Appendix C

Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report

Nance Street Trailer Yard Project

Cogstone

April 2024

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE NANCE STREET TRAILER YARD PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Date
April 2024

Cogstone Project Number: 5736
Type of Study: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment
Cultural Resources: None within the Project Area
Fossil Localities: None within the Project Area
USGS Quadrangle: Perris (1979)
Area: 10.28 acres
Key Words: Negative Survey, Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment, Serrano Territory, Luiseño Territory, Cahuilla Territory, Gabrielino/Tongva Territory, Riverside County, middle to early Pleistocene old alluvial fan

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

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

The proposed Project consists of the development of three sites. Site 1 (North Nance) consists of consolidating eight parcels to construct a trailer storage yard with 133 trailer parking stalls and 11,700 square feet of an office space with mechanical bay building. Site 2 (South Nance West) consists of consolidating two parcels to construct a trailer storage yard with 33 trailer parking stalls and 11,700 square feet of an office space with mechanical bay building. Site 3 (South Nance East) consists of consolidating three parcels to construct a trailer storage yard with 96 trailer parking stalls and an 80 square-foot prefabricated guard house.

The Project Area is located on 10.41 acres within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 314-153-058, -060, -062, -064, -066, -068, -070, -082 (Site 1 - North Nance); 314-160-013, -014 (Site 2 - South Nance West); and 314-160-016, -017, and -018 (Site 3 – South Nance East) located at the intersection of Nance Street and North Webster Avenue in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Maximum planned depth of ground disturbance is approximately 12 feet.

Cogstone requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside on May 25, 2023 which included the entire proposed Project Area as well as a one-mile radius. Results of the record search indicate that nine previous studies have been completed within the Project Area while an additional 62 studies have been completed previously within a one-mile radius of the Project Area.

One cultural resource, P-33-024092, has been recorded within the Project Area. Outside of the Project Area a total of 23 cultural resources have been previously documented within the one-mile search radius from the Project Area. These consist of three cultural resources within a quarter-mile of the Project Area, five cultural resources within a quarter- to half-mile of the Project Area and 14 cultural resources with a half- to one-mile radius of the Project Area.

Cogstone requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 25, 20253. The NAHC responded on June 19, 2023, with a positive SLF search result and said that the Pechanga Band of Indians should be contacted for information and provided contact information for the Tribal Chairperson and the Cultural Resources Coordinator. The NAHC also recommended 22 other Native American tribal organizations and individuals be contacted for further information regarding the Project vicinity. Cogstone sent Native American scoping letters to these 24 Native American tribal organizations and individuals on November 14, 2023, via United States Postal Service certified mail. Follow-up emails were sent on February 6, 2024, and telephone calls were made on February 13, 2024. Three responses have been received.

The City of Perris is conducting consultations to meet the requirements of Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52).

Cogstone archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist Stephen Egenberger surveyed the Project Area on November 8, 2023. The Project Area has been heavily disturbed by clearing for weed control. The intensive pedestrian survey consisted of two- to three-meter wide transects. Sediments within the Project Area are light tan silty sand with common subangular to subrounded pebbles. No new cultural resources paleontological were identified during the survey.

The EIC record search results mapped the Project Area as overlapping with a small portion of the possibly historic-aged built environment resource P-33-24092, which consisted of three irrigation features when recorded. The portion of the resource within the Project Area was not re-identified. As only a small portion of the resource was revisited, no update to the resource's eligibility status of not eligible at the national, state, or local level is warranted. A Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR 523) site record update was completed for P-33-24092.

Paleontological Resources Sensitivity and Recommendations

The Project is mapped as early to middle Pleistocene (2.58 million years ago – 129,000 years ago) very old alluvial fan deposits and late Pleistocene to Holocene (less than 11,000 years ago) young alluvial valley deposits. Additionally, various amounts of artificial fill is likely present throughout the Project Area.

The results of the record search showed that no fossils have previously been recorded from the proposed Project Area or within a one-mile radius. However, abundant late Pleistocene fossils have been found in association with the Diamond Valley Reservoir and San Diego Pipeline 6 / Salt Creek Channel projects in southern Hemet, California, approximately 15 miles southeast of the current Project. Thousands of Pleistocene fossils have been recorded near the Project Area, including Pacific mastodon, Columbian mammoth, ground sloths, sabre-toothed cat, dire wolf, short-faced bear, bison, horses, stilt-legged llama, yesterday's camel, flat-headed peccary, diminutive pronghorn, and California turkey.

Based upon recorded fossil locality data in and near the Project Area, impacts less than four feet below the original ground surface in areas mapped as very old alluvial fan deposits and young alluvial valley deposits are here assigned a low paleontological sensitivity (PFYC 2) while deeper sediments have moderate sensitivity (PFYC 3). Areas containing modern artificial fill deposits are assigned no potential for fossils (PFYC 1) until the extent of the fill is reached and excavation reaches native sediments.

At present, based on the anticipation of impacts to the very old alluvial fan deposits and the young alluvial valley deposits within the Project Area, a Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Plan should be developed and implemented, which should include development of a paleontology Worker Environmental Awareness Program as well as paleontological monitoring. In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find

until a qualified paleontologist evaluates it.

Cultural Resources Sensitivity and Recommendations

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

Based on these same data sources alone the Project Area is assessed to also have low sensitivity for buried prehistoric-aged resources. However, the positive SLF search result may indicate that there are tribal cultural resources present that are unknown to the EIC that elevate the cultural sensitivity of the Project Area.

With respect to cultural resources, Cogstone recommends that this Project proceed as planned, but that full-time cultural resources and Native American monitoring should be required should the cultural sensitivity of the Project Area be enhanced by the results of government to government Native American consultation.

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

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources associated with development of the Nance Street Trailer Yard Project (Project) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The City is the lead agency for the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project consists of the development of three sites. Site 1 (North Nance) consists of consolidating eight parcels to construct a trailer storage yard with 133 trailer parking stalls and 11,700 square feet of an office space with mechanical bay building. Site 2 (South Nance West) consists of consolidating two parcels to construct a trailer storage yard with 33 trailer parking stalls and 11,700 square feet of an office space with mechanical bay building. Site 3 (South Nance East) consists of consolidating three parcels to construct a trailer storage yard with 96 trailer parking stalls and an 80 square-foot prefabricated guard house.

The Project Area is located on 10.41 acres within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 314-153-058, -060, -062, -064, -066, -068, -070, -082 (Site 1 - North Nance); 314-160-013, -014 (Site 2 - South Nance West); and 314-160-016, -017, and -018 (Site 3 – South Nance East) located at the intersection of Nance Street and North Webster Avenue in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Specifically, it is located in the northeast ¼ of Section 1 of Township 4 South, Range 4 West on the Perris USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. Maximum planned depth of ground disturbance is approximately 12 feet (Figures 2–4).

The Project is governed by Goal IV of the City of Perris General Plan Conservation Element (City of Perris 2008:47) and its associated Policy and Implementation Measures in place to protect cultural and paleontological resources. The Project is also within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP) planning area (see Figure 5).

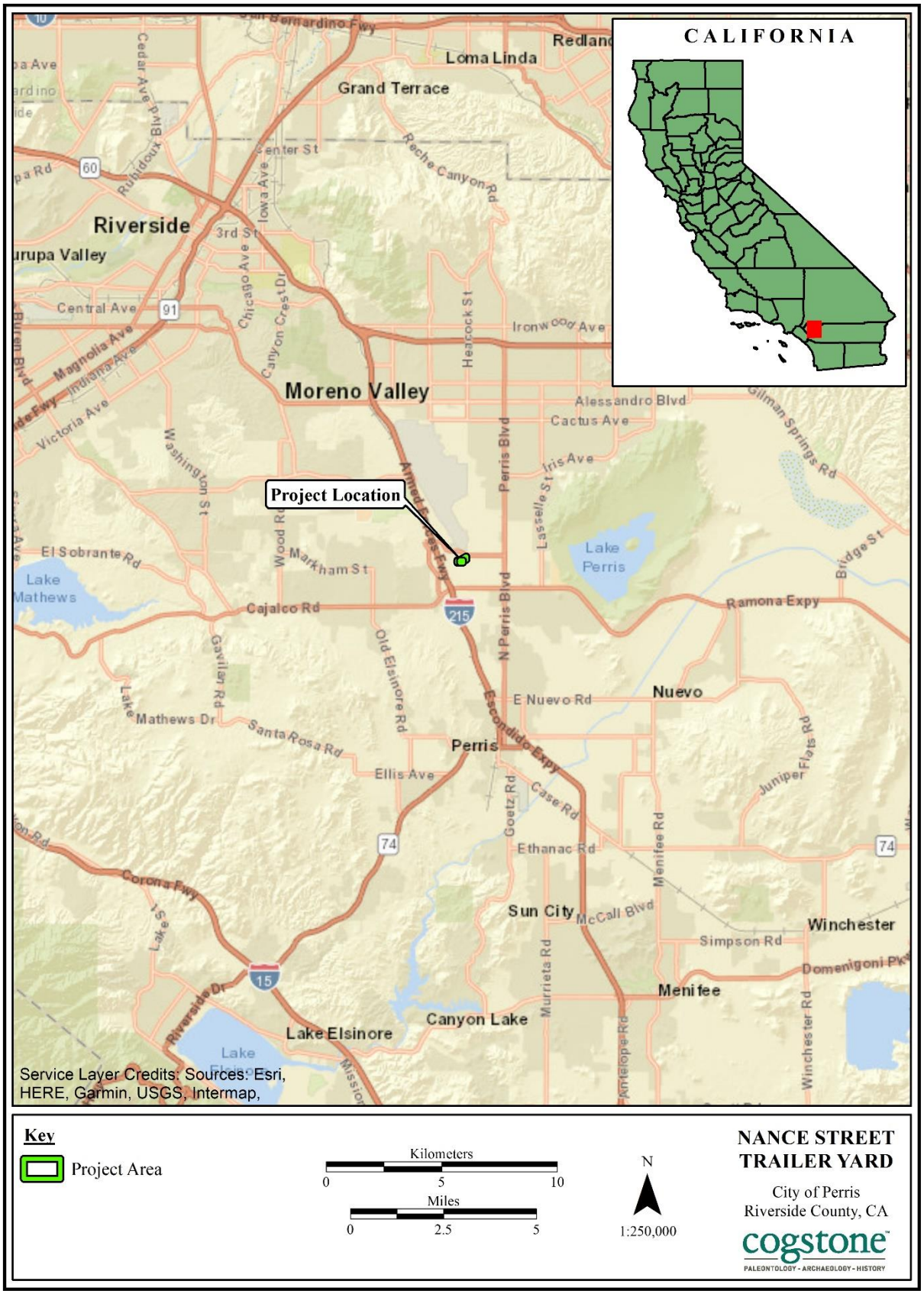

Figure 1. Project vicinity map

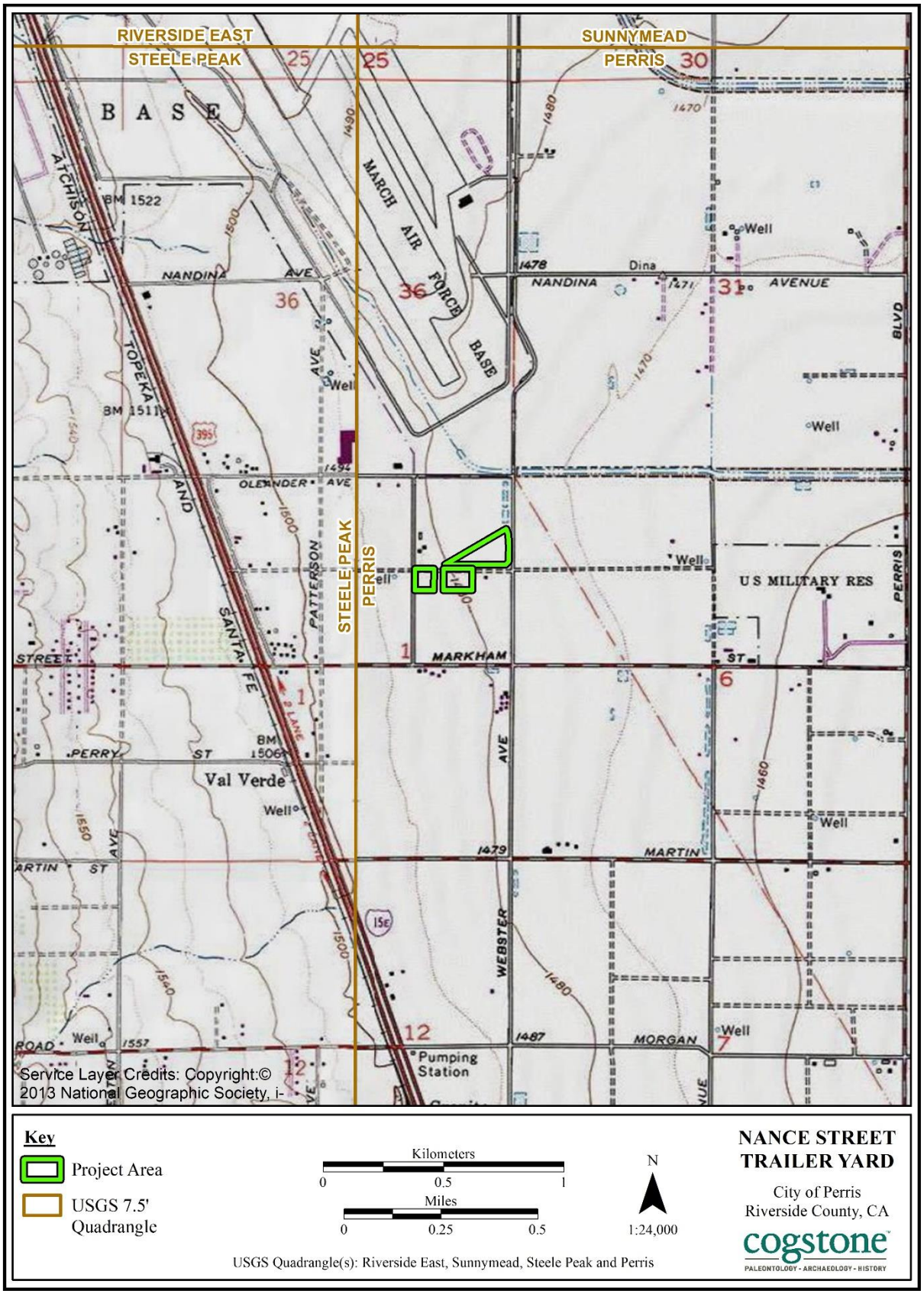

Figure 2. Project location map

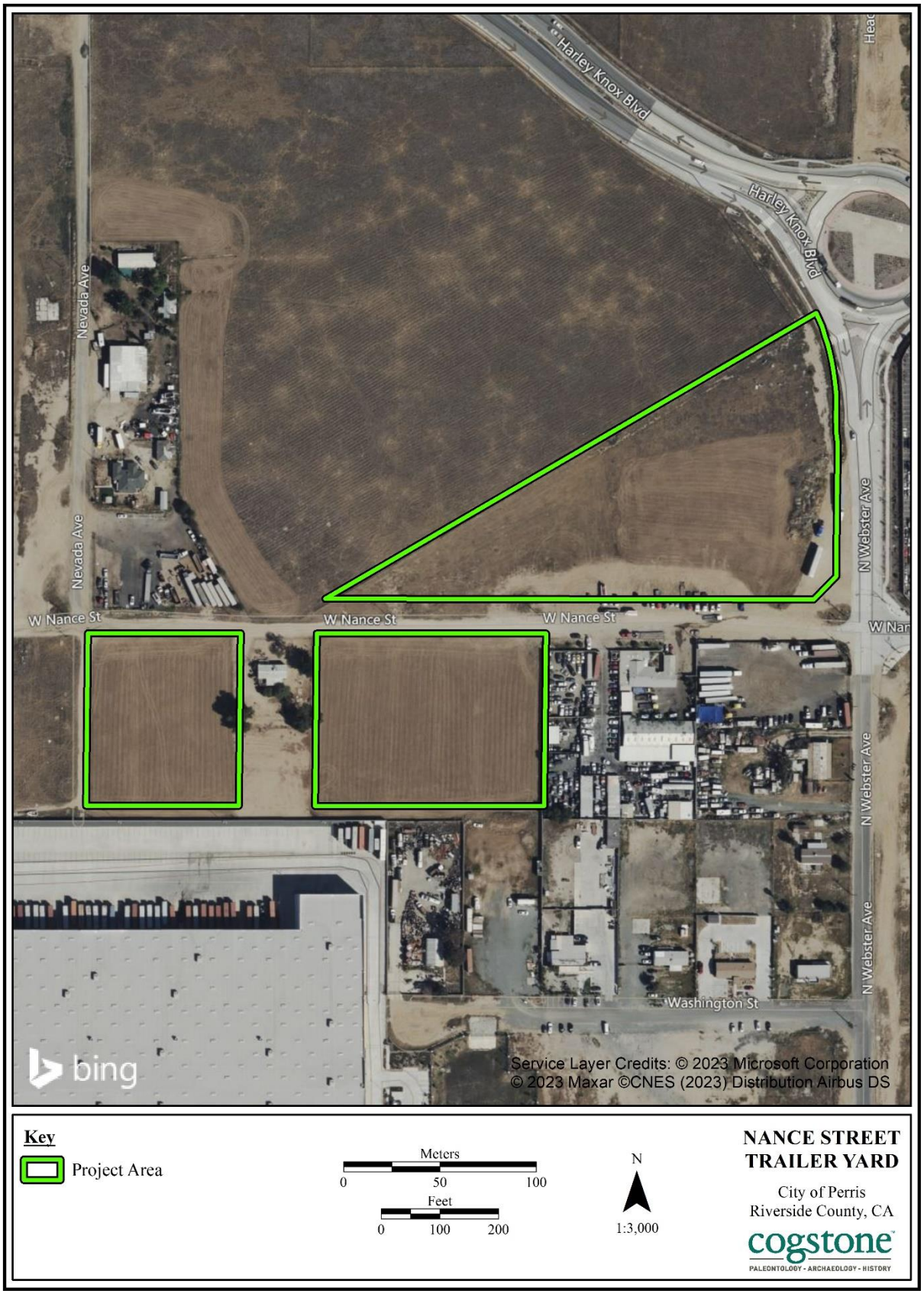

Figure 3. Project Area map

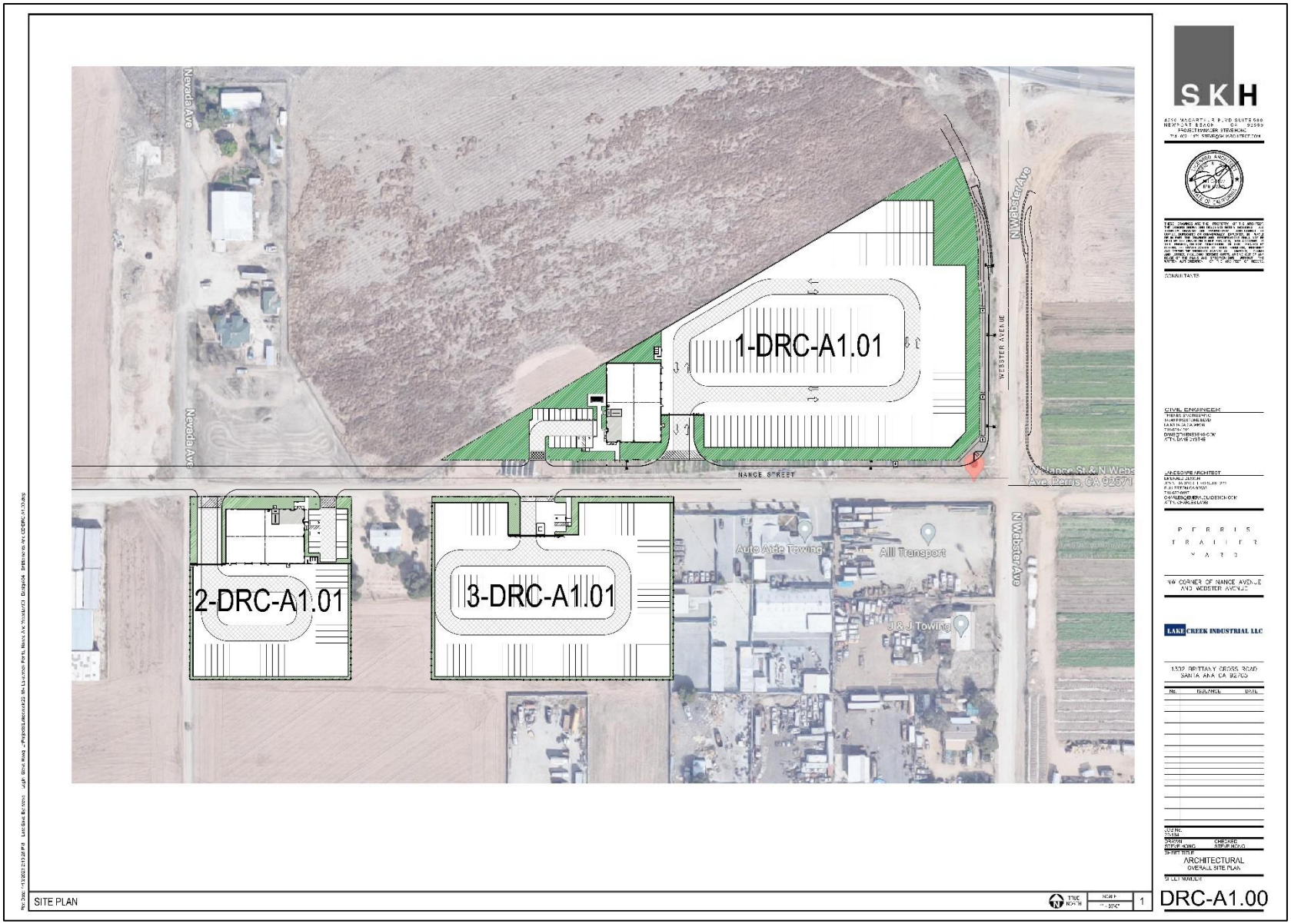

Figure 4. Project overall site plan

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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

- John Gust, RPA, served as the Task Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology, and co-authored this report. Dr. Gust has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California (UC) Riverside and more than 11 years of experience in archaeology.
- Stephen Egenbeger co-authored this report and conducted the pedestrian survey. Mr. Egenberger holds an M.S. in Archaeology of the North from the University of Aberdeen, and has more than 1 year of experience in California archaeology.
- Ascanio Rincón co-authored this report. Dr. Rincón holds a Ph.D. in Biology (Ecology and Evolution), Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas, and has more than 31 years of experience in vertebrate paleontology.
- Kelly Vreeland assisted with the geological and paleontological portions of this report. Ms. Vreeland has an M.S. in Geology, with an emphasis in paleontology, from CSU Fullerton, as well as 12 years of experience in California paleontology and geology.
- Logan Freeberg conducted the archaeological and paleontological record searches and prepared the maps for the report. Mr. Freeberg has a certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) from CSU Fullerton and a B.A. in Anthropology from UC Santa Barbara and has more than 20 years of experience in southern California archaeology.
- Debbie Webster provided technical editing. Ms. Webster has more than 23 years of experience in technical writing.
- Molly Valasik was Task Manager for the Project and provided overall QA/QC. Ms. Valasik has an M.A. in Anthropology from Kent State University in Ohio and over 15 years of experience in southern California archaeology.
- Eric Scott was the Principle Investigator for paleontology and provided QA/QC of the paleontology and geology sections of this report. Mr. Scott has an M.A. in Anthropology, with an emphasis in biological paleoanthropology, from University of California, Los Angeles and more than 39 years of experience in California paleontology.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

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

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

CEQA: Tribal Cultural Resources

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

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

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

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

CEQA: Paleontology

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

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

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

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

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

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

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307

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

CITY OF PERRIS LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERRIS VALLEY COMMERCE CENTER SPECIFIC PLAN

The Project Area is within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP; Figure 5).

PVCCSPP Mitigation Measure Cultural 1: Prior to the consideration by the City of Perris of implementing development or infrastructure projects for properties that are vacant, undeveloped, or considered to be sensitive for cultural resources by the City of Perris Planning Division, a Phase I Cultural Resources Study of the subject property prepared in accordance with the protocol of the City of Perris by a professional archeologist shall be submitted to the City of Perris Planning Division for review and approval. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study shall determine whether the subject implementing development would potentially cause a substantial adverse change to any significant paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study shall be prepared to meet the standards established by Riverside County and shall, at a minimum, include the results of the following:

1. Records searches[1] at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), the National or State Registry of Historic Places and any appropriate public, private, and tribal archives.
2. Sacred Lands File record search with the NAHC followed by project scoping with tribes recommended by the NAHC.
3. Field survey of the implementing development or infrastructure project site.

The proponents of the subject implementing development projects and the professional archaeologists shall are also encouraged to contact the local Native American tribes (as identified by the California NAHC and the City of Perris) to obtain input regarding the potential for Native American resources to occur at the project site. Measures shall be identified to mitigate the known and potential significant effects of the implementing development or infrastructure project, if any. Mitigation for historic resources shall be considered in the following order of preference:

1. Avoidance.
2. Changes to the structure provided pursuant to the Secretary of Interior's Standards.
3. Relocation of the structure.
4. Recordation of the structure to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standard if demolition is allowed.

[1] The County of Riverside requires cultural records searches of the Project Area and a one-mile radius.

Avoidance is the preferred treatment for known and discovered significant prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, and sites containing Native American human remains. Where feasible, plans for implementing projects shall be developed to avoid known significant archaeological resources and sites containing human remains. Where avoidance of construction impacts is possible, the implementing projects shall be designed and landscaped in a manner, which will ensure that indirect impacts from increased public availability to these sites are avoided. Where avoidance is selected, archaeological resource sites and sites containing Native American human remains shall be placed within permanent conservation easements or dedicated open space areas. The Phase I Cultural Resources Study submitted for each implementing development or infrastructure project shall have been completed no more than three (3) years prior to the submittal of the application for the subject implementing development project or the start of construction of an implementing infrastructure project**.**

DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

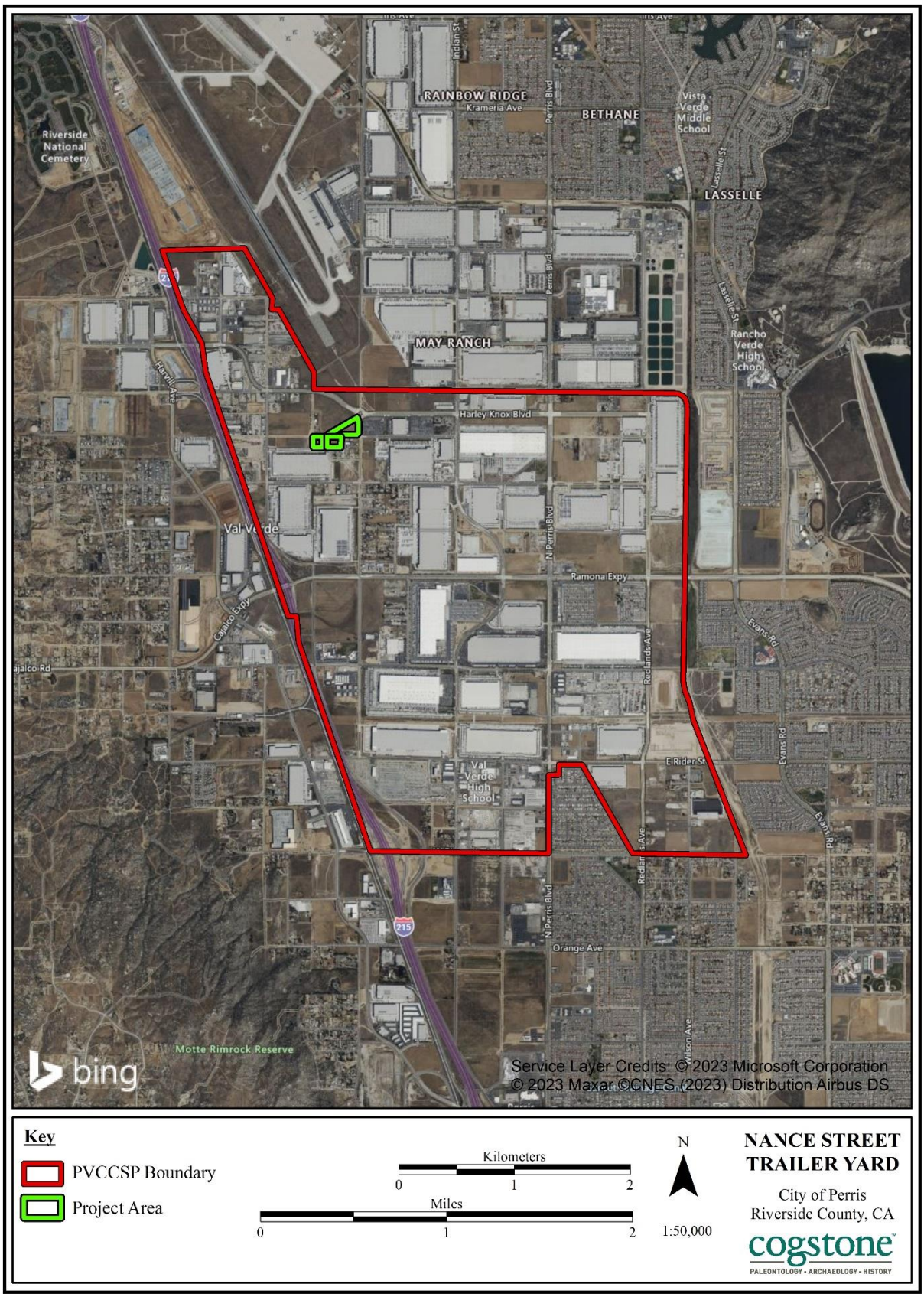

Figure 5. Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan map

BACKGROUND

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

This Project is located within the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province, which extends from Mount San Jacinto in the north to Baja, California in the south. The province covers the Peninsular Range and all land to the west including the western Inland Empire, Los Angeles, Orange County, and San Diego areas of California. The Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province is located in the southwestern corner of California and is bounded by the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province to the north and the Colorado Desert Geomorphic Province to the east. This geomorphic province is characterized by elongated northwest-trending mountain ridges separated by sediment-floored valleys. Many faults to the west of the Salton Trough section of the San Andreas Fault Zone, parallel this northwest-south east trending fault zone and have taken up some of the strain of the San Andreas. The San Jacinto Fault Zone to the east and the Lake Elsinore Fault Zone to the west of the Project are part of this system.

To the north of the Project, the San Andreas Fault Zone travels up Cajon Pass where it forms the boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate. The Transverse Ranges include the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains along with paralleling ranges, and result from these two plates grinding past each other and "catching" along the bend in the San Andreas. The Project is located on the Pacific Plate which is composed of numerous blocks that can move independently (Wagner 2002).

The Project is mapped entirely as early to middle Pleistocene (2.58 million to 129,000 years ago) very old alluvial fan deposits (Morton and Miller 2006). These alluvial fans consist of moderately indurated, massive to moderately well bedded, yellowish-brown to reddish brown sands to sparse conglomerates (Morton and Miller 2006; Figure 6). A paleomagnetic study at March Air Force Base located 780,000 year old Brunhes-Matuyama paleomagnetic boundary at 9.8 feet (3 meters) below ground surface (Morton et al. 1997).

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

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

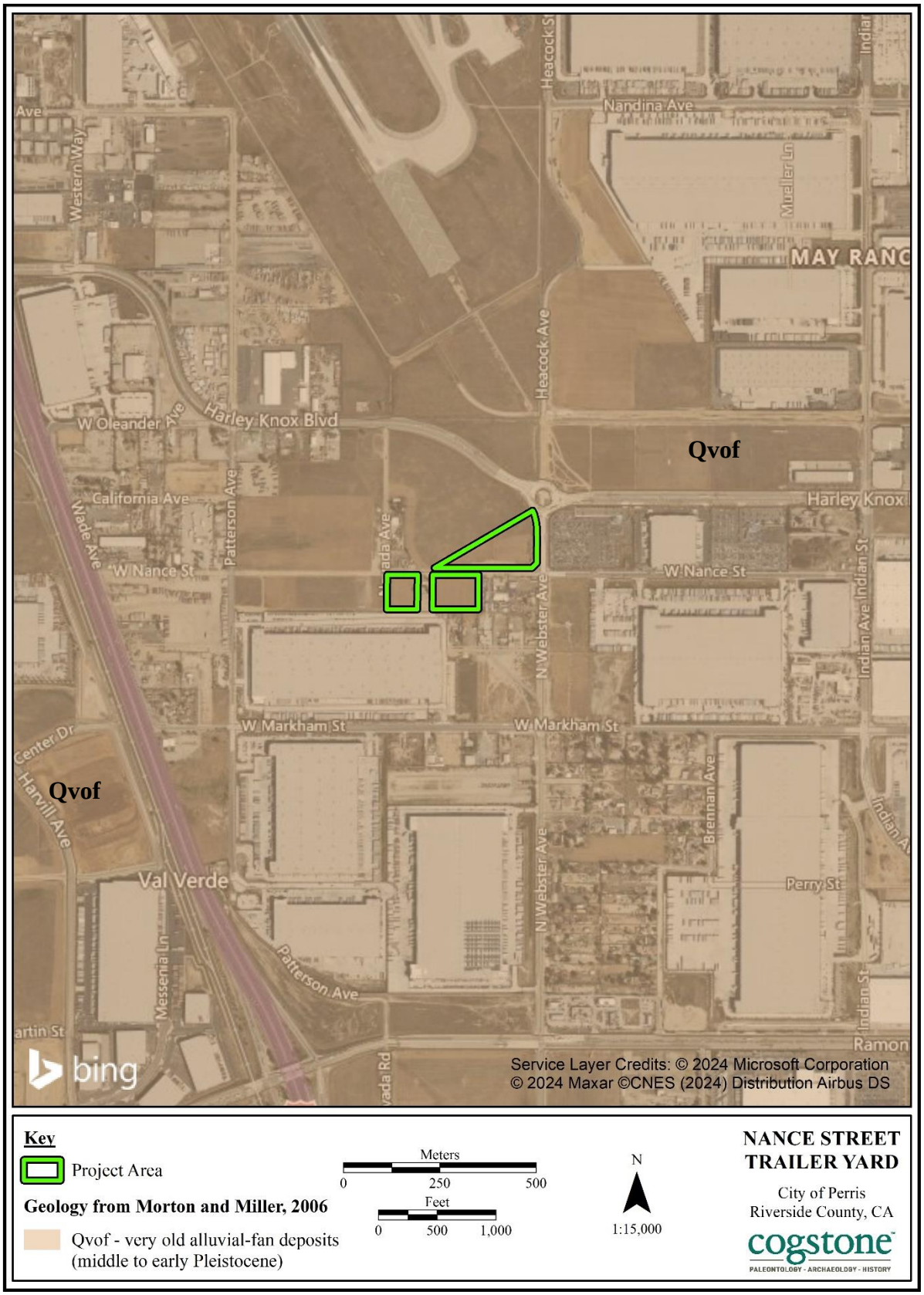

Figure 6. Project geology map

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area is located in the Perris Valley. The valley floor is bounded by the hills and mountains of the Badlands to the northeast, the San Jacinto Mountains to the East, and Steele Peak to the West (Jenkins 1976). The majority of the area is within the watershed of the San Jacinto River. The climate of the area is characterized by warm, dry summers and mild winters. Most rain falls between the months of November and March. Winds around the Perris Valley are generally cyclic, blowing from the southwest and west, especially in the summer, during the day, while at night, especially during the winter, a weak off-shore breeze occurs. Occasionally in the fall these cyclical breezes are interrupted by strong, dry, warm desert winds (Santa Anas) from the north/northeast.

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

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

PREHISTORIC SETTING

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

Table 1. Cultural patterns and phases

Phase	Dates B.P.	Material Culture	Other Traits
Greven Knoll I	8,500 to 4,000	Abundant manos and metates; Pinto dart points for atlatls or spears; charmstones, cogged stones, and discoidals rare; no mortars or pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts.	No shellfish; hunting important; flexed inhumations; and cremations rare.

Phase	Dates B.P.	Material Culture	Other Traits
Greven Knoll II	4,000 to 3,000	Abundant manos and mutates; Elko dart points for atlatls or spears; core tools; late discoidals; few mortars and pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts.	No shellfish; hunting and gathering important; flexed inhumations; and cremations rare.
Greven Knoll III (formerly Sayles complex)	3,000 to 900	Abundant manos and mutates; Elko dart points for atlatls or spears; scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones; late discoidals; few mortars and pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts.	No shellfish; yucca and seeds as staples; hunting important but animal bones also processed; flexed inhumations beneath rock cairns; and cremations rare.
San Luis Rey I	1,300 to 500	Decrease in the use of scrapers and increase in the use of mortars and pestles. Appearance of bow and arrow technology, bone awls, stone/shell ornaments, and perhaps ceramic pipes, Obsidian Butte glass, and "recognizable" middens.	Small game hunting and the gathering of seeds and nuts, especially acorns important. Some small major villages, some focus on coastal resources, inhumation in early San Luis Rey I with primary pit cremation increasing late San Luis Rey I
San Luis Rey II	500 to 150	Ceramic pipes definitely present, addition of Tizon Brown pottery and ceramic figurines, addition of Euro-American material culture (e.g., glass beads and metal tools).	Apparent adoption of the *Chingichngish* religion, primary pit cremation as the principal mortuary practice, no formal cemeteries, summer villages near water with winter villages in mountains, use of domesticated species from Euro-Americans

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

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

San Luis Rey I phase reflects a number of changes including a decrease in the use of scrapers, occasional mortars with associated manos and pestles, the appearance of Cottonwood Triangular

arrow points, bone awls, and stone ornaments, and the possible appearance of bedrock slicks. Conspicuous black midden appears also. Primary inhumation was common with primary pit cremation used more through time (Sutton 2011).

The San Luis Rey II phase reflects important changes including appearance of Tizon Brown pottery, deep concave base Cottonwood points, small numbers of steatite shaft straighteners, and introduction of Euro-American materials such as glass beads and metal knives. Other characteristics include an increase in bedrock milling features with mortars and slicks, and the appearance of cupule boulders and rock rings. Primary cremation in pits appears to have been the principal mortuary practice. Locations of cremations were not marked and there were no formal cemeteries (Sutton 2011).

ETHNOGRAPHY

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

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

Robert Heizer, in the map provided in Volume 8 of the Smithsonian Institution's *Handbook of North American Indians, California*, shows that the Project Area is in Cahuilla territory (Heizer 1978:ix). This information is based on the territory boundaries for the Cahuilla provided by Lowell Bean (1978:576; Figure 7). Although Bean's decades long research of collecting and identifying Cahuilla place names did not identify Cahuilla place names for the Project Area, the oral histories documented by Francisco Patencio, nét of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, in the book *Legends and Stories of the Palm Springs Indians* shows that the Perris Valley is important to the Cahuilla. Patencio stated that the Moreno Valley, located to the north of the Perris area, was where the first gathering of "a great people" occurred prior to separating and going to the four directions (Patencio 1943:99). It is also from Moreno Valley that Evon ga net, the leader of the Fox people (now known as the Agua Caliente Cahuilla), started naming areas on the landscape for the Cahuilla people (Patencio 1943:52).

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

New Stars), also identify other leaders as residing in or travelling through Moreno Valley and its "hills," including the Project Area.

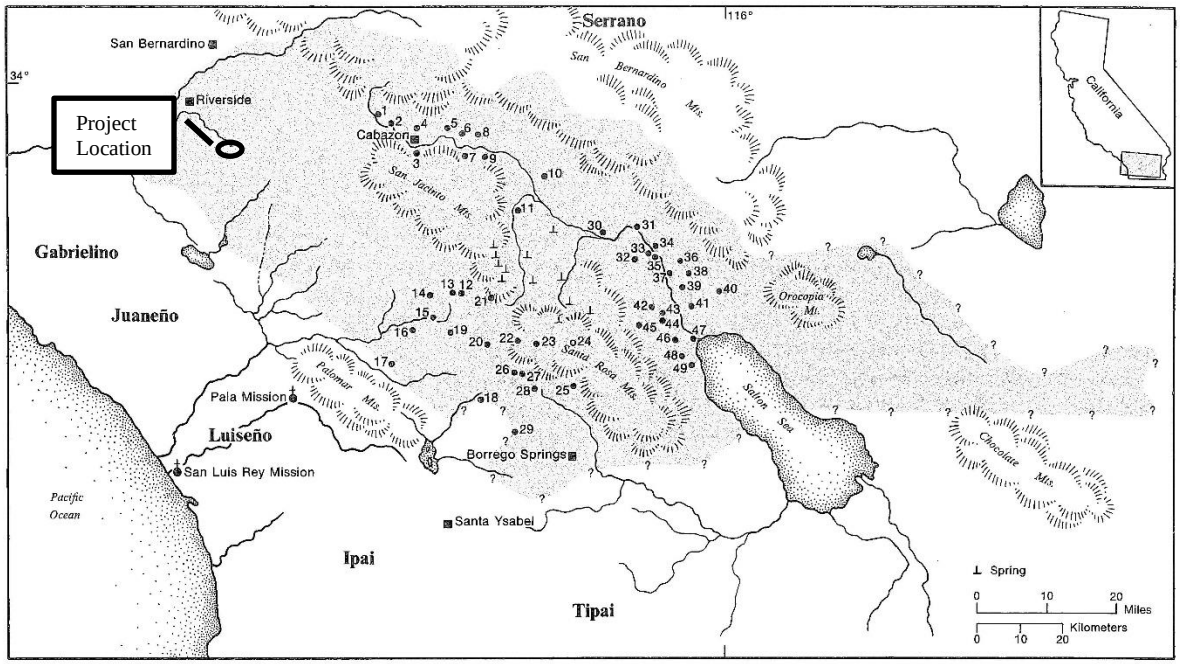

Fig. 1. Tribal territory and villages. 1, *aýkat;* 2, *písataŋa;* 3, *húvana;* 4, *wáqsiš;* 5, *pálakna;* 6, *hévina;* 7, *téčaŋa;* 8, *wánikik;* 9, *wáqina;* 10, Palm Springs; 11, *pánik;* 12, *páwata;* 13, Pastawha; 14, *sáwvelpa;* 15, *páwi;* 16, *wíyasmal;* 17, *áwaŋa;* 18, *číya;* 19, *máwet síwpa;*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

Figure 7. Cahuilla Territory showing approximate location of Project Area (Bean 1978)

Katherine Sauvel, a Cahuilla elder originally from Santa Rosa Reservation, stated that Kúnvaxmal (identified as Evon ga net by other Cahuilla bands), travelled to Perris, specifically to where Perris Lake is now located and sat down. She states that you can see where he sat (Sauvel and Elliot 2004a:1221-1222). Sauvel is probably referring to RIV-62, petroglyph site in the pit and groove style interpreted as the outline of Evon ga net's genitals. The boulder is located in the Bernasconi Pass, 5.6 miles to the southeast of the Project Area. Others believe this imprint was left by Tahquitz (Taakwic), an evil spirit which will be discussed in the Luiseño section below (Bean and Vane 1980:5-17). The boulder was moved from its original location by road construction (O'Connell et al. 1973:1). Further, she states that her father told her that Cahuilla territory reached all the way to Riverside (Figure 7), which is to the northwest of the Project Area and included all of Menifee Valley, located to the south of the Project Area (Savel and Elliot 2004b:985). Sauvel also mentions Mystic Lake, an ephemeral freshwater lake that is 8.5 miles to the east of the Project Area. She relates that her father told her that Kúnvaxmal named areas around the Mystic Lake area although she did not remember the specific Cahuilla name for Mystic Lake (Sauvel and Elliott 2004c:685).

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

Based on research conducted by Alfred Kroeber from 1903-1907 and published in his seminal work the *Handbook of the California Indians* in 1925, Kroeber firmly places the Project Area within the traditional territory of the Luiseño (Kroeber 1907, 1908, 1909, 1925:Plate 57; Figure 8).

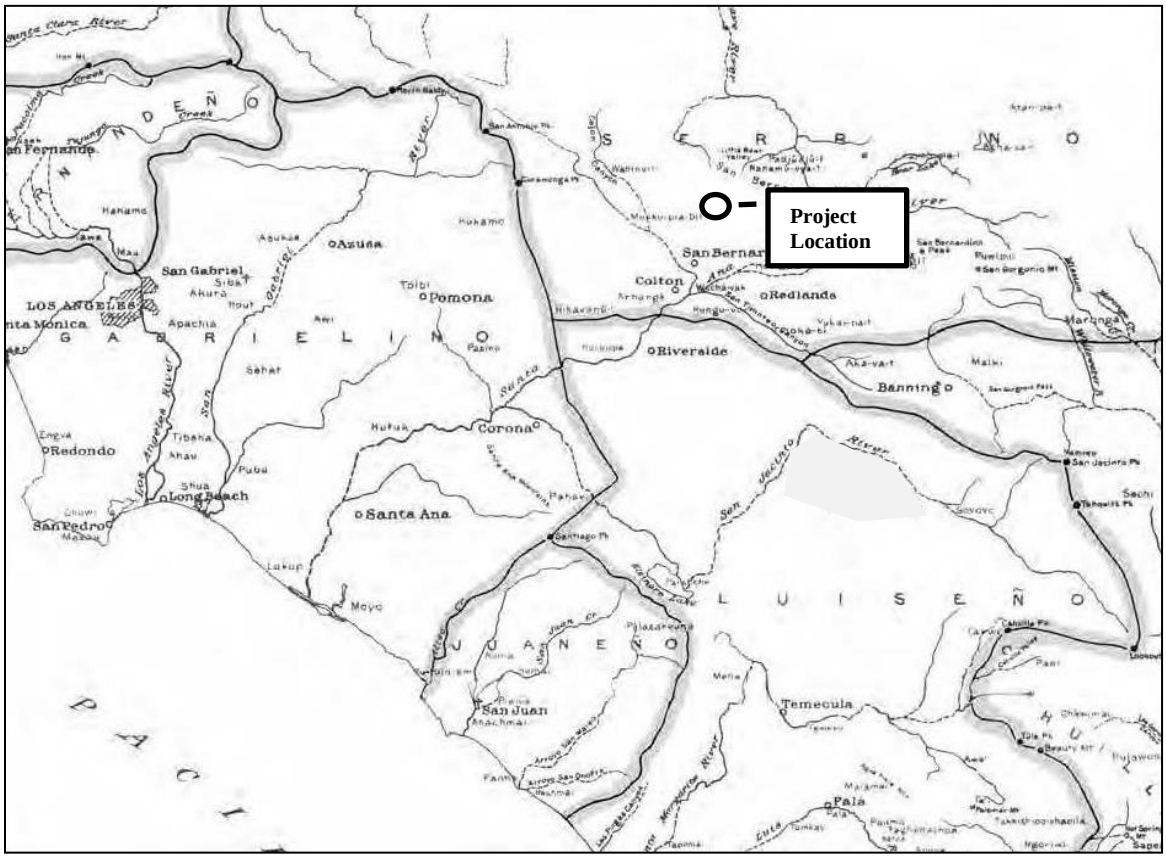

Figure 8. Luiseño Territory showing approximate location of Project Area (from Figure 7 Lerch and Cannon 2008 based on Kroeber 1925 Plate 57)

This is corroborated by the oral histories that have been collected from Luiseño tribal members during the historic period by early anthropologists, linguists, ethnologists, and ethnographers. These stories tell of the importance of Mystic Lake and the village of Paavo' located 9.5 miles to the east of the Project Area, and its relationship to Takwish, an evil spirit known to a number of southern California tribes with many spelling variants (e.g., Tauquitch, Takwich, Tahquitz, Takwic, Takwis, Ta-quich, Dakwish, Chuap; Cabse 1910; Gunther 1984:14-15; James 1903).

In 1903, George Wharton James, photographer, journalist and collector of all things California Native American, published a story of a fight between Takwish (spelled Tauquitch in the article)

and Algoot, as told to him by Jose Pedro Lucero, a Luiseño. Algoot learns that his son and his friends have gone to challenge Takwish. Algoot goes after the boys only to learn that his son has been killed by Takwish. After training for many months, Algoot challenges Takwish to a fight and Takwish replies, "Fight thee? Yes!...Go you away to the valley where the river of my mountain flows into the lake, and there I will meet and fight you…". Algoot then goes "down into the valley, where Algooton, once called Lakeview, now is" (James 1903:157). During the fight, Takwish throws large granite boulders at Algoot, who picks them up and throws them back at Takwish. "Those who now wander about the San Jacinto and Moreno Valleys will see the piled-up granite boulders there, all of which were thrown by the mountain monster during this terrific conflict" (James 1903:158).

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

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

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

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

Finally, during discussion with tribal members of the Pechanga for the SCE Devers-Mira Loma 500 kV Transmission Line Route, which included the Perris area, members mentioned the Perris vicinity has several types of cultural resources they felt were important including rock art sites

(Bean and Vane 1979:7-5). The Lake Perris Archaeological District was also identified by Pechanga tribal members as an area of concern.

Conversely, Raymond White states that the consultants that he talked to excluded the Project Area from Luiseño territory and placed it directly in Serrano territory (White 1963:105). He stated that the Luiseño moved into the area after 1800. Phillip Drucker (1937), working with Soledad Mojado, a Serrano, stated that the Soboba Indian Reservation and the Project Area was Serrano territory (Figure 9).

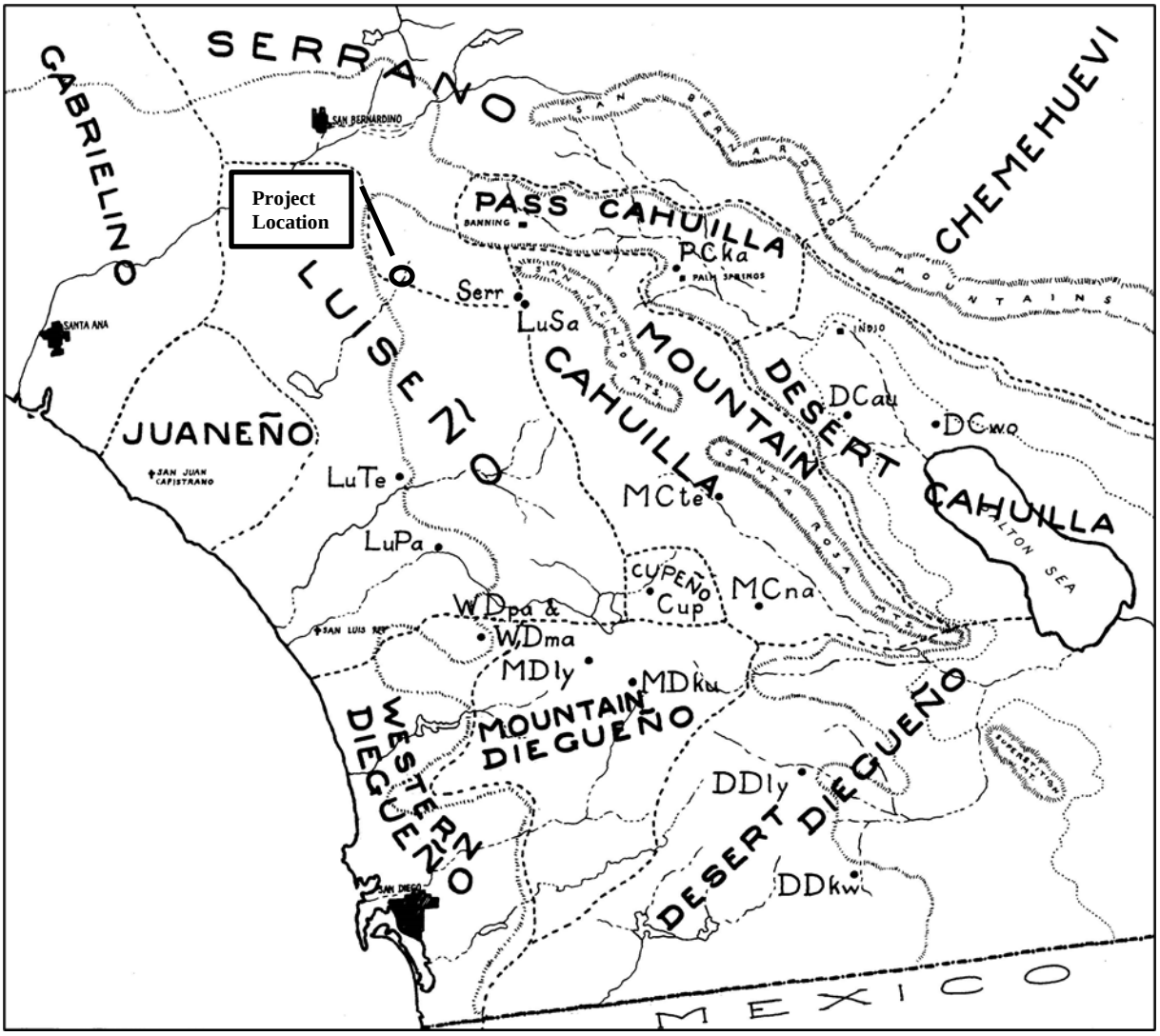

Figure 9. Serrano Territory showing approximate location of Project Area (from Drucker 1937: Figure 1)

Bean and Vane (1979:7-5) also recorded the importance of the Perris area to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. They identified the importance of native flora and archaeological sites in the area and that care should be taken to preserve the plants of this traditional gathering area.

During conversations with the San Manuel Cultural Resources Department staff for the SCE evaluation of the Lakeview Cultural Landscape, they stated that San Manuel had interest in the Lakeview and surrounding area that had not been previously documented. However, this information was not provided so it is not known if this would have elaborated information that Bean and Vane (1979) had already reported (Martinez 2015).

A cultural boundary map produced by Duncan Strong (1929:Figure 7) in his book *Aboriginal Society in Southern California* shows the Project Area within Gabrielino territory (Figure 10). However very little evidence has been found that connects the Gabrielino to the Project Area. John P. Harrington, a well-known linguist and ethnographer who collected information from various tribal members during the early 1900s, worked with Adan Castillo, a Cahuilla/Luiseño man who was born on the Soboba reservation (Lerch and Cannon 2008:30; Mills and Brickfield 1986:76-77). Castillo told Harrington that the name for Mystic Lake, identified as San Jacinto Lake in the Harrington notes, was páyvI, a Gabrielino word. He further stated that the people at Soboba use the Gabrielino word that literally means "where the water stands" (Harrington Papers Reel 113, Frame 740). Why the people at Soboba used a word in the Gabrielino dialect to refer to Mystic Lake is unknown.

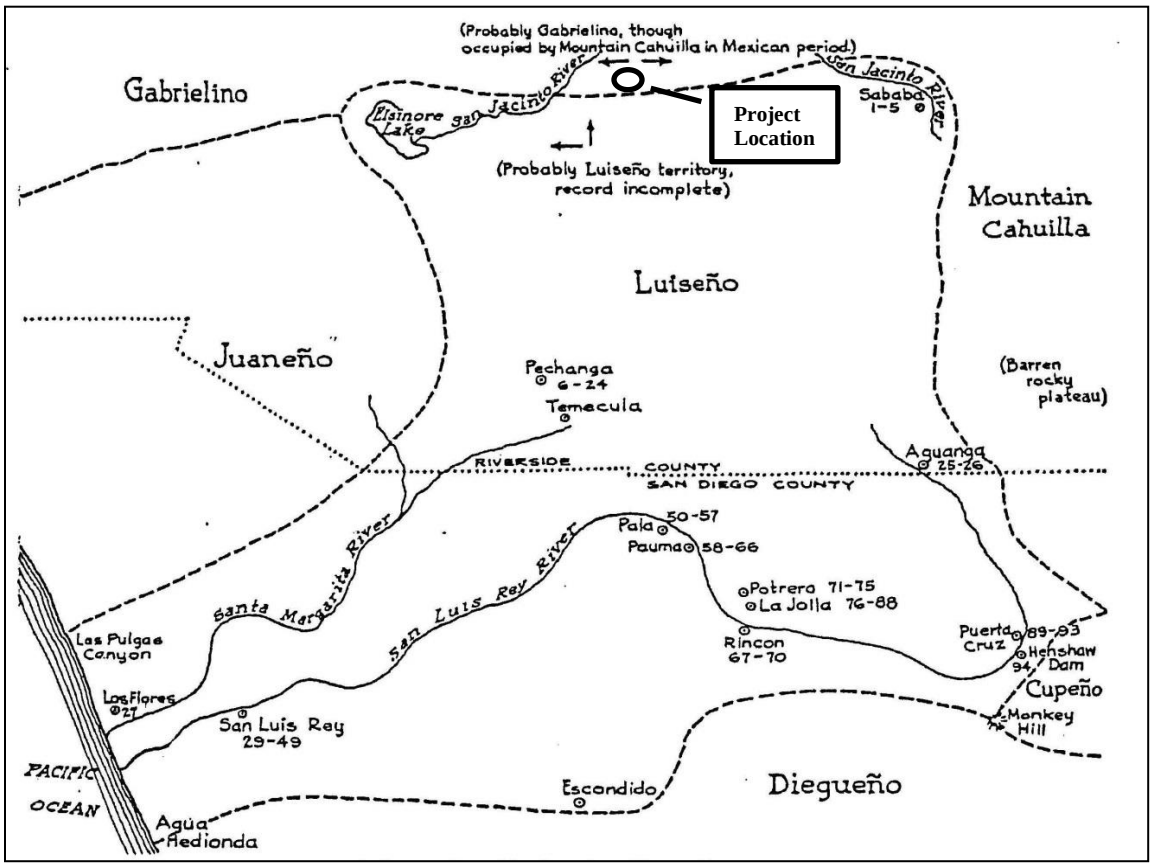

Figure 10. Gabrielino Territory showing approximate location of Project Area (from Map 7 in Strong 1929: 275)

Bernice Johnson (1962:21;Figure 10) documented that the Gabrielino had a similar belief in the being Takwish (spelled Takwis) as the Cahuilla and Luiseño, with the story recorded being similar to the story Kroeber (1906) collected from his Pauma Luiseño informant. However there is no mention of his association with the Lakeview/Mystic Lake area.

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

Locating the tribal use of the Project Area is further complicated by Spanish colonization and the displacement of the Native American communities through the American Period. Consequently, this report recognizes that the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, Luiseño, and Serrano nations have used the Project Area and this section will review the ethnohistorical information for each tribe.

CAHUILLA

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

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

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

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

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

While most daily secular and religious activities took place within the community, there were locations at some distance from the community where people camped for extended periods to harvest acorns or piñon nuts. Throughout the area, there were sacred places used primarily for rituals, intergroup or inter-clan meetings, caches for sacred materials, and locations for use by shamans or medicine men. Generally, hilly, rocky areas, cave sites, or walled cave sites were used for temporary camping, storage of foods, fasting by shamans, and as hunting blinds.

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

LUISEÑO

Luiseño also speak a language of the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of Uto-Aztecan. Luiseño social structure included complex ranks of shamans and secular leaders who guided the rancheria in community social and political tasks and for successful resource exploitation (White 1963:121). More specific details of Luiseño social structure are difficult to reconstruct due to the effects of missionization. It is clear, however, that Luiseño society was patrilineal and exogamous (White 1963). Certain parcels of land containing oak trees and other food resources

traditionally used were generally recognized as belong to a specific lineage (Dubois 1908). It is unclear whether Luiseño lineages formed larger kinship units prior to historic contact.

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

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

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

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

SERRANO

The name Serrano comes from a Spanish word meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander.” The Serrano were nomadic and migratory, and according to lore passed down, they migrated to the cool, pine forests of the San Bernardino Mountains to the west during the summer and returned to the desert regions during the winter. The Serrano language is considered part of the Takic

subfamily of the larger Uto-Aztecan language. The Serrano culture area extends from the San Bernardino Mountains south to Yucaipa Valley, east to the Mojave River watershed, and north to the Twentynine Palms region (Bean and Smith 1978a:570). Most Serrano village sites were located in the foothills of the upper Sonoran zone with a few outliers located near permanent water sources on the desert floor, or in the forest transition zone.

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

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Women were responsible for most of the gathering and acorns, piñon nuts, and mesquite beans were collected as staple foods. Spring cactus fruits and berries were consumed fresh for both food and water. Flower blossoms were roasted and eaten. Yucca blossoms and stalks were blanched before being eaten. Roots were used for food and medicine, and leaves and stems were used for making tea. Digging sticks were frequently used to dig for plants and roots for subsistence and medicinal purposes (Johnston 1965:8). One main seed resource was chia, and stands of chia were periodically burned in order to increase yield. Other major plant foods included mesquite beans and the nuts from piñon pine and acorn. Acorns were leached by placing baskets of pounded and shelled acorn meal into a sandy hole with just enough water to allow the dissolved tannic acid to seep out. Other plant seeds were parched and made into a mush by boiling or cooking and dropping a heated stone into a water-tight basket filled with seeds and water. Some seeds were dried and stored in baskets. Baskets were made from willow and mesquite branches and woven with bone awls.

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

GABRIELINO (TONGVA)

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

“Much of the southern California archaeological literature argues that the Gabrielino moved into southern California from the Great Basin around 4,000 Before Present (B. P.), “wedging”

themselves between the Hokan-speaking Chumash, located to the north, and the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay, located to the south (see Sutton 2009 for the latest discussion). This Shoshonean Wedge, or Shoshonean "intrusion" theory, is counter to the Gabrielino community's knowledge about their history and origins. Oral tradition states that the Gabrielino have always lived in their traditional territory, with their emergence into this world occurring at Puvungna, located in Long Beach" (Martinez and Teeter 2015:26).

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

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

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

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks and other birds. Most predators were avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks. Marine foods were extensively utilized. Sea mammals, fish and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone, turbans, mussels, clams, scallops, bubble shells, and others (Bean and Smith 1978b:538-

540). Today there are 1814 (alone) people who identify as Tongva (2,903 in any combination) according to the 2010 United States Census (United States Census Bureau 2010).

HISTORIC SETTING

CALIFORNIA HISTORY

Spanish Period (1769-1822)

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

In 1769, the Spanish developed plans to build three towns and four presidios (forts) along the California coastline stretching from San Diego northward to Monterey. The town sites, established between 1777 and 1797, included present-day Los Angeles, San Jose, and a small town near Santa Cruz named Branciforte. The presidios were established at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco. Under Spain, the borderlands were colonized as defenses against the intrusion of the English, French, Dutch, and Russians, with the Manila trade an important item for protection in California. They were held by two typical institutions: the mission and the presidio (Bolton 1913, 1921, 1930 as cited in Aviña 1976).

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

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

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

Mexican Period (1822-1847)

After Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, the Mission lands were secularized under the Secularization Act of 1833, but much of the land was transferred to political appointees. A series of large land grants that transferred Mission properties to private ownership were awarded by the Governors of California—Juan B. Alvarado, Manuel Micheltorena and Pío

Pico—between 1840 and 1846 (Cowan 1977; Ohles 1997). Ranches and farms were established throughout the San Diego region during this period.

American Period (1848-present)

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

CITY OF PERRIS

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

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

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

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

Roads are in place around the Project Area in the 1901 Elsinore (1:125,000) map, the earliest available USGS topographic quadrangle map. USDA historical aerial photographs from 1959 to 2018 show all three project parcels in consistent agriculture use (NETROnline 1959, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1994, 2002, 2010, 2018). There are few changes up to and including the 1959 Santa Ana

USGS (1:100,000) topographic quadrangle map which shows a few building adjacent to the Project Area to the south but none appear to be within it. The 1967 and 1973 Perris USGS (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle maps place part of the northern parcel of the Project Area as a buffer for the March Air Force Base runaway. This is no longer noted in the 1979 Perris USGS (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle map. The most recent map available is the 1983 Santa Ana USGS (1:100,000) topographic quadrangle map which shows a possible well within or near the western edge of the southwestern parcel. The 2020 (latest available) USDA aerial photograph shows that the outer portion of the northern project parcel is being used for vehicle storage (NETROnline 2020).

RECORDS SEARCHES

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

A museum records search was performed by the Western Science Center (Stoneburg 2023; Appendix B). Additional searches were conducted in online databases of the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP 2023), the PaleoBiology database (PBDB 2023), and in published literature (Jefferson 1991a, 1991b). The results of the record searches showed that no fossils were recovered from the proposed Project Area, or within a one mile radius. However, late Pleistocene fossils were found in association with the Diamond Valley Reservoir and San Diego Pipeline 6/ Salt Creek Channel projects in southern Hemet, California, approximately 15 miles southeast of the current Project (Radford 2020, 2021). Thousands of Pleistocene fossils including California turkey ([2]†*Meleagris californica*), ground sloths (†*Megalonyx jeffersonii*, †*Nothrotheriops shastensis*, †*Paramylodon harlani*), sabre-toothed cat (†*Smilodon fatalis*), dire wolf (†*Canis dirus*), short-faced bear (†*Arctodus* sp.), horses (†*Equus conversidens*, †*Equus occidentalis*), stilt-legged llama (†*Hemiauchenia macrocephala*), yesterday's camel (†*Camelops hesternu*s), flat-headed peccary (†*Platygonus compressus*), diminutive pronghorn (†*Capromeryx minor*), bison (†*Bison antiquus*, †*Bison latifrons*), Pacific mastodon (†*Mammut pacificus*), and Columbian mammoth (†*Mammuthus columbi*) were recovered from this project (Springer et al. 2009, 2010; Table 2).

Table 2. Pleistocene Fossils from the Diamond Valley Reservoir and San Diego Pipeline 6/ Salt Creek Channel Projects

Group	Common Name	Vertebrate Taxon
amphibians	salamander	Urodela
	western spadefoot toad	*Scaphiopus hammondii*
	likely western toad	*Anaxyrus* sp. Cf. *A. boreas*
	likely California treefrog	*Pseudacris* sp. Cf. *P. cadaverina*
reptiles	pond turtle	*Actinemys* sp.
	Desert tortoise	‡*Gopherus agassizii*
	whiptailed lizard	*Aspidoscelis tigris*
	alligator lizard	*Elgaria* sp.
	Collared lizard	*Crotaphytus collaris*
	coast horned lizard	*Phrynosoma coronatum*
	likely sagebrush lizard	*Sceloporus* sp. Cf. *S. graciosus*
	western fence lizard	*Sceloporus occidentalis*
	side-blotched lizard	*Uta stansburiana*
	iguana	Iguanidae
	kingsnake	*Lampropeltis* sp.

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

Group	Common Name	Vertebrate Taxon
	Whipsnake	*Masticophis* sp.
	Pine snake	*Pituophis melanoleucus*
	blackhead snake	*Tantilla* sp.
	Garter snake	*Thamnophis* sp.
	Likely sidewinder	*Crotalus* sp. Cf. *C. cerastes*
	rattlesnake	*Crotalus* sp.
Birds	duck	*Anas* sp.
	California turkey	†*Meleagris californica*
	golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*
	likely Cooper's hawk	*Accipiter* sp. Cf. *A. cooperi*
	falcon	*Falco* sp.
	Shore bird	Scolopacidae
	likely short-eared owl	*Asio* sp. Cf. *A. flammeus*
	northern flicker	*Colaptes auratus*
	Steller's jay	*Cyanocitta stelleri*
	common raven	*Corvus corax*
	raven	Corvidae
	swallow	cf. *Hirundo* sp.
	Swallow	Hirundinidae
	likely American robin	cf. *Turdus migratorius*
	likely western meadowlark	cf. *Sturnella neglecta*
mammals	Jefferson's ground sloth	†*Megalonyx jeffersonii*
	Shasta's ground sloth	†*Nothrotheriops shastensis*
	Harlan's ground sloth	†*Paramylodon harlani*
	black-tailed jackrabbit	*Lepus californicus*
mammals	desert cottontail	*Sylvilagus audubonii*
	antelope ground squirrel	‡*Ammospermophilus* sp.
	California ground squirrel	*Otospermophilus beecheyi*
	ground squirrel	*Otospermophilus* sp.
	Beechey's ground squirrel	*Eutamius* sp.
	Kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys* sp.
	Pocket mouse	*Perognathus* sp.
	Botta's pocket gopher	*Thomomys bottae*
	California meadow vole	*Microtus californicus*
	dusky-footed wood rat	*Neotoma fuscipes*
	desert wood rat	*Neotoma lepida*
	likely canyon mouse	*Peromyscus* sp. Cf. *P. crinitus*
	harvest mouse	*Reithrodontomys* sp.
	Ornate shrew	*Sorex ornatus*
	broad-footed mole	*Scapanus latimanus*
	mouse-eared bat	*Myotis* sp.
	Bobcat	*Lynx rufus*
	sabre-toothed cat	†*Smilodon fatalis*
	coyote	*Canis latrans*

Group	Common Name	Vertebrate Taxon
	dire wolf	†*Canis dirus*
	grey fox	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*
	likely short-faced bear	cf. †Arctodus sp.
	Black bear	‡*Ursus americanus*
	skunk	*Mephitis* sp.
	Long-tailed weasel	*Mustela frenata*
	badger	*Taxidea taxus*
	Mexican ass	†*Equus conversidens*
	western horse	†*Equus occidentalis*
	stilt-legged llama	†*Hemiauchenia macrocephala*
	yesterday's camel	†*Camelops hesternus*
	flat-headed peccary	†*Platygonus compressus*
	diminutive pronghorn	†*Capromeryx minor*
	pronghorn	‡*Antilocapra americana*
	mule deer	*Odocoileus hemionus*
	antique bison	†*Bison antiquus*
	long-horned bison	†*Bison latifrons*
	Pacific mastodon	†*Mammut pacificus*
	Columbian mammoth	†*Mammuthus columbi*

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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Cogstone requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at University of California, Riverside on May 25, 2023 which included the entire proposed Project Area as well as a one-mile radius. Results of the record search indicate that nine previous studies have been completed within the Project Area while an additional 62 studies have been completed previously within a one-mile radius of the Project Area (Appendix C, Table C-1).

One cultural resource, P-33-024092, has been recorded within the Project Area (Appendix D, Table D-1). Outside of the Project Area a total of 23 cultural resources have been previously documented within the one-mile search radius from the Project Area (Appendix D, Table D-1). These consist of three cultural resources within a quarter-mile of the Project Area, five cultural resources within a quarter- to half-mile of the Project Area and 14 cultural resources with a half- to one-mile radius of the Project Area.

P-33-024092

Site P-33-024092 was recorded by Jean A. Keller in 2013 as several associated irrigation systems consisting of a concrete box, concrete standpipes and associated remnant debris. These features are assumed to be historic-in-age, however no corroborating evidence was provided (Keller 2013). This resource has California Office of Historic Preservation Status Code 6Z indicating that it was found to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or at the local level.

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the EIC records search, a variety of sources were consulted in November 2023 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project vicinity (Table 3). Sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). Specific information about the Project Area, obtained from historic-era maps and aerial photographs, is presented in the Project Area History section.

Table 3. Additional Sources Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places	Negative
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	Roads are in place around the Project Area in the 1901 Elsinore (1:125,000) map, the earliest available USGS topographic quadrangle map. There are few changes up to and including the 1959 Santa Ana USGS (1:100,000) topographic quadrangle map which shows a few buildings adjacent to the Project Area to the south but none appear to be within it. The 1967 and 1973 Perris USGS (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle maps place part of the northern parcel of the Project Area as a buffer for the March Air Force Base runaway. This is no longer noted in the 1979 Perris USGS (1:24,000) map. The most recent map available is the 1983 Santa Ana USGS (1:100,000) topographic quadrangle map which shows a possible well within or near the western edge of the southwestern parcel.
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	USDA historical aerial photographs from 1959 to 2018 show all three project parcels in consistent agriculture use (NETROnline 1959, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1994, 2002, 2010, 2018). The 2020 (latest available) USDSA aerial photograph shows that the outer portion of the northern project parcel is being used for vehicle storage (NETROnline 2020)
California Register of Historical Resources	Negative
Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL)	Negative

Source	Results
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)	Negative
Bureau Of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) land patents	Negative
Local Historic Societies	One attempt was made to contact the Perris Valley Historical Museum via USPS on May 12, 2023. This organization is assumed to be defunct due to multiple failed attempts to contact this society in the past. Both the listed address and phone number for the society are inactive (Appendix E). The Riverside Historical Society has requested it not be contacted with Project-related search requests.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Cogstone requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 25, 20253. The NAHC responded on June 19, 2023, with a positive SLF search result (Appendix F) and said that the Pechanga Band of Indians should be contacted for information and provided contact information for the Tribal Chairperson and the Cultural Resources Coordinator. The NAHC also recommended 22 other Native American tribal organizations and individuals be contacted for further information regarding the Project vicinity. Cogstone sent Native American scoping letters to these 24 Native American tribal organizations and individuals on November 14, 2023, via United States Postal Service certified mail (Appendix F). Follow-up emails were sent on February 6, 2024, and telephone calls were made on February 13, 2024. Three responses have been received.

- On December 5, 2023, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) Cultural Resources Analyst Claritsa Duarte responded vial electronic mail indicating that the Project Area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation but is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and that the Project Area had previously been surveyed but no cultural resources were identified. They requested:
    - A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
    - Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
    - Tribal cultural resources located within one mile radius of Project Area.

- On February 9, 2024, Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Cultural Resource Specialist Laura Chatterton responded via electronic mail that the proposed Project is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Projects within this area are highly sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining

surface artifacts and features, and that the Tribal Historic Preservation Office will request government-to-government consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) with the Lead Agency.

- On February 20 2024, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Joseph Ontiveros indicated that he has concerns with the proposed project as there are numerous resources and traditional trails. He requested consultation with the City.

The City of Perris is conducting consultations to meet the requirements of Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52).

SURVEY

METHODS

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

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

RESULTS

Cogstone archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist Stephen Egenberger surveyed the Project Area on November 8, 2023 (Figures 11–13). The Project Area has been heavily

disturbed by clearing for weed control. The intensive pedestrian survey consisted of two to three meter wide transects. No cultural or paleontological resources were identified during the survey.

Sediments within the Project Area are light tan silty sand with common subangular to subrounded pebbles (Figure 14).

The EIC record search results mapped the Project Area as overlapping with a small portion of the possibly historic-aged built environment resource P-33-24092, which consisted of three irrigation features when recorded. The resource boundary overlapped with the Project Area but only one piece of cultural material, Locus 3, was proximate to the resource. As mapped within the site record, the location of Locus 3 is now within the GXO Logistics Building (Figure 13). A number of modern looking rubble piles were identified during the survey but Locus 3 was not present as it looked when recorded (Appendix H, Figure H-1).

As only a small portion of the resource was revisited, no change to the status of not eligible at the national, state or local level is warranted. A Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR 523) site record update for P-33-24092 was prepared and is located in Appendix I.

Figure 11. Project Area overview from northwest corner of southeastern Project Area parcel, facing east

Figure 12. Project Area overview from northeast corner of northern Project Area parcel, facing southwest

Figure 13. Project Area overview from southeast corner of northern Project Area parcel, facing north-northwest

Figure 14. Surface sediments within the Project Area

STUDY FINDINGS

CULTURAL SENSITIVITY

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

Based on these data sources alone the Project Area is assessed to also have low sensitivity for buried prehistoric-aged resources. However, the positive SLF search result may indicate that there are tribal cultural resources present that are unknown to the SCIC that elevate the cultural sensitivity of the Project Area.

PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

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

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

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

Using the PFYC system, geologic units are classified according to the relative abundance of vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils and their sensitivity to adverse impacts within the known extent of the geological unit. Although significant localities may occasionally occur in a geologic unit, a few widely scattered important fossils or localities do not necessarily indicate a higher PFYC value; instead, the relative abundance of localities is intended to be the major determinant for the value assignment.

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

The middle to early Pleistocene very old alluvial fan deposits is assigned different sensitivities depending on how deep the impacts are. As per this study, the Riverside County General Plan (County of Riverside 2015), and the City of Perris General Plan, impacts less than five feet below the original ground surface in areas mapped as very old alluvial fan deposits are given a low sensitivity (PFYC 2; Table 4) while deeper sediments have a high sensitivity (PFYC 4).

Table 4. Paleontological Sensitivity Rankings

Rock Unit	PFYC rankings				
	5 very high	**4 high**	**3 moderate**	**2 low**	**1 very low**
middle to early Pleistocene very old alluvial fan sediments	more than 5 feet deep				less than 5 feet deep
artificial fill, modern					X

Definition of Significance for Paleontological Resources

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon recorded fossil locality data in and near the Project Area, impacts less than five feet below the original ground surface in areas mapped as very old alluvial fan deposits are given a low sensitivity (PFYC 2) while deeper sediments have a high sensitivity (PFYC 4).

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

The portion of P-33-24092 mapped within the Project was not re-identified and no other cultural material was observed during the pedestrian survey. Based on this survey result, the EIC record search and review of historical maps and aerial photographs, Cogstone recommends that this Project proceed as planned, but that full-time cultural resources and Native American monitoring be required should the cultural sensitivity of the Project Area be enhanced by the results of government to government Native American consultation.

A DPR 523 site record update for P-33-24092 was prepared and is located in Appendix H.

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

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

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

MOLLY VALASIK
QA/QC

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Valasik is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with more than 15 years of experience. She is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and regularly prepares cultural resources assessment reports for a variety of federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. Ms. Valasik has managed a variety of projects at Cogstone in the water, transportation, energy, development, and federal sectors. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. She is accepted as a principal investigator for prehistoric archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation's Information Centers.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Triada Property Development Project, Community of Nuevo, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to reassess the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the construction of an 18.4-acre residential development consisting of 75 new residential units with supporting infrastructure and streets. The project area was previously surveyed in 2016 and two historic archaeological sites were identified and recorded within the project area. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological resources records searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and intensive pedestrian survey. Cogstone prepared separate Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Resources Assessment reports after the survey was concluded. The project required a United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 permit because the project area contains waters regulated by USACE, thus all work for the project was completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Riverside County was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Program Manager and QA/QC. Sub to Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. 2022-2023

Placentia Avenue Industrial, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources resulting from construction of a 513,776 square foot industrial building and associated landscaping, parking, and drive aisles on approximately 25.47 acres. Cogstone's services included cultural and paleontological records searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report was prepared to document the results of the assessment. The City of Perris was the lead agency for the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Program Manager and QA/QC. Sub to Lake Creek Industrial. 2022-2023

Wilson Warehouse Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during construction of an 83,910-square foot industrial building with associated landscaping and parking areas on the 4.75-acre project area. Cogstone's services included cultural and paleontological record searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey. The Sacred Lands File search indicated that a traditional cultural landscape and two traditional cultural resources are near the project area. Based on this information, the project area is considered moderately to highly sensitive for buried prehistoric cultural resources and Cogstone recommended full-time cultural and Native American monitoring for the duration of ground-disturbing activities. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report was prepared at the conclusion of the survey. The City of Perris is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. Program Manager and QA/QC. 2022-2023

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

ERIC SCOTT
Paleontology QA/QC and Report Co-Author

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Scott is a professional vertebrate paleontologist with 39 years of experience in paleontological mitigation, fieldwork, curation, and research. He is an emeritus paleontology curator of the San Bernardino County Museum, an adjunct at California State University, San Bernardino, and a research associate of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the La Brea Tar Pits and Museum, where he was lead excavator of the Pit 91 excavation from 1985-1991. He is a 30+ year member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, an international society of professional scientists where he currently serves on the Government Affairs Committee; he also holds membership in the Geological Society of America and other professional societies. Mr. Scott has published over 40 research articles in professional scientific journals.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Triada Property Development Project, Community of Nuevo, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to reassess the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the construction of an 18.4-acre residential development consisting of 75 new residential units with supporting infrastructure and streets. The project area was previously surveyed in 2016 and two historic archaeological sites were identified and recorded within the project area. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological resources records searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and intensive pedestrian survey. Cogstone prepared separate Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Resources Assessment reports after the survey was concluded. The project required a United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 permit because the project area contains waters regulated by USACE, thus all work for the project was completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Riverside County was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Program Manager and Paleo QA/QC. Sub to Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. 2022-2023

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Wilson Warehouse Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during construction of an 83,910-square foot industrial building with associated landscaping and parking areas on the 4.75-acre project area. Cogstone's services included cultural and paleontological record searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey. The Sacred Lands File search indicated that a traditional cultural landscape and two traditional cultural resources are near the project area. Based on this information, the project area is considered moderately to highly sensitive for buried prehistoric cultural resources and Cogstone recommended full-time cultural and Native American monitoring for the duration of ground-disturbing activities. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report was prepared at the conclusion of the survey. The City of Perris is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. Program Manager and Paleo QA/QC. 2022-2023

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

JOHN GUST
Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Task Manager

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over 11 years of experience in field archaeology. He meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation and his field expertise includes pedestrian surveys, excavation monitoring, resource recording, and historic artifact analysis. Dr. Gust has managed a variety of projects at Cogstone in the water, development, residential, transportation, telecommunications, and public works sectors. Dr. Gust is a member of the Society for California Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology, and the American Anthropological Association.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Triada Property Development Project, Community of Nuevo, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to reassess the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the construction of an 18.4-acre residential development consisting of 75 new residential units with supporting infrastructure and streets. The project area was previously surveyed in 2016 and two historic archaeological sites were identified and recorded within the project area. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological resources records searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and intensive pedestrian survey. Cogstone prepared separate Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Resources Assessment reports after the survey was concluded. The project required a United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 permit because the project area contains waters regulated by USACE, thus all work for the project was completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Riverside County was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Task Manager. Sub to Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. 2022-2023

Placentia Avenue Industrial, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources resulting from construction of a 513,776 square foot industrial building and associated landscaping, parking, and drive aisles on approximately 25.47 acres. Cogstone's services included cultural and paleontological records searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report was prepared to document the results of the assessment. The City of Perris was the lead agency for the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Task Manager. Sub to Lake Creek Industrial. 2022-2023

Wilson Warehouse Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during construction of an 83,910-square foot industrial building with associated landscaping and parking areas on the 4.75-acre project area. Cogstone's services included cultural and paleontological record searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey. The Sacred Lands File search indicated that a traditional cultural landscape and two traditional cultural resources are near the project area. Based on this information, the project area is considered moderately to highly sensitive for buried prehistoric cultural resources and Cogstone recommended full-time cultural and Native American monitoring for the duration of ground-disturbing activities. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report was prepared at the conclusion of the survey. The City of Perris is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Task Manager. 2022-2023

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

KIM SCOTT
Principal Investigator for Paleontology and Contributor

EDUCATION

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

TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS

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

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Scott has 28 years of experience in California as a paleontologist and sedimentary geologist. She has worked extensively in the field surveying, monitoring, and salvaging fossils on hundreds of projects. In addition, she has special skills in jacketing large fossils, fossil preparation (cleaning and stabilization) and in the preparation of stratigraphic sections and other documentation for fossil localities. She frequently authors paleontological assessments, paleontological mitigation plans, and monitoring compliance reports to all agency requirements. Ms. Scott authors and conducts crew sensitivity training, serves as company safety officer, and has authored both the company safety and paleontology manuals.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

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

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

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

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

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

ASCANIO DANIEL RINCÓN RINCÓN, PH.D.
Paleontologist and Co-Author

EDUCATION

2006 Ph.D., Biology (Ecology and Evolution), Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas, Venezuela
1999 B.A., Biology, La Universidad del Zulia, Maracaibo, Venezuela

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Rincón is a world-renowned professional vertebrate paleontologist with over three decades of experience in paleontological fieldwork, curation, extinct/extant bone and fossil identification, and research. His past experience includes work as an associate researcher with the Ecology Center at the Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research, as laboratory chair for paleontology at the Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas, as vertebrate paleontology curator at the Museo de Biología de La Universidad del Zulia, and as assistant professor and chair paleontologist for the Centro de Investigaciones Antropológicas, Arqueológicas y Paleontológicas, Universidad Nacional Experimental Francisco de Miranda, among many other positions and duties. He is also a research associate of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the La Brea Tar Pits and Museum. Dr. Rincón has published over 70 research articles in professional scientific journals.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Rancho Los Cerritos Stormwater Retention Project, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone provided cultural resources services for the construction of a stormwater retention system to allow the site to capture and reuse 95% of the rainwater and includes permeable pavers, pervious concrete, an underground cistern, bioswales, detention pond, and an eco-parking lot. Rancho Los Cerritos was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1998, therefore the project must comply with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*, the Standards of Rehabilitation measures adopted by the Rancho Los Cerritos Master Plan, and the other mitigation measures for the project. Cogstone conducted cultural resources monitoring and facilitated Native American monitoring during construction. A Cultural Resources Monitoring Compliance Report was prepared at the conclusion of ground disturbing activities. Prime. Paleontologist. 2022-2023

San Fernando Valley Pleistocene, La Brea Tar Pits and Museum, Los Angeles, CA. Cogstone provided preparation and conservation of vertebrate fossils from field jackets, including digital inventory of fossils recovered from each jacket. Cogstone also assisted with specimen analysis and identification. All tasks are being completed in accordance with Federal laws and regulations, including the National Park Service Curation Guidelines (36 CFR 79), the 1993 State of California's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections, California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001 (CalNAGPRA), and best practices by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. Prime. Paleontologist. 2023.

Cold Canyon Landfill Expansion Module 12, Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo County, CA. Cogstone conducted archaeological and paleontological resources monitoring for the expansion of an existing landfill. In addition, Cogstone provided Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for all construction personnel. Upon completion of monitoring, Cogstone prepared a Cultural and Paleontological Resources Monitoring Compliance Report. Sub to Waste Connections, Inc. Paleontologist. 2023

Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway) Sections 1 and 2 Construction Management, Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Dr. This project involves construction of seven stations from the existing Purple Line at Wilshire/Western Avenue along Wilshire Boulevard to the Veterans Administration Hospital in Westwood for 8.6 miles. Cogstone manages all paleontological services for Sections 1 and 2 of the subway project including budgets, WEAP training, monitoring, fossil recovery, fossil preparation, identification, cataloguing, curation with the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, and reporting. Sub to JV West (Stantec/Jacobs JV; Section 1), AECOM (Section 2). Paleontologist. 2022-*ongoing*

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

KELLY VREELAND
Paleontologist and Contributor

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Vreeland is a Paleontologist with over 12 years of experience in field paleontology. Her field and laboratory experience includes fieldwork and research projects throughout California and Nevada, as well as conducting fieldwork and surficial geologic mapping in Montana. Ms. Vreeland has expertise in invertebrate paleontology and paleoecology. Ms. Vreeland is a member of the Geological Society of America, the Paleontological Society, the Society for Sedimentary Geology, and the Association for Women in Geoscience.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

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

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

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

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

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

STEPHEN EGENBERGER
Technician and Report Co-Author

EDUCATION

2022 M.S., Archaeology of the North, University of Aberdeen, Scotland, UK
2017 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Merced

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Egenberger is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA #5467) and cross-trained paleontologist with one year of experience in cultural resources management. His skills include survey and excavation, mapping, ground penetrating radar, artifact analysis and cataloging, and archival research. In addition, Mr. Egenberger has field experience excavating sites in Scotland, Romania, and Belize.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Lakeland Village Master Drainage Plan (MDP) Line H Stage 1 Project, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone provided cultural resources services during the construction of 7,177 feet of an underground storm drain in the community of Lakeland Village in Riverside County. Project improvements include the construction of Line H, its associated laterals Line H-1 and Line H-2, and appurtenant structures in various locations. The Line H storm drain system will capture storm flows at four locations in the nearby foothills and convey them to Lake Elsinore. The project also includes a sediment/debris basin, street rehabilitation,a conversion of the existing unpaved portion of Maiden Lane to an asphalt road, and water improvements. Cogstone provided a cultural resources Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to construction personnel prior to construction and conducted the cultural resources monitoring during ground disturbing construction activities. Cogstone prepared weekly summary reports and a Cultural Resources Monitoring Compliance Report once monitoring was complete. Prime. Monitor. 2022-2023

Lorena Plaza Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone is providing cultural and paleontological resources monitoring during ground disturbing activities during the construction of an approximately 90,000-square-foot, 4- to 5-story, mixed-use residential development containing 49 apartment units and approximately 10,000 square feet of ground-floor commercial space. Cogstone will prepare a Cultural and Paleontological Resources Monitoring Compliance Report upon the completion of ground disturbance for the project. Sub to A Community of Friends. Monitor. 2022-*ongoing*

Los Cerritos Wetlands Authority (LCWA) South Area Assessment, LCWA, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted Traditional Cultural Landscape Research and Evaluation as well as provided extended Native American coordination to the LCWA. Services included drafting consultation letters to tribes who requested notification and follow-up attempts via email and telephone for comments from Native American tribes. Cogstone conducted extensive ethnographic and historic research to document past use of the Los Cerritos Wetlands by the Gabrielino (Tongva) and Acjachemen as well as its connection to the villages of *Puvungna* and *Motuucheyngna*. Cogstone met with tribal community members and digitally recorded their explanations of current and past use of the wetlands including their recommendations for Tribal access. Cogstone prepared a Cultural Resources Assessment Report that incorporates the results of this research and is awaiting comments from the Tribes and LCWA. Sub to Moffat & Nichol. Monitor. 2021-*ongoing*

Rancho Los Cerritos Stormwater Retention Project, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone provided cultural resources services for the construction of a stormwater retention system to allow the site to capture and reuse 95% of the rainwater and includes permeable pavers, pervious concrete, an underground cistern, bioswales, detention pond, and an eco-parking lot. Rancho Los Cerritos was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1998, therefore the project must comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, the Standards of Rehabilitation measures adopted by the Rancho Los Cerritos Master Plan, and the other mitigation measures for the project. Cogstone conducted cultural resources monitoring and facilitated Native American monitoring during construction. A Cultural Resources Monitoring Compliance Report was prepared at the conclusion of ground disturbing activities. Prime. Monitor. 2022-2023

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

LOGAN FREEBERG
GIS Supervisor

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Freeberg has over 20 years of experience in cultural resource management and has extensive experience in field surveying, data recovery, monitoring, and excavation of archaeological and paleontological resources associated with land development projects in the private and public sectors. He has conducted all phases of archaeological work, including fieldwork, laboratory analysis, research, and reporting. Mr. Freeberg also has a strong grounding in conventional field and laboratory methods and is skilled in the use of ArcGIS.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Triada Property Development Project, Community of Nuevo, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to reassess the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the construction of an 18.4-acre residential development consisting of 75 new residential units with supporting infrastructure and streets. The project area was previously surveyed in 2016 and two historic archaeological sites were identified and recorded within the project area. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological resources records searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and intensive pedestrian survey. Cogstone prepared separate Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Resources Assessment reports after the survey was concluded. The project required a United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 permit because the project area contains waters regulated by USACE, thus all work for the project was completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Riverside County was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). GIS Manager. Sub to Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. 2022-2023

Placentia Avenue Industrial, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources resulting from construction of a 513,776 square foot industrial building and associated landscaping, parking, and drive aisles on approximately 25.47 acres. Cogstone's services included cultural and paleontological records searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report was prepared to document the results of the assessment. The City of Perris was the lead agency for the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). GIS Manager. Sub to Lake Creek Industrial. 2022-2023

Wilson Warehouse Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during construction of an 83,910-square foot industrial building with associated landscaping and parking areas on the 4.75-acre project area. Cogstone's services included cultural and paleontological record searches, a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey. The Sacred Lands File search indicated that a traditional cultural landscape and two traditional cultural resources are near the project area. Based on this information, the project area is considered moderately to highly sensitive for buried prehistoric cultural resources and Cogstone recommended full-time cultural and Native American monitoring for the duration of ground-disturbing activities. A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report was prepared at the conclusion of the survey. The City of Perris is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. GIS Manager. 2022-2023

APPENDIX B. PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

WESTERN SCIENCE CENTER

May 11, 2022

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

Dear Mr. Freeburg,

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg
Collections Technician

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

WESTERN SCIENCE CENTER

July 7th, 2023

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

Dear Mr. Freeberg,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Nance Street Trailer Yard Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The project site is located in several portions on either side of W Nance Street on Township 4 South, Range 4 West, Section 1 the *Perris, CA* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg, MSc
Collections Manager

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

APPENDIX C. PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Table C-1. Previous Studies within one mile of the Project Area

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from Project Area
00002	Rogers, Malcolm J.	Miscellaneous Field Notes - Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man	1953	Within
00535	Lowell, John Bean, Sylvia Brakke Vane, Matthew C. Hall, Harry Lawton, Richard Logan, Lee Gooding Massey, John Oxendine, Charles Rozaire, and David P. Whistler	Cultural Resources and The Devers-Mira 500 Kv Transmission Line Route (Valley To Mira Loma Section)	1979	Within
01955	Heller, Rod, Tim Tetherow, and C. White	An Overview of The Sundesert Nuclear Project Transmission System Cultural Resource Investigation	1977	Within
02059	Oxendine, Joan	The Luiseno Village During the Late Prehistoric Era: A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Satisfaction of the Requirements for The Degree Of Doctor Of Philosophy in Anthropology	1983	Within
02084	Hammond, S.R.	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Route 215, P.M. 27.4/33.7	1987	0.25 – 0.5
02171	McCarthy, Daniel F.	Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	1987	0.25 – 0.5
02450	Parr, Robert E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-100-001 Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	1989	0.5 - 1
02451	Parr, Robert E	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-050-006 Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	1989	0.5 - 1
02453	Parr, Robert E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-040-006, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	1989	0.5 - 1
02454	Parr, Robert E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-040-020-023, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	1989	0.5 - 1
02455	Parr, Robert E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-110-001, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	1989	0.5 - 1
02456	Parr, Robert E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-120-009, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	1989	0.5 - 1
02457	Parr, Robert E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-100-002, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	1989	0.5 - 1
03189	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	1990	0.5 - 1

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from Project Area
03190	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	1990	0.5 - 1
03262	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	1991	0.5 - 1
03490	Mcintosh, Beverly Childs	The Juan Bautista De Anza Trail Past, Present and Future, Baja to Riverside, California	1991	Within
03510	McDonald, Meg, and Barb Giacomini	An Intensive Survey of Approximately 2,500 Acres of March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California	1996	0 – 0.25
03604	Jones, Carleton S.	The Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseno: A Thesis Presented to the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree, Master of Arts	1992	Within
03789	Drover, Christopher	A Cultural Resource Inventory: Oakwood Industrial Park--Tentative Parcel Map 24110, Near Perris, California	1989	0.5 - 1
04154	Mason, Roger, Philippe Lapin, and Wayne H. Bonner	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey For A Pacific Bell Mobile Telecommunications Facility: Cm 126-11 Near Perris, Riverside County, California	1998	0.5 - 1
04211	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	1999	0.25 – 0.5
04766	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	2004	0.5 - 1
04767	Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, Josh Smallwood, and Dicken Everson	Archaeological Testing and Site Evaluations, Specific Plan No. 341/466, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2004	0.5 - 1
04963	Hoover, Anna M., Kristie R. Blevins, and Hugh Wagner	A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report on the Oleander Property, APNs 295-310-011, -048 & -052, 69.41-Acres, County of Riverside, California	2005	0.5 - 1
05548	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)	2005	0.25 – 0.5
05550	Earth Tech	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Gregory Site, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, CA	1995	0 - 0.25
05713	Billat, Lorna	Letter Report: Historic Consultation for Nextel of California (Nextel) Wireless Telecommunications Service (WTS) Facility Project Chelsea/ CA-5389A, in Perris, Riverside County, California	2005	0 – 0.25

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from Project Area
05800	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Mary Hillis Shockley	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, March Arb Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion, Near March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California	2001	0.5 - 1
06579	Bodmer, Clarence, Robert Porter, and Laura H. Shaker	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, All American Asphalt Plant, Assessor's Parcel No. 30-020-026, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2006	0 – 0.25
06660	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Thomas Meltzer, and Laura H. Shaker	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Nandina Distribution 1 and 2, City Of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2006	0.5 - 1
06780	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Associated Ready Mix Project Area (2.5 ac.) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2006	0.5 - 1
06914	Harrison, Jim	Letter Report: Biological and Cultural Resources Due Diligence Regarding the 500-Acre Watson Land Company-Perris Property in Riverside County, California	2003	0.5 - 1
07396	Sanka, Jennifer M.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review: Perris Boulevard Project in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2007	0.5 - 1
07538	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez	Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2007	Within
07568	McGinnis, Patrick	Archaeological Survey Report of the I-215/Van Buren Boulevard Interchange Project Riverside County, California	2007	0.5 - 1
07613	Patterson, J., and Tsunoda, K.	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company O&M - 2008 B1355 Annual Capacitor Project for Pole #2037338e on the Chaney 12kv Circuit Riverside County, California (Wo#6077-5597, Ai#7-5504)	2008	0.5 - 1
07620	Clifford, J., and B. Smith	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Idi Perris Project County of Riverside: APNs 302-080-011 Through 302-080-017, 302-090-016, 302-090-017	2005	0.5 - 1
08031	Allred, Carla	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, Site Number(s)/Name(s): LA-3411A/EMWD Rancho Drive TCNS# 49589	2009	0.25 – 0.5
08433	Pollack, Katherine H.	Archaeological Assessment of Southern Half of Hammock 33kV Overhead DSP Project, March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California	2007	0.5 - 1

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from Project Area
08771	Bai "Tom" Tang	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resource Study Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) Perris Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project in and near the Cities of Riverside, Perris, and Menifee Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2444	2010	0.5 - 1
08791	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 302-030-003, -006, and -011	2012	0 – 0.25
08792	Orfila, Rebecca S.	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search Results for the SCE Co. Perris Rule 20-B Underground Project	2012	0.5 - 1
08860	Bai "Tom" Tang, and Daniel Ballester	Addendum to Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Resources Survey JMM Trailer Storage Facility Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2012	0.25 – 0.5
08893	Bai "Tom" Tang	Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Analyses: Discount Tire Cross Dock Facility; a Portion of Specific Plan Co. 341-EIR 466	2012	0.5 - 1
08986	George, Joan, and Vanessa Mirro	Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring: Knox Logistics Center Project, Riverside County	2013	0.5 - 1
09054	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	2013	0.25 – 0.5
09277	Ballester, Daniel	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	2015	0.25 – 0.5
09464	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Commercial Development (Approximately 20 Acres) in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2016	0.5 - 1
09848	Smith, Brian F.	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of APNs 316-210-014 through -018, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside	2016	0.25 – 0.5
10015	Smallwood, Josh, Tiffany Clark, and Roberta Thomas	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Lateral B-5 to Oleander Channel Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2016	0 – 0.25
10016	Jew, Nicholas P., and Dennis McDougall	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Perris Distribution Center Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2017	0.5 - 1
10199	Fulton, Phil	Discovery And Monitoring Plan for the Mid County Parkway	2014	0 – 0.25
10277	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the First Nandina Logistics Center Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	2017	0.25 – 0.5
10339	Smallwood, Josh, Joan George, and Michael Mirro	Cultural Resources Assessment of March Inland Airport Parcel D1 Project, Riverside County, California	2016	0.5 - 1

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from Project Area
10345	Castells, Justin, and Joan George	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Markham/Patterson Projection, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2018	0 – 0.25
10393	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)	2018	0.25 – 0.5
10471	Cunningham, Robert, and Wendy Blumel	Cultural Resources Inventory 0.7-Acre Property in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2017	0.5 - 1
10759	Miller, Andrew D.	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Perry & Barret Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2019	0.5 - 1
10764	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Duke Warehouse Project, PM No. 37187, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2019	0.5 - 1
10902	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Markham Street (DUKEAI-50C) Project (PM 37343), City of Perris, Riverside County, California (DPR 17-00001; GP19-05284;APNs314-180-025 and -026)	2020	0 – 0.25
10904	Stropes, Jennifer R.K., Andrew Garrison, and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of APNs 316-210-032 and -033, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside	2018	0.5 - 1
10930	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Markham Perris Industrial Project, Perris, Riverside County, California (APN 302-080-006-1), City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2020	0.5 - 1
10933	Garrison, Andrew J., and Brian F. Smith	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/NANDINA Project	2019	0.5 - 1
11038	Bai Tang, and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Canyon Steel Industrial Building Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2018	0.25 – 0.5
11081	Smith, Brian F.	A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, PPT180025, Riverside County, California	2019	0.5 - 1
11089	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Optimus Logistics Center Project, Pm 36678, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2018	Within
11135	Castells, Justin, and Joan George	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Markham/Patterson Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2019	0 – 0.25
11141	Hammond, Stephen R.	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Freeway Conversion of Route 194 (15E) Between Nuevo Road and Van Buren Boulevard in Riverside County	1977	0.5 - 1
11230	None provided	Perris Valley Channel Historic Resources Evaluation Report	2019	0 – 0.25

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from Project Area
11246	Lowell, John Bean, Sylvia Brakke Vane, Mark Macarro, Jackson Young, Eric Elliot, William Mason, Daniel Mccarthy, Stephan O'Neil, and Florence C. Shipek	Eastside Reservoir Project Final Report Native American Ethnography and Ethnohistory	2003	Within

APPENDIX D. PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Table D-1. Previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the Project Area

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From Project area	NRHP/CRHR Status
001183	001183	Historic Archaeological Site	Railroad siding	1977	0.5 - 1	Unevaluated
007639		Historic Built Environment	18391 Patterson Avenue. Single family residence, Queen Anne architectural style. 1895	1982	0.5 - 1	NR - 4
007649		Historic Built Environment	24415 Nandina Avenue. Military barracks, Vernacular Wood Frame architectural style. 1941	1982	0.5 - 1	NR - 5
007650		Historic Built Environment	23960 Oleander Avenue. Military barracks, Vernacular Wood Frame architectural style. 1941	1982	0.5 - 1	NR - 5
007674		Historic Built Environment	24040 Ramona Expressway. Single family residence, Vernacular/Spanish Revival architectural style. 1911	1982, 1999	0.5 - 1	NR – 4C
008700		Historic Archaeological Site	Standpipe and concrete pad fragments	1999, 2014 2017	0.25 – 0.5	NR – 6Z
008701		Historic Archaeological Site	Segment of steel pipeline with riveted seams	1999, 2017	0.25 – 0.5	NR – 6Z
008702		Historic Archaeological Site	Residential house remains including concrete pad and refuse deposit	1999	0.5 - 1	NR – 6Z
015854		Historic Archaeological Isolate	Concrete standpipe and well remains	2007	0.5 - 1	Unevaluated
016239	008390	Historic Archaeological Site	Residential house remains including pumphouse foundation, power pole with 1930 nail, and refuse deposit	2005	0.25 – 0.5	Unevaluated
020334	010260	Historic Archaeological Site	Irrigation features including a well, pump base, concrete pad and metal pipes	2012	0.25 – 0.5	NR – 6Z
021503	011291	Historic Archaeological Site	Three concrete building foundations, grain storage and basin area	2013	0.5 - 1	Unevaluated
024092		Historic Archaeological Site	Irrigation system with concrete standpipes and associated debris	2013	Within	

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From Project area	NRHP/CRHR Status
024854		Historic Archaeological Site	Segment of flood control channel of earthen sloped sides	2016	0.5 - 1	NR – 6Z
024867		Historic Archaeological Site	Segment of Oleander channel of earthen sloped sides with cut stone slabs in mortar and concrete	2016	0 – 0.25	NR – 6Z
024868		Historic Built Environment	Segment of Webster Avenue	2016	0 – 0.25	NR – 6Z
028172		Historic Archaeological Site	Historic refuse burn pit	2018	0.5 - 1	Unevaluated
028588	012877	Historic Archaeological Site	Two wood utility poles	2017	0.5 - 1	Unevaluated
028589	012878	Historic Archaeological Site	Two vertical steel pipes	2017	0.5 - 1	Unevaluated
028621		Historic Archaeological Site	Concrete slab well foundation with galvanized steel pipe spigot	2019	0.5 - 1	Unevaluated
029425	013175	Historic Archaeological Site	Historic ancillary structure with septic system and foundation remains	2022	0 – 0.25	Unevaluated
029442		Historic Built Environment	4517 Wade Avenue. Multifamily residence, Transitional Ranch architectural style. 1964	2022	0.25 – 0.5	NR – 6Z
029741	013258	Historic Built Environment	March Air Reserve Base. Military ancillary building, Utilitarian	2022	0.5 - 1	NR – 6Z

APPENDIX E. HISTORIC CONSULATATION

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

December 12, 2023

PVHM
PO Box 343
Perris, CA 92572

RE: Request for Information regarding the Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nance Street Trailer Yard Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

To Whom It May Concern:

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the Nance Street Trailer Yard Project (Project) located on 10.28 acres within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 314-153-058, -060, -062, -064, -066, -068, -070, -082 (Site 1 - North Nance); 314-160-013, -014 (Site 2 - South Nance West); and 314-160-016, -017, and -018 (Site 3 – South Nance East located at the intersection of Nance Street and North Webster Avenue in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

The proposed Project consists of the development of three sites located on a total of 10.28 acres within 13 parcels. Site 1/North Nance consists of consolidating eight parcels to construct a trailer storage yard with 133 trailer parking stalls and 11,700 square feet of an office space with mechanical bay building. Site 2/South Nance West consists of consolidating two parcels to construct a trailer storage yard with 33 trailer parking stalls and 11,700 square feet of an office space with mechanical bay building. Site 3/South Nance East consists of consolidating three parcels to construct a trailer storage yard with 96 trailer parking stalls and an 80 square-foot prefabricated guard house.

We are contacting you because we would like to invite members of the Perris Valley Historical Museum to provide input regarding the redevelopment of the Project area. We appreciate any information regarding the history of the Project area that you may have as well as any comments, issues, and/or concerns relating to the history of the Project area. Please contact me at slopez@cogstone.com. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Shannon Lopez

Shannon Lopez, M.A.
Architectural Historian
(714) 974-8300 x.108
slopez@cogstone.com

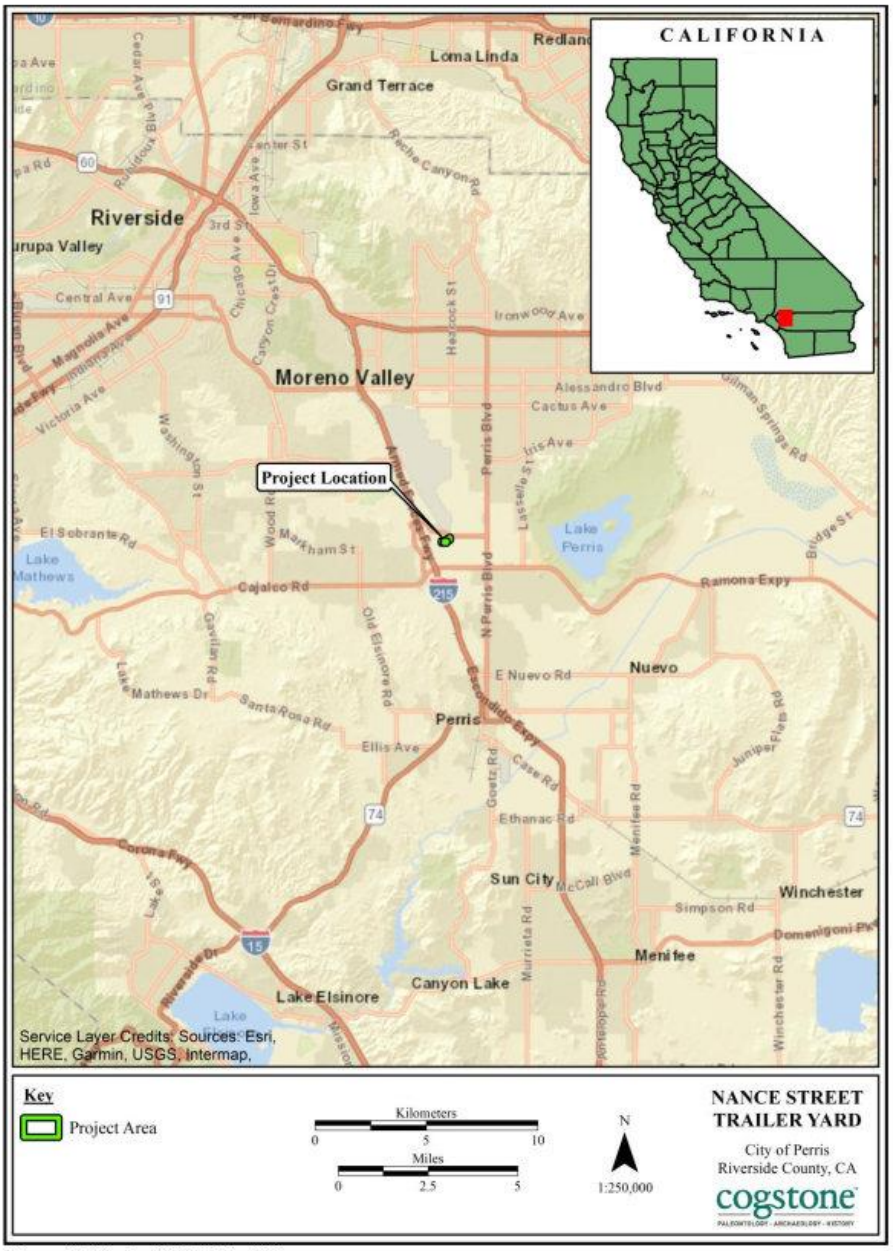


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

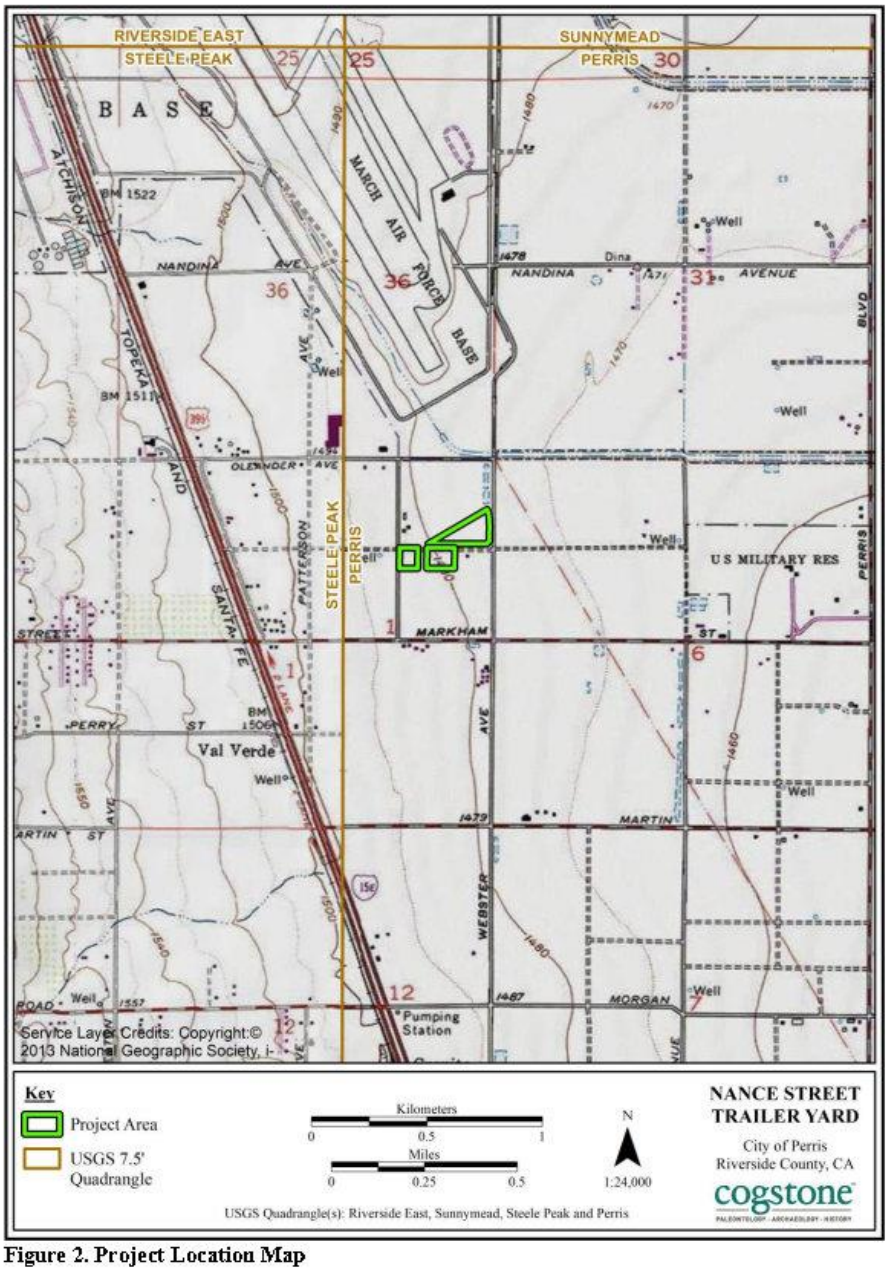


Figure 2. Project Location Map

Figure 3. Project Aerial Map

APPENDIX F. NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Nance Street Trailer Yard

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Perris 7.5'/Steele Peak 7.5'

Township: 4S **Range:** 4W **Section(s):** 1

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

Company/Firm/Agency: Cogstone Resource Management

Street Address: 1518 W. Taft Ave.

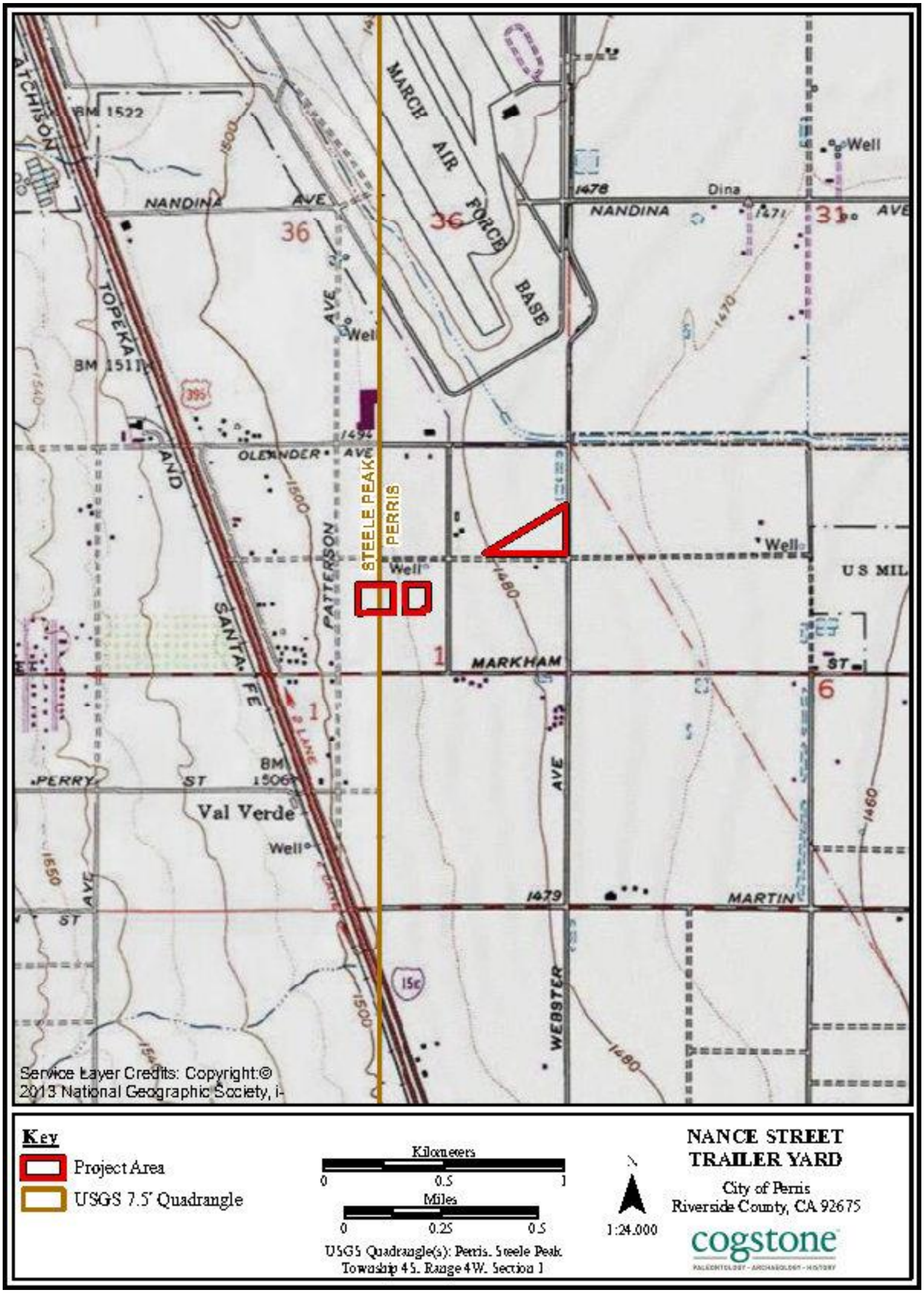
City: Orange **Zip:** 92865

Phone: 714-974-8300

Fax: 714-974-8303

Email: cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

Project Description: The proposed Project consists of the development of three sites located on a total of 10.28 acres. Site 1/North Nance consists of consolidating eight parcels to construct a trailer storage yard with 133 trailer parking stalls and 11,700 square feet of an office space with mechanical bay building. 2/South Nance West consists of consolidating two parcels to construct a trailer storage yard with 33 trailer parking stalls and 11,700 square feet of an office space with mechanical bay building. Site 3/South Nance East consists of consolidating three parcels to construct a trailer storage yard with 96 trailer parking stalls and an 80 square-foot prefabricated guard house


ATCHISON
TOPEKA
AND
SANTA FE
BM 1522
NANDINA
AVE
36
MARCH AIR FORCE BASE
1478
NANDINA
Dina
1471
31
AVE
Well
BM 1511
395
OLEANDER
AVE
1494
STEELE PEAK
PERRIS
PATTERSON
AVE
Well
Well
US MIL
1480
MARKHAM
ST
1
6
2 LANE
BM 1506
PERRY
ST
Val Verde
Well
1479
MARTIN
AVE
WEBSTER
215
1460
1470
1500
1650
1540
Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-
Key
Project Area
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle
Kilometers
0
0.5
1
Miles
0
0.25
0.5
1:24,000
USGS Quadrangle(s): Perris, Steele Peak
Township 4S, Range 4W, Section 1
NANCE STREET TRAILER YARD
City of Perris
Riverside County, CA 92675
cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

June 19, 2023

Cogstone Resource Management

Via Email to: CogstoneConsult@cogstone.com

Re: Nance Street Trailer Yard Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Page 1 of 1

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/19/2023

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
Cahuilla

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
Cahuilla

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
Cahuilla

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
Cahuilla

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
Cahuilla

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
Cahuilla

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
Cahuilla
Serrano

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, THPO
Cahuilla
Serrano

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO
Cupeno
Luiseno

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cupeno
Luiseno

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Nance Street Trailer Yard Project, Riverside County.

PROJ-2023-002957 | 06/19/2023 10:42 AM | 1 of 3

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/19/2023

Pechanga Band of Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
Cahuilla

Pechanga Band of Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
Cahuilla

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
Quechan

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal
Luiseno

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
Quechan

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member
Luiseno

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council
Quechan

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member
Luiseno

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Nance Street Trailer Yard Project, Riverside County.

PROJ-2023-002957 | 06/19/2023 10:42 AM | 2 of 3

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
6/19/2023

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
Cahuilla

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
Cahuilla
Luiseno

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
Cahuilla
Luiseno

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Cultural Committee,
Cahuilla

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Nance Street Trailer Yard Project, Riverside County.

PROJ-2023-002957 06/19/2023 10:42 AM 3 of 3

Tribe Name and Contact	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
Reid Milanovich, Chairman - Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023			12/5/2023	The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Nance Street Trailer Yard project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. A records check of the ACBCI registry indicates this area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources but no cultural resources were identified. In consultation, the ACBCI THPO requests the following: *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center. *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.* Tribal cultural resources located within one mile radius of project area.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director -Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023			12/5/2023	See record of contact for Chairman Reed Milanovich above.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson - Augustine Band of Mission Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Office administrator collected our information and will forward to Chairperson Vance.
Doug Welmas, Chairperson - Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Lissa at front desk forwarded me to chairperson Welmas and a voicemail was left with assistant.

Tribe Name and Contact	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson - Cahuilla Band of Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Daniel Salgado is no longer chairperson. Information has been forwarded to the new Chairwoman Erika Shank.
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson - Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Phone call, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Chairperson Ray Chapparosa was not available. Voice message left.
Robert Martin, Chairperson - Morongo Band of Mission Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Chairperson Robert Martin was not available. Voice message left.
Ann Brierty, THPO - Morongo Band of Mission Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Voice message could not be left.
Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO -Pala Band of Mission Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Voice message could not be left.
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer -Pala Band of Mission Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		THPO Shasta Gaughen was not available. Voice message left.

Tribe Name and Contact	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
Mark Macarro, Chairperson - Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Chairperson Mark Macarro was not available. Voice message left.
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Coordinator - Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Cultural Resource Coordinator was not available. Voice message left.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural - Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Manfred Scott was not available. Voice message left.
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer - Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Could not leave a voicemail.

Tribe Name and Contact	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council - Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Jordan Joaquin was not available. Voice message left.
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson - Ramona Band of Cahuilla	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Joseph Hamilton was not available. Voice message left.
John Gomez, Environmental -Ramona Band of Cahuilla	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		John Gomez was not available. Voice message left.
Cheryl Madrigal, THPO -Rincon Band of Mission Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Chery Madrigal was not available. Message left with front desk personnel.
Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/ Culture Committee Member - Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Joseph Linton was not available. Voice message left.

Tribe Name and Contact	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
Laurie Gonzales, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member - Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Laurie Gonzales was not available. Voice message left.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair - Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Lovina Redner was not available. Message left with Rebecca at front desk.
Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer - Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Joseph Ontiveros has concerns with the proposed project as there are numerous resources, and traditional trails. He requests a consultation with the City.
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson - Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024	phone call, 2/20/2024		Isaah Vivanco was not available. Message left with assistant Dion.

Tribe Name and Contact	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
Cultural Committee - Torres-Martinez Band of Desert Cahuilla Indians	USPS certified letter, 11/14/2023	Electronic mail, 2/6/2024		2/14/2024	I am responding on behalf of The Torres Martinez Cultural Committee regarding Native American Scoping Request for the Nance Street Trailer Yard Project, City of Perris, Riverside County. This Project area is located outside of our Tribes Prehistoric Settlement pattern therefore we would like to defer to the closet Tribe with in that area San Manual Band of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. We appreciate your time and effort in helping us protect our Tribes Traditional Cultural Resource. Any questions comments or concerns please feel free to contact us. Respectfully Gary Wayne Resvaloso Jr Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians MLD

APPENDIX G. PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY RANKING CRITERIA

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

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX H. SURVEY RESULTS MAP

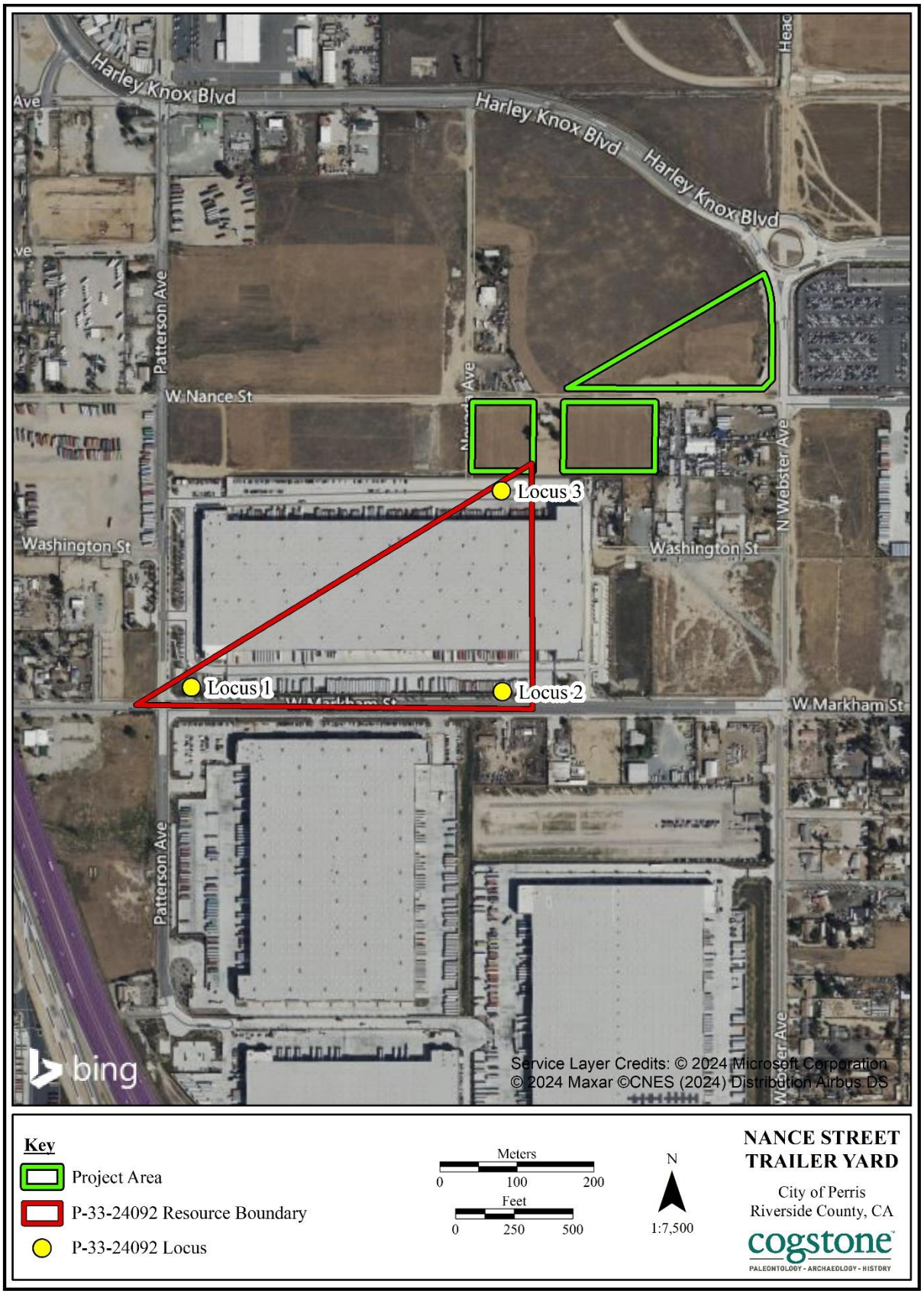


Figure H-1. Map showing location of P-33-24092

APPENDIX I. DPR SITE RECORDS

P-33-24092 was recorded on November 13, 2013 by Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural Resources Consultant as three loci of irrigation infrastructure that comprised one or more irrigation systems. Keller's description is excerpted below.

"Locus 1 is a concrete box measuring 10'2"x 5', with variable height of 18"- 30". Walls are 5" thick with a mortared capstone of brick and coarse aggregate concrete…Locus 2 is a 3-section (38," 21," 9 "), poured-in-place concrete standpipe with a 3'7" diameter and 70" height, with an interior turn valve…Locus 3 is a broken concrete standpipe with a diameter of 43.5" and an exterior height of 35". A 31" x 18" feeder pipe extends from the south end of the standpipe. The standpipe is full of granite rocks, debris, and dirt, and is in very poor condition. No associated cultural resources were observed."

Steven Egenberger of Cogstone Resource Management revisited the site on November 8, 2023 as part of a cultural resources assessment. A small portion of the resource near Locus 3 as mapped in the EIC results overlapped the project area. The area was thoroughly investigated. There were a number of concrete debris piles within the area, but Locus 3 was not found. When the resource location map was overlain on a modern map it appears that all three loci of P-33-24092 were destroyed when the GXO Logistic building was constructed ca. 2018 (see map on page 2 of 2). Only the Locus 3 area was ground-truthed. As only a small portion of the site was visited, no update to the California Register of Historical Resources listing eligibility is warranted.

Update completed by:
John Gust
Cogstone Resource Management
1518 West Taft Ave.
Orange CA, 92865

Report Citation:
Egenberger, Stephen, John Gust, Kelly Vreeland, and Ascanio Rincon
2023 Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Nance Street Trailer Yard Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Report prepared for Lake Creek Industrial, LLC, Tustin California.

Keller, Jean A.
2013 Site record for P-33-24092 on file at the Eastern Information Center.

.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: _____