second Lieutenant Peyton C. March, Jr., son of the Army Chief of Staff, who had been killed in a flying accident in Texas the previous month. Construction was fast, and in a record 60 days, the desolate agricultural landscape surrounding the air field was transformed into a fully functional military training base that included 12 hangers, six barracks equipped for 150 men each, mess halls, a machine shop, a post exchange, a hospital, a supply depot, an aero repair building, bachelor officer's quarters and a residence for the commanding officer (March Field Air Museum [MFAM] n.d.; Mueller 1982). Although the end of WWI did not stop the activities at March Field, by 1923 the base had closed its doors and military activity remained silent for a few short years.

In 1926, the creation of the Army Air Corps and commissioning of the Army's five-year plan by Congress prompted an expansion in pilot training and the activation of tactical units (MFAM n.d.; Mueller 1982). The establishment of more military training installations across the nation allowed March Field to transition from a military training installation to an operational base in 1931. Before the end of the year, March Field became home of the Air Corp's heaviest aircraft, as well as an assortment of fighters.

In the decade before World War II (WWII), March Field took on much of its current appearance. Training activities resumed at March Field after the attack on Pearl Harbor in December of 1941. During this period, the base doubled in size, and at the climax of the war effort supported approximately 75,000 troops. In that same year, the government purchased a similar-sized tract of land west of the Perris highway and established Camp Haan as an anti-aircraft artillery training facility. During WWII, the camp supported as many as 85,000 troops at its height of activity. Soon

after the war, Camp Haan was decommissioned, and in 1946 its grounds became part of March's real estate holding (Butler 2009; MFAM n.d.).

After the war, March Field reverted to its operational role and became a Tactical Air Command base, and in January 13, 1948 was renamed March Air Force Base (MAFB). In 1949, MAFB became part of the Strategic Air Command during the postwar reorganization of the Army Air Force. Soon thereafter, the Fifteenth Air Force Headquarters, along with the 33d Communications Squadron and the 22d Bombardment Wing, made MAFB their home. These three units remained as dominant features of base activities for years to come. From 1949 to 1953, the B-29 Superfortresses dominated the hangars at MAFB. During the Korean War, the 22nd Bombardment Wing converted from the huge propeller-driven B-29s to the sleek B-47 jet bombers and their supporting tankers, the KC-97s. The new planes represented a huge leap in technology, and planes, along with crews, began breaking altitude and distance records. The new refueling planes also allowed for a significant increase in operational range (MFAM n.d.).

In 1960, the first Reserve unit was assigned to MAFB, flying C-119s. Throughout the 1960s, the base saw the replacement of the B-47s bombers and KC-97s tankers for the B-52B giant bombers, along with the new KC-135 jet "Stratotankers." For the next 20 years, these planes dominated the skies over southern California. In the 1980s, MAFB saw major restructuring of its units. These changes included the retirement of the wing's last B-52 bomber, the reassignment of the 22d Bombardment Wing as an air refueling wing with the new KC-10 tanker, and the arrival of the California Air National Guard with their F-4C's (MFAM n.d.). In 1993, MAFB was selected for realignment. Between 1993 and 1994, the 445th Airlift Wing was transferred to MAFB from Norton Air Force Base, California, the 22d Air Refueling Wing was transferred to McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, and the 722d Air Refueling Wing stood up at March Air Reserve Base (MARB). Additionally, the MAFB's two Reserve units, the 445th Airlift Wing and the 452d Air Refueling Wing were deactivated and their personnel and equipment joined under the 452d Air Mobility Wing. On April 1, 1996, MAFB officially became March Air Reserve Base (MFAM n.d.).

6 Research Design

A research design is an explicit statement of the theoretical and methodological approaches to be followed in a cultural resources study (California Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 1990). Inventory studies, such as this one, rely on data from archaeological and historical resources visible on or above the ground surface, with supplemental information provided by archival research and literature review (OHP 1991). In such studies, the focus of the research design is to ensure the adequacy of the identification effort. Should any identified resources within the Project area have sufficient age and integrity to warrant consideration for CRHR eligibility, then relevant research questions and data requirements may be posed to evaluate the significance of the resource and make recommendations regarding determinations of eligibility. For prehistoric period resources, the following research themes draw from the Archaeological Research Design for Western Riverside County (Douglas et al. 2022).

6.1 Prehistoric Period Research Themes

6.1.1 Settlement Pattern Change

Settlement patterns are spatially ordered systems of land use, influenced by the subsistence base of a given group, their relations with neighbors, local environmental variables, and other factors. A

robust understanding of ancient landscapes is a necessary condition for understanding how and why groups positioned and organized themselves on an annual basis. Geomorphic processes have profoundly altered both the local and regional landscapes, and these processes were driven by environmental conditions that differed greatly from today.

Settlement Pattern Changes Research Questions

The following research questions are proposed pertaining to changes in land use patterns:

- How did precontact societies adapt to changing landscapes?
- What were the determining factors of site location?
- What types of sites are represented throughout the prehistoric era?
- What was the function of each site during each period?
- What resources were locally available at any point in time? Were sites placed to target seasonally available resources, or near types of resources that could be easily collected in daily foraging events?
- What were the prevailing environmental conditions during site occupation? Was the site located to take advantage of critical economic resources that were available during the period of occupation, but are no longer extant due to changing environmental conditions?
- Due to local geomorphic processes, does the site have the potential to contain deeply buried cultural deposits?
- Are there statistical changes in the proportion of site elements (milling slicks, occupation loci, etc.) from various temporal periods?

Data Requirements

Chronological placement of the various sites is the first priority, using temporally diagnostic artifacts and chronometric data. Analysis of artifacts and features will be used to infer site function. Specific artifacts required to assess site function may include artifacts associated with hunting (e.g., projectile points) and resource processing (e.g., ground stone), as well as faunal remains and macrobotanical remains. The analysis of pollen samples from discrete cultural contexts may provide data on the local environmental conditions during the period(s) of site occupation, and how those conditions may have changed over time. Protein residue analyses may provide information on the types of animals or flora that were processed or consumed at the site. Once the site's occupation period and function have been determined, geoarchaeological information on the landforms on which the sites are located is needed. These data can be used to assess settlement patterns associated with different time periods, changing environmental conditions, and site types.

6.1.2 Subsistence Practices

Studies of precontact subsistence are integral to understanding human relationships with the natural environment. It is through exploitation of natural resources that humans are able to procure the basic means for survival. How people interacted with these resources can lead to understanding of basic dietary needs, land-use strategies, settlement systems, and seasonality. Both direct (floral and faunal materials) and indirect (artifacts such as milling stones, projectile

points, fire-altered rock, etc.) data allow researchers to construct models to answer questions about precontact subsistence practices. Subsistence data can provide important information that can be used to investigate the ways in which people organize themselves in relation to their surroundings. Subsistence studies can explore the ways in which people acquired their food and other necessities, and how they organized themselves to meet their basic daily needs. When combined with settlement pattern data, subsistence studies can also answer broader questions about cultural change and adaptation within a region or study area. As such, sites containing subsistence data may be eligible for listing in the CRHR due to their potential to contribute important information in prehistory.

Subsistence Practices Research Questions

The following research questions are proposed pertaining to subsistence practices:

- What are the relative proportions of different floral and faunal elements in the diet?
- What plant and animal species constituted the diet?
- Do pollens or other paleoclimatic indicators from within the region denote changing environmental conditions or significant shifts in plant community location or composition that would have necessitated adaptive adjustments?
- Can specific plant gathering and processing technologies be linked to the exploitation of various principal floral taxa (e.g., manos and metates with hard seeds; scraper planes with agave/yucca)?
- Do the types and species of floral and faunal resources reflect seasonality of site use or other paleoenvironmental trends?
- Can the site's components or constituents provide information on the intensity of duration of occupation, and what can that inform us on the type of site and why it was occupied?

Data Requirements

The types of data needed to address these questions will include faunal and floral remains from excavated, dated contexts. Other potential data sources include analyses of bedrock milling features, artifacts composed of stone, wood, and bone that functioned in the procurement or processing of foodstuffs, and archaeological features such as roasting pits, fire hearths, and storage pits. Finally, subsistence data may also be obtained from specialized studies that include the lipid analysis of ceramic sherds, protein residue analysis of flaked and ground stone tools, and the examination of recovered fish otoliths.

6.2 Historic Period Research Themes

For the purposes of this study, one relevant historic period research domain was identified—historic agriculture, ranching, and homesteading. The following questions may be considered when examining the nature and extent of agriculture, ranching, and homesteading activities within the Project area.

- What evidence of historic period agriculture, ranching, and homesteading is present in the Project area?
- What specific activities were performed at these sites? Did these activities change over time?

- What is the age of these sites? How long were these settlements occupied and when were they abandoned?
- How do agriculture, ranching, and homesteading sites in the Project area reflect or diverge from regional or national trends?

Data Requirements. Among the data needed to address the research questions posed above are:

- Chronological data from temporally diagnostic artifacts that can be used to assess the age of the sites;
- Artifact assemblages and features to identify the types of activities that were associated with each site;
- Artifacts (e.g., culinary artifacts, food preparation items, food containers and remains, clothing/grooming, personal hygiene, and medicinal items), that may be used to examine the social, ethnic, or economic background of the residents of the sites; and
- Documentary information in the form of USGS historical maps, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) township plat maps, BLM land patent records, master title plat maps, and County assessor records to address questions of landownership.

Archival information, including newspaper articles, voting records, census data, and building permits to address questions of the construction history of properties.

7 Methods

The cultural resources assessment involved both background research and fieldwork. The sources consulted as part of the background research are described below. In addition, the NAHC was consulted, and outreach was conducted with tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the area. Fieldwork consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project area.

7.1 Background Research and Literature Review

The background research and literature review included a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside to identify prior studies and previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the Project area.[2] A record search request was submitted to the EIC on January 19, 2023. The EIC records search was completed on June 2, 2023 by EIC administrative staff.

Chronicle Heritage staff examined additional sources during the cultural resource literature review and records search, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the CRHR, the OHP's Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, the OHP Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File, historical aerial images and topographic maps, and BLM GLO land patents and survey plats.

[2] A 1-mile buffer for the EIC record search was initially requested. However, due to the public closure of the EIC from COVID-19 restrictions and the extreme backlog of record search requests, the buffer was subsequently reduced to 0.5 mile in order to obtain results in a more timely fashion.

7.2 Native American Heritage Commission

An SLF search request was sent to the NAHC for the Project. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area and place of religious or sacred activity) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. A response was received on February 7, 2023. The response indicated that sacred lands listed in the SLF are present in the Project area and provided a list of 25 Native American individuals/organizations that may have unique knowledge of cultural resources in the area. Outreach to Native American individuals/organizations was conducted for the proposed Project, and persons on the list were contacted by email and telephone. The purpose of the outreach was to solicit tribal participation on the pedestrian survey and information regarding Tribal resources of concern within or adjacent to the Project area.

7.3 Field Methods

The primary goal of a pedestrian survey is to facilitate the identification and documentation of cultural resources, the analysis of their cultural constituents, and the evaluation of their eligibility to the CRHR. It was anticipated that the results obtained from the survey would not only allow for the potential Project effects to be better assessed, but would also provide data with which to confirm or elaborate on our current understanding of the prehistory and history of the region. From a management perspective, the ability of specific resources to address research questions is one of the criteria used to evaluate CRHR eligibility, in addition to the integrity of the resources.

The Phase I pedestrian survey followed County standards and consisted of parallel pedestrian transects spaced no more than 15 m (33 ft) apart when allowed by terrain and vegetation. Survey crews navigated the transects ESRI Field Maps on tablets and handheld global position system (GPS) units. Field iPads included all Project maps and relevant site forms. All resources were recorded with an iSX-Blue data collector GPS unit with sub-meter accuracy that was compatible with iPad-based ESRI Field Maps for ArcGIS web application via Bluetooth. No artifacts were collected during the fieldwork effort.

The current conditions of the Project area were documented with digital photographs that included general views of the topography, vegetation density, and other images. A photograph log was maintained to include photograph number, date, orientation, photograph description, and comments. The surveyors carefully inspected all areas likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural materials to ensure discovery and documentation of visible, potentially significant cultural resources within the Project area. In particular, the survey crews carefully inspected any subsurface exposures, including rodent burrows and cut banks.

All cultural materials and features of an eligible age were recorded during this survey in accordance with OHP guidelines (OHP 1995). Materials and features that could not be accurately dated in the field were also recorded. Historic period indicators may include standing buildings, objects, structures such as sheds, roads and power transmission lines, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons, and leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, and horseshoes), or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, and railroad spurs). Prehistoric site indicators include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone artifacts, ground stone artifacts, ceramics, or even human bone.

7.3.1 Site and Isolated Occurrences Definitions

The OHP's Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (OHP 1995) defines a site as the location of a prehistoric or historic-era occupation or activity. A district is defined as possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings or those functional constructions usually made for purposes other than creating human shelter.

For the purpose of this study, a "site" was defined as a location that has material evidence of past life, activities, and culture. The California standard is to record any cultural resources over 45 years of age, despite the NRHP threshold of 50 years of age. In general, an archaeological site should exhibit at least one of the following:

- One or more features
- Five or more artifacts in clear association within a 25 square m (5 × 5 m) area
- Fewer than five artifacts that have data potential or are "diagnostic" (i.e., fluted points)

Examples of archaeological sites found during this survey include prehistoric lithic scatters and historic-period refuse scatters, roads, agricultural remnants, and military related features. Resources separated by more than 30 m or located on different landforms were recorded as distinct sites or as isolates, unless other indicators suggested a close association. Isolates were defined as fewer than five artifacts that are greater than 45 years old.

7.4 Archival Research Methods

Chronicle Heritage conducted archival research to establish an appropriate historic context from which to evaluate historic architectural resources within the Project area for CRHR-eligibility in compliance with CEQA. Specifically, research was conducted to develop an overview of the history of early settlement and exploration and the development of agriculture and ranch properties near the Project area. Building permits, when publicly available, provided construction history of the properties. Historical maps and aerial photographs were also reviewed to establish the property's connection to the development of the Perris Valley. Finally, site-specific archival research using newspaper and genealogical databases was conducted to determine whether any owners of the identified properties were historically significant for contributions to broad patterns of history.

8 Results

8.1 Background Research and Literature Review

8.1.1 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

The records search results indicate that since 1977, 58 previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the Project area (Table 8-1). Seven of these studies intersect the Project area. Together, these studies inventoried approximately 20 percent of the Project area. Copies of the previous project reports on file at the EIC are provided in Appendix B.

Table 8-1. Previous Cultural Studies within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Report #	Year	Author	Title
RI-00250	1977	Leonard, N. Nelson, III and Donna Belligio	An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Road Improvements in the Mead Valley Vicinity, Riverside County, California
RI-00310	1978	Belligio, Donna and Rene Giansanti	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 11095, North of Cajalco Road, Riverside County, California
RI-00677	1979	Oxendine, Joan	Archaeological Assessment of PM 14880
RI-00678	1979	Oxendine, Joan	Archaeological Assessment of PM 14881
RI-00887	1981	McCarthy, Daniel F.	Archaeological Survey of the Motte Rimrock Reserve, Riverside County, California
RI-00975	1980	Oxendine, Joan	Archaeological Assessment of PM 14882
RI-01093	1981	Bourscaren, Stephen	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 16378, Val Area of Western Riverside County, California
RI-01166	**1991**	**Desautels. Roger**	**Archaeological Survey Report on the Proposed Cajalco Expressway in the Lake Mathews-Mead Valley Area of the County of Riverside**
RI-01733	1983	Salpas, Jean A.	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 19359
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-02451	1989	Parr, Robert E	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-050-006 Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California
RI-02455	1989	Parr, Robert E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-110-001, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California
RI-02456	1989	Parr, Robert E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-120-009, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California
RI-02459	1988	Keller, Jean S.	An Archaeological Assessment of Plot Plan 10,873, 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

Report #	Year	Author	Title
RI-03262	1991	Macko, Michael E.	Archaeological Assessment of The Proposed Oak Park Commerce Center, Parcel Map 25101, ASA #18, With Related Plot Plans 12468 And 12470, Riverside County, 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-03299	1991	Torres, John	Cultural Resources Assessment Tentative Parcel 26874, Mead Valley Area of Riverside County, California
RI-03388	1991	Brewer, Christina	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 26734, County of Riverside, California
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.
RI-03583	1992	Drover, Christopher	An Archaeological Assessment Of "A" Street North and South Improvements And Proposed EMWD Pump Station Site, Riverside County Transportation Department, North Of Perris, California.
RI-03789	**1989**	**Drover, Christopher**	**A Cultural Resource Inventory: Oakwood Industrial Park--Tentative Parcel Map 24110, Near Perris, California**
RI-03878	1994	Mclean, Deborah	Negative Archaeological/Historic Property Survey Report: Cajalco Road Improvements, Route S10626
RI-04211	1999	Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Perris Valley Industrial Corridor Infrastructure Project Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, 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-04475	2002	Sandelin, Linda	A Cultural Resource Inventory of 3 Acres Located on the Steele Peak 7.5' Quad, 19248 Harvill Avenue, APN:317-110-028-1, Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-04519	2001	White, Robert S. And Laurie S. White	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Mead Valley Fire Station Site, 2.09 Acres (APN 318-180-060) Located at the Northeast Corner of Clark and Pinewood Streets, Mead Valley, Riverside County
RI-04540	2000	Dalton, Jodi L.	Cultural Resource Assessment, Markham Materials Yard Expansion in Western Riverside County

Report #	Year	Author	Title
RI-04766	**2004**	**Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, and Josh Smallwood**	**Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Specific Plan No. 341/EIR 466, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California**
RI-04779	**2004**	**Schmidt, James J.**	**Letter Report: Riverside County Line Extension Projects**
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-05548	2005	Cotterman, Cary D., Evelyn N. Chandler, And Roger D. Mason	Cultural Resources Survey of A 1-Acre Parcel in Perris, Riverside County, Ca (APN 314-110-030)
RI-06139	2004	Taniguchi, Christeen	Letter Report: Records Search and Site 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 City Of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-06994	2006	White, Robert S. and Laura S. White	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-07268	2007	Tsunoda, Koji	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Service Extension Project on the Pinewood 12kV Circuit in Riverside County, California (WO#6677-1339, AI# 7-1214, JO#6102-0468)
RI-07538	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez	Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-07569	2007	Smith, Brian F. and Clifford, James	Cultural Resources Survey for the Patterson Avenue Project, Riverside County, California APN 317-140-016&047
RI-07570	2007	Rosenberg, Seth A.	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Limos by Tiffany Project, APN 317-240-052; PP22532; FTA2006-26
RI-07572	2006	Michael Dice	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Tentative Tract Map 33869, 49.95 Acres Near Rider and Day Streets, County of Riverside, California with a Paleontological Records Review

Report #	Year	Author	Title
RI-08171	2008	Sanka, Jennifer M. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resources Assessment: Public Safety Enterprise Communication Project Riverside, Orange, San Bernadino, and San Diego Counties, FM 04174400010
RI-08476	2007	Doolittle, Christopher and Susan Hogan-Conrad	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Barnes/ Perry Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-08515	2010	Sanders, Jay K.	Archaeological Survey for Southern California Edison's Poles Replacement Project: Riverside County, California
RI-08893	2012	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Analyses: Discount Tire Cross Dock Facility; a Portion of Specific Plan Co. 341-EIR 466
RI-08909	2012	Billat, Scott	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/ Name(s): LA4020B/TMO Colo IE 04373A, TCNS# 81486
RI-09054	2013	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 36512, APN 314-170-005, 013 thru 016; 314-140-056; 314-180-001, 007, 009,010, 011,013,014
RI-09277	2015	Daniel Ballester	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program ORE Industrial; Perris Valley Logistics; Tentative Parcel Map No. 36010 Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2783
RI-09416	2014	Clarence L. Hoff and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sedrak Fairfield Inn Project County of Riverside
RI-10019	2017	Belcourt, Tria	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment: Cado Industrial Center Project Unincorporated Riverside County, California
RI-10092	2002	Lewis, Don	Cultural Resource Assessment Prepared For: Colleen Dooley Cingular Wireless SB 170 01 Clark Street
RI-10099	2002	Lewis, Don	Phase I Archaeological Field Survey for Cingular Wireless Site SB-170-01 (THE Clark Street Site), Located at 21650 Elmwood St., Perris, Riverside County, California.
RI-10199	**2014**	**Fulton, Phil**	**Discovery And Monitoring Plan for the Mid County Parkway**
RI-10345	2018	Castells, Justin and Joan George	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Markham/Patterson Projection, City of Perris, Riverside County, California
RI-10393	2018	Sturdwick, Ivan	Results of Archaeological Monitoring for the 68.48 Acre Optimus Logistics Center Project at I-215 and Ramona Expressway in Perris, Riverside County, California (Tentative Parcel Map 35682)

Report #	Year	Author	Title
RI-10583	2005	Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SB-170-01 (RS-046-01) Clark Street, 21650 Elmwood Street, Perris, Riverside County, California.
RI-10783	2019	Sanka, Jennifer M., William R. Gilean, and Leslie Nay Irish	Final Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report Farmer Boys Restaurant Project Perris Area, Riverside County, California
--	2022	Douglas, Diane L., Richard C. Hanes, and Richard Ciolek-Torello	Historic Context and Archaeological Research Design for Western Riverside County with a Focus on a Potential Prehistoric Archaeological District in the San Jacinto Valley

Reports in bold intersect the Project Area

8.1.2 Cultural Resources Reported Within the Record Search Area

The results of the records search indicate that a total of 209 cultural resources have been recorded within 0.5 mile of the Project area (Table 8-2). These resources include 171 prehistoric sites, 5 prehistoric isolated objects, 5 multicomponent archaeological sites, 15 historic period archaeological sites, 3 historic period isolated objects, 9 historic period built-environment resources, and 1 element of a historic district. Most of the prehistoric resources consist of bedrock milling sites. Twelve of the previously recorded resources are within the Project area, including seven prehistoric sites, three prehistoric isolates, one multicomponent site with both prehistoric and historic period components, and one historic district element. Descriptions of these resources are provided below.

Table 8-2. Archaeological Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Primary	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-33-000990	CA-RIV-990	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-001183	CA-RIV-1183	Site	Historic	Railroad siding
P-33-001263	CA-RIV-1263	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature
P-33-001336	CA-RIV-1336	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature
P-33-002013	CA-RIV-2013	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-004301	CA-RIV-4301	Site	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter
P-33-007623	–	Building	Historic	Liberty Bell Café, no longer extant
P-33-007639	–	Building	Historic	Single story ranch house
P-33-007640	–	Building	Historic	Single story ranch house
P-33-007674	–	Building	Historic	Former Val Verde Elementary School, no longer extant. Only steel ornamental fence posts marking the perimeter remain

Primary	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-33-008700	–	Site	Historic	Well pump foundation and standpipe
P-33-008701	–	Isolate	Historic	Steel pipeline
P-33-008702	–	Site	Historic	House ruins, including foundation and construction debris
P-33-008703	–	Site	Historic	Structure pad, House ruins
P-33-011265	***CA-RIV-6726H***	***District, Element of District***	***Historic***	***Colorado River Aqueduct - Old Aqueduct Road***
P-33-015743	CA-RIV-8196	Structure	Historic	Railroad grade segment
P-33-016041	–	Isolate	Historic	Bottle glass fragment
P-33-016043	–	***Isolate***	***Prehistoric***	***Fragmented metate***
P-33-016044	–	***Isolate***	***Prehistoric***	***Utilized flake***
P-33-016069	CA-RIV-8303	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016088	CA-RIV-8322	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016097	CA-RIV-8331	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016098	CA-RIV-8332	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016099	CA-RIV-8333	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016100	CA-RIV-8334	Site	Multicomponent	Bedrock milling features and historic refuse
P-33-016109	CA-RIV-8343	Site	Historic	Foundations/structure pads, wells/cisterns, and walls/fences
P-33-016110	CA-RIV-8344	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016111	CA-RIV-8345	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016239	CA-RIV-8390	Site	Historic	Foundations/structure pads, landscaping, and refuse scatter
P-33-016370	CA-RIV-8519	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016372	CA-RIV-8521	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016374	CA-RIV-8523	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016381	–	Isolate	Prehistoric	Granite metate fragment
P-33-016385	CA-RIV-8533	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016386	CA-RIV-8534	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016387	CA-RIV-8535	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016388	CA-RIV-8536	Site	Historic	Refuse scatter
P-33-016390	CA-RIV-8538	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016391	CA-RIV-8539	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016392	CA-RIV-8540	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features

Primary	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-33-016394	CA-RIV-8542	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016395	CA-RIV-8543	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016396	CA-RIV-8544	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016397	CA-RIV-8545	Site	Historic	Refuse scatter
P-33-016398	CA-RIV-8546	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016400	CA-RIV-8548	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016401	CA-RIV-8549	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016402	CA-RIV-8550	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016403	CA-RIV-8551	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016404	CA-RIV-8552	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016405	CA-RIV-8553	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016406	CA-RIV-8554	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016407	CA-RIV-8555	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016408	CA-RIV-8556	Site	Multicomponent	Prehistoric lithic scatter, bedrock milling features, and historic refuse scatter
P-33-016409	CA-RIV-8557	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016410	CA-RIV-8558	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016411	CA-RIV-8559	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016412	CA-RIV-8560	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016413	CA-RIV-8561	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016414	CA-RIV-8562	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016415	CA-RIV-8563	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016416	CA-RIV-8564	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016417	CA-RIV-8565	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016419	CA-RIV-8567	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016420	CA-RIV-8568	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016421	CA-RIV-8569	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016422	CA-RIV-8570	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016423	CA-RIV-8571	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016424	CA-RIV-8572	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features

Primary	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-33-016425	CA-RIV-8573	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features, rock cairns/rock features
P-33-016426	CA-RIV-8574	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, bedrock milling features, rock cairns/rock features
P-33-016427	CA-RIV-8575	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016428	CA-RIV-8576	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016429	CA-RIV-8577	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016430	CA-RIV-8578	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016431	CA-RIV-8579	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016432	CA-RIV-8580	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016433	CA-RIV-8581	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016434	CA-RIV-8582	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016435	CA-RIV-8583	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016436	CA-RIV-8584	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016437	CA-RIV-8585	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016438	CA-RIV-8586	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016439	CA-RIV-8587	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016440	CA-RIV-8588	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016441	CA-RIV-8589	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016442	CA-RIV-8590	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016443	CA-RIV-8591	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016444	CA-RIV-8592	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016445	CA-RIV-8593	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016446	CA-RIV-8594	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016447	CA-RIV-8595	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016448	CA-RIV-8596	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016449	CA-RIV-8597	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016450	CA-RIV-8598	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016451	CA-RIV-8599	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016452	CA-RIV-8600	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016453	CA-RIV-8601	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016454	CA-RIV-8602	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, bedrock milling features, rock shelter/cave

Primary	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-33-016456	CA-RIV-8604	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016457	CA-RIV-8605	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016458	CA-RIV-8606	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016459	CA-RIV-8607	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016460	CA-RIV-8608	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016461	CA-RIV-8609	Site	Historic	Refuse scatter
P-33-016462	CA-RIV-8610	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016463	CA-RIV-8611	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016464	CA-RIV-8612	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016465	CA-RIV-8613	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016466	CA-RIV-8614	Site	Historic	Mine/quarry/tailings
P-33-016467	CA-RIV-8615	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016468	CA-RIV-8616	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016469	CA-RIV-8617	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016470	CA-RIV-8618	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016471	CA-RIV-8619	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016472	CA-RIV-8620	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016473	CA-RIV-8621	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016474	CA-RIV-8622	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016475	CA-RIV-8623	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016476	CA-RIV-8624	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features and rock cairns/rock features
P-33-016477	CA-RIV-8625	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016479	CA-RIV-8627	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016480	CA-RIV-8628	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016481	CA-RIV-8629	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016482	CA-RIV-8630	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016483	CA-RIV-8631	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016484	CA-RIV-8632	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016485	CA-RIV-8633	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016486	CA-RIV-8634	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016487	CA-RIV-8635	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features

Primary	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-33-016488	CA-RIV-8636	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016489	CA-RIV-8637	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016490	CA-RIV-8638	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016491	CA-RIV-8639	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016492	CA-RIV-8640	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016493	CA-RIV-8641	Site	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter, bedrock milling features, one possible historic metal toy frame
P-33-016494	CA-RIV-8642	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016495	CA-RIV-8643	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016496	CA-RIV-8644	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016497	CA-RIV-8645	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016498	CA-RIV-8646	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016499	CA-RIV-8647	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016500	CA-RIV-8648	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016501	CA-RIV-8649	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016502	CA-RIV-8650	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016503	CA-RIV8651	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016505	CA-RIV-8653	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016506	CA-RIV-8654	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016507	CA-RIV-8655	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016508	CA-RIV-8656	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016509	CA-RIV-8657	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features and one stone flake
P-33-016510	CA-RIV-8658	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016511	CA-RIV-8659	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features and handstone
P-33-016512	CA-RIV-8660	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016513	CA-RIV-8661	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016514	CA-RIV8662	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features and portable milling stone
P-33-016515	CA-RIV-8663	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016516	CA-RIV-8664	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016517	CA-RIV-8665	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features

Primary	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-33-016518	CA-RIV-8666	Structure	Historic	Wells/cisterns
P-33-016519	CA-RIV-8667	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016520	CA-RIV-8668	Site	Multicomponent	Bedrock milling features and historic can scatter
P-33-016521	CA-RIV-8669	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016522	CA-RIV-8670	Site	Prehistoric	Complex lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016523	CA-RIV-8671	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016524	CA-RIV-8672	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016525	CA-RIV-8673	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016526	CA-RIV-8674	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
P-33-016527	CA-RIV-8675	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016528	CA-RIV-8676	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016529	–	Other	Historic	Railroad grade
P-33-016530	CA-RIV-8677	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016531	CA-RIV-8678	Site	Historic	Foundations/structure pads and landscaping
P-33-016532	CA-RIV-8679	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016533	***CA-RIV-8680***	***Site***	***Prehistoric***	***Bedrock milling features***
P-33-016534	***CA-RIV-8681***	***Site***	***Prehistoric***	***Bedrock milling features and artifact scatter***
P-33-016535	CA-RIV-8682	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016536	***CA-RIV-8683***	***Site***	***Prehistoric***	***Bedrock milling features***
P-33-016537	***CA-RIV-8684***	***Site***	***Multicomponent***	***Bedrock milling features, historic refuse scatter***
P-33-016538	***CA-RIV-8685***	***Site***	***Prehistoric***	***Bedrock milling features, lithic scatter***
P-33-016539	***CA-RIV08686***	***Site***	***Prehistoric***	***Bedrock milling features***
P-33-016540	CA-RIV-8687	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features, lithic scatter
P-33-016541	***CA-RIV-8688***	***Site***	***Prehistoric***	***Bedrock milling features***
P-33-016542	CA-RIV-8689	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016543	CA-RIV-8690	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016544	CA-RIV-8691	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016677	CA-RIV-8732	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features

Primary	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-33-016678	CA-RIV-8733	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016679	CA-RIV-8734	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016680	CA-RIV-8735	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016685	CA-RIV-8737	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features and handstone
P-33-016686	CA-RIV-8738	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and bedrock milling features
P-33-016697	–	Site	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter and lithic scatter
P-33-016791	–	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016812	–	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-016813	–	**Site**	**Prehistoric**	**Bedrock milling features**
P-33-016814	–	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-017924	CA-RIV-9463	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-018102	CA-RIV-9300	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-019869	CA-RIV-10114	Site	Historic	Privies/Dumps/Refuse scatters
P-33-024092	–	Isolate	Historic	Wells/cisterns
P-33-026856	–	**Isolate**	**Prehistoric**	**Metate fragment**
P-33-028522	CA-RIV-12857	Site	Historic	Ranch, foundations, wood posts
P-33-028523	CA-RIV-12858	Site	Historic	Ranch, foundations, wood posts
P-33-028563	CA-RIV-12873	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling features
P-33-028575	–	Isolate	Prehistoric	Fragment of unifacial handstone
P-33-028851	CA-RIV-12938	Site	Historic	Foundations/structure pads and landscaping/orchard
P-33-029195	–	Building	Historic	Single family property
P-33-029196	–	Building	Historic	Single family property

Resources in ***bold italics*** are within the Project area

P-33-011265/CA-RIV-6726H

CA-RIV-6726H consists of the Colorado River Aqueduct, a 242-mile-long water conveyance system that was constructed by the Los Angeles Metropolitan Water District (MWD) in the early 1930s. The resource was initially recorded by SWCA (2000); the portion of the aqueduct in Riverside County was recorded and evaluated by L&L Environmental, Inc. (2001). At the time their study, L&L Environmental, Inc. recommended the segments eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A

and B. Subsequent studies recorded and updated additional segments of the historic structure (ACE Environmental, LLC 2016; Applied EarthWorks [Æ] 2005; Brian F. Smith 2018; ICF Jones & Stokes 2008-2009; Mooney, Jones, and Stokes 2005; Statistical Research, Inc. 2003, 2011). A formal determination of eligibility for listing on the NRHP and CRHR does not appear to have been made.

P-33-016043

P-33-016043 was initially documented by LSA Associates, Inc. in 2005 as a prehistoric isolate. The find consisted of three fragments of a quartz monzonite bifacial metate and one granitic bifacial mano (LSA Associates 2005a). The isolated artifacts were observed within an agricultural field that was not under active cultivation in 2005.

P-33-016044

P-33-016044 was initially documented by LSA Associates, Inc. in 2005 as a prehistoric isolate. The find consisted of a utilized flake of fine-grained igneous material with phenocrysts (LSA Associates 2005b). The isolated flake was observed at the edge of a dirt road.

P-33-016533/CA-RIV-8680

CA-RIV-8680 was originally documented by Æ in 2006 as a prehistoric site consisting of three granitic outcrops that contained seven bedrock milling features, including three cup mortars and four individual milling slicks (Æ 2006a). The site measured 30 m by 10 m in size and was on a northwest-southeast trending ridge. At the time of documentation, Æ described the site integrity as fair to moderately impaired. Noted disturbances included natural weathering and exfoliation of the outcrops and milling feature surfaces, as well as dumping of modern domestic refuse. No additional cultural constituents were observed. The site does not appear to have been evaluated for eligibility on the CRHR.

P-33-016534/CA-RIV-8681

CA-RIV-8681 was originally documented by Æ in 2006 as a prehistoric site consisting of three bedrock granitic outcrops that contained four milling slicks (Æ 2006b). A lithic scatter containing seven quartz flakes and basalt debitage and one bifacial granitic mano were observed west of the bedrock milling outcrops. The site measured 80 m by 30 m and was located within an erosional environment with sediments of undetermined depth. The site does not appear to have been evaluated for eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

P-33-016536/CA-RIV-8683

CA-RIV-8683 was originally documented by Æ in 2006 as a prehistoric site consisting of a milling slick on a bedrock outcrop (Æ 2006c). The site measured 1.2 m by 0.9 m and was in an erosional, deflationary environment with fairly shallow, decomposing granitic soils. At the time, Æ stated that there appeared to be little potential subsurface cultural deposits. The site does not appear to have been evaluated for eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

P-33-016537/CA-RIV-8684/H

CA-RIV-8684/H was originally documented by Æ in 2006 as a multi-component site consisting of a prehistoric bedrock milling feature and a sparse scatter of historical refuse material (Æ 2006d). The prehistoric component consisted of three granitic outcrops which contained a total of four

milling slicks. The historical refuse scatter included two pieces of sun-colored amethyst glass. The multicomponent site was 21 m by 17 m in size and was situated within an erosional, deflationary environment with fairly shallow decomposing granitic soils. Æ noted that there was little to no apparent potential for subsurface cultural deposits. The site does not appear to have been evaluated for eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

P-33-016538/CA-RIV-8685

CA-RIV-8685 was originally documented by Æ in 2006 as a prehistoric site containing a milling slick on a bedrock outcrop (Æ 2006e). Northeast of that feature, Æ observed two pieces of lithic debitage (one cryptocrystalline silicate and one of basalt). The site was 15 m by 5 m and was within an erosional, deflationary environment with fairly shallow decomposing granitic soils. Æ concluded there was little apparent potential for extensive subsurface cultural deposits. The site does not appear to have been evaluated for eligibility for listing on the CRHR in 2006.

P-33-016539/CA-RIV-8686

CA-RIV-8686 was originally documented by Æ in 2006 as a prehistoric site containing two granitic outcrops, each of which contained a milling slick (Æ 2006f). The site was 25 m by 4.5 m and was within an erosional, deflationary environment with shallow decomposing granitic soils. Æ argued there was little to no potential for subsurface cultural deposits. The site does not appear to have been evaluated for eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

P-33-016541/CA-RIV-8688

CA-RIV-8688 was originally documented by Æ in 2006 as a prehistoric site containing three granitic outcrops with a total of six milling slicks (Æ 2006g). The site was 27 m by 10 m and was in a highly erosional environment with alluvial sediments in excess of a meter deep. Æ concluded that there was little to no apparent potential for extensive subsurface cultural deposits. The site does not appear to have been evaluated for eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

P-33-016813

P-33-016813 is a prehistoric bedrock milling site that was originally documented by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians in 2007. The site consists of one large boulder (roughly 15 ft by 15 ft) containing one slick on its western edge (Morongo Band of Mission Indians 2007). The site does not appear to have been evaluated for eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

P-33-026856

P-33-026856 was originally documented by ICF Jones & Stokes in 2016 as an isolated prehistoric granite metate fragment. The isolated artifact was observed approximately 2 m from the shoulder of Cajalco Road. Following its documentation, the artifact was moved approximately 20 m further south to avoid damage or theft (ICF Jones & Stokes 2016).

8.1.3 Archival Research

Historical maps and aerial photographs were also consulted as part of the background research. These maps include the Riverside, California 15-minute (1901, 1942), Riverside East, California 7.5-minute (1953) and Steele Peak, California 7.5-minute (1953) USGS quadrangle maps (TopoView 2023). Aerial photographs available at NETROnline (2023) dated 1959, 1966, 1967, and 1978 were also reviewed.

A review of topographic maps and aerial images indicates that, aside from the presence of sparse homesteads along what is now known as Cajalco Road, Seaton Avenue, and Camino del Sol, the Project area was largely undeveloped land during the first half of the twentieth century. Development at this time in the surrounding area included the construction of multiple roadways, what appears to be early development of the Perris community, and the presence of a segment of Southern California Railroad (later known as Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad) just east and northeast of the Project area. The 1942 Riverside, California 15-minute and 1942 Steele Peak, California 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle maps indicate that by the early 1940s, several structures/residences and roads were present in the eastern portion of the Project area. A quarry lies south of the Project area with a spur of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad running from the quarry toward the main rail line.

A review of BLM GLO records identified two land patents associated with the Project area (BLM 2023). These include a Serial Patent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for Section 11 issued in October of 1891 and a State Volume Patent for 160 acres in the northwest quarter of Section 12 to John Schneider in October 1891. It does not appear that there are any structures within the Project area that are associated with the two land patents.

8.2 Native American Coordination

An SLF search of the Project area was conducted by the NAHC on February 7, 2023. The search was completed with positive results and the NAHC requested that the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians be contacted for further information. Additionally, the NAHC suggested that 25 individuals representing 18 Native American tribal groups be contacted to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project (Appendix C).

Chronicle Heritage sent outreach letters to the 25 recommended tribal contacts on May 25, 2023 and made follow up phone calls on June 9, 2023. The purpose of the outreach was to solicit tribal participation on the pedestrian survey and information regarding Tribal resources of concern within or adjacent to the Project area.

To date, Chronicle Heritage has received eight responses to the request for information:

- Claritsa Duarte, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) Cultural Resources Analyst, responded via email on May 30, 2023 and stated that the Project area is not within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation, but it is within the Traditional Use Area. The tribe requested copies of cultural resource documentation, copies of all reports and records obtained from the EIC, the presence of an approved tribal resource monitor and Secretary of Interior qualified archaeologist during ground disturbing activities, a construction stoppage protocol in the event of an unanticipated discovery, a cultural resource inventory of the Project area by a qualified archaeologist, and tribal notification when ground disturbance begins.
- Geramy Martin, the Tribal Secretary for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, responded via email on May 30, 2023 and stated that the Tribe is unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the Project; however, in the event of discovering any cultural resources during the development of the Project, the Tribe requests that they are contacted immediately for further evaluation.
- BobbyRay Esparza, the Cahuilla Band of Indians' (Cahuilla Band) Cultural Director, responded via email on May 31, 2023 and stated that the tribe would like to request all cultural materials associated with the Project for review. According to the Project map,

the Project is within Cahuilla Band's traditional land use area, therefore the tribe has interest in the Project.

- Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson of the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, responded via telephone on June 9, 2023 and stated that the Tribe does not have any comments on the Project.
- Staff from the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians' Environmental Department responded via telephone on June 9, 2023 and stated that the Tribe does not have any comments on the Project.
- Administrative staff from the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians responded by telephone on June 9, 2023 and stated that if Chairperson Teresa Hernandez has not responded, then there likely is no comment from the Tribe on the Project.
- Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer for the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, responded via email on May 30, 2023 and stated that the Tribe does not wish to provide comments on the Project.
- Shuuluk Linton, Tribal Historic Preservation Office Coordinator for the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, responded via email on June 13, 2023 and stated the Project is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseno people and within the Tribe's Area of Historic Interest. However, after review of the Tribe's internal information, no cultural resource information is available to share at this time. The Tribe does not have any additional comments and does not request consultation at this time. The Tribe requested a copy of the final cultural resource investigation.

To date Chronicle Heritage has not received any responses to the invitation for tribal participation on the archaeological survey.

8.3 Field Investigations

The survey of the approximately 100-acre Project area was performed by Chronicle Heritage Archaeologists Heather Landazuri, M.A. RPA, and Jeremy Francis from June 26–28, 2023, with a follow up survey conducted by Chronicle Heritage Archaeologist Gustavo Banuelos on August 11, 2023. Visibility across the Project area varied from 0 to 100 percent with portions of the ground surface covered completely by hardscape (roadway and sidewalks), dense grasses, and native vegetation, while recent plowing has completely exposed the ground surface in others (Figure 8-1 to 8-4). The ground surface within the Project area is relatively level, with a gradual downward slope to the northeast. Exposed sediments mostly consisted of a light brown, silty sand.

The Project area is partially developed, with at least 15 buildings, associated sheds and storage containers, a parking lot, and several paved roads along the northern, western, and eastern extent of the Project area. A review of aerial photographs indicates that four of the properties were constructed between 1963 and 1973 and are thus historic in age. Several piles of modern refuse were found among the developed parcels in Project area and are probably associated with residences located there (Figure 8-2).

During the cultural resources survey, the mapped locations of the 12 previously recorded resources were revisited and assessed for changes since their last recording. Due to the close proximity of the bedrock milling sites to each other (30 m or less), seven of the previously recorded sites were combined into two larger sites, CA-RIV-8681 and CA-RIV-8683 (see Table 8-3 and

Section 8.3.1). Additionally, one newly identified bedrock milling feature was documented at CA-RIV-8681. Finally, the previously recorded bedrock milling site of P-33-016813, along with the three isolated finds, were not re-identified at their mapped locations. Site P-33-016813, which consists of a single bedrock milling slick, appears to have been misplotted as no bedrock outcrops are apparent in the vicinity of the mapped location. The isolates have likely been destroyed or buried by residential development. A map showing the location of the documented resources is shown in Figure D-1 in Confidential Appendix D.

Historic built-environment resources identified during the survey include a previously recorded segment of the Colorado River Aqueduct and four historic period residences. Descriptions and eligibility recommendations for these five resources are include below (Sections 8.3.2 and 8.3.3). The locations of historic built-environment resources are shown on in Figure D-1 in Confidential Appendix D. DPR forms for newly recorded and updated resources are provided in Confidential Appendix E.

8.3.1 Archaeological Sites

CA-RIV-8681/P-33-016534

CA-RIV-8681 was originally recorded as four bedrock milling slicks with an associated artifact scatter in the southern extent of the Project area. Revisit found that the site is within 30 m of four previously recorded bedrock milling sites: CA-RIV-8685, CA-RIV-8680 CA-RIV-8686, and

Table 8-3. Cultural Resources Survey Results

Site Number	Description	Age	Type	Result
CA-RIV-8680	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Site	Subsumed by CA-RIV-8681
CA-RIV-8681	Bedrock milling feature and artifact scatter	Prehistoric	Site	Site boundaries enlarged
CA-RIV-8683	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Site	Site boundaries enlarged
CA-RIV-8684/H	Bedrock milling feature and historic refuse scatter	Prehistoric	Site	Subsumed by CA-RIV-8683
CA-RIV-8685	Bedrock milling feature and lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Site	Subsumed by CA-RIV-8681
CA-RIV-8686	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Site	Subsumed by CA-RIV-8681
CA-RIV-8688	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Site	Subsumed by CA-RIV-8681
P-33-016043	Mano fragments	Prehistoric	Isolate	Not identified, likely destroyed
P-33-016044	Flake	Prehistoric	Isolate	Not identified, likely destroyed
P-33-016813	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	Site	Not identified, appears misplotted
P-33-026856	Metate fragment	Prehistoric	Isolate	Not identified, likely destroyed

CA-RIV-6726H	Segment of Colorado River Aqueduct and associated road	Historic	Element of District	Identified, no condition change
22675 Cajalco Road	Residence	Historic	Building	Newly documented resource
22765 Cajalco Road	Residence	Historic	Building	Newly documented resource
22775 Cajalco Road	Residence	Historic	Building	Newly documented resource
19641 Seaton Avenue	Residence	Historic	Building	Newly documented resource

Figure 8-1. Overview of the Project site, view southeast

Figure 8-2. View of refuse piles in Project area, view south

Figure 8-3. View of paved road along Seaton Avenue, view south

Figure 8-4. View of recently plowed field between Camino del Sol and Seaton Avenue, view south

CA-RIV-8688. In addition, one new bedrock milling feature was recorded approximately 25 m west of the previously recorded sites and is described below. Given the proximity of these features in relation to one another, they have been combined into CA-RIV-8681. Each bedrock milling feature has been reclassified as a locus, with the site now consisting of six loci (Table 8-4).

Table 8-4. Correspondence table for CA-RIV-8681

Previous Site Number	New Locus Designation
CA-RIV-8681/P-33-016534	Locus 1
CA-RIV-8685/P-33-016538	Locus 2
n/a	Locus 3
CA-RIV-8680/P-33-016533	Locus 4
CA-RIV-8686/P-33-016539	Locus 5
CA-RIV-8688/P-33-016541	Locus 6

Resurvey at each locus showed the overall condition of the site has deteriorated since it was last documented. Weathering of the bedrock surfaces has obscured or destroyed portions of the milling features. Evidence of livestock grazing (primarily sheep) was also noted on the parcel where the site is located, suggesting that trampling has also contributed to the deterioration of the bedrock surface. In addition, the site is overgrown with dense vegetation consisting of ruderal grasses and native chaparral, which has completely obscured the ground surface and much of the bedrock outcrops. Disturbances noted to the site include plowing, erosion, extensive overgrowth of vegetation, nearby land development, vehicle activity on nearby roads, and refuse dumping.

The revised site boundary measures 144 by 120 m and contains six loci. Locus 1 was previously recorded as four milling slicks on three bedrock outcrops. During the current survey, the three outcrops were revisited, but only two of the milling slicks were identified and the previously recorded artifact scatter was not identified due to the lack of ground visibility (Figure 8-5). The locus is surrounded by tall grasses and shrubs, but otherwise appears to be in similar condition as it was found previously. Some of the milling slicks may have been obscured by vegetation or eroded due to weathering.

Locus 2 was previously recorded as a single milling slick and a sparse lithic scatter. During the current survey, the milling slick was identified, but the previously recorded lithic scatter was not identified due to the lack of ground visibility (Figure 8-6). The locus is surrounded by tall grasses and shrubs, but otherwise appears to be in similar condition as it was found previously.

Locus 3 is a newly recorded feature of the site, consisting of six milling slicks on two bedrock outcrops (Figure 8-7). The locus is 12 by 30 m in area. No artifacts or other components were found in association with the locus, which is surrounded by tall grasses and shrubs.

Locus 4 was previously recorded as three cup mortars and four milling slicks on three bedrock outcrops. During the current survey, surveyors noted a high level of vegetative growth in the mapped location of the outcrops and only one of the three outcrops could be identified; none of the previously recorded milling features were identified. If present, the milling features are likely obscured below the vegetation.

Locus 5 was previously recorded as two milling slicks on two bedrock outcrops. During the current survey the bedrock outcrops and milling slicks were identified (Figure 8-8). The locus is surrounded by tall grasses and shrubs, but otherwise appears to be in similar condition as it was found previously.

Figure 8-5. Overview of Locus 1 at CA-RIV-8681, view east

Figure 8-6. Overview of Locus 2 at CA-RIV-8681, view west

Figure 8-7. Overview of Locus 3 at CA-RIV-8681, view west

Figure 8-8. Overview of Locus 5, CA-RIV-8681, view west

Locus 6 was previously recorded as six milling slicks on three bedrock outcrops. During the current survey, surveyors noted a high level of vegetative growth in the mapped location of the outcrops; only two of the six previously recorded milling features were identified (Figure 8-9). Given the level of vegetation and weathering noted in the locus, the four slicks have likely been eroded or are grown over by cacti, lichen, or vegetation.

CRHR Eligibility Recommendation

Site CA-RIV-8681 consists of six loci with multiple bedrock outcrops containing milling slicks and cup mortars. In addition, prehistoric artifacts have been previously recorded near two loci, although the current study was unable to identify the artifacts due to lack of ground visibility. Based on the current Project design, all site components will be impacted except for Locus 6. Given that avoidance is not a feasible option for Locus 1-5, a subsurface testing program is recommended to determine the presence and extent of subsurface cultural deposits. Data obtained from the limited subsurface investigation will be used to evaluate the significance of the archaeological site for listing on the CRHR.

Chronicle Heritage recommends Phase II testing at all components of CA-RIV-8681 that will be impacted by the proposed Project.

Figure 8-9. Overview of Locus 6 at CA-RIV-8681, view northeast

CA-RIV-8683/H/P-33-016536

CA-RIV-8683 was originally recorded as a single milling slick. Revisit found that the site is less than 30 m from CA-RIV-8684/H, a multicomponent site consisting of a four bedrock milling slicks and historic refuse scatter. Because these resources are within 30 m of each other, they have been combined into one site under CA-RIV-8683/H. Each resource has been reclassified as a locus, with the site now consisting of two loci (Table 8-5).

Table 8-5. Correspondence table for CA-RIV-8683/H

Previous Site Number	Locus Designation
CA-RIV-8683/P-33-016536	Locus 1
CA-RIV-8684/H/P-33-016537	Locus 2

Resurvey at each locus showed the overall condition of the site has deteriorated since it was last documented. Weathering of the bedrock surfaces has obscured or destroyed portions of the milling features. Surveyors noted livestock grazing (primarily sheep) on the parcel where the site is located, suggesting that trampling has also contributed to the deterioration of the bedrock surface. In addition, the site is overgrown with dense vegetation consisting of ruderal grasses and native chaparral, which has completely obscured the ground surface and much of the bedrock outcrops. Disturbances noted to the site include plowing, erosion, extensive overgrowth of vegetation, nearby land development, vehicle activity on nearby roads, and refuse dumping.

The new site measures 66 by 21 m. Locus 1 was previously recorded as a single milling slick on a bedrock outcrop with no associated artifacts. During the current survey, the bedrock outcrop and

milling slick were identified and found to be in similar condition as previously recorded (Figure 8-10).

Figure 8-10. Overview of Locus 1 at CA-RIV-8683/H, view north

Locus 2 was previously recorded as four milling slick on three bedrock outcrops and two fragments of sun colored amethyst glass. During the current survey, the milling slicks were identified, but the previously recorded glass fragments were not identified due to the lack of ground visibility (Figure 8-11). The locus is surrounded by tall grasses and shrubs, but otherwise appears to be in similar condition as it was found previously.

CRHR Eligibility Recommendation

The prehistoric component of Site CA-RIV-8683/H consists of two loci with multiple bedrock milling slicks. Based on the current project design, all site components will be impacted. The historic component of Site CA-RIV-8683/H consists of two fragments of sun colored amethyst glass. The historic period materials were not identified during the most recent survey, although the lack of ground visibility precluded attempts to locate these objects.

Given that avoidance is not a feasible option, a subsurface testing program is recommended to determine the presence or extent of subsurface cultural deposits. Data obtained from the limited subsurface investigation will be used to evaluate the significance of the archaeological site for listing on the CRHR.

Chronicle Heritage recommends Phase II testing at all components of CA-RIV-8683/H that will be impacted by the proposed Project.

Figure 8-11. Overview of Locus 2 at CA-RIV-8683/H, view west

8.3.2 Historic Period Districts

CA-RIV-6726H/P-33-011265

CA-RIV-6726H/P-33-011265 was previously recorded as the Colorado River Aqueduct. The aqueduct has been recommended eligible for the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria 1/A and 2/B, but an eligibility determination does not appear to have been made. The resource intersects the southern portion of the Project area in an east-west direction. During the current survey, Chronicle Heritage archaeologists visited the segment of the resource within the Project area. The portion of the aqueduct that crosses the Project area is an actively maintained buried pipeline with no historic surface elements or character-defining features and it is unlikely that the condition of the resource has changed. Because the resource is underground it will not be impacted by the Project.

8.3.3 Historic Period Built-Environment Resources

22675 Cajalco Road

22675 Cajalco Road is a one-story, Ranch-style, single-family residence located on Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 317080003. The building was constructed in 1964 and measures 1,170 ft^2 (Figure 8-12). The residence is 'L'-shaped in plan with a cross-gabled roof clad in composition shingles and exterior walls covered in stucco. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding and fixed-pane windows. Some of the window panes have been removed to allow for the installation of window-mounted air-conditioning units. The primary entrance is on the building's north façade with the roof projecting out to protect the entry way. Landscaping incudes mature trees and grassy fields.

The building permits were not available online and the site was improved in 1964 according to the Riverside County Assessor online records. The original architect, if any, and builder are unknown. The building appears to be unaltered.

Figure 8-12. Overview of 22675 Cajalco Road, view south

CRHR Eligibility Recommendation

The residence at 22675 Cajalco Road is a common and low-style example of a 1960s Ranch style home. Although the property is associated with post-World War II development in the Perris Valley, it is one of many residential properties that was established at this time in the Project vicinity. No evidence was found to indicate it is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. As such, it is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1. Research in city directories, census records, and historic newspapers does not indicate persons who made demonstrably significant contributions to the history of the city, state, or nation are known to be associated with the 22675 Cajalco Road. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. The residential property does not possess distinctive features that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method construction. Furthermore, it does not possess high artistic value, nor is it known to be the work of a master. As such, it is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1. Finally, additional study of the building at 22675 Cajalco Road is unlikely yield significant information on historic period settlement in the Perris Valley. As a result, the resource is not significant for listing on CRHR under Criterion 4.

22765 Cajalco Road

22765 Cajalco Road is a 500 ft^2 vernacular modular home located on APN 317080007 that was installed at this site in 1973 (Figure 8-13). The building is rectangular in plan and the flat roof is clad in composition roll. The exterior walls are clad in T1-11 siding and the aluminum sliding windows appear to be original. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a wood deck with stairs that is sheltered by a plywood shed roof. Landscape consists of mature trees and grassy fields. Because the mobile home is located on a parcel that also contains a residence built in 1980, the analyzed boundary is limited to the footprint of the building.

The building permits were not available on the Riverside County Assessor online records. The building is a mass-produced modular home. The manufacturer is unknown.

Figure 8-13. Overview of 22765 Cajalco Road, view south

CRHR Eligibility Recommendation

The residence at 22765 Cajalco Road is a common and low-style example of a 1970s modular home. Although the property is associated with post-World War II development in the Perris Valley, it is one of many residential properties that was established at this time in the Project vicinity. No evidence was found to indicate it is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. As such, it is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1. Research in city directories, census records, and historic newspapers does not indicate persons who made demonstrably significant contributions to the history of the city, state, or nation are known to be associated with the 22765 Cajalco Road. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. The mobile home was mass produced and does not possess significant architectural detailing nor does it possess distinctive features that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method construction. It does not possess high artistic value and is not known to be

the work of a master. As such, it is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1. Finally, additional study of the mobile home at 22765 Cajalco Road is unlikely yield significant information on historic period settlement in the Perris Valley. As a result, the resource is not significant for listing on CRHR under Criterion 4.

22775 Cajalco Road

22775 Cajalco Road is a one-story Ranch-style residence located on APN 317080008 that was constructed in 1963 and measures 3,714 ft^2 (Figure 8-14). The building is generally rectangular in plan. The side-gabled roof is clad in composition shingles and the exterior walls are clad in stucco and brick veneer. The aluminum sliding windows appear to be original. The primary entrance is at grade and recessed, with a primary entry door that has been replaced with a modern paneled hollow-core metal door. A brick chimney is prominently featured on the primary façade. A large two-car garage with apartment appears to be an addition based upon the roof transition over the breezeway. The garage addition is clad in stucco and the fenestration is not discernable from the public right-of-way.

A building permit was issued to Haroy Stephens, Jr on November 15, 1963 and the site was improved in 1964 according to the Riverside County Assessor online records. The original architect, if any, is unknown.

Figure 8-14. Overview of 22775 Cajalco Road, view south

CRHR Eligibility Recommendation

The residence at 22775 Cajalco Road is a common and low-style example of a 1960s Ranch-style home. Although the property is associated with post-World War II development in the Perris Valley, it is one of many residential properties that was established at this time in the Project vicinity. No

evidence was found to indicate it is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. As such, it is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1. Research in city directories, census records, and historic newspapers does not indicate that Haroy Stephens, Jr made demonstrably significant contributions to the history of the city, state, or nation are known to be associated with the 22775 Cajalco Road. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. The residential property does not possess distinctive features that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method construction. Furthermore, it does not possess high artistic value, nor is it known to be the work of a master. As such, it is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1. Finally, additional study of the building at 22775 Cajalco Road is unlikely yield significant information on historic period settlement in the Perris Valley. As a result, the resource is not significant for listing on CRHR under Criterion 4.

19641 Seaton Avenue

19641 Seaton Avenue was originally constructed as a 1,716 ft^2, Ranch-style, single-family residence on APN 317080021 in 1963 (Figure 8-15). The building was converted to an industrial use at an unknown date. The building is rectangular in plan. The side-gabled roof is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in rough textured stucco, which appears to be an alteration. The windows are aluminum sliding units. The primary entrance is at grade. The roof extends the entire primary façade to create a sheltered porch and is supported by square columns. A large shade structure addition was constructed circa 2011 based upon a review of historic photographs. Landscaping is minimal and consists of a paved surface parking lot and an unpaved parking area.

The building permits were not available online and the site was improved in 1963 according to the Riverside County Assessor online records. The original architect, if any, and builder are unknown.

Figure 8-15. Overview of 19641 Seaton Avenue, view west

CRHR Eligibility Recommendation

The residence at 19641 Seaton Avenue is a common and low-style example of a 1960s Ranch-style home. Although the property is associated with post-World War II development in the Perris Valley, it is one of many residential properties that was established at this time in the Project vicinity. No evidence was found to indicate it is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. As such, it is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1. Research in city directories, census records, and historic newspapers does not indicate persons who made demonstrably significant contributions to the history of the city, state, or nation are known to be associated with the 19641 Seaton Avenue. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. The residential property does not possess distinctive features that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method construction. Furthermore, it does not possess high artistic value, nor is it known to be the work of a master. As such, it is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1. Finally, additional study of the building at 19641 Seaton Avenue is unlikely yield significant information on historic period settlement in the Perris Valley. As a result, the resource is not significant for listing on CRHR under Criterion 4.

9 Summary and Management Recommendations

T&B Planning retained Chronicle Heritage to conduct a cultural resource assessment of the Project area in compliance with CEQA. The Phase I cultural resource study identified seven cultural resources in the Project area including two archaeological sites – a prehistoric bedrock milling site

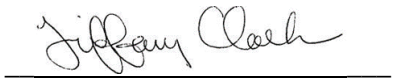
(CA-RIV-8681) and a prehistoric milling site with associated historic-era refuse (CA-RIV-8683/H). Based on the proposed Project design, Locus 6 of CA-RIV-8681 will be avoided. A Phase II testing program is recommended at Locus 1-5 of CA-RIV-8681 and at CA-RIV-8683/H to collect necessary data with which to assess the archaeological significance of the sites.

Five historic-period built-environment resources were also identified in the Project. One of these resources, the Colorado River Aqueduct (CA-RIV-6426H), was previously determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR under Criteria 1/A and 2/B. Within the proposed Project area, Colorado River Aqueduct is underground and no historic surface elements or character-defining features were apparent. As such, it is not anticipated that the Colorado River Aqueduct will be impacted by the proposed Project. The four remaining historic built-environment resources consist of residential properties (22675 Cajalco Road, 22765 Cajalco Road, 22775 Cajalco Road, and 19641 Seaton Avenue). Evaluations of significance found that none of the residences meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. No further cultural resources management is recommended on these four properties.

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

DATE: 21 August 2023

SIGNED:



PRINTED NAME: Name: Tiffany Clark
Title: Regional Principal Investigator

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Appendix A.
Resumes of Key Personnel

Appendix B.
EIC Records Search Results (Confidential)

Appendix C.
NAHC Sacred Lands File Results

Appendix D.
Result of Survey Map (Confidential)

Appendix E.
DPR Site Forms (Confidential)

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