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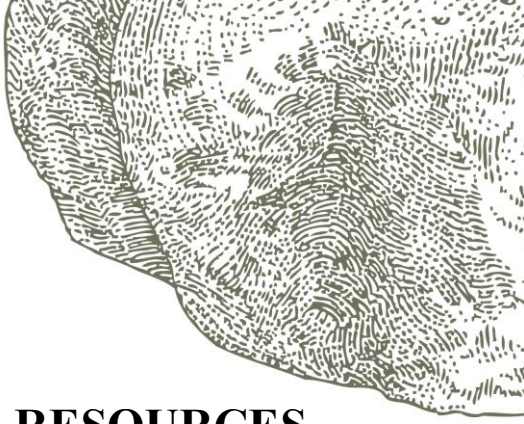
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY



CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PERRIS HOUSING IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Date
November 2023

Cogstone Project Number: 5728
Type of Study: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment
Sites: P-33-007638, P-33-015115, P-33-028559, P-33-028560, and P-33-028561
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Perris (1979)
Area: 299.22 acres
Key Words: Cultural resources assessment, paleontological resources assessment, sensitive for cultural resources, sensitive for paleontological resources

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Federal Certifications WOSB, EDWOSB, SDB
State Certifications DBE, WBE, UDBE

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the Perris Housing Implementation Project (Project) in the City of Perris (City), Riverside County, California. The City is the lead agency for the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Housing Opportunity Areas consists of 44 Housing Sites across 84 parcels on 299.22 acres throughout the City. Single family residences on Housing Sites 3.1 and 3.2 are currently occupied. The remaining 42 housing sites are currently vacant.

The City of Perris has been awarded a Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) grant to remove constraints to housing and implement the goals and objectives identified in the recently approved 2021-2029 General Plan Housing Element. The Project includes amendments to the municipal code and specific plans to implement the policies of the Housing Element, as well as ensure the municipal code and specific plans are compliant with adopted State housing law. The Project also includes preparation of a Housing Opportunity Site Overlay Zone to encourage the development of housing at a minimum of 30 dwelling units per acre for the 12 housing opportunity areas identified in the Housing Element, which are located throughout the City.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Housing Opportunity Areas are mapped as Cretaceous (145 to 66 million years old) Val Verde tonalite, early to middle Pleistocene (2.58 million years ago to 129,000 years old) very old alluvial fan deposits, middle to late Pleistocene (774,000 – 11,700 years old) old alluvial fan deposits, late Pleistocene to Holocene (less than 129,000 years old) young alluvial valley deposits, and late Holocene (less than 4,200 years ago) very young alluvial valley deposits.

Less than four miles northeast of the Housing Opportunity Areas, mastodon (†*Mammut pacificus*), horse (†*Equus* sp.), and bison (†*Bison* sp.) were recovered from between 8-14 feet below the surface. About six miles to the northeast of the Project in the Lakeview Hot Springs area, Pleistocene fossils of sabre-toothed cat (†*Smilodon fatalis*), horse (†*Equus* sp. cf. *E. occidentalis*), deer (*Odocoileus* sp.), mammoth (†*Mammuthus* sp.) and numerous species of small vertebrates have been recovered from between 15 and 45 feet below the surface. 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 11 miles southeast of the current Project. Thousands of Pleistocene fossils including California turkey (†*Meleagris californica*), ground sloths (†*Megalonyx jeffersonii*, †*Nothrotheriops shastensis,* †*Paramylodon harlani*), sabre-toothed cat (†*Smilodon fatalis*), dire wolf (†*Aenocyon dirus*), short-faced bear (†*Arctodus* sp.), horses (†*Equus conversidens*, †*Equus occidentalis*), stilt-legged llama (†*Hemiauchenia macrocephala*), yesterday's camel (†*Camelops hesternus*), 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. Holocene deposits within the Housing Opportunity Areas are too young to contain fossils. Additionally, tonalite is formed intrusively

under high heat and pressures. There have been no fossils found within the Val Verde Tonalite.

Based upon recorded fossil locality data near the Housing Opportunity Areas, the Cretaceous Val Verde tonalite and the late Holocene very young alluvial valley deposits are given a very low paleontological sensitivity (PFYC 1, Table 7). The late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial valley deposits are given a low (PFYC 2) paleontological sensitivity for the first eight feet of excavation, and a moderate (PFYC 3) paleontological sensitivity for excavations over eight feet. The early to middle Pleistocene very old alluvial fan deposits and middle to late Pleistocene old alluvial fan deposits are given a moderate (PFYC 3) paleontological sensitivity ranking.

All or some portion of the Housing Sites within Housing Opportunity Areas 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 are assessed to have moderate sensitivity for paleontological resources.

In Housing Opportunity Areas that have moderate sensitivity, Cogstone recommends that a qualified paleontologist should be retained to develop and implement a Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Plan (PRIMP), which should include development of a paleontology Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) and paleontological monitoring.

If unanticipated discoveries of paleontological resources occur during construction, all work within 25 feet of the discovery should be halted until the find has been evaluated by a qualified paleontologist.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cogstone analyzed a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside on July 25, 2023 which included the Housing Opportunity Areas as well as a one-mile search radius. Results of the record search indicate that 29 previous studies have been completed within the Housing Opportunity Areas while an additional 80 studies have been completed previously within a one-mile radius of the Housing Opportunity Areas.

Five cultural resources have been recorded within Housing Opportunity Areas–P-33-007638, P-33-015115, P-33-028559, P-33-028560, and P-33-028561. Outside of the Housing Opportunity Areas an additional 136 resources cultural resources have been previously documented within the one-mile search radius from the Housing Opportunity Areas.

Cogstone requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 10, 2023. The NAHC responded on January 24, 2023, with a positive SLF search result (Appendix E) 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 21 other Native American tribal organizations and individuals be contacted for further information regarding the Project vicinity. Cogstone sent Native American scoping letters to these 22 Native American tribal organizations.

Cogstone combined the results of the EIC records search with natural factors within the Housing Opportunity Areas consisting of underlying geology, distance to natural water sources, and slope of land to create a sensitivity map of the Housing Opportunity Areas and surrounding vicinity (Appendix G, Figures G-1 and G-2a-d). The cultural sensitivity map within the Perris General Plan (City of Perris 2008) was also consulted. The cultural sensitivity of the Housing Opportunity Areas ranges from low to moderate to high

Five previously recorded, and one newly identified, cultural resources are located within Housing Opportunity Areas. One resource, P-33-15115 is a cultural isolate and is by definition not eligible for NRHP/CRHR listing (located within Housing Opportunity Area 2, Housing Site 2.4). Three resources, all historical archaeological sites are located within Housing Opportunity Area 9. P-33-028559 (Housing Site 9.2), P-33-028560 (Housing Site 9.1), and P-33-028561 (Housing Site 9.2), have been tested archaeologically and are recommended not eligible for NRHP/CRHR listing. Cogstone recommends that the fifth resource, the historic built environment resource P-33-0-7638, the Hook House (NRHP Status Code 3S - appears eligible for the National Register as an individual property through survey evaluation; located within Housing Opportunity Area, Housing Site 3.1), and the newly identified single family residence (located within Housing Opportunity Area 3, Housing Site 3.3; APN 313171001), each be fully evaluated for significance and inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR prior to any change that may have an adverse effect on them.

All or some portion of the Housing Sites within Housing Opportunity Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, and 12 are assessed to have at least moderate sensitivity for cultural resources (see Tables 9 and 10).

Cogstone recommends that the City require either a site-specific assessment prior to ground disturbance within any Housing Site with moderate or high cultural sensitivity or require full-time cultural resources monitoring during ground-disturbing activities.

Cogstone recommends that the City require either a site-specific assessment prior to ground disturbance within any portions of the of the Housing Opportunity Areas with moderate or high cultural sensitivity or require full-time cultural resources monitoring during ground -disturbing activities.

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.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the Perris Housing Implementation Project (Project) in the City of Perris (City), Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The City is the lead agency for the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

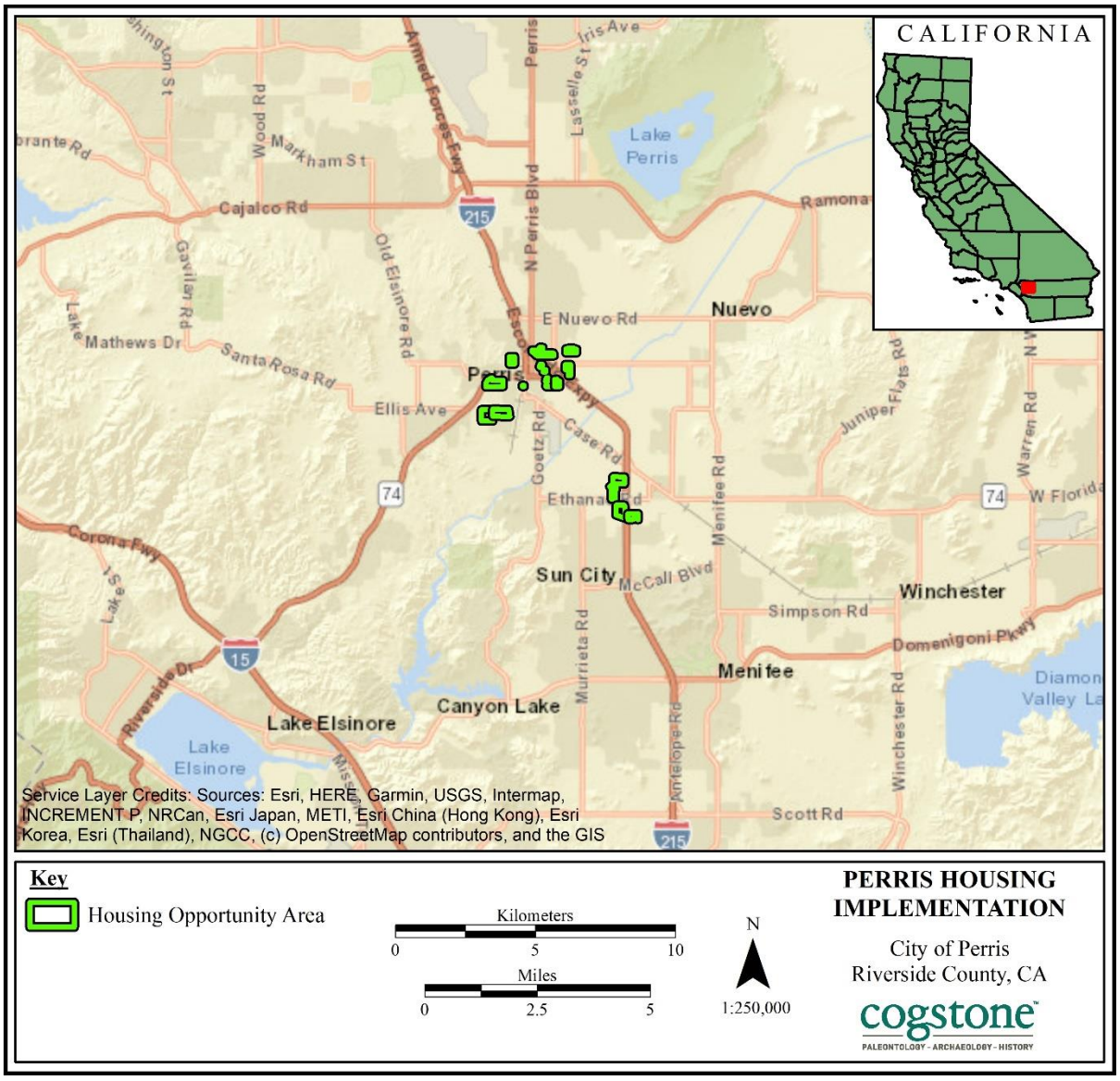

Figure 1. Project vicinity map

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Perris has been awarded a Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) grant to remove constraints to housing and implement the goals and objectives identified in the recently approved 2021-2029 General Plan Housing Element. The Project includes amendments to the municipal code and specific plans to implement the policies of the Housing Element, as well as ensure the municipal code and specific plans are compliant with adopted State housing law. The Project also includes preparation of a Housing Opportunity Site Overlay Zone to encourage the development of housing at a minimum of 30 dwelling units per acre for the 12 housing opportunity areas identified in the Housing Element, which are located throughout the City (Figures 2 and 3).

The Project is subject to the approval of the following entitlements:

- Zoning Text Amendment: Text amendments to Perris Municipal Code (PMC) to ensure the PMC complies with adopted State housing law and to implement the goals and policies of the 2021-2029 General Plan Housing Element. These amendments will also seek to remove barriers to providing housing, which will include creation of the Housing Opportunity Site Overlay Zone.
- Specific Plan Amendment: Text amendments to all adopted Specific Plans within the City for consistency with Perris Municipal Code housing-related ordinances, including Accessory Dwelling Units and Density Bonus.
- Zone Change: Rezone the 12 housing opportunity areas that are identified in the 2021-2029 Housing Element to implement the new Housing Opportunity Site Overlay Zone. Amendments also include updating the Green Valley Specific Plan for sites located in Housing Opportunity Area 6, and to the Perris Downtown Specific Plan for sites located in Housing Opportunity Area 12.

The Housing Opportunity Areas consist of properties with a mix of commercial and residential land use designations and are surrounded by properties developed with a variety of existing uses.

The Proposed Project does not authorize specific site development. As no development projects have been identified for the Housing Opportunity Areas at this time, the specific operational scenario for the Proposed Project cannot be identified. Individual projects will be analyzed as they are brought forward for consideration by the City of Perris for compliance with the Perris Municipal Code and CEQA.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Housing Opportunity Areas consists of 44 Housing Sites across 84 parcels on 299.22 acres throughout the City as summarized in Table 1 below. All parcels are currently vacant.

Table 1. Housing Opportunity Areas

Area	Site No.	APN	Acreage
1	1.1	311502001	13.37
Total Area 1			**13.31**
2	2.1	311190041	0.59
	2.1	311190042	1.00
	2.1	311190045	0.61
	2.1	311190036	0.41
	2.1	311190037	1.00
	2.1	311190038	1.00
	2.2	311190013	1.00
	2.2	311190014	1.00
	2.2	311190026	1.21
	2.2	311190039	0.79
	2.2	311190012	1.00
	2.3	311190040	1.00
	2.3	311190004	1.00
	2.3	311190034	1.00
	2.3	311190035	1.00
	2.3	311190002	0.79
	2.3	311190044	0.40
	2.4	311180018	1.00
	2.4	311180046	1.58
	2.4	311180047	2.08
	2.4	311180025	0.50
	2.5	311180021	1.00
	2.5	311180022	1.00
	2.6	311180032	0.83
Total Area 2			**22.79**
3	3.1	313171003	4.34
	3.2	313171002	5.11
	3.3	313171001	1.11
	3.4	313160006	2.32
	3.4	313160005	2.50
	3.5	313160004	6.52
	3.6	313153005	0.63
	3.6	313153015	0.32
	3.6	313153007	0.42
	3.6	313153006	0.51
	3.6	313153004	1.18
	3.7	313160002	9.61
	3.7	313160007	1.00
Total Area 3			**35.57**
4	4.1	330020009	36.74
Total Area 4			**36.74**
5	5.1	342080003	9.72
	5.2	342080002	9.28
	5.3	342080004	10.99
	5.4	342080005	10.49
Total Area 5			**40.48**

Area	Site No.	APN	Acreage
6	6.1	327220012	19.95
	6.2	327220044	25.25
Total Area 6			45.20
7	7.1	331070002	9.39
	7.2	331070013	14.89
	7.3	331070014	1.09
	7.4	331070003	5.73
Total Area 7			**31.10**
8	8.1	331100021	1.99
	8.2	331100032	4.10
	8.3	331100019	9.29
	8.4	331100033	0.43
Total Area 8	8.4	331100017	1.02
9	9.1	311100024	3.33
	9.2	311100026	9.19
Total Area 9			12.52
10	10.1	310100038	2.32
	10.1	310100046	1.27
	10.1	310100030	2.31
	10.2	310100039	4.98
Total Area 10			**10.00**
11	11.1	310110031	10.88
	11.1	310110001	1.00
	11.1	310110002	1.00
	11.2	310110015	1.01
	11.2	310110045	6.74
	11.3	310110013	1.01
	11.3	310110014	1.01
Total Area 11			**12.47**
12	12.1	310031007	1.03
	12.1	310031008	1.21
	12.2	310070002	0.91
	12.2	310070001	0.91
	12.3	313114007	0.62
	12.4	310082021	0.62
	12.4	310082011	1.23
	12.4	310082026	1.28
	12.5	310090004	1.00
	12.5	310090005	1.00
	12.6	310090009	1.00
	12.6	310090006	1.00
	12.6	310090007	1.00
	12.6	310090010	1.00
	12.6	310090008	2.99
	12.7	310090012	0.89
	12.7	310090011	3.58
Total Area 12			21.27
Grand Total			**299.22**

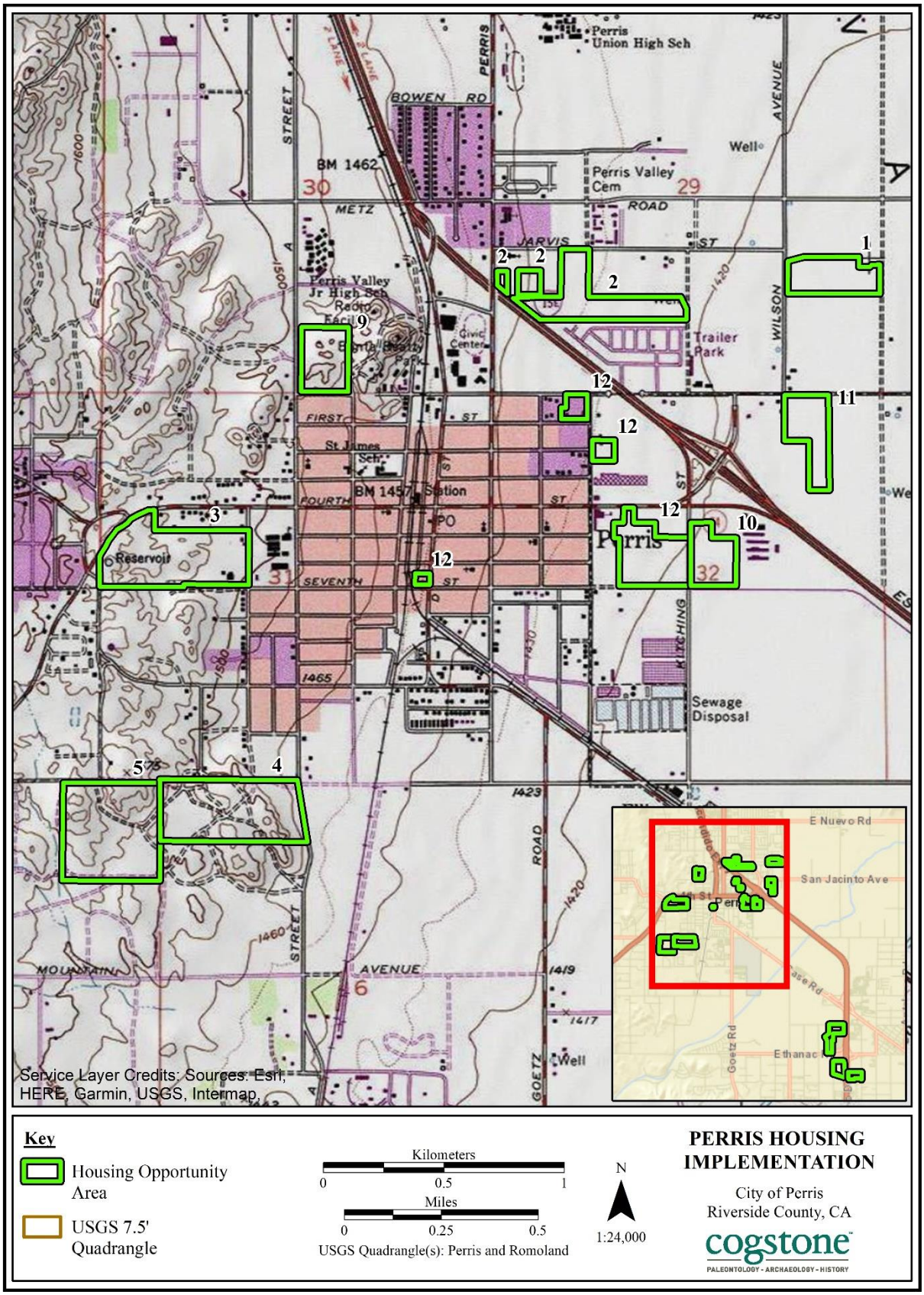

Figure 2a. Project location map 1 of 2

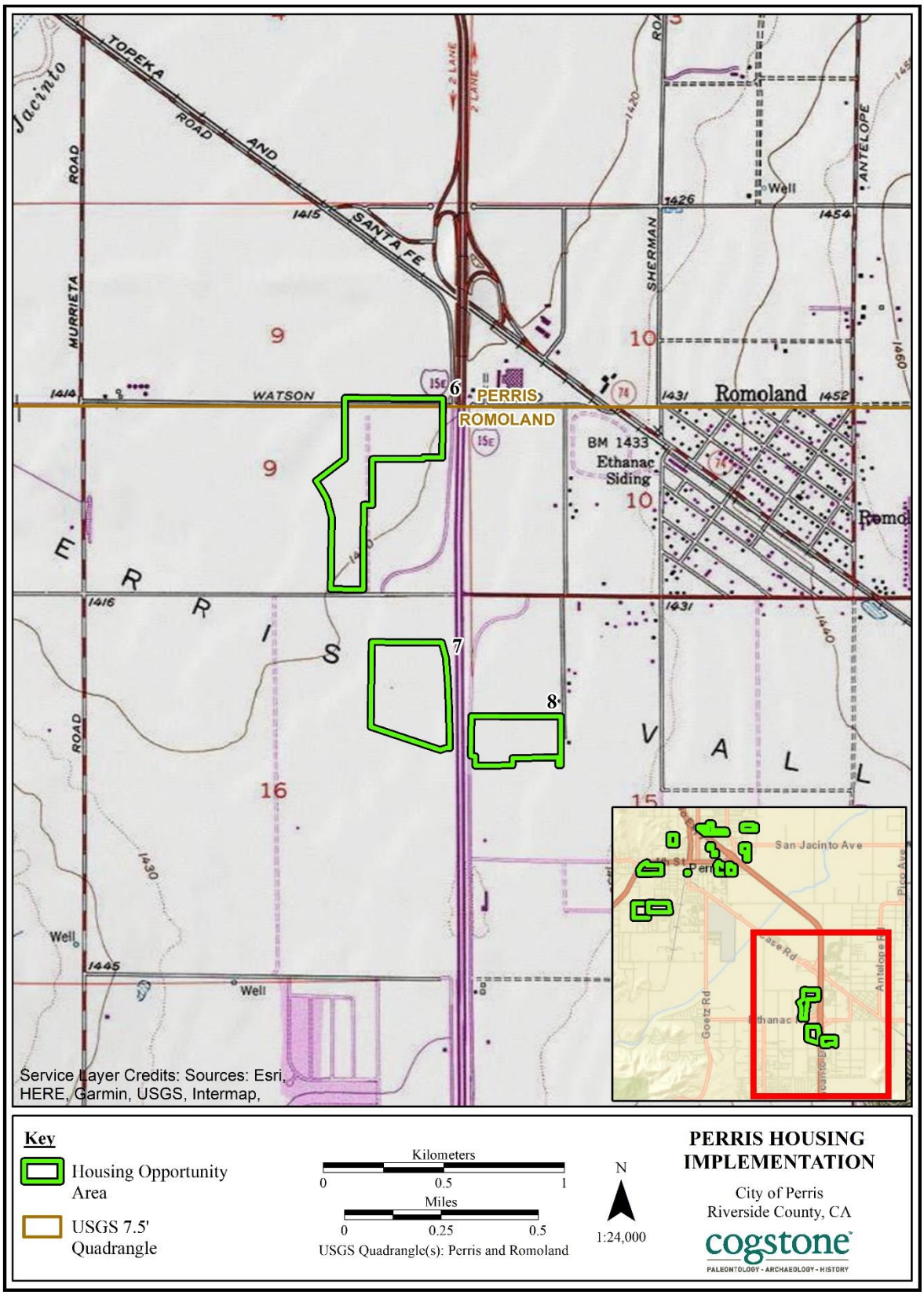

Figure 2b. Project location map 2 of 2

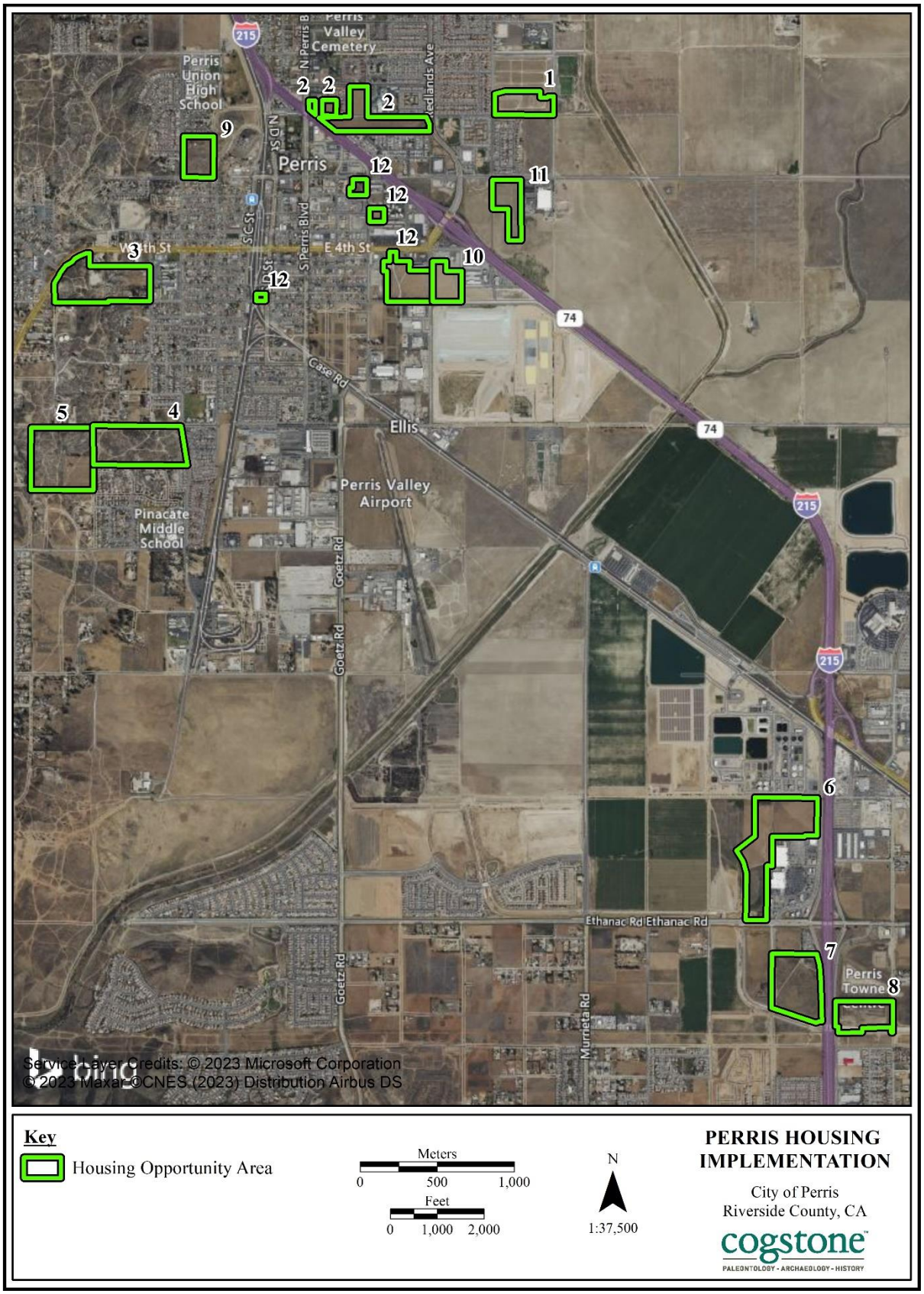

Figure 3. Project aerial map

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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

- John Gust, RPA, served as the Task Manager and the 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.
- Kim Scott served as the Principal Investigator for Paleontology for the Project and wrote the geology, paleontology, environmental, and geoarchaeological sections of this report. Ms. Scott holds an M.S. in Biology with an emphasis in paleontology from California State University (CSU), San Bernardino. She is a qualified vertebrate paleontologist and sedimentary geologist with more than 27 years of experience in California paleontology and sedimentary geology.
- Sandy Duarte co-authored this report and conducted the pedestrian survey. Mrs. Duarte holds a B.A. in Anthropology from UC Santa Barbara, and has more than 19 years of experience in California archaeology.
- Kelly Vreeland assisted with the geological and paleontological portions of this report. Ms. Vreeland has an M.S. and B.S. in Geology, with an emphasis in paleontology, from CSU Fullerton, as well as 11 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 19 years of experience in southern California archaeology.
- Debbie Webster provided technical editing. Ms. Webster has more than 22 years of experience in technical writing.
- Molly Valasik provided overall QA/QC for the Project. Ms. Valasik has an M.A. in Anthropology from Kent State University in Ohio and 14 years of experience in southern California archaeology.
- Eric Scott 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 UCLA, and more than 39 years of experience in California paleontology.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

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 a proposed project 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.

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.

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."

LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CITY OF PERRIS LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

The following Goal, Policy, and Implementation Measures from Conservation Element of the City of Perris General Plan (City of Perris 2008) 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.

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).

BACKGROUND

The geological, paleontological, and environmental sections below provide information on the environmental factors that affect archaeological and paleontological resources, while the prehistoric and historical settings provide information on the history of land use in the general Project region.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The 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-southeast 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 Perris Valley area is characterized by hills and valleys in a graben between the San Jacinto and Elsinore Faults zones and stretches from the Santa Ana River, southeast beyond Perris Valley (Scott and Goudey 1997).

STRATIGRAPHY

The Housing Opportunity Areas are mapped as Cretaceous (145 to 66 million years old) Val Verde tonalite, early to middle Pleistocene (2.58 million years ago to 129,000 years old) very old alluvial fan deposits, middle to late Pleistocene (774,000 – 11,700 years old) old alluvial fan deposits, late Pleistocene to Holocene (less than 129,000 years old) young alluvial valley deposits, and late Holocene (less than 4,200 years ago) very young alluvial valley deposits (Cohen et al. 2023; Morton and Miller 2006; Figure 4).

Val Verde tonalite

The Val Verde tonalite consists of massive to well foliated, hypautomorphic-granular biotite hornblende tonalite. These rocks weather to a gray color. Grain size varies from medium to coarse grained. The tonalite contains equal amounts of quartz, biotite, plagioclase, and hornblende. When present, foliation strikes northwest and dips to the northeast (Morton and Miller 2006).

Very Old alluvial fan deposits

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). 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).

Old alluvial fan deposits

Old alluvial fan deposits are middle to late Pleistocene and were deposited along the outer slopes of our valleys from local mountains via the mouths of canyons. These deposits have been uplifted or otherwise removed from the area of recent sedimentation. The sediments are described as moderately to well consolidated, moderately dissected, orangish- to reddish-brown sands, silts, and gravels (Morton and Miller 2006).

Young alluvial valley deposits

Native material of the Project consists of late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial valley sediments deposited between 226,000 years ago to the present (Morton and Miller 2006). Deposited on flood plains and valley floors by streams and rivers, these alluvial deposits may also include associated alluvial fans, lakes, and river beds that are not mapped separately. These

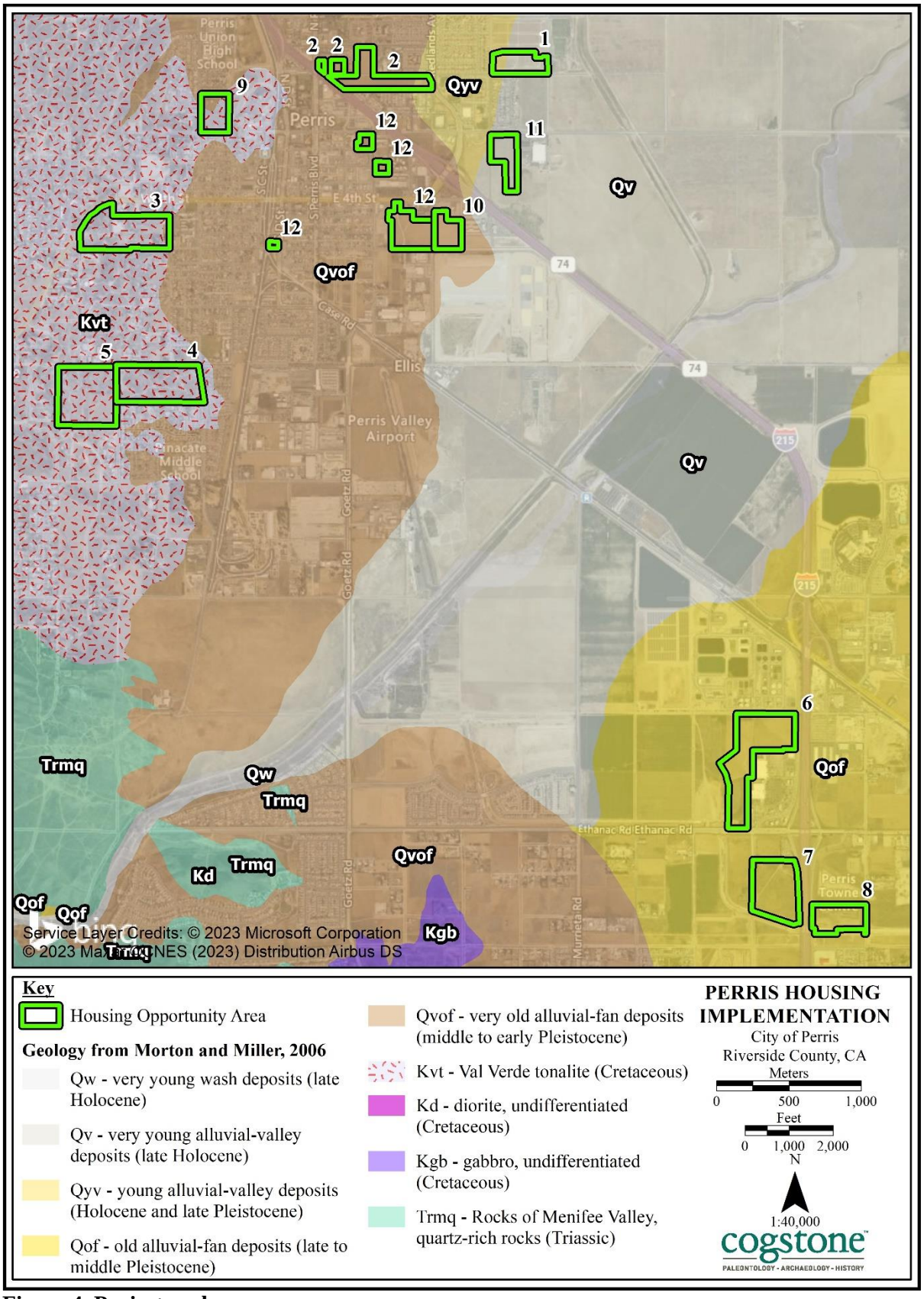

Figure 4. Project geology map

sediments are clearly related to depositional processes that are still ongoing. Sediments are dominated by sands, silts, and clays.

Very young alluvial valley deposits
The very young alluvial valley deposits are late Holocene in age and were emplaced in the past 4,200 years. These sediments are deposited on valley floors by active streams and rivers. Sediments are dominated by unconsolidated sands, silts, and clays (Morton and Miller 2006).

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

Pleistocene sediments throughout the Inland Empire are known to yield diverse animals from the last Ice Age including mammoth, mastodon, ground sloth, dire wolf, short-faced bear, sabre-toothed cat, western horse, camel, and bison (Springer et al. 2009, 2010; Radford 2020, 2022). Small fossils known include rabbits, rodents, and lizards.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Housing Opportunity Areas are 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 Ana's) from the north/northeast.

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

The Housing Opportunity Areas have 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 Housing Opportunity Areas 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 Housing Opportunity Areas by the San Luis Rey Pattern of the Palomar Tradition later in time (Sutton 2011; Table 2).

Table 2. 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.
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 Housing Opportunity Areas. 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 Housing Opportunity Areas and the surrounding lands have been reviewed by a number 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 Housing Opportunity Areas 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 Housing Opportunity Areas are in Cahuilla territory (Heizer 1978:ix). This information is based on the territory boundaries for the Cahuilla provided by Lowell Bean (1978:576; Figure 5). Although Bean's decades long research of collecting and identifying Cahuilla place names did not identify Cahuilla place names for the Housing Opportunity Areas, 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 Housing Opportunity Areas.

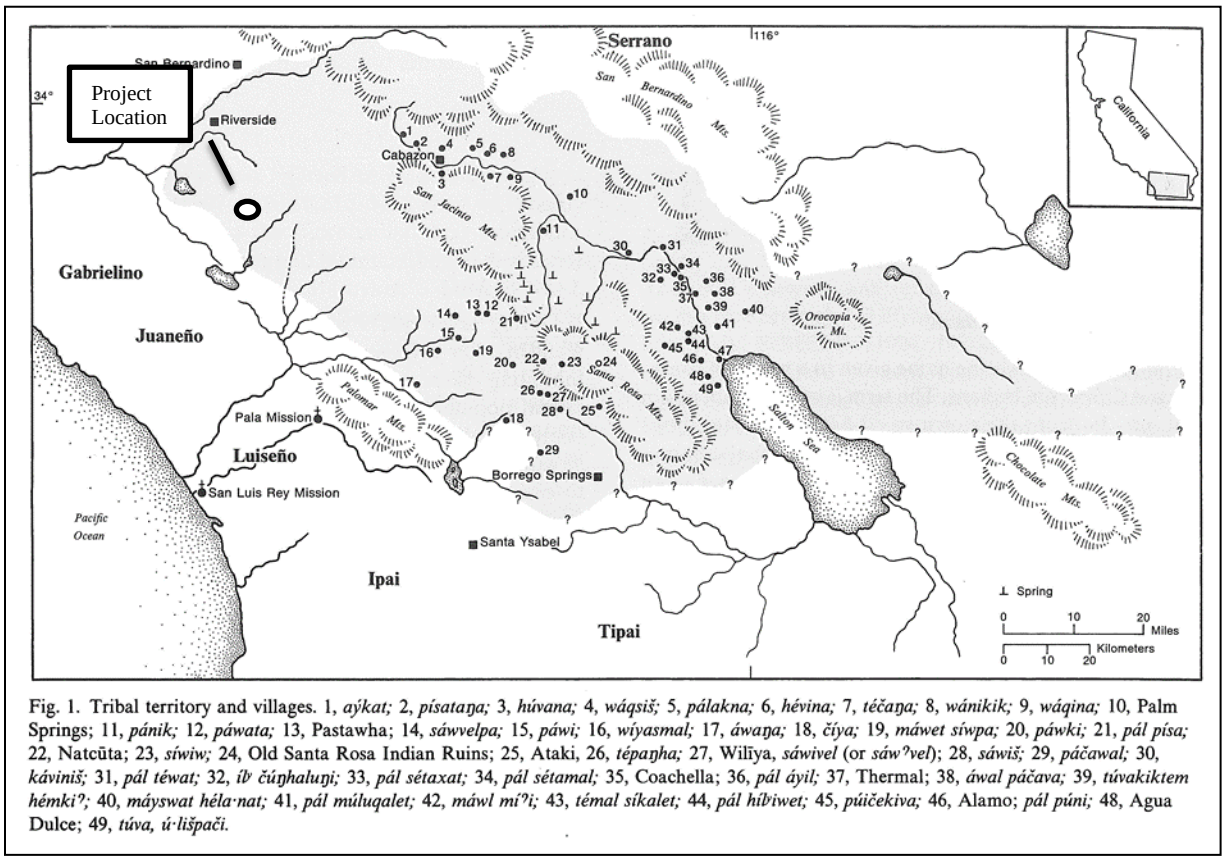

Fig. 1. Tribal territory and villages. 1, *aýkat;* 2, *písataŋa;* 3, *húvana;* 4, *wáqsiš;* 5, *pálakna;* 6, *hévina;* 7, *téčaŋa;* 8, *wánikik;* 9, *wáqina;* 10, Palm Springs; 11, *pánik;* 12, *páwata;* 13, Pastawha; 14, *sáwvelpa;* 15, *páwi;* 16, *wíyasmal;* 17, *áwaŋa;* 18, *číya;* 19, *máwet síwpa;*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

Figure 5. Cahuilla territory showing approximately location of the Housing Opportunity Areas (Bean 1978)

Katherine Sauvel, a Cahuilla elder originally from the 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 CA-RIV-62, a 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, 5.3miles to the northeast of the Perris City Hall. 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, which includes the Housing Opportunity Areas and all of Menifee Valley, located to the southeast of the Housing Opportunity Areas (Savel and Elliot 2004b:985). Sauvel also mentions Mystic Lake, an ephemeral freshwater lake located 10.4 miles northeast of the Perris City Hall. 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, CA-Riv-463, and other sites in the Lake Perris area, located 4.4 miles to the northeast of the Perris City Hall, 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 Housing Opportunity Areas within the traditional territory of the Luiseño (Kroeber 1907, 1908, 1909, 1925: Plate 57) as shown in Figure 6 which is adapted from Figure 7 in 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' 8.2 miles to the east-northeast of the Housing Opportunity Areas, 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; Gunther 1984:14-15; James 1903; Cabse 1910).

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 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.

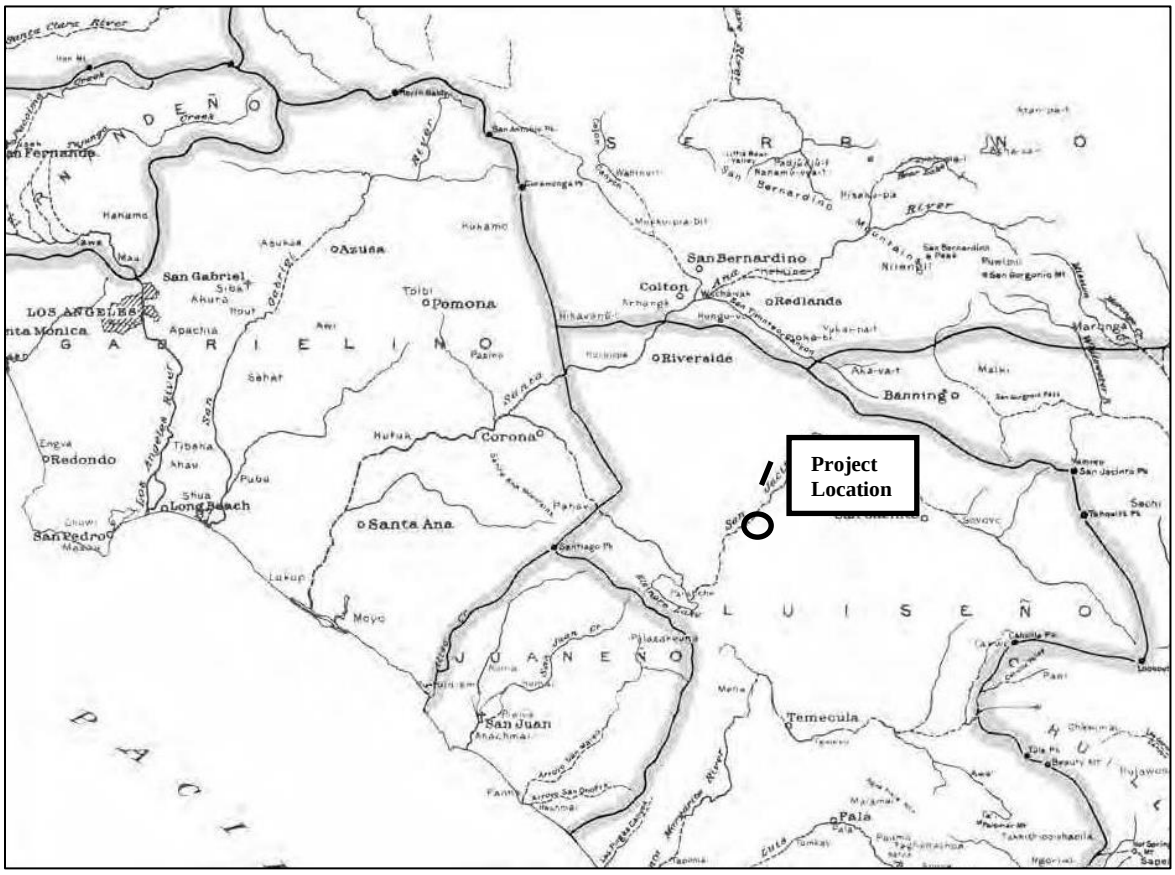

Figure 6. Luiseno Territory showing approximate location of the Housing Opportunity Areas (from Figure 7 Lerch and Cannon 2008 based on Kroeber 1925 Plate 57)

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 the Lakeview area is

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 returns to Temecula, probably flying over the Housing Opportunity Areas (Hoover 2012).

Additionally, the Pechanga believe that portions of the modern Ramona Expressway, approximately 3.8 miles north of the Perris City Hall, 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 stated that the consultants that he talked to excluded the Housing Opportunity Areas from Luiseño territory and placed them 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 Housing Opportunity Areas were Serrano territory (Figure 7).

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 8) in his book *Aboriginal Society in Southern California* shows the Housing Opportunity Areas within Gabrielino territory. However very little evidence has been found that connects the Gabrielino to the Housing Opportunity Areas. 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 (Mills and Brickfield 1986:76-77; Lerch and Cannon 2008:30). 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.

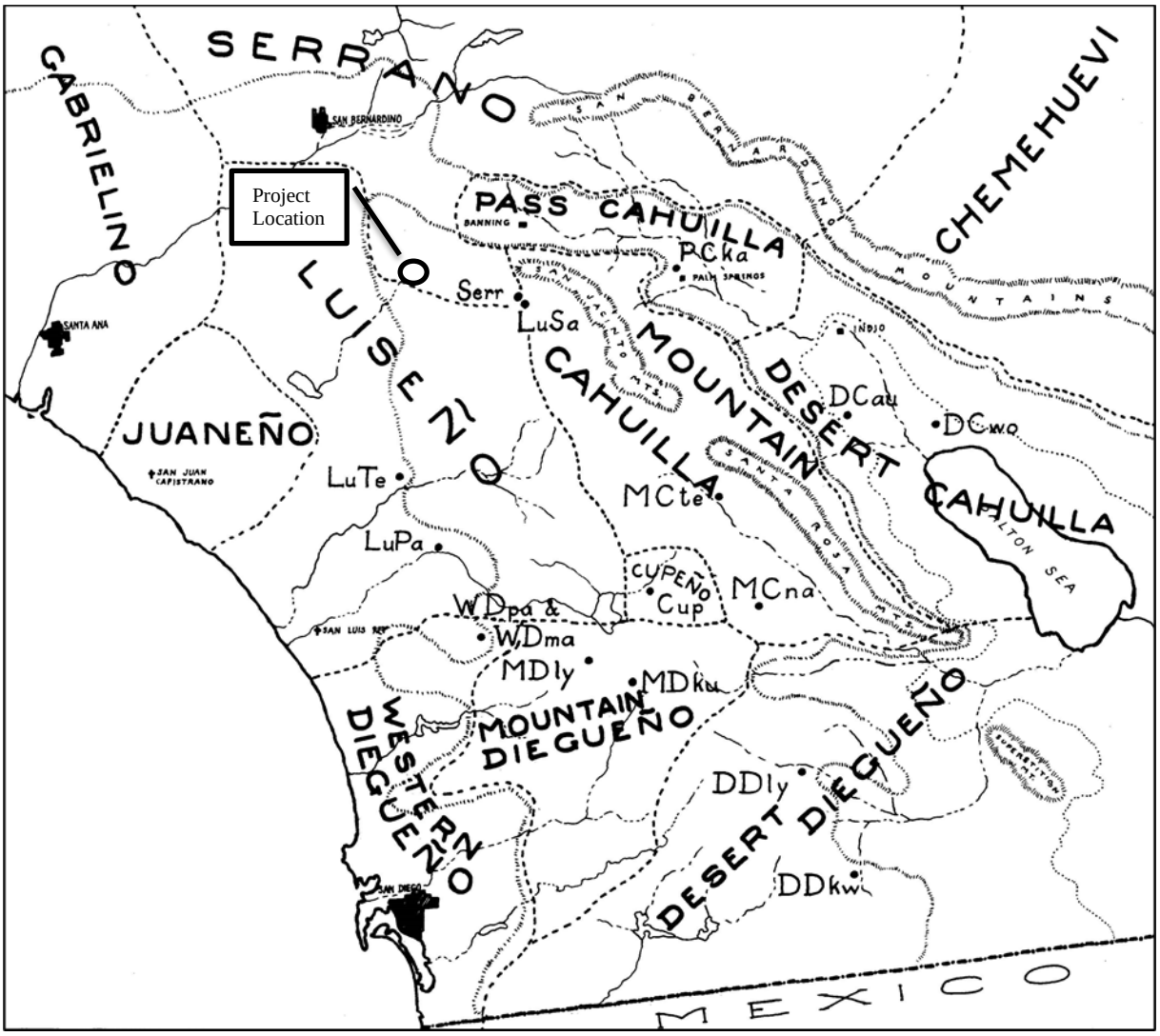

Figure 7. Serrano territory showing approximate location of the Housing Opportunity Areas (from Drucker 1937: Figure 1)

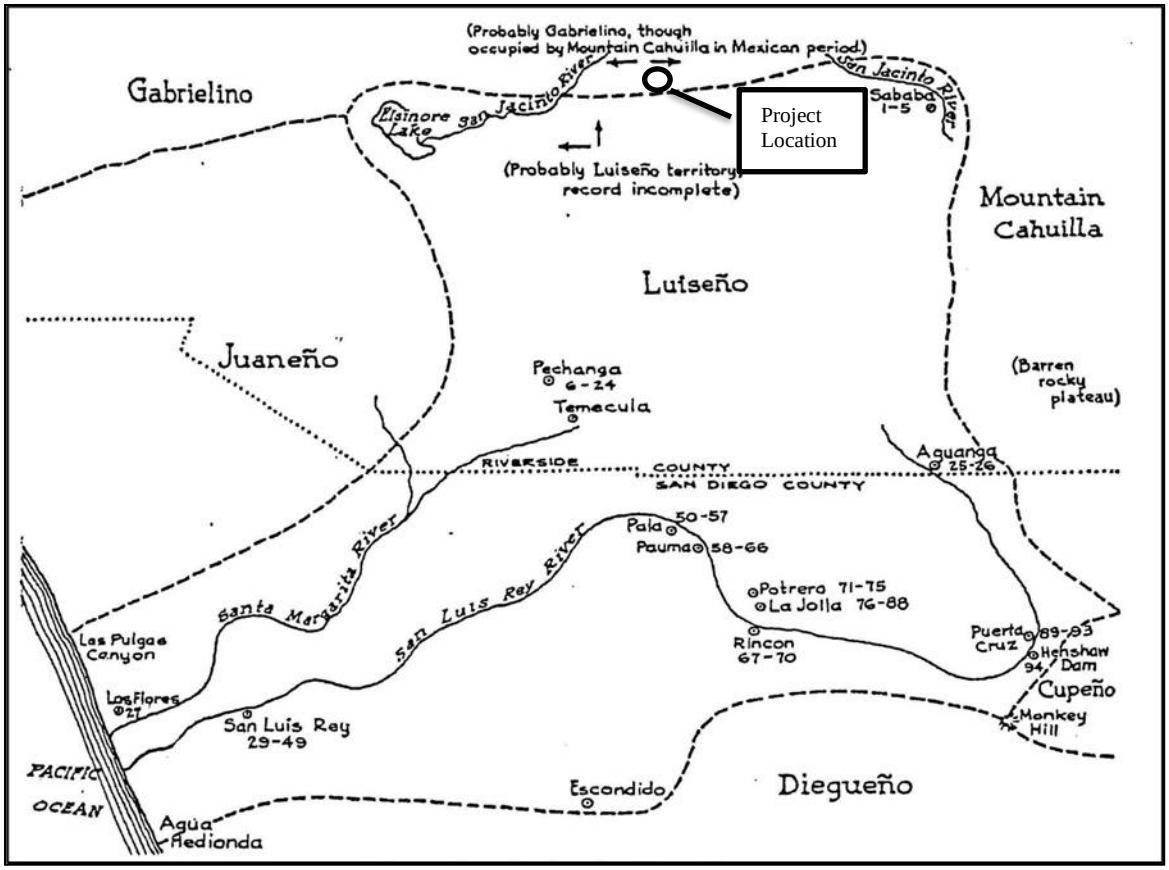

Figure 8. Gabrielino territory showing approximate location of the Housing Opportunity Areas (from Map 7 in Strong 1929: 275)

Bernice Johnson (1962:21) documented that the Gabrielino had a similar belief as the Cahuilla and Luiseño in the being Takwish (spelled Takwis), 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 Housing Opportunity Areas 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) that 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) that the Housing Opportunity Areas have been used by multiple groups without any exclusive control for a long period of time.

Locating the tribal use of the Housing Opportunity Areas 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 Housing Opportunity Areas 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 the 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 and Saubel 1972; Bean 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 2006-2010).

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; 1,142 in 1885; 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 2006-2010).

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 these 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 2006-2010).

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 2006-2010).

HISTORIC SETTING

HISTORY OF THE 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 in 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.).

RECORDS SEARCH

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; Springer et al. 2009, 2010).

PLEISTOCENE FOSSILS NEAR THE HOUSING OPPORTUNITY AREAS

The results of the record searches showed that no fossils were recovered from the proposed Housing Opportunity Areas, however several paleontological localities are known from less than six miles from the Housing Opportunity Areas in sediments similar to those found within the Housing Opportunity Areas.

Less than four miles northeast of the Housing Opportunity Areas, remains of mastodon ([1]†*Mammut pacificus*), horse (†*Equus* sp.), and bison (†*Bison* sp.) were recovered from between 8-14 feet below the surface (E. Scott pers comm. 2022).

About six miles to the northeast of the Project in the Lakeview Hot Springs area, Pleistocene fossils of sabre-toothed cat (†*Smilodon fatalis*), horse (†*Equus* sp. cf. *E. occidentalis*), deer (*Odocoileus* sp.), mammoth (†*Mammuthus* sp.) and numerous species of small vertebrates have been recovered from between 15 and 45 feet below the surface (Reynolds et al. 1991; Table 3).

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 11 miles southeast of the current Project. Thousands of Pleistocene fossils including California

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

turkey (†*Meleagris californica*), ground sloths (†*Megalonyx jeffersonii*, †*Nothrotheriops shastensis*, †*Paramylodon harlani*), sabre-toothed cat (†*Smilodon fatalis*), dire wolf (†*Aenocyon 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 4).

FOSSILS FROM THE VAL VERDE TONALITE

Tonalite is formed intrusively (within the Earth) under high heat and pressures. There have been no fossils found within the Val Verde Tonalite.

Table 3. Pleistocene Fossils from the Lakeview Hot Springs area

Common Name	Taxon	Depth below original surface	Formation at surface	Age/ dates	Locality
Botta's pocket gopher	*Thomomys bottae*	~15 ft	Pleistocene very old alluvial fan	~15' deep; early Holocene 9,900 + 50 ybp	SBCM 5.3.151
rattlesnake	*Crotalus* sp.	~15 ft			
fresh water clam	*Anodonta* sp.	~15 ft			
California juniper	*Juniperus californicus*	~15 ft			
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.	~25-45 ft		45' deep; late Pleistocene > 40,310 ybp	
horse	†*Equus* sp. cf. *E. occidentalis*	~25-45 ft			
deer	*Odocoileus* sp.	~25-45 ft			
sabre-toothed cat	†*Smilodon* sp.	~25-45 ft			
vole	*Microtus* sp.	~25-45 ft			
Botta's pocket gopher	*Thomomys bottae*	~25-45 ft			
kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys* sp.	~25-45 ft			
squirrel	Sciuridae	~25-45 ft			
bird	Aves	~25-45 ft			
pond turtle	*Actinemys* sp.	~25-45 ft			
frog or toad	Anura (small)	~25-45 ft			
fresh water snail	*Lymnaea* sp.	~25-45 ft			
land snail	*Vallonia* sp.	~25-45 ft			
California juniper	*Juniperus californicus*	~25-45 ft			
pond turtle	*Actinemys* sp.	~50 ft		late Pleistocene	

From Reynolds et al. 1991.

Table 4. 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.
	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*
ma	desert cottontail	*Sylvilagus audubonii*

Group	Common Name	Vertebrate Taxon
	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*
	dire wolf	†*Aenocyon 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 analyzed a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside on July 25, 2023 which included the entire proposed Housing Opportunity Areas as well as a one-mile search radius. Results of the record search indicate that 29 previous studies have been completed within the Housing Opportunity Areas while an additional 80 studies have been completed previously within a one-mile radius of the Housing Opportunity Areas (see Appendix C, Table C-1).

Five cultural resources have been recorded within Housing Opportunity Areas– P-33-013495, P-33-015115, P-33-028559, P-33-028560, and P-33-028561. Outside of the Housing Opportunity Areas an additional 136 resources cultural resources have been previously documented within the one-mile search radius from the Housing Opportunity Areas. Resources are summarized by type and distance in Table 5 and listed fully in Appendix D, Table D-1.

Table 5. Previously recorded resources within one mile of the Housing Opportunity Areas by type and distance

Resource Type	Total	Distance from Housing Opportunity Areas (miles)	Total per Distance
Historic Archaeological Isolate	1	Within	1
Historic Archaeological Site	17	Within	4
		0-0.25	4
		0.25-0.5	3
		0.5-1	6
Historic Built Environment	94	Within	1
		0-0.25	55
		0.25-0.5	25
		0.5-1	13
Multi-component Site	14	0.25-0.5	6
		0.5-1	8
Prehistoric Archaeological Isolate	3	0.5-1	3
Prehistoric Archaeological Site	11	0.25-0.5	5
		0.5-1	6
Unknown	1	0.5-1	1
Total	**141**		**141**

CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE HOUSING OPPORTUNITY AREAS

P-33-007638

P-33-007638 was recorded by Betty Harmon in 1982 as a one and a half story wood-frame single family residence with a Queen Anne architectural style. The home originally belonged to the

Hook family who were prominent figures in the building and development of the Perris area (Harmon 1982). This resource has not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR.

P-33-015115
P-33-015115 was recorded in 2006 by Gini Austerman as a historic isolate consisting of a concrete manhole with iron cover. The manhole measures 4 inches high with a 27 ½ inch diameter. The manhole is part of the City of Perris's modern sewer system and likely dates back to the 1920s (Austerman 2006). Isolates are by definition not significant and not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

P-33-028559
P-33-028559 was recorded by S. Sietz and J. DiCenzo in 2019 as a historic-in-age refuse scatter consisting of 10+ fragments of glass bottles and 15+ metal can fragments. No diagnostic manufacturing styles or manufacture marks were observed on any of the artifacts. The site was tested to determine eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR and recommended to be ineligible (Sietz and DiCenzo 2019).

P-33-028560
P-33-028560 was recorded by S. Sietz and J. DiCenzo in 2018 as a historic-in-age refuse scatter consisting of 25+ fragments of glass bottles, 25+ metal can fragments, one painted ceramic fragments and several ceramic crockery fragments. Artifacts were dated to be manufactured between 1914 and 1945. The site was tested to determine eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR and recommended to be ineligible (Sietz and DiCenzo 2018a).

P-33-028561
P-33-028561 was recorded by S. Sietz and J. DiCenzo in 2018 as a historic-in-age refuse scatter with two distinct loci. Artifacts from the site consisted of 100+ fragments of glass bottles, 150+ metal can fragments and several blue transfer ceramic whiteware fragments. Artifacts were dated to be manufactured between 1914 and 1945. The site was tested to determine eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR and recommended to be ineligible (Sietz and DiCenzo 2018b).

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the EIC records search, a variety of sources were consulted in July 2023 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project vicinity (Table 6). 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).

Table 6. Additional sources consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	Negative
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)	Negative
Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)	Positive **Property No.** / **Name** / **Address** / **Status Code** 131999 / A. J. Hook House / 650 Park Avenue / 3S
California Historical Landmarks (CHL)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)	Negative
Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory (2016)	Negative
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records	Positive; See Table 7
Local Registers (Historical Societies/Archives)	Negative

Table 7. Bureau of Land Management General Land Office records search results

Name	Accession No.	Year	Authority	Township, Range, Section
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.	CACAAA 080450	1894	Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific	Twn 4S, Rng 3W; Sec 29
Carpenter, Frank H.	CACAAA 082276	1890	Sale-Cash Entry	Twn 4S, Rng 3W; Sec 32
Mccanna, James H.	CA0610__.314 CACAAA 082272	1889	Homestead Entry Original	Twn 4S, Rng 3W; Sec 32
Berier, Chester D.	CACAAA 082304 CA0520__.236	1888	Sale-Cash Entry	Twn 5S, Rng 3W; Sec 6
Reynolds, Frank G.	CA0530__.349 CA0530__.493 CACAAA 082327 CACAAA 082329	1890	Sale-Cash Entry	Twn 5S, Rng 3W; Sec 6
Smith, Abbion	CACAAA 082355	1890	Scrip or Nature of Scrip	Twn 5S, Rng 3W; Sec 6

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

On July 31, 2023, a request for information was sent via electronic mail to the Perris Valley Historical Museum. Cogstone is awaiting a response.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Cogstone requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 10, 2023. The NAHC responded on January 24, 2023, with a positive SLF search result (Appendix E) 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 21 other Native American tribal

organizations and individuals be contacted for further information regarding the Project vicinity. Cogstone sent Native American scoping letters to these 22 Native American tribal organizations and individuals on June 5, 2023, via United States Postal Service (USPS) Certified Mail (Appendix D). Follow-up emails were sent on June 22, 2023 and telephone calls were made on July 5, 2023. Three responses have been received.

On June 13, 2023, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indian Tribal Secretary Geramy Martin responded via electronic mail that at this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed Project, however, in the event you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this Project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

On June 13, 2023, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Historic Preservation Officer Jill McCormick responded via electronic mail stating they do not wish to comment on this Project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

On June 23, 2023, Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office Coordinator Shuulik Linton responded via electronic mail indicating that after reviewing the provided documents and our internal information, no cultural resource information is available to share at this time. The Tribe therefore has no comments and we do not request consultation. We recommend that you contact local tribes as they are closer to the project and may have pertinent information. Please forward a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion to the Rincon Band.

The City of Perris is conducting consultations to meet the requirements of Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) and Senate Bill (SB) 18.

STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

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 E) 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 Housing Opportunity Areas can be broadly predicted from previous records of fossils recovered from the geologic units present in and/or adjacent to the Housing Opportunity Areas. The geological setting and the number of known fossil localities help determine the paleontological sensitivity according to PFYC criteria

All alluvial deposits may increase or decrease in fossiliferous potential depending on how coarse the sediments are. 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 or less in diameter. Moreover, fossil preservation also greatly increases with rapid burial in flood-plains, rivers, lakes, oceans, etc. 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 flood-plains, 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 the records search localities, the Cretaceous Val Verde tonalite and the late Holocene very young alluvial valley deposits are given a very low paleontological sensitivity (PFYC 1, Table 8). The late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial valley deposits are given a low (PFYC 2) paleontological sensitivity for the first eight feet of excavation, and a moderate (PFYC 3) paleontological sensitivity for excavations over eight feet. The early to middle Pleistocene very old alluvial fan deposits and middle to late Pleistocene old alluvial fan deposits are given a moderate (PFYC 3) paleontological sensitivity ranking.

Table 8. Paleontological sensitivity rankings

Rock Unit	PFYC rankings				
	5 very high	4 high	3 moderate	2 low	1 very low
Val Verde tonalite, Cretaceous					X
very old alluvial fan deposits, early to middle Pleistocene			X		
old alluvial fan deposits, middle to late Pleistocene			X		
young alluvial valley deposits, late Pleistocene to Holocene			more than 8 feet deep	less than 8 feet deep	
very young alluvial valley deposits, late Holocene					X

Table 9. Housing Opportunity Areas paleontological sensitivity

*Areas with moderate to high sensitivity in bold.

Housing Opportunity Area	Housing Site Number	Paleontological Resource Sensitivity
1	**1.1**	**Low to Low 0 to 8 feet below surface; Moderate below 8 feet**
2	**2.1**	**Low 0 to 8 feet below surface; Moderate below 8 feet to Moderate**
	2.2	**Moderate**
	2.3	**Moderate**
	2.4	**Moderate**
	2.5	**Moderate**
	2.6	**Moderate**
3	**3.1**	**Very Low to Moderate**
	3.2	**Very Low to Moderate**
	3.3	**Very Low to Moderate**
	3.4	Very Low
	3.5	Very Low
	3.6	Very Low
	3.7	Very Low
4	4.1	Very Low
5	5.1	Very Low
	5.2	Very Low
	5.3	Very Low
	5.4	Very Low
6	**6.1**	**Moderate**
	6.2	**Moderate**
7	**7.1**	**Moderate**
	7.2	**Moderate**
	7.3	**Moderate**
	7.4	**Moderate**

Housing Opportunity Area	Housing Site Number	Paleontological Resource Sensitivity
8	**8.1**	**Moderate**
	8.2	**Moderate**
	8.3	**Moderate**
	8.4	**Moderate**
9	**9.1**	**Very Low to Moderate**
	9.2	**Very Low to Moderate**
10	**10.1**	**Moderate**
	10.2	**Moderate**
11	11.1	Very Low
	11.2	Very Low
	11.3	Very Low
12	**12.1**	**Moderate**
	12.2	**Moderate**
	12.3	**Moderate**
	12.4	**Moderate**
	12.5	**Moderate**
	12.6	**Moderate**
	12.7	**Moderate**

CULTURAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY

Cogstone combined the results of the EIC records search with natural factors within the Housing Opportunity Areas consisting of underlying geology, distance to natural water sources, and slope of land to create a sensitivity map of the Housing Opportunity Areas and surrounding vicinity (Appendix G, Figures G-1 and G-2a-d). The cultural sensitivity map within the Perris General Plan (City of Perris 2008) was also consulted. The cultural sensitivity of the Housing Opportunity Areas ranges from low to moderate to high. This information is summarized in Table 10.

Table 10. Housing Opportunity Areas cultural sensitivity
*Areas with moderate to high sensitivity in bold.

Housing Opportunity Area	Housing Site Number	Cultural Resource Sensitivity
1	**1.1**	**Low to Moderate**
2	**2.1**	**Moderate**
	2.2	**Moderate**
	2.3	**Low to Moderate**
	2.4	**Low to Moderate**
	2.5	Low
	2.6	Low
3	**3.1**	**High**

Housing Opportunity Area	Housing Site Number	Cultural Resource Sensitivity
	3.2	**High**
	3.3	**High**
	3.4	**High**
	3.5	**High**
	3.6	**High**
	3.7	**High**
4	**4.1**	**Low to High**
5	**5.1**	**Moderate to High**
	5.2	**High**
	5.3	**High**
	5.4	**High**
6	6.1	Low
	6.2	Low
7	7.1	Low
	7.2	Low
	7.3	Low
	7.4	Low
8	8.1	Low
	8.2	Low
	8.3	Low
	8.4	Low
9	**9.1**	**Low to High**
	9.2	**Low to High**
10	10.1	Low
	10.2	Low
11	11.1	Low
	11.2	Low
	11.3	Low
12	**12.1**	**Low to Moderate**
	12.2	**Moderate**
	12.3	**High**
	12.4	**Low to Moderate**
	12.5	**Low to Moderate**
	12.6	**Low to Moderate**
	12.7	Low

The results of the SLF search were positive but as none of the Native American groups or contacts, including the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians which was specifically named by the NAHC as an organization to contact, provided specific information about the Housing Opportunity Areas. As a result, this positive SLF search result did not factor in the

archaeological sensitivity assessment. The positive SLF search result does mean that it is likely that additional information may be provided during government to government tribal consultations.

Appendix G, Figures G-3a-d show the locations of all historic built environment resources recorded with a one-mile radius of the Housing Opportunity Areas.

A total of five cultural resources have been previously recorded within Housing Opportunity Areas consisting of one historic-aged archaeological isolate (P-33-15115) one historic built environment resource (P-330007638) known as the Hook House, and three historic-aged archaeological sites (P-33-028559, P-33-28560, and P-33-28561). Isolates are by definition not significant and P-33-15115 is therefore not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. P-33-007638 currently has NRHP Status Code 3S (appears eligible for the National Register as an individual property through survey evaluation) but has not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR.

RECOMMENDATIONS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Housing Opportunity Areas are mapped as Cretaceous (145 to 66 million years old) Val Verde tonalite, early to middle Pleistocene (2.58 million years ago to 129,000 years old) very old alluvial fan deposits, middle to late Pleistocene (774,000 – 11,700 years old) old alluvial fan deposits, late Pleistocene to Holocen8.4e (less than 129,000 years old) young alluvial valley deposits, and late Holocene (less than 4,200 years ago) very young alluvial valley deposits.

Based upon recorded fossil locality data near the Housing Opportunity Areas, the Cretaceous Val Verde tonalite and the late Holocene very young alluvial valley deposits are given a very low paleontological sensitivity (PFYC 1, Table 7). The late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial valley deposits are given a low (PFYC 2) paleontological sensitivity for the first eight feet of excavation, and a moderate (PFYC 3) paleontological sensitivity for excavations over eight feet. The early to middle Pleistocene very old alluvial fan deposits and middle to late Pleistocene old alluvial fan deposits are given a moderate (PFYC 3) paleontological sensitivity ranking.

All or some portion of the Housing Sites within Housing Opportunity Areas 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 are assessed to have moderate or greater sensitivity for paleontological resources (see Table 9).

In Housing Sites that have moderate or greater sensitivity, Cogstone recommends that a qualified paleontologist should be retained to develop and implement a Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Plan (PRIMP), which should include development of a paleontology Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) and paleontological monitoring.

If unanticipated discoveries of paleontological resources occur during construction, all work within 25 feet of the discovery should be halted until the find has been evaluated by a qualified paleontologist.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Five previously recorded, and one newly identified, cultural resources are located within Housing Opportunity Areas. One resource, P-33-15115 is a cultural isolate and is by definition not eligible for NRHP/CRHR listing (located within Housing Opportunity Area 2, Housing Site 2.4). Three resources, all historical archaeological sites are located within Housing Opportunity Area 9. P-33-028559 (Housing Site 9.2), P-33-028560 (Housing Site 9.1), and P-33-028561 (Housing Site 9.2), have been tested archaeologically and are recommended not eligible for NRHP/CRHR listing. Cogstone recommends that the fifth resource, the historic built environment resource P-33-0-7638, the Hook House (NRHP Status Code 3S - appears eligible for the National Register as an individual property through survey evaluation; located within Housing Opportunity Area, Housing Site 3.1), and the newly identified single family residence (located within Housing Opportunity Area 3, Housing Site 3.3; APN 313171001), each be fully evaluated for significance and inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR prior to any change that may have an adverse effect on them.

All or some portion of the Housing Sites within Housing Opportunity Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, and 12 are assessed to have at least moderate sensitivity for cultural resources (see Table 10).

Cogstone recommends that the City require either a site-specific assessment prior to ground disturbance within any Housing Site with moderate or high cultural sensitivity or require full-time cultural resources monitoring during ground-disturbing activities.

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.

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 14 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

Creekside Specific Plan, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources for the proposed demolition of an existing 123,000 square-foot building and construction of 188 residential units on 15.3 acres. Services included records searches, background research, and an intensive-level pedestrian survey. Based on the results of the record search and ethnographic data, it was found likely that substantive archaeological deposits exist. The project area was considered moderately sensitive for cultural and paleontological resources and archaeological and paleontological monitoring during all ground-disturbing activities was recommended. The City of San Juan Capistrano acted as lead CEQA agency. Sub to PlaceWorks. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019-2020

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 Archaeology. 2018

La Verne General Plan Update, City of La Verne, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone reviewed and summarized available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of La Verne to support an update of the City's General Plan. Cogstone conducted archaeological and paleontological record searches, extensive historical research at City Hall, a Sacred Lands File search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission, and a general analysis of impacts of future projects within the city that may adversely affect paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources was provided along with mitigation recommendations. Sub to De Novo. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018

Magnolia Avenue Improvements, Caltrans District 8, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA. For this local assistance project on behalf of the City of Riverside, the project involved producing an Archaeological Survey Report, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, and Historical Property Survey Report for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act compliance. The City proposed widening Magnolia Avenue between Buchanan and Banbury by narrowing the existing median. Managed record search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American consultations, intensive-level pedestrian archaeological and architectural surveys, as well as coordination and approval by District 8 of an Area of Potential Effects map. The Historical Resources Evaluation Report included DPR series 523 forms for the evaluation of six properties all of which were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register. Sub to Michael Baker/PMC. Principal Investigator. 2016-2017

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

ERIC SCOTT
Paleontology QA/QC

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

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). Program Manager. 2016-*ongoing*

Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA) Ongoing Technical Support for Environmental, Mitigation Reporting, and Sustainability Issues Associated with LAWA Construction Projects, LAX, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological resources monitoring during proposed consolidation and modernization of existing facilities. The project involved redeveloping multiple facilities including hangars and associated structures for Delta Airlines and United Airlines, among others. Upon completion of monitoring, Cogstone prepared Cultural and Paleontological Resources Monitoring Compliance Reports. The City of Los Angeles acted as lead agency for the project. Sub to CDM Smith. Program Manager. 2019-2021

Deep Soil Mixing Pilot Project, Community of Pacific Palisades, Los Angeles County, CA. As part of an on-call contract with the Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering (LABOE), Cogstone provided cultural and paleontological resources monitoring as well as managed Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities. The City of Los Angeles was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Monitoring for the Project was conducted in compliance with the Contingency Plan conditions for the Coastal Development Permit from the California Coastal Commission. No cultural or paleontological resources were identified. No further work was necessary. Sub to ICF. Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2020

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project, unincorporated area of Calabasas, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological resources monitoring for 31 days during proposed improvements to Gates Canyon Park that will allow the capture and storage of stormwater runoff from an adjacent 105-acre residential area. Monitoring complied with program mitigation measures and as defined by the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works (LACDPW). LACDPW was the project proponent and acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Aspen Environmental. Task Manager. 2019

Eastside Reservoir Project (Diamond Valley Lake), City of Hemet, Riverside County, CA. The project developed southern California's largest freshwater reservoir. Paleontological monitoring and mitigation provided by San Bernardino County Museum. Supervised fieldwork, conducted and supervised lab work, wrote weekly, annual, and final reports. Paleontology Curator, Field Supervisor, and Report Author. 1993-2003

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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

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 Native American Heritage Commission, 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 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance. University of California acted as the lead California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) agency and USACE acted as lead agency under the National Environmental Policy Act. Sub to Moffat & Nichol. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2020-2021

Dogwood Road Project, City of El Centro, Imperial County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential effects to cultural resources resulting from the construction of United States Department of Agriculture Part 70-B RD Funding assisted housing on a 2.2-acre parcel. Cogstone conducted a record search, pedestrian survey, and determined that no further cultural resources work was necessary. The assessment provided environmental documentation as required by Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. The City of El Centro acted as the lead agency. Sub to Partner Science & Engineering, Inc. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019-2020

Jackson St HUD 58 EA Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential effects to cultural resources resulting from the construction of United States Department of Housing and Urban Development assisted housing on a 3.58-acre parcel. This assessment provided environmental documentation as required by Section 106 of the NHPA. The City of Riverside was the lead agency. Cogstone conducted a records search, a Sacred Lands File Search, a pedestrian survey, and produced a report. Sub to Partner Science & Engineering. Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Report Author. 2019

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. Archaeology Supervisor and Report Author. 2018-2019

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

KIM SCOTT
Principal Investigator for Paleontology

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 27 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

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

KELLY VREELAND
Paleontologist and Co-Author

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Vreeland is a Paleontologist with over 11 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. She 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 found a high likelihood for this project to impact paleontological resources. Mitigation measures included a Paleontological Mitigation Plan which included requiring a paleontological Worker Environmental Awareness Program 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. Caltrans is the lead agency under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (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 Native American Heritage Commission, 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 the National Environmental Policy Act. 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

cogstone
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 19 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

New Cuyama Dump Sites 1, 2, and 3, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Bakersfield Office, Santa Barbara County, CA. The Project involved identifying archaeological and historical resources present within three illegal dump sites on BLM land. This study included an assessment of the historic potential of dump refuse and National Register of Historic Places eligibility recommendations for debris demonstrating affirmative evidence for an age of greater than 45 years. A Class III Cultural Resources survey was conducted and included an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the Area of Potential Effect and a total of three historic trash scatters were identified during the survey and a total of four historic isolates were identified. These resources were recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR 523) forms. No archaeological sites or isolates were identified. No artifacts were collected. The deliverables were accepted by the BLM without revisions. Archaeologist and GIS Supervisor. 2020-2021

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 Native American Heritage Commission, 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 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance. University of California acted as the lead California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) agency and USACE acted as lead agency under the National Environmental Policy Act. Sub to Moffat & Nichol. GIS Supervisor. 2020-2021

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. GIS Supervisor. 2019-2020

Dogwood Road Project, City of El Centro, Imperial County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential effects to cultural resources resulting from the construction of United States Department of Agriculture Part 70-B RD Funding assisted housing on a 2.2-acre parcel. Cogstone conducted a records search, pedestrian survey, and determined that no further cultural resources work was necessary. The assessment provided environmental documentation as required by Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. The City of El Centro acted as the lead agency. Sub to Partner Science & Engineering, Inc. GIS Supervisor. 2019-2020

APPENDIX B. PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

WESTERN SCIENCE CENTER

Februrary 2nd, 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 5728 Perris Housing Project in Riverside County, California. The project lies on both sides of Ethanac Road and Interstate 215 on the following:

T4S, R3W, S29, S30, S31, S32
T5S, R3W, S6, S9, S15, S16
T5S, R4W, S1 R

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as very old alluvial fan deposits from the Pleistocene epoch (Morton, Bovard, and Morton 2003). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be highly paleontologically sensitive and are likely to preserve fossil material. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1.5 mile radius, a distance chosen to accommodate the size of the project, but does have localities in similarly mapped units across Southern California.

Any fossil specimen from the 5728 Perris Housing Project would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area would impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units, and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the study area.

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 HOUSING OPPORTUNITY AREAS

Table C-1. Previous cultural resources studies within one mile of Housing Opportunity Areas

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from the Housing Opportunity Areas
00076	La Verna A. Brown	An Archaeological, Historical and Cultural Resources Assessment for Tract 12738, Sun-City Perris Area	1978	0.5 - 1
00146	Joan R. Smith	Archaeological Impact Evaluation: Eastern Water District, Sewage Pipeline, Maripose Avenue to Existing Reclamation Facility, Sun City	1974	Within
00205	Stan C. Wilmoth	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Survey of Case Water Systems Addition, Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California.	1976	Within
00527	James P. Barker	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 13405, South of Perris, Riverside County, California	1979	0-0.25
01237	Robert J. Wlodarski and John M. Foster	Cultural Resource Overview for The Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way	1980	0-0.25
01665	Wirth Associates	Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System Supplement to the Cultural Resources Technical Report - Public Review Document and Confidential Appendices	1983	0.5-1
01837	Stephen Bouscaren and Daniel McCarthy	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Devers-Valley 500 KV Transmission Line and Corridor and the Proposed Valley-Auld-Skylark 115 KV T/L Corridor, Riverside County, California	1984	0-0.25
01868	Foster, Dan	Archaeological Survey Report - Perris Auto Shop	1984	0-0.25
01885	Drover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of a Planned Residential Development at The Intersection of Bowen Road and Perris Blvd., Perris, California	1984	0.5-1
01958	Smith, Gerald	Archaeological Assessment - 83 Acre Site Near Romoland	1974	0-0.25
02223	Karen K. Swope	An Archaeological Assessment of the Homeland/Green Acres Sewer Facility Project Located Near Perris in Riverside County	1988	0.5-1
02245	Bowey, Paul	Letter Report: Archaeological Reconnaissance - Perris, California	1987	0.25-0.5
02306	William H. Breece and Beth Padon	An Archaeological Survey of Three Proposed Locations for the Southwest County Justice Center, Riverside County	1988	0.5-1
02324	Hathewa, Roger G., Roger D. Mason, Kevin J. Peter, and Jeanette A. Mckenna	Historic Property Survey Report, Highway 74 (Fourth Street) Widening, City of Perris, California	1987	Within
02447	Hathaway And Mckenna	An Archaeological Assessment of Approximately 520 Acres of Land Proposed by Park West Associates, Located East of The City of Perris, Riverside County, California	1989	0-0.25
02475	Christopher E. Drover	A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Menifee North Project, Near Hemet, California	1989	Within

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from the Housing Opportunity Areas
02476	Christopher E. Drover, PhD	A Cultural Resource Inventory: An Addendum to the Menifee North Project near Hemet, California.	1990	0.25-0.5
02759	Arkush, Brooke	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tracts 25160, 25334, And 25356, Located in Perris Valley in Western Riverside County, California	1990	0-0.25
02777	Phillip de Barros	Archival Records Search and Cultural Resources Survey of Perris Property Partners Property, Riverside County, California	1988	0-0.25
02803	Drover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25529 Sun City, Riverside County, California	1990	0.5-1
02804	Drover, Christopher E.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25530 Sun City, Riverside County, California	1990	0.25-0.5
02929	Mckeehan, Judy	Cultural Resource Survey for Riverwoods Specific Plan.	1990	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	0-0.25
03216	Becker, Kenneth M.	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of The Riverglen Specific Plan, Approximately 332 Acres in The City of Perris, Riverside County, California	1991	0.5-1
03259	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 26482, A 5.0-Acre Parcel Located Adjacent to Hull Street in Sun City, Riverside County	1991	0.5-1
03342	Michael Hogan	Cultural Resource Assessment: Tentative Tract 25901/CZ 6014, Perris Area of Riverside County, California	1991	0.5-1
03472	Carmen A. Weber	Cultural Resources Survey: Perris Marketplace, APN 310-110-001, -002, -004 through -024, -027, -028, -030, and -031	1992	Within
03834	Sturm, Bradley	Historic Property Survey Report for The Evans Avenue/Ellis Road/I-215 Interchange in Perris, Ca	1994	0-0.25
04128	Mason, Roger, Philippe Lapin, And Wayne H. Bonner	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for A Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 124-03, City of Perris, California	1998	0.5-1
04129	Lapin, Philippe	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for Modifications to Pacific Bell Wireless Facility, Cm 124-03, County of Riverside, California.	2000	0.5-1
04130	Mason, Roger, Philippe Lapin, And Wayne H. Bonner	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for A Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 125-21 City of Perris, California	1998	0.25-0.5
04223	Grenda, Donn R.	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of Menifee Memorial Park, Sun City, California.	1998	0.5-1
04348	Love, Bruce and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Community Day School Expansion, APN 310-160-056, City of Perris, Riverside County, California.	2000	Within

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from the Housing Opportunity Areas
04375	White, Robert S. And Laurie S. White	An Archaeological Assessment of The Eastern Municipal Water District Menifee Desalter Project, Sun City and Menifee, Riverside County.		0-0.25
04403	Romani, John	Archaeological Survey Report for The Proposed Widening of Route 74 From Seventh Street to the I-15 Freeway, Riverside County, Ca.		0-0.25
04404	Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego, California Vol I-IV.	2000	Within
04421	LSA Associates, Inc.	Appendix B-Cultural Resources. In: Measure A Program Project Alternatives Analysis-Environmental Component, Technical Appendix Volume I	1990	Within
04422	Dice, Michael and Leslie Nay Irish	A Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey Report for APN #331-040-042, Located North of Sun City, County of Riverside, California	2002	0.5-1
04606	Smith, Brian F.	A Cultural Resources Study for Tract No. 30161, Menifee West PGA Project, Perris Valley, County of Riverside, Romoland Quad 29.90 Acres CPA #00594 Coz #06637	2002	0.5-1
04855	Dice, Michael and Leslie Nay Irish	An Archaeological and Paleontological Summary of The Eastern Municipal Water District "Good Hope System Improvement Project", County of Riverside and City of Perris, California	2001	0-0.25
04894	Hoover, Anna M. And William R. Gillean	A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report on APNs 327-220-005 & -012 To -016, +68 Acres, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2005	Within
04974	Hoover, Anna M And William R. Gillean	A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for The Phase II Perris Desalter Transmission Pipeline Project, Near Perris, Riverside County, California.	2005	0.25-0.5
05241	Dice, Michael, And Marnie Vianna	An Archaeological Survey and Paleontological Records Search on APN #330-210-003, -008 And #300-210-004, -005, North Sun City, County of Riverside, Ca	2004	0.5-1
05254	Dice, Michael	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Negative Results, Tentative Tract #33419 (APN# 331-080-006, -007, -011, -012, -024, -025, -027, -028) Sun City Area, County of Riverside, CA	2005	0.25-0.5
05360	Craft, Andrea	Letter Report: Final Cultural Resource Survey of Improvements to 23 Work Stations on the Southern California Edison Vally-Alessandro-Bunker 115kv Circuit, Riverside County, CA	2004	Within
05361	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resources Survey Report for The Perris 50 Project Riverside County, California	2004	0-0.25
05406	Keller, Jean	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 33648, +/-14.8 Acres of Land Near Sun City, Riverside County, CA	2005	0-0.25
05432	Lange, Fredrick W.	Cultural Resource Assessment: The Country Cafe, Near Romoland, Riverside County, California	2005	0-0.25
05471	Jackson, Adrianna	Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facilit Rv54xc458g (Delbueno), Perris, Riverside County, CA	2001	0.5-1

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from the Housing Opportunity Areas
05799	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Assessment For AT&T Wireless Facility 950-031-034a, Located At 25110 Trumble Road, City of Romoland, Riverside County, California	2004	0.5-1
06018	Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, In and Near the Communities of Romoland and Homeland, Riverside County, California	2003	Within
06135	Dice, Michael	Letter Report: Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Rv54xc460h (Spectrasite), 300 Metz Road, Perris, Riverside County, CA	2003	0.25-0.5
06136	Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facilty Candidate Rs-014-01 (Nuevo Animal Hospital), 830 East Nuevo Road, Perris, Riverside County, CA	2005	0.5-1
06239	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, And Josh Smallwood	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Assessor Parcel Number 329-030-051, Near the Unincorporated Community of Romoland, Riverside County, California	2004	0.5-1
06355	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, And Matthew Wetherbee	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Perris Valley RWRF Expansion, In the City of Perris, Riverside County, Ca	2004	0-0.25
06473	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Julianne Toenjes, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 33143, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, CA	2005	0-0.25
06578	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Josh Smallwood	Historical/Archeological Resources Survey Report, The Venue at Perris, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA	2006	Within
06736	Lange, Fredrick W.	Cultural Resource Assessment, Country Corner Center, Near Romoland, Riverside County, California	2005	0-0.25
06745	Austerman, Virginia	Cultural Resources Assessment: Citrus Estates, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2006	Within
06748	Fulton, Terri and Debbie Mclean	Cultural Resources Assessment for A 3.11 Acre Subdivision, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2005	0.25-0.5
06832	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resources Assessment, Parcels 311090008, 311090010, and 311090011 in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2007	0.25-0.5
06888	Lerch, Michael K. and Gray, Marlesa A.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	2006	Within
06957	Sander, Jay K.	Cultural Resources Inventory of 5.6 Acres: APNs 311-180-18, 25, 46, and 47, Perris, Riverside County, California.	2006	Within
06978	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	An Historical Resources Identification Investigation, of the Retail Building Project, 345 East Fourth Street, City of Perris, Riverside County, California.	2007	0-0.25

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from the Housing Opportunity Areas
06997	Glenn, Brian K.	Archaeological Survey Report for the State, Route 74/Interstate 215 Interchange Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California.	2006	Within
07002	White, Robert S. and White, Laura S.	A Cultural Resources Assessment of 12.55-Acres as Shown on VTTM 32549 Located North of Arrowhead Circle and West of River Road, City of Perris, Riverside County	2006	Within
07131	Jordan, Stacey C.	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company: Removal of Two Poles (#1667999E and #1668000E) on Idle Facility Project on the Deacon 12kV Circuit, Riverside County, California (WO#6077-6900, AI#P7988)	2007	0.25-0.5
07157	Caprice D. Harper	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility No. SB 334-01 Near Perris, Riverside County, California	2004	0.25-0.5
07302	Wayne Bonner and Sarah Williams	Cultural Resource Record Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate IE24132C (Inland Boat and RV), 681 East San Jacinto Avenue, Perris, Riverside County, California	2006	0-0.25
07338	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 330-070-007	2007	0.25-0.5
07361	Sander, Jay K.	Cultural Resources Inventory of 1.17-acres, APN 311-210-032 Intersection of Redlands Avenue and San Jacinto Avenue Perris, Riverside County, California	2007	0-0.25
07395	Dice, Michael and Lord, Kenneth J.	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Negative Results Tentative Tract #33419 (APN #331-080-005, -006, -007, -009, -010, -011, - 012, -018, -019, -020, -021, -024, -025, -027, -028) Sun City Area, County of Riverside, California	2006	0-0.25
07397	Lord, Kenneth J.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment with Paleontological Records Review CP Business Center Romoland Area, Riverside County, California	2006	0.25-0.5
07407	Jean A. Keller	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 329-030-012 Thru 016, +- 5.0 Acres of Land in Romoland Riverside County, California, USGS Romoland, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series	2007	0.5-1
07490	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: The Windflower Tristone Project Tentative Tract Map No. 35184	2007	0.5-1
07492	Tsunoda, Koji and Michael M. DeGiovine	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company O&M - Global Plastics Project on the Deacon 12 kV Circuit, Riverside County, California	2007	0.5-1
07509	Hogan, Michael and Bai "Tom" Tang	Archaeological Mitigation Report Site 33-011466 (CA-RIV-6844/H) Tract No. 29777, near the Community of Romoland, Riverside County, California	2007	0.5-1
07628	Smith, Brian F. and Johnna L. Buysse	An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835 Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, County of Riverside	2002	0.5-1
07633	Lorenzen, Karl James	Letter Report: Terra Fiore Archaeological Assessment, City of Perris, California	2006	Within

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from the Housing Opportunity Areas
07689	Clifford, James and Brian F. Smith	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Galvez-El Sur Townhomes Project	2005	Within
07993	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	Letter Report: Addendum to Historical/ Archaeological/ Paleontological Resources Studies The Venue at Perris, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2008	0-0.25
08101	McCormick, Steven and Sherri Gust	Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for The Green Valley Project, Perris, California	2006	Within
08396	Joan George and Dennis McDougall	Cultural Resources Report for the Sun City Force Main and Recycled Water Project, Riverside County, California.	2010	Within
08527	James J. Schmidt	Letter Report: Lake Elsinore & Perris Vicinity Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project (WO 6077-4800; 1-4806, 1-4807, 1-4808, 1-4809, 1-4810) Riverside County, California	2010	0.25-0.5
08639	Evelyn N. Chandler and Cary D. Cotterman	Cultural Resources Inventory of Two Proposed Pole Replacement ins in Perris and Homeland Riverside County, California (W.O. 6077-4800, E4832, E4833)	2009	0.25-0.5
08742	Bai Tom Tang, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 313-143-009, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2012	Within
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	Within
08864	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel No. 313-143-009 City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2012	Within
08900	Jeanette A. McKenna	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Perris Middle School Site at the Metz Channel and Wilson Avenue, Perris, Riverside County, California	2013	Within
08916	Bai "Tom" Tang and Michael Hogan	Historical//Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Perris Family Apartment Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2013	0-0.25
08927	Bai "Tom" Tang	Archaeological Monitoring Program, Dollar General Project on Fourth Street near Park Avenue, APN 313-143-009; DPR 12-07-0011; GPA 12-07-0010, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2013	Within
08980	Scott C. Justus, Matthew M. DeCarlo, and William T. Eckhardt	Final: Cultural Resources Inventory of The Proposed DPV2 Construction Yards Riverside County California	2010	0.25-0.5

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from the Housing Opportunity Areas
08981	Matthew M. DeCarlo, Scott C. Justus, and William T. Eckhardt	Summary Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Proposed Southern California Edison Devers-Palo Verde 2 500kV Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	2013	0.5-1
09002	Bai "Tom" Tang	Letter Report: Update to Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, Cities of Menifee and Perris; Unincorporated Homeland and Romoland Areas, Riverside County, California, CRM TECH Contract No. 1104/2771	2014	Within
09005	Riordan Goodwin	Results of Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Mercado Park Project in the City of Perris (LSA Project No. PIS1201)	2013	0-0.25
09437	Joan George and Vanessa Mirro	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the TTLC Talavera, LLC Project, Tentative Tract No. 29777, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California	2015	0.5-1
09452	Riordan Goodwin	Cultural Resources Assessment Clearwater Elementary School Project City of Perris Riverside County, California	2015	0.5-1
09479	Bai "Tom" Tang, Ben Kerridge, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Villa Verona Apartment Community Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	2016	0.25-0.5
09756	Hannah Haas, Robert Ramirez, and Kevin Hunt	City of Perris Valley Storm Channel Trail Project Cultural Resource Study	2015	0.5-1
09757	Hannah Hass, Robert Ramirez, and Kevin Hunt	City of Perris Murrieta Road Improvement Project Cultural Resources Study	2015	Within
09791	Brian F. Smith and Elena C. Goralogia	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Biogas Service Pipeline Project, Perris, California	2016	0.5-1
09838	Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the UHS Clinic Project, Perris, California	2016	0-0.25
09929	Wayne H. Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS-0153-02 (Mardin), 26510 Murrieta Road, Sun City, Riverside County, California	2005	0.5-1
10199	Phil Fulton	Discovery And Monitoring Plan for The Mid County Parkway	2014	0.5-1
10297	Carrie D. Wills and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for TowerCom, LLC Candidate 'Goetz', 26704 Murrieta Road, Romoland, Riverside County, California	2017	0.5-1
10461	William T. Eckhardt, Matthew M. DeCarlo, Doug Mengers, Sherri Andrews, Don Laylander, and Tony Quach	Archaeological Investigations and Monitoring for the Construction of the Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	2015	Within

Report No. (RI-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from the Housing Opportunity Areas
10656	Don C. Perez	Cultural Resources Survey Goetz/ Ensite #23080 (283473)	2015	0.5-1
10771	Brian F. Smith	Results of Archaeological Monitoring for the Talavera Project (Tract No. 29777), City of Menifee, California (Negative Archaeological Monitoring Report)	2018	0.5-1
10814	Daniel G. Foster, Mark V. Thornton, and Maria C. Sosa	Management Plan for CDF's Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites	2001	0-0.25

APPENDIX D. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF HOUSING OPPORTUNITY AREAS

Table D-1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a one-mile radius of the Housing Opportunity Areas

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
000412	000412	Unknown	Unknown	1951, 1976	0.5-1	Unevaluated
000706	000706	Historic Archaeological Site	Scatter of historic glass and ceramic fragments	1993	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
000805	000805	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic flake scatter	1974	0.5-1	Unevaluated
004180	004180	Historic Archaeological Site	Scatter of historic glass, brick and metal fragments	1991	0.5-1	Unevaluated
004719	004719	Historic Archaeological Site	Adobe structure, associated foundations and features, concrete and wooden footing, L-shaped granite and concrete foundation, privy, well mount, metal reservoir and 2 refuse deposits	1991	0.5-1	Unevaluated
005779		Historic Built Environment	Perris Ranger Unit Headquarters.	1994	0-0.25	4S1, 48, 4S8, 6Z
007587		Historic Built Environment	4th Street Historic District. Includes Perris Depot, railroad line and original historic street grid. 1886	1982, 2003	0-0.25	5S
007600		Historic Built Environment	German Church. 260 W. 3rd Street. Vernacular wood frame architectural style. 1888	1982	0-0.25	5(?)
007601		Historic Built Environment	Perris Railroad Depot. 120 W. 4th Street.	1982	0-0.25	1S, 3S

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
007602		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 326 4th Street. Victorian Vernacular architectural style. 1923	1982	0.25-0.5	5(?)
007603		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 391 4th Street. Spanish Colonial Revival Influence architectural style. 1935	1982	0-0.25	5(?)
007604		Historic Built Environment	Stewart Residence. 496 West Fourth Street. Craftsman architectural style. 1909	1982	0-0.25	3(?)
007605		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 127 E. 5th Street. Bungalow architectural style. 1938	1982	0-0.25	4(?)
007606		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 270 E. 5th Street. Vernacular wood frame architectural style. 1916	1982	0.25-0.5	4(?)
007607		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 328 W. 5th Street. Vernacular brick architectural style. 1891	1982	0.25-0.5	3(?)
007608		Historic Built Environment	Greater New Hope Missionary Baptist Church. 177 E. 6th Street. Gothic Revival and wood frame architectural style. 1889	1982	0-0.25	3(?)

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
007609		Historic Built Environment	Single family residences. 132, 134, 140 and 143 E. 7th Street. Vernacular wood frame cottages architectural style. 1930	1982	0-0.25	5(?)
007610		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 303 W. 7th Street. Vernacular wood frame. 1897	1982	0-0.25	4B
007611		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 307 W. 8th Street. Vernacular wood frame. 1910	1982	0-0.25	3(?)
007612		Historic Built Environment	First Perris Depot. 2201 S. A Street. Vernacular wood frame architectural style. 1890	1982	0.5-1	5(?)
007613		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 400 S. B Street. Vernacular Eastlake architectural style. 1893	1982, 1987	0.25-0.5	NR-Ineligible
007614		Historic Built Environment	Robertine Hotel. 510 C Street. Vernacular wood frame. 1893	1982	0-0.25	4(?)
007615		Historic Built Environment	Southern Hotel. 445 D Street. Vernacular architectural style. 1886	1982, 1992	0-0.25	NR-Listed
007616		Historic Built Environment	Commercial building. 400 S. D Street. Commercial architectural style. 1918	1982, 1987, 2003	0-0.25	5S1
007624		Historic Archaeological Site	Seneca Falls water pump	1982	0-0.25	5(?)

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
007632		Historic Built Environment	Statler Youth Center. 101 N. D Street. Mission Revival architectural style. 1930	1982	0.25-0.5	3D
007633		Historic Built Environment	Perris City Hall. 101 N. D Street. Mission Revival architectural style. 1925	1982	0.25-0.5	3(?)
007634		Historic Built Environment	Perris Police Station. 100 N. Perris Boulevard. Mission Revival architectural style. 1910	1982	0-0.25	3(?)
007635		Historic Built Environment	Perris Fire Department. 120 N. Perris Boulevard. Mission Revival architectural style. 1910	1982	0-0.25	3D
007637		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 402 S. Park Avenue. Victorian Vernacular Cottage architectural style. 1903	1982, 1987	0-0.25	NR-Ineligible
007638	1506	Historic Built Environment	J.F. Hook house. 650 Park Avenue. Single family residence, Queen Anne architectural style. 1900.	1982	Within	3S
007645		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 246 Lomita Drive. Vernacular architectural style. 1928	1982, 2003	0-0.25	3S

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
007651		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 196 E. 6th Street. Vernacular wood frame architectural style. 1891	1982	0-0.25	4A
007654		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 306 W. 5th Street. Vernacular wood frame architectural style. 1905	1982	0-0.25	5(?)
007655		Historic Built Environment	A.W. Hook house. 223 W. 7th Street. Vernacular wood frame. 1895	1982	0-0.25	4C
007656		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 239 W. 7th Street. Vernacular wood frame. 1895	1982	0-0.25	3(?)
007657		Historic Built Environment	Thompson house. 363 W. 7th Street. Vernacular wood frame architectural style. 1900	1982	0-0.25	4B
007658		Historic Built Environment	Dunsmoor house. 595 W. 11th Street. Vernacular wood frame architectural style. 1893	1982	0.25-0.5	5(?)
007660		Historic Built Environment	Perris Elementary Site. 500 A Street. Vernacular architectural style. 1886	1982	0-0.25	5(?)
007661		Historic Built Environment	Trolley Museum. 2201 S. A Street. 1882	1982	0.5-1	4A
007662		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 715 B Street. Vernacular wood frame style. 1898	1982	0-0.25	4B

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
007663		Historic Built Environment	Boy Scout house. 31 C Street. Vernacular architectural style. 1938	1982	0-0.25	5(?)
007664		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 602 S. C Street. Vernacular wood frame architectural style. 1900	1982, 2003	0-0.25	6Y2
007665		Historic Built Environment	Harvest Time Crusade Church. 295 S. D Street. Modern/Art Deco architectural style. 1930	1982	0.25-0.5	3(?)
007666		Historic Built Environment	Nance building. 318 S. D Street. Vernacular wood frame architectural style. 1895	1982, 2003	0.25-0.5	5(?)
007667		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 390 S. D Street. Modern Influence architectural style. 1932	1982	0-0.25	NR-Ineligible
007668		Historic Built Environment	El Dorado Inn. 430, 436 and 498 S. D Street. Vernacular Brick and Commercial architectural styles. 1925	1982	0-0.25	5(?)
007669		Historic Built Environment	Commercial building. 832 S. D Street. Vernacular architectural style. 1900	1982	0-0.25	5(?)
007670		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 400 E. Jarvis. Bungalow architectural style. 1901	1982	0-0.25	5(?)

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
007673		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 23710 Highway 74. Vernacular wood frame architectural style. 1905	1982	0-0.25	5(?)
007675		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 25632 Sherman Road. Vernacular Ranch house architectural style. 1896	1982	0.5-1	3(?)
007701		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 25632 Sherman Road. Vernacular wood frame, Bungalow architectural style. 1919	1982	0.5-1	5(?)
007705		Historic Archaeological Site	Structural foundations of vernacular wood frame ranch house	1982, 2006	0.5-1	5(?)
009776	005667 H	Historic Archaeological Site	Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, now the BNSF Railroad	2003	0-0.25	5S
011464	006842 H	Historic Archaeological Site	Domestic refuse deposit with glass, metal and ceramic artifacts	2002	0.5-1	Unevaluated
011465	006843	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Two bedrock milling features with 4 slicks	2002	0.5-1	Unevaluated
011466	006844/ H	Multi-Component Site	Domestic refuse deposit and 2 bedrock milling features with mortar, basins and 39 slicks	2002, 2007	0.5-1	Unevaluated
011472	006850	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature with 3 slicks	2002	0.5-1	Unevaluated

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
012202		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 24420 Highway 74. Tudor Revival architectural style. 1933	1992	0.5-1	NR-Ineligible
012203		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 23836 Highway 74. Rural Vernacular architectural style. 1931	1992	0-0.25	NR-Ineligible
012204		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 23616 Highway 74. Mission Revival architectural style. 1930	1992	0-0.25	NR-Ineligible
012205		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 23746 Highway 74. Monterey Bungalow architectural style. 1925	1992	0.25-0.5	NR-Ineligible
012206		Historic Built Environment	Blue Granite Ranch. 23615 Highway 74. Rural Vernacular architectural style. 1920	1992	0-0.25	NR-Ineligible
012822		Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Two granitic mortar fragments	1991	0.5-1	Unevaluated
013494		Historic Built Environment	Piccolo Auto. 305 E. Fourth Street. Single family residence, Craftsman architectural style. 1908.	1987	0-0.25	NR-Ineligible
013495		Historic Archaeological Site	Zula E. Bentley residence. 345 E. Fourth Street. Single family residence, Craftsman architectural style. 1912.	2007	0-0.25	NR-Ineligible

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
013496		Historic Built Environment	Commercial building. 337-395 S. D Street. 1910	1987	0-0.25	Unevaluated
013500		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 378 W. 4th Street. Craftsman architectural style. 1911	1987	0-0.25	Unevaluated
014773	007863	Historic Archaeological Site	Riveted iron pipe, and two large concrete piers.	2004	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
014774	007864	Historic Archaeological Site	Concrete patio slab, small concrete pier block, two bricks, and group of ornamental chinaberry trees	2004	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
014775		Historic Built Environment	Single family residence. 1950s	2004	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
015115		Historic Archaeological Isolate	Historic in age concrete manhole and iron cover.	2006	Within	Not Eligible
015375	008122	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, "SRI-10".	2006	0.5-1	Unevaluated
015377	008124	Multi-component	Bedrock milling feature, historic refuse scatter, "SRI-9/H". ca. 1922.	2006	0.5-1	Unevaluated
015379	008126	Historic Archaeological Site	Railroad grades, "SRI-8H", 1958.	2006	0.5-1	Unevaluated
015380	008127	Historic Archaeological Site	Water conveyance system, "SRI-11H".	2006	0.5-1	Unevaluated
015382		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Craftsman, "27912 Ethanac Road., Romoland", 1934.	2006	0.5-1	6[?]

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
015383		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Craftsman style, "27546 Ethanac Road., Romoland", 1918.	2006	0.5-1	6[?]
015386		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, "190 Mapes Road", 1950.	2006	0.5-1	6[?]
015387		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Craftsman style, "280 Mapes Road., Perris", 1933.	2006	0.5-1	6[?]
015388		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Craftsman style, "310 Mapes Road, Perris, CA", 1916.	2006	0.5-1	6[?]
015389		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Ranch style, "27625 Ethanac Road, Romoland, CA", 1960.	2006	0.5-1	6[?]
015402		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, "1123 Mapes Road Perris, CA", 1958.	2006	0.5-1	Unevaluated
015403		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, "835 Mapes Road Perris, CA", 1959.	2006	0.5-1	6[?]
015650	008207	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature and isolated flake, "LSA-DMP0601-1".	2007	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
015651	008208	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features, rock shelter, "LSA-DMP0601-2".	2007.	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
015652	008209	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, "LSA-DMP0601-3".	2007	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
015653	008210	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock Milling feature, "LSA-DMP0601-4".	2007	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
015654	008211	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features, "LSA-DMP0601-5".	2007	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
015743	008196	Historic Resource	Railroad, "San Jacinto Valley Railway", 1888.	2015	0.25-0.5	3CS
016675	008730	Prehistoric Archaeological Isolate	Bedrock milling feature	2007	0.5-1	6Z
016810		Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Milling features	2007	0.5-1	Unevaluated
017253		Historic Archaeological Site	Foundation, Landscaping, ca. 20th century	2008	0-0.25	6Z
018085	009288	Multi-component	Bedrock milling feature, historic refuse, "LSA-HOV-530-S1-H1".	2005	0.5-1	Unevaluated
018086	009289	Multi-component	Milling slick and historic refuse, "LSA-HOV-530-S1-H2".	2005	0.5-1	Unevaluated
020448	010349	Historic Archaeological Site	Historical-period roads, "SRI-1357", ca. 1914-.	2011	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
020449	010350	Historic Archaeological Site	Historical-period roads, "SRI-1359", ca. 1914-.	2011	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
020450	010351	Historic Archaeological Site	Historical-period roads, "SRI-1360", ca. 1945-.	2011	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
020451	010352	Historic Archaeological Site	Historical-period roads, "SRI-1366", ca. 1914-.	2011	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
020467	010368	Historic Archaeological Site	Historical-period roads, "SRI-1461", ca. 1914-.	2011	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
020502	010403	Historic Archaeological Site	Historical-period roads, "SRI-3144", ca. 1945-.	2011	0.5-1	Unevaluated

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
020503	010404	Historic Archaeological Site	Historical-period roads, "SRI-3148", ca. 1945-.	2011	0.5-1	Unevaluated
020640	010543	Historic Archaeological Site	Historical-period roads, "SRI-1355", ca. 1914-.	2011	0.5-1	Unevaluated
020658	010565	Historic Archaeological Site	Historical-period roads, "SRI-3206", ca. 1914-.	2011	0.5-1	Unevaluated
021493	011281	Historic Archaeological Site	Historical-period roads, "SRI-3146", ca. 1945-.	2011	0.25-0.5	Unevaluated
024206		Prehistoric Isolate	Metasedimentary core	2015	0-0.25	Unevaluated
024871	012329	Prehistoric Isolate	Bedrock milling station	2016	0.5-1	Not Eligible
026644		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Brutalist style, "120 East 3rd Street", ca. 1967.	2014	0.25-0.5	6Y
028203	008122	Historic Built Environment	Trees/Vegetation; ca. 1924	2018	0.25-0.5	6Z
028559	012867	Historic Archaeological Site	Historic era refuse scatter of glass and metallic artifacts.	2019	Within	Recommended not eligible
028560	012868	Historic Archaeological Site	Historic era refuse scatter of glass, ceramic and metallic artifacts.	2018	Within	Recommended not eligible
028561	012869	Historic Archaeological Site	Historic era refuse scatter of glass, ceramic and metallic artifacts.	2018	Within	Recommended not eligible
028756		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Ranch style, "214 W. 6th St.", 1938.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2
028764		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Ranch style, "16 C St.", 1943.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
028765		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Minimal Traditional style, “30 C St.”, 1954.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2
028766		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Ranch style, “104 S. C St.”, 1943.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2
028767		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Ranch style, “124 S. C St.”, 1943.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2
028768		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Minimal Traditional style, “222 S C St.”, 1936.	2003	0.25-0.5	6Y2
028769		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Minimal Traditional style, “290 S. C St.”, 1938.	2003	0.25-0.5	6Y2
028770		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Vernacular style, “422 S. C St.”, 1943.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2
028771		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Vernacular style, “430 S. C St.”, 1944.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2
028772		Historic Built Environment	Single family property, Victorian Cottage style, “504 S. C St.”, 1890.	2003	0-0.25	3S
028773		Historic Built Environment	Multi-family property, Minimal Traditional, “40 S D St.”, 1947.	2003	0.25-0.5	6Y2

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
028774		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Modern style, “Home Oil Company”, 1948.	2003	0.25-0.5	6Y2
028775		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Modern style, “Perris Valley Ice & Cold Storage”, 1949.	2003	0.25-0.5	6Y2
028776		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Ranch style, “George & Violet Farmer”, 1946.	2003	0.25-0.5	6Y2
028777		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Mission Revival style, “Perris Vocational School”, 1935.	2003	0.25-0.5	6Y2
028778		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Mission Revival style, “304 D. St.”, 1944.	2003	0.25-0.5	6Y2
028779		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Modern style, “J & H Kirkpatrick”, 1949.	2003	0.25-0.5	6Y2
028780		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Mission Revival style, “418 S. D St.”, 1943.	2003	0.25-0.5	5S
028788		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Modern commercial style, “422 S. D St.”, 1943.	2003	0.25-0.5	6Y2

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
028792		Historic Built Environment	Stewart building. Commercial building, Modern architectural style. 1943	2003	0-0.25	NR/CR-Not Eligible
028793		Historic Built Environment	Single-family property, Ranch style, “610 S C St.”, 1954.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2
028794		Historic Built Environment	Religious building, Commercial/Utilitarian style, “424 S. D St.”, 1932.	2003	0-0.25	5S
028795		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Commercial/Utilitarian style, “426 S. D St.”, 1935.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2
028796		Historic Built Environment	1-3 story commercial building, Commercial/Utilitarian style, “Creative Printing”, 1950.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2
028797		Historic Built Environment	Religious building, Commercial/Utilitarian style, “Free Indeed Christian Fellowship”, 1935.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2
028799		Historic Built Environment	Single-family property, Minimal Traditional style, “619 S C St.”, 1945.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2
028800		Historic Built Environment	Single-family property, Ranch style, “620 S. C St.”, 1946.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2
028803		Historic Built Environment	Single-family property, Vernacular style, “628 S. C St.”, 1957.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2

Primary No. (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-RIV-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Distance (miles) From the Housing Opportunity Areas	NRHP/ CRHR Status
028813		Historic Built Environment	Single-family property, Vernacular style, “8 C St.”. 1891.	2003	0-0.25	6Y2

APPENDIX E. 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: Perris Housing Implementation Project

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Steele Park 7.5', Perris 7.5', Lake Elsinore 7.5' and Romoland 7.5'

Township: 4S **Range:** 3W **Section(s):** 29, 30, 31, 32

Township: 5S **Range:** 3W **Section(s):** 6, 9, 15, 16

Township: 5S **Range:** 4W **Section(s):** 1

Company/Firm/Agency: Cogstone Resource Management

Street Address: 1518 W. Taft Ave.

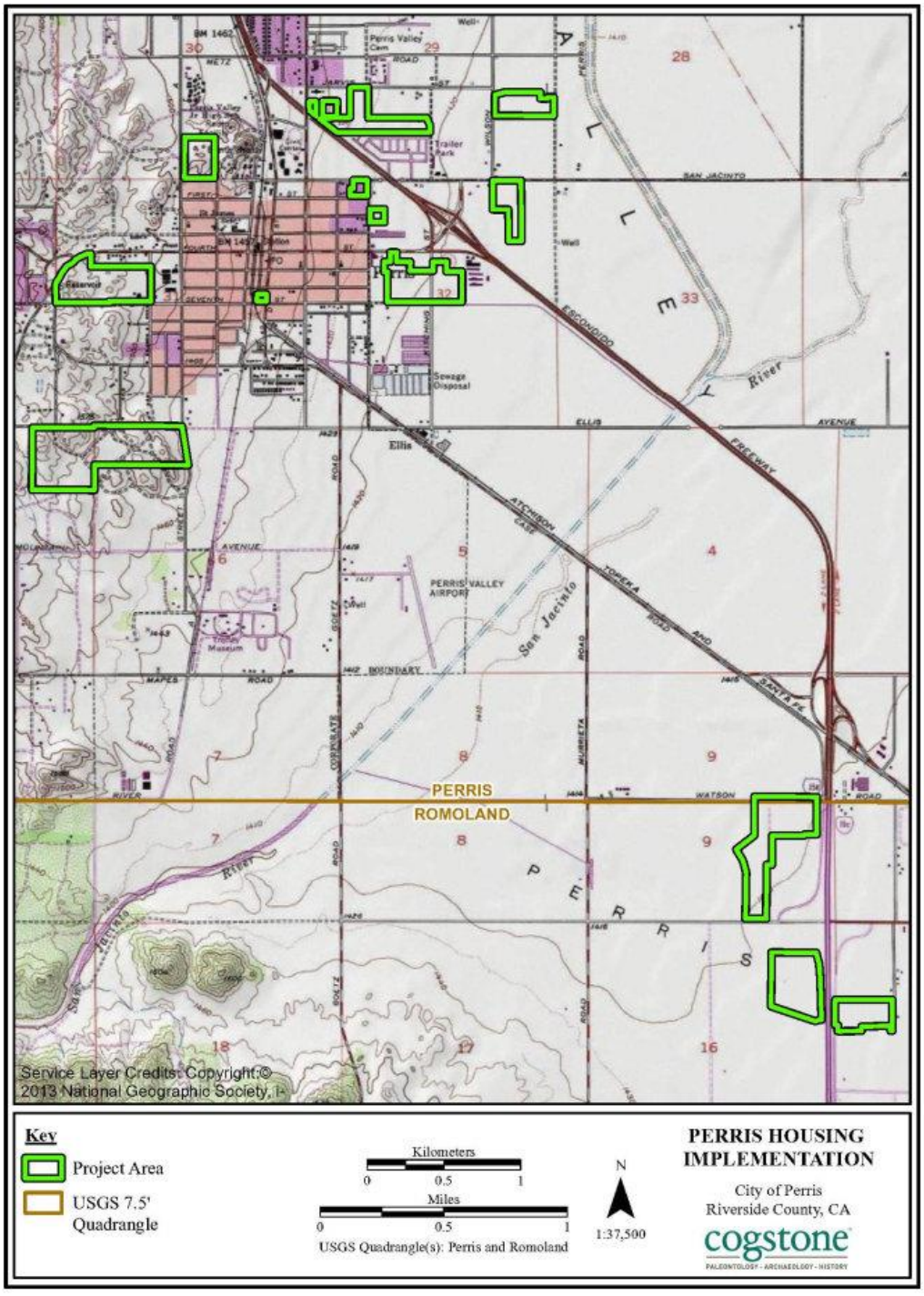
City: Orange **Zip:** 92865

Phone: 714-974-8300

Fax: 714-974-8303

Email: cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

Project Description:
The proposed Project will implement the goals of the Housing Element of the General Plan to remove barriers for housing issues. Among the various housing related code amendments, an overlay zone will be created for opportunity sites that will allow for construction of permitted housing uses.


PERRIS
ROMOLAND
PERRIS VALLEY AIRPORT
Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-
Key
Project Area
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle
Kilometers
0 0.5 1
Miles
0 0.5 1
USGS Quadrangle(s): Perris and Romoland
N
1:37,500
PERRIS HOUSING IMPLEMENTATION
City of Perris
Riverside County, CA
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

January 24, 2023

Cogstone Resource Management

Via Email to: cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

Re: Perris Housing Implementation 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
1/24/2023

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Cahuilla

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
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
Cahuilla

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Cahuilla
Serrano

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Cahuilla
Serrano

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

Pechanga Band of Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Luiseno

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Perris Housing Implementation Project, Riverside County.

PROJ-2023-000322 | 01/24/2023 11:46 AM | 1 of 2

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
1/24/2023

Pechanga Band of Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
Luiseno

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Quechan

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
Cahuilla

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
Cahuilla

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Luiseno

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 Perris Housing Implementation Project, Riverside County.

PROJ-2023-000322 01/24/2023 11:46 AM 2 of 2

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

DATE

Cogstone 5728

NAME
TRIBE
TITLE
ADDRESS
CITY, STATE ZIP

RE: Native American Scoping Request for the Perris Housing Implementation Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

[TITLE] [NAME]:

The City of Perris (City) proposes to develop the Perris Housing Implementation Project (Project). The Project will implement the goals of the Housing Element of the General Plan to remove barriers for housing issues. Among the various housing related code amendments, an overlay zone will be created for opportunity sites that will allow for construction of permitted housing uses (Figure 1). Specifically, the project is located on approximately 298.81 acres over 12 housing opportunity areas within the city limits. (Figures 2). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a combination cultural and paleontological resources assessment report will be prepared. The contact for this project is listed below.

Cogstone Point of Contact Information	
Name/Title:	John Gust
Address:	1518 W. Taft Avenue
City:	Orange, CA 92865
Tel:	(714) 974-8300
Cell:	(951) 315-6033
E-Mail:	jgust@cogstone.com

We are contacting the [TRIBE] because the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated on January 24, 2023, was positive for sacred lands within the Project area and directed us to contact the [TRIBE] may have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area. Cogstone has been retained to assist the City with the combination cultural and paleontological resources assessment report. We invite you to help identify cultural resources and/or areas of religious and cultural significance that might be affected by the Project. If the Project might have an impact to these resources and/or spaces and places, we would like to discuss possible ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate the potential effects.

1518 West Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865
Office [714] 974-8300

Branch Offices
San Diego - Riverside - Morro Bay - Sacramento

Federal Certifications WOSB, EDWOSB, SDB
State Certifications DBE, WBE, UDBE

cogstone.com
Toll free [888] 333-3212

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on January 10, 2023, to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on January 25, 2023, and reported positive results for Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources located within the Project area or the immediate vicinity.

Cogstone requested a record search of the Project area and a one mile buffer from the Eastern Information Center located at the University of California, Riverside on January 10, 2023. The cultural records search response time is taking longer than normal and averaging 120 days. When the results are ready, that information will be shared with you upon request. As this is programmatic level study no pedestrian survey will be conducted.

This is not a tribal consultation request. Cogstone would appreciate receiving any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources and sacred lands that you may have within the project area so that they can be included in the assessment that is being prepared. All information provided will be kept confidential.

If you have any questions or concerns with the Project, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone (951-315-6033), email (cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com), or fax (714-974-8303). Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Thank you for your assistance.

John Gust
Principal Investigator for Archaeology
Cogstone Resource Management

Attachments: Project vicinity map
Project location map

2

Figure 1. Project vicinity map

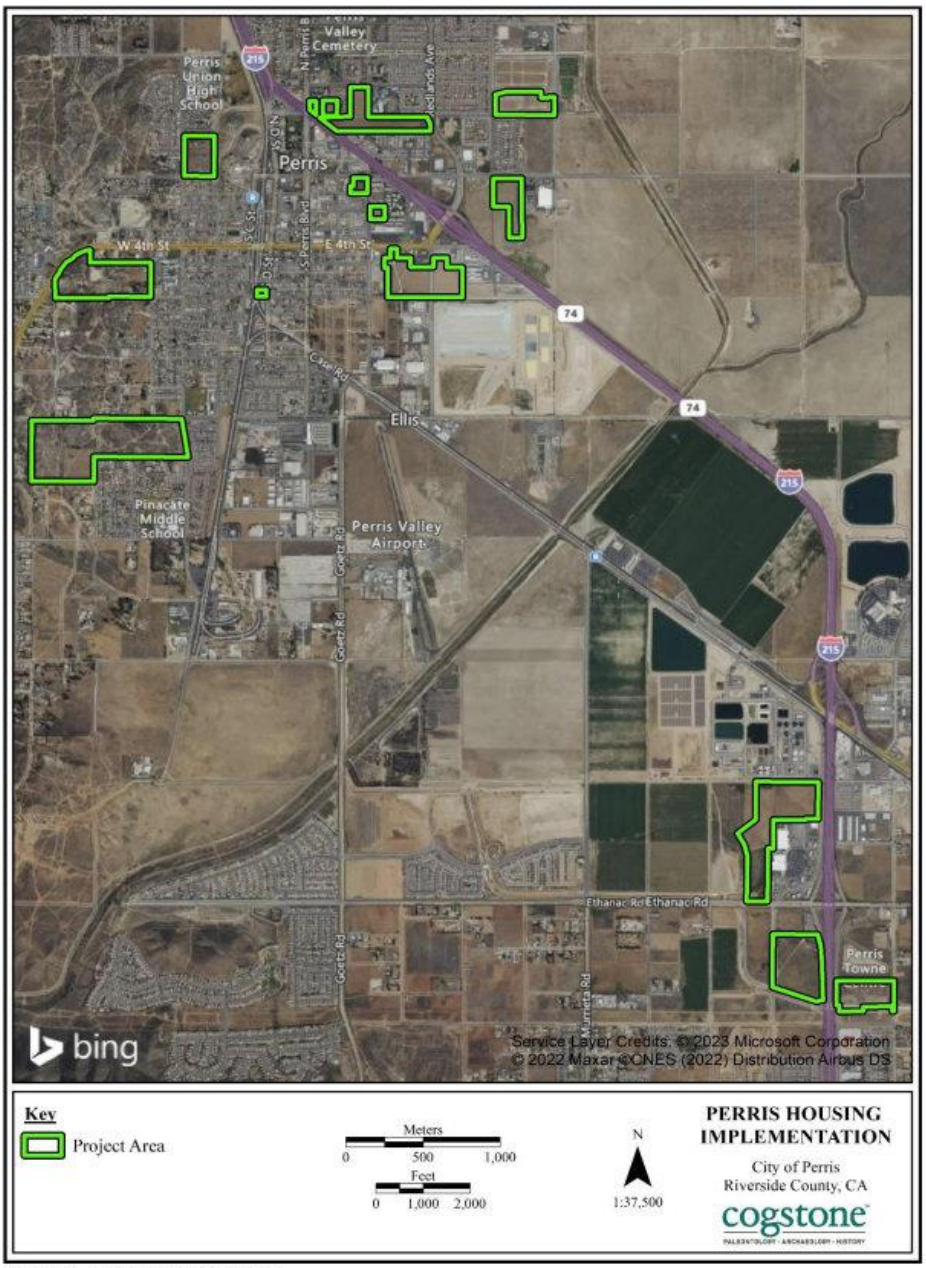


Figure 2. Project location map

Table C-1. Native American Scoping Log

Native American Group and Contact	Date and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date and Method of Second Contact Attempt	Date and Method of Third Contact Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Received	Comments
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Director Patricia Garcia-Plotkin	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Chairperson Reid Milanovich	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		
Augustine Band of Mission Indians Chairperson Amanda Vance	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023			Electronic mail response, 6/13/2023	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indian Tribal Secretary Geramy Martin, responded that at this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians Chairperson Doug Welmas	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		
Cahuilla Band of Indians Chairperson Daniel Salgado	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians Chairperson Ray Chapparosa	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	fax, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		

Native American Group and Contact	Date and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date and Method of Second Contact Attempt	Date and Method of Third Contact Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Received	Comments
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Chairperson Robert Martin	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		
Morongo Band of Mission Indians THPO Ann Brierty	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		
Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Shasta Gaughen	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Coordinator Paul Macarro	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Chairperson Mark Macarro	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Historic Preservation Officer Jill McCormick	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023			Electronic mail response, 6/13/2023	Historic Preservation Officer Jill Mc Cormick emailed stating they do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

Native American Group and Contact	Date and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date and Method of Second Contact Attempt	Date and Method of Third Contact Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Received	Comments
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee Manfred Scott	USPS Certified Mail, 6/06/2023			Electronic mail response, 6/13/2023	Historic Preservation Officer Jill Mc Cormick emailed stating they do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Environmental Coordinator John Gomez	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Chairperson Joseph Hamilton	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians Chairperson Bo Mazzetti	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023		Electronic mail response, 6/23/2023	Tribal Historic Preservation Office Coordinator Shuulik Linton indicated responded saying After reviewing the provided documents and our internal information, no cultural resource information is available to share at this time. The Tribe therefore has no comments and we do not request consultation. We recommend that you contact local tribes as they are closer to the project and may have pertinent information. Please forward a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion to the Rincon Band.
Rincon Band of Mission Indians THPO Cheryl Madrigal	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023		Electronic mail response, 6/23/2023	
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Tribal Chair Lovina Redner	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		

Native American Group and Contact	Date and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date and Method of Second Contact Attempt	Date and Method of Third Contact Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Received	Comments
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Joseph Ontiveros	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Chairperson Isaiah Vivanco	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		
Torres-Martinez Band of Desert Cahuilla Indians	USPS Certified Mail, 6/6/2023	Electronic mail, 6/22/2023	Telephone call, 7/5/2023. No answer, voicemail message left.		

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

Date: 06/13/2023

Dear: John Gust
Principal Investigator for Archaeology
Cogstone Resource Management

Subject: Native American Scoping Request for the Perris Housing Implementation Project, City of Perris, Riverside County California

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

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

Very truly yours,

Geramy Martin

Geramy Martin, Tribal Secretary
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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

June 23, 2023

Sent via email: jgust@cogstone.com

Re: Perris Housing Implementation Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Gust,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians ("Rincon Band" or "Tribe"), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project, and we thank you for the opportunity to consult on the project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and within the Tribe's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI). As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

After reviewing the provided documents and our internal information, no cultural resource information is available to share at this time. The Tribe therefore has no comments and we do not request consultation. We recommend that you contact local tribes as they are closer to the project and may have pertinent information. Please forward a final copy of the cultural resources study upon completion to the Rincon Band.

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

Sincerely,

Shuuluk Linton

Shuuluk Linton
Tribal Historic Preservation Office Coordinator
Cultural Resources Department

John Gust

From: Jill McCormick <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 13, 2023 11:59 AM
To: John Gust
Subject: Perris Housing Implementation Project, City of Perris

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

Thank you,
H. Jill McCormick, M.A.

Quechan Indian Tribe
Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366-1899
Office: 760-572-2423
Cell: 928-261-0254
E-mail: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

1

APPENDIX F. 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 G. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY AND HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENT LOCATION MAP

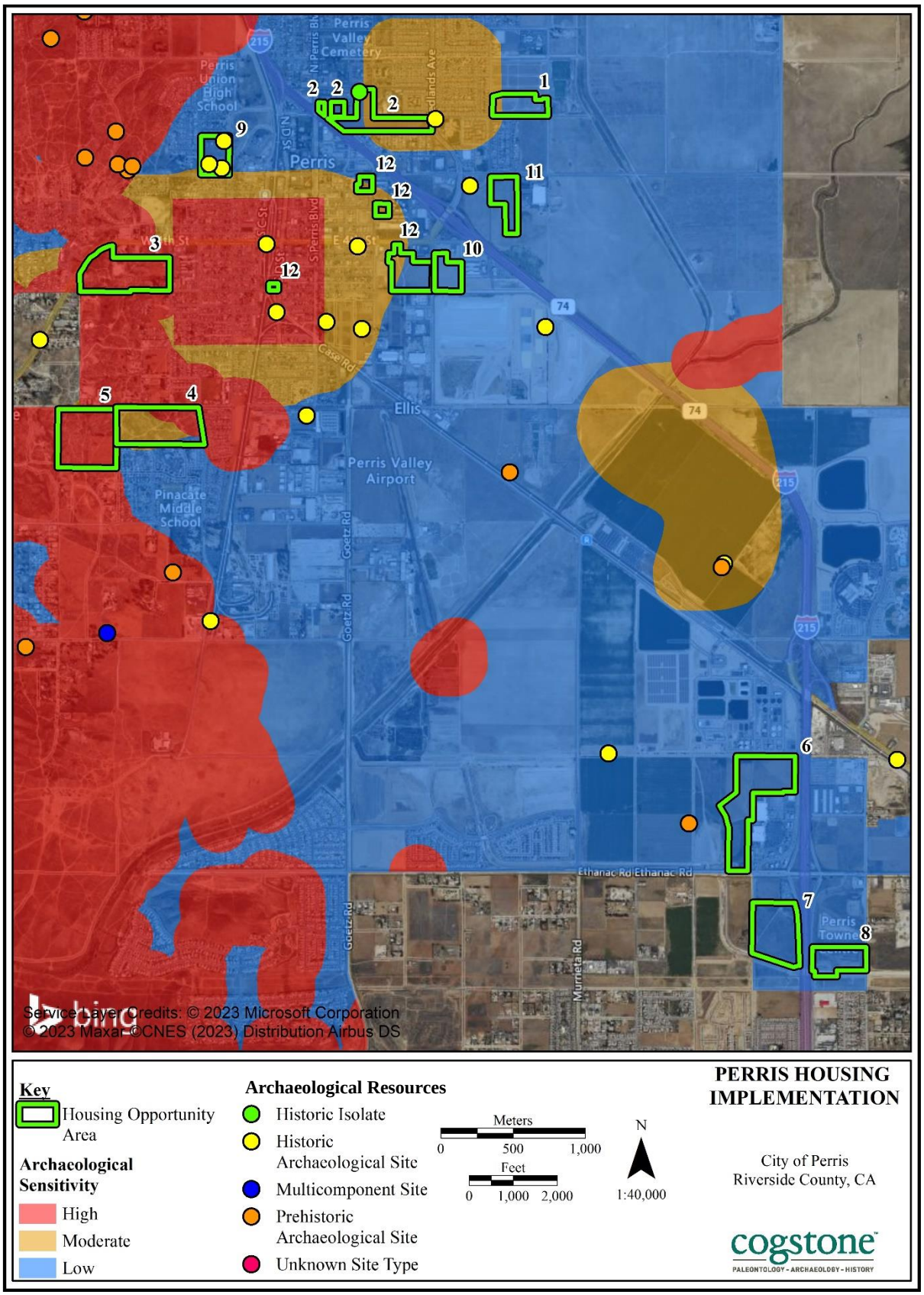


Figure G-1. Archaeological sensitivity overview map

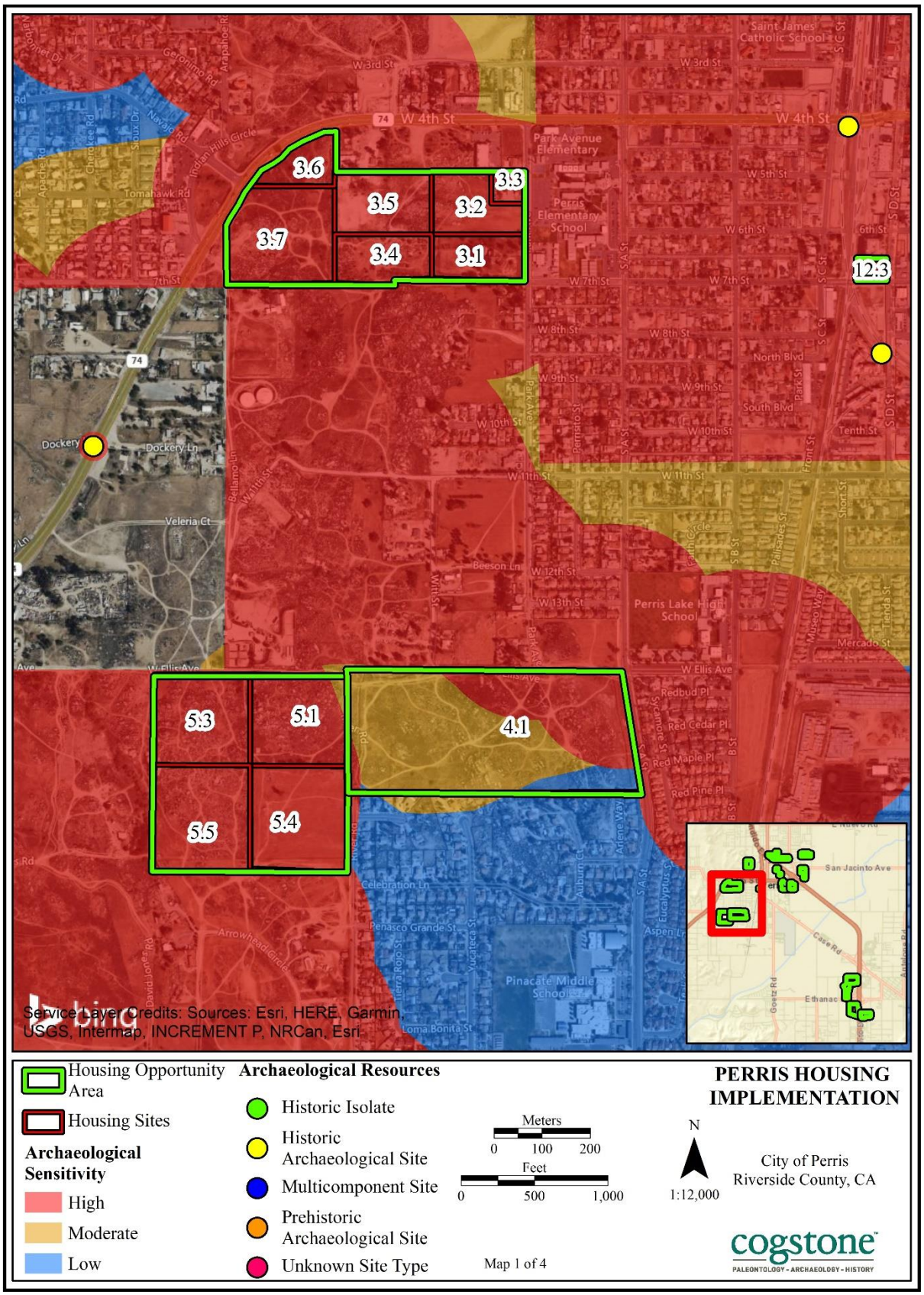


Figure G-2a. Archaeological sensitivity map 1 of 4

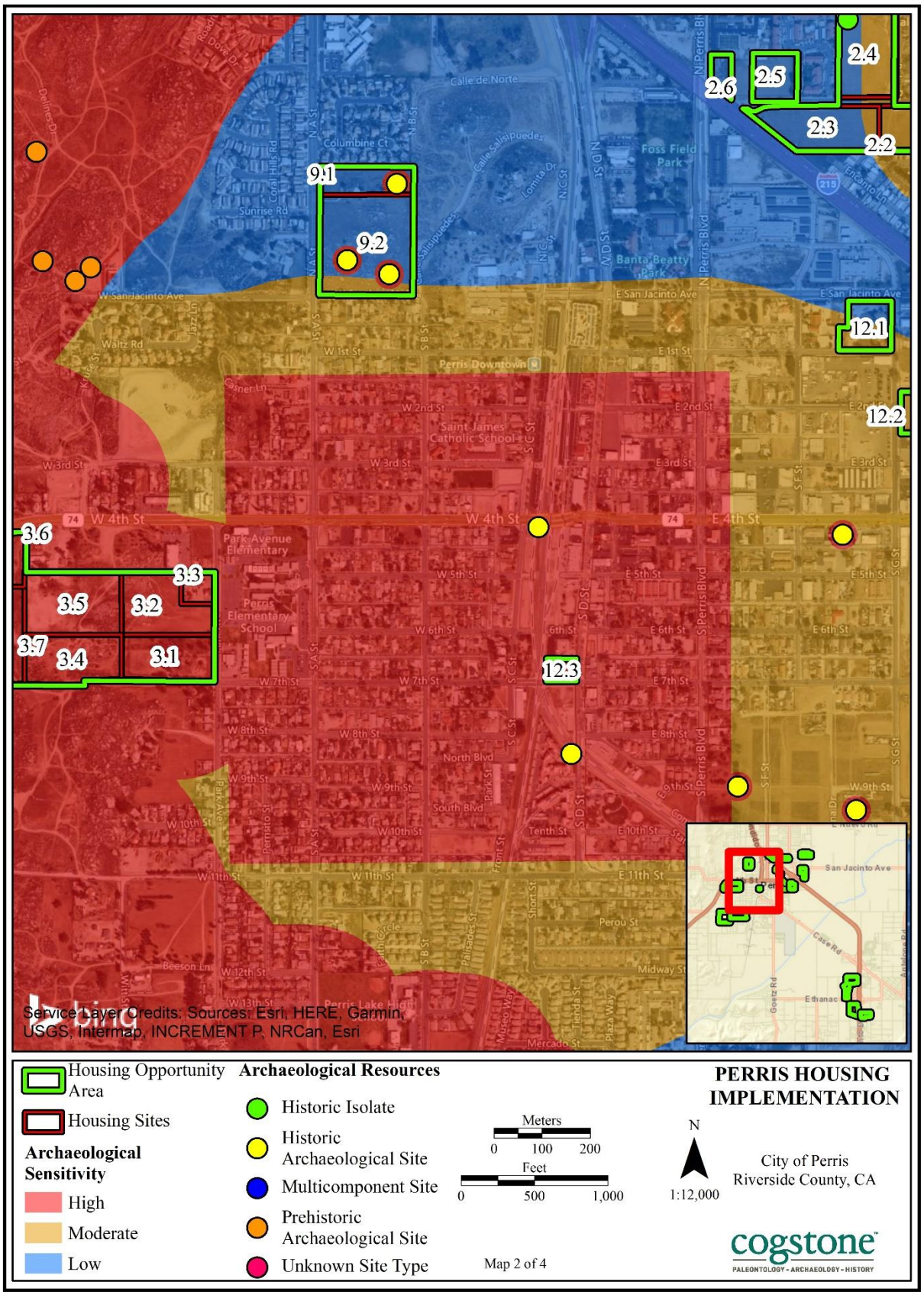


Figure G-2b. Archaeological sensitivity map 2 of 4

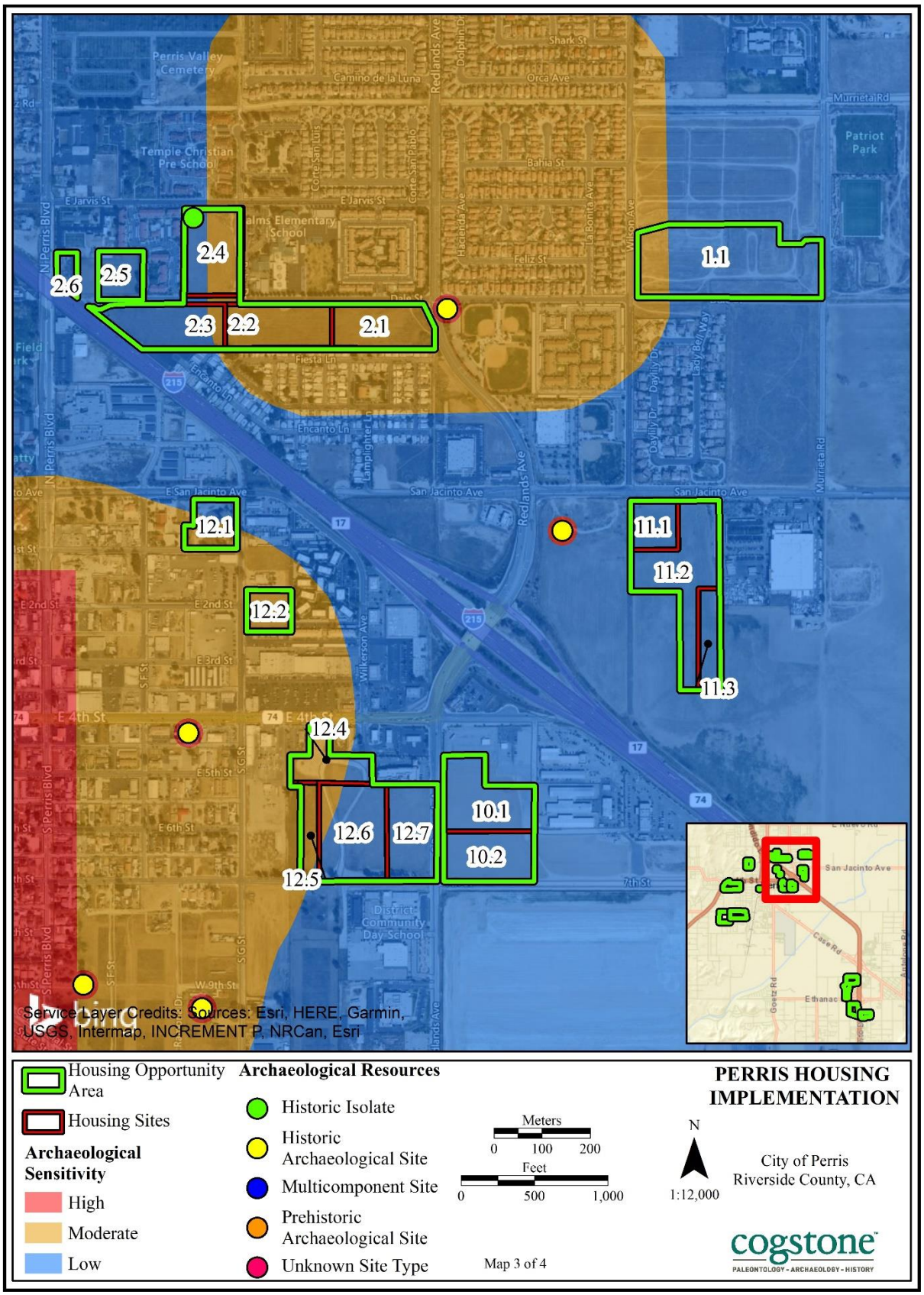


Figure G-2c. Archaeological sensitivity map 3 of 4

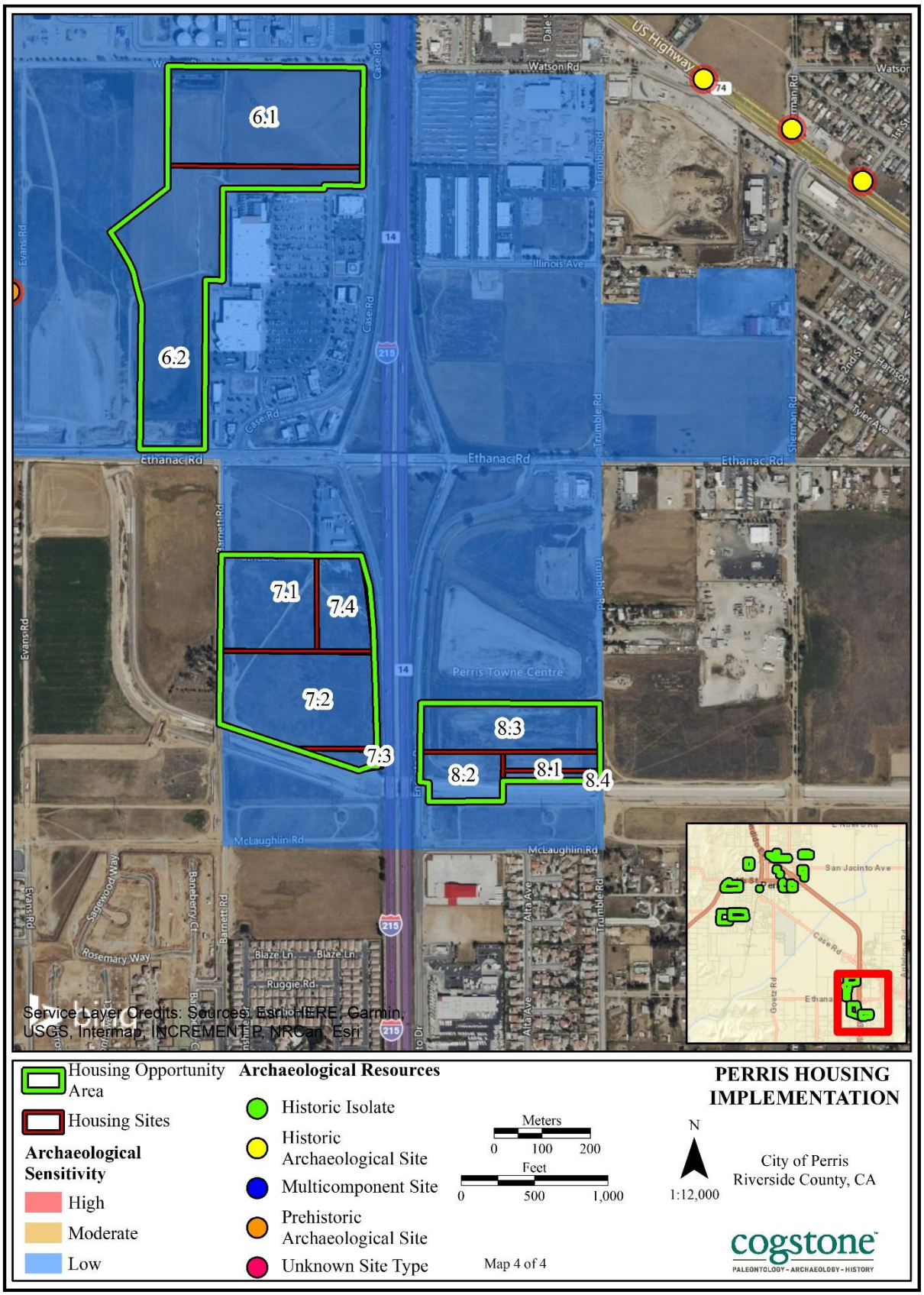


Figure G-2d. Archaeological sensitivity map 4 of 4

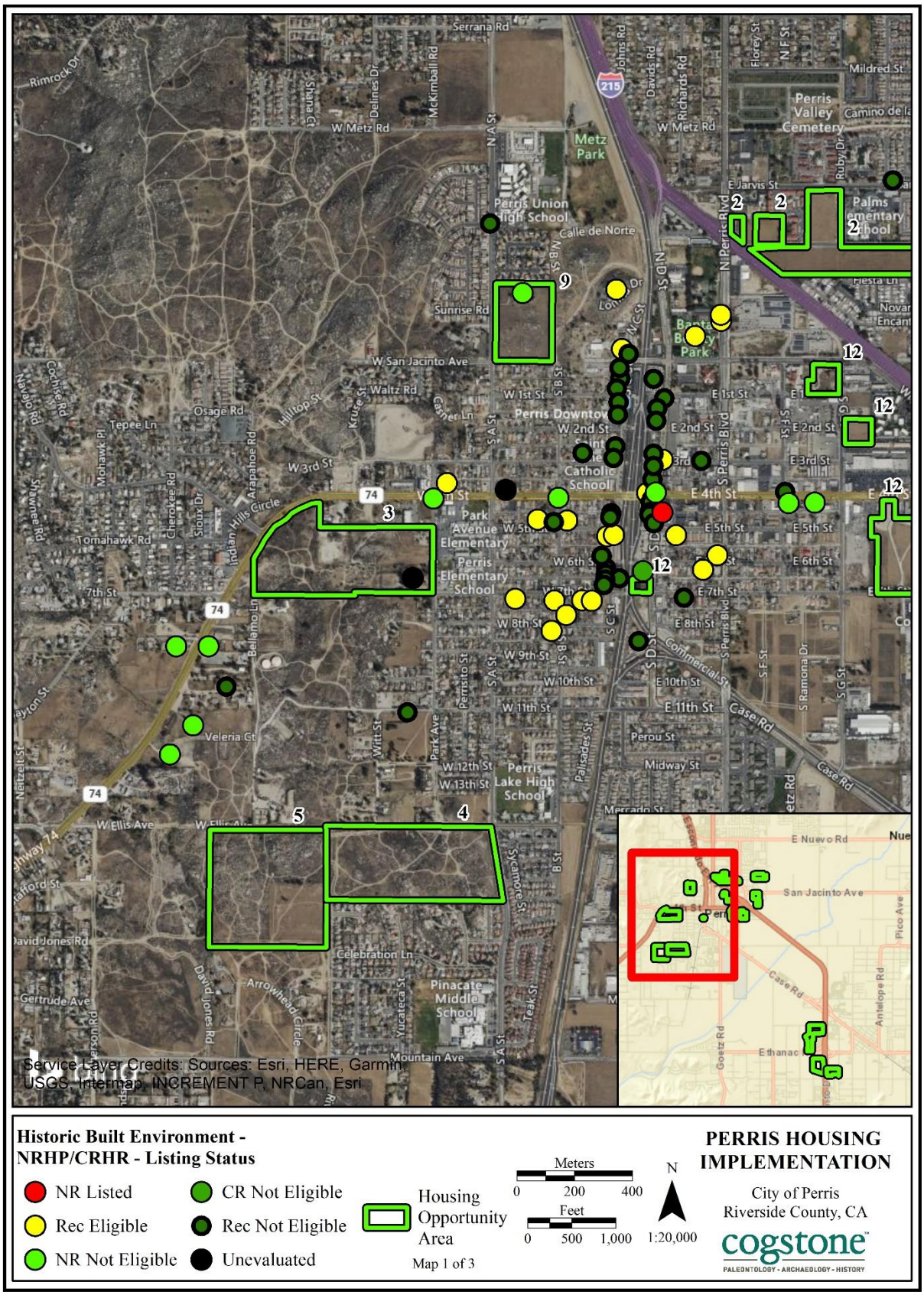


Figure G-3a. Historic built environment location map 1 of 3

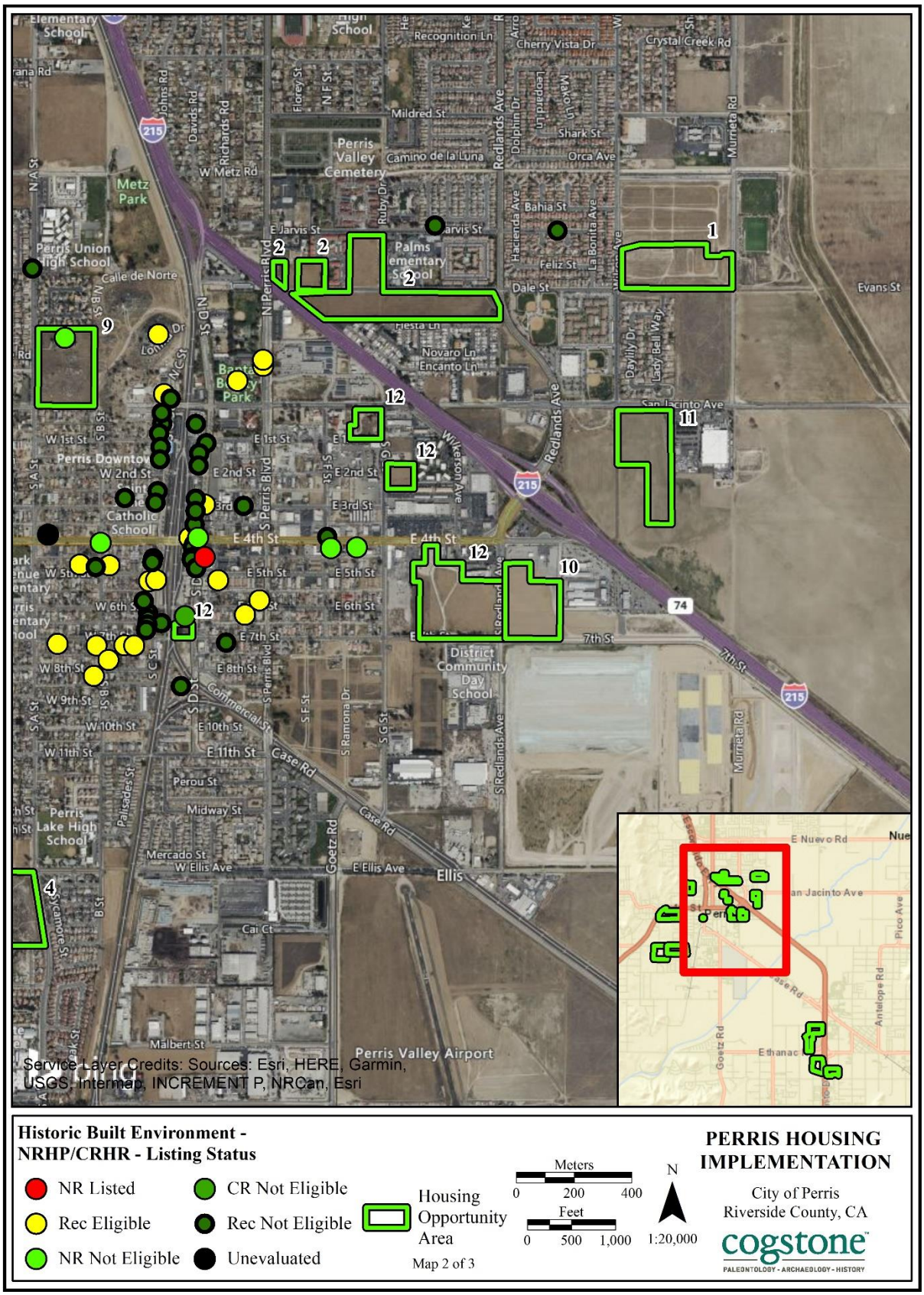


Figure G-3b. Historic built environment location map 2 of 3

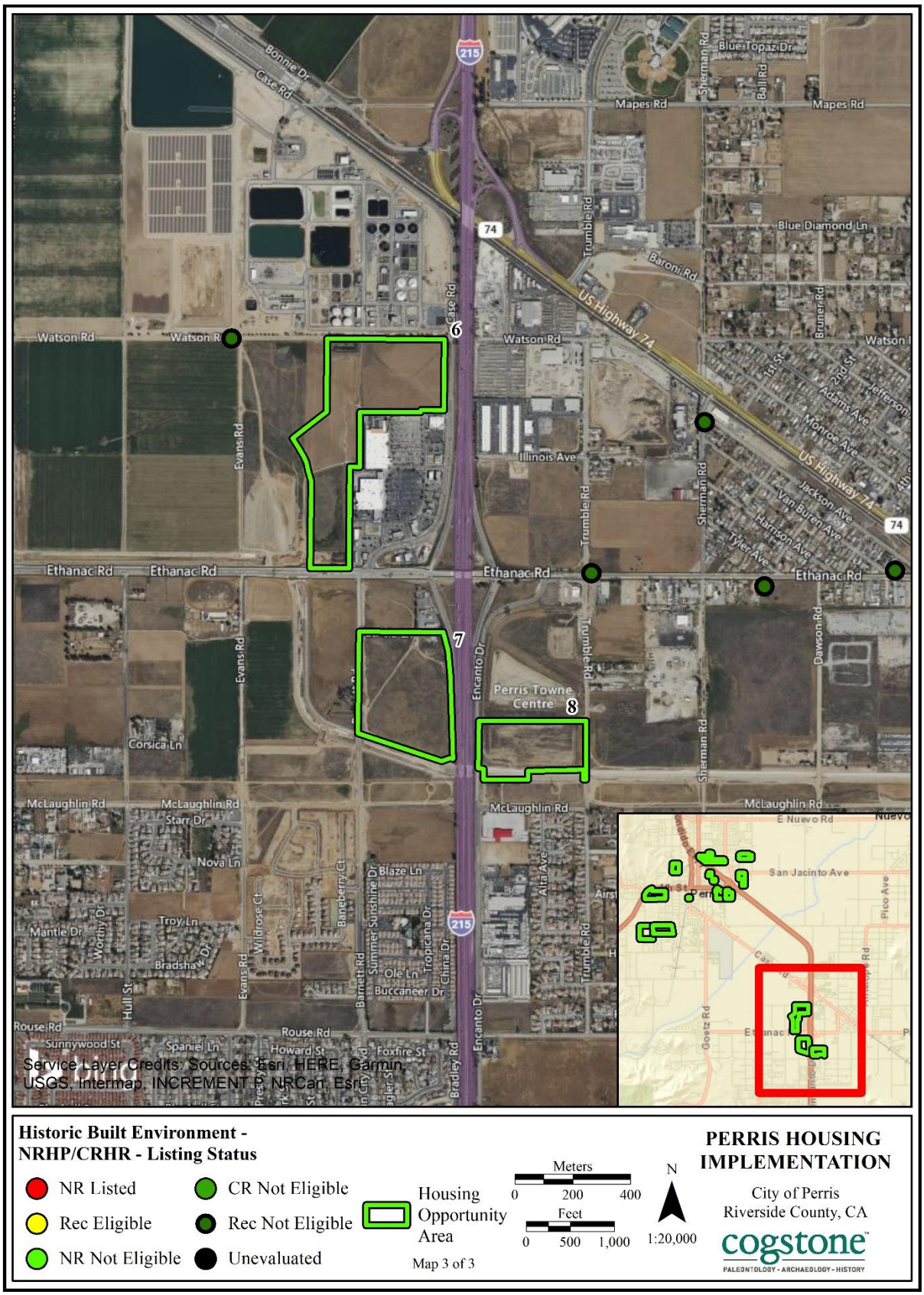


Figure G-3c. Historic built environment location map 3 of 3