



**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT OF THE CHEVRON PERRIS
HYDROGEN FUELING STATION SITE (APN
302-260-053) IN THE CITY OF PERRIS,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

October 27, 2023 (Revised June 13, 2024)

Prepared for:

**Chevron U.S.A., Inc., a Pennsylvania
Corporation**
6001 Bollinger Canyon Road
San Ramon, CA 94583

Prepared by:

**Kevin P. Groark, Ph.D.
And John Sneddon**
Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
911 South Primrose Avenue Unit N
Monrovia, California 91016
www.stantec.com

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Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Chevron Perris Hydrogen Fueling Station Site (APN 302-260-053) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California

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Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Chevron Perris Hydrogen Fueling Station Site (APN 302-260-053) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California


The conclusions in this Report, titled **Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Chevron Perris Hydrogen Fueling Station Site (APN 302-260-053) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California**, are Stantec's professional opinion, as of the time of the Report, and concerning the scope described in the Report. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the scope of work was conducted and do not take into account any subsequent changes. The Report relates solely to the specific project for which Stantec was retained and the stated purpose for which the Report was prepared. The Report is not to be used or relied on for any variation or extension of the project, or for any other project or purpose, and any unauthorized use or reliance is at the recipient's own risk.

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Prepared by: 
Signature

Kevin P. Groark, Ph.D.
Printed Name

Reviewed by: 
Signature

E. Timothy Jones, MA / RPA
Printed Name

Approved by: 
Signature

E. Timothy Jones, MA / RPA
Printed Name



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Project Summary

Report Title: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Chevron Perris Hydrogen Fueling Station Site (APN 302-260-053) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Consultant Archaeological Project Manager: Kevin P. Groark, Ph.D.

Lead Archaeologist(s): John Sneddon

Report Author(s): Kevin P. Groark, Ph.D. and John Sneddon

Report Date: October 27, 2023; Revised June 13, 2023

Fieldwork Dates: September 27, 2023

County: Riverside

Land Jurisdiction: City of Perris

Legal Location: Township 4 South, Range 3 West, Section 6, SBBM

United States Geological Survey 7.5'

Quadrangle(s): Perris, California

Survey Data Shapefiles Provided: Yes No

Site Data Shapefiles Provided: Yes No

Newly Recorded Resources: 0

Previously Recorded Resources: 0

Total Cultural Resources: 0

Resources Recommended Eligible: 0

Resources Recommended Ineligible: 0

Resources Not Evaluated: 0

Resources Not Relocated: 0



Abstract

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, and the requirements of the City of Perris, CA, Stantec initiated a Phase I cultural resources investigation of the project site on 27 October 2023. The project site consists of a .939-acre rectangular parcel (Riverside County Assessor's Parcel Number 302-260-053) located roughly 400 feet north of the intersection of Ramona Expressway and Webster Avenue in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The goal of this survey was to identify, document, and evaluate any cultural resources of potential historical significance within the project site, as defined under CEQA.

An in-person California Historical Records Information System (CHRIS) records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California Riverside identified zero previously recorded cultural resources at the project site and thirty-three (33) previously recorded cultural resources within the 1.0-mile search buffer. These cultural resources consist of four (4) prehistoric resources and twenty-nine (29) historic-age resources. Two prehistoric resources are defined as Tribal Cultural Resources identified by the Pechanga Band of Indians and the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) records returned positive results for unspecified tribal cultural resources (TCRs) within the project site and/or buffer. However, the NAHC provided no additional details and did not indicate whether the resource(s) is present within the project site, the buffer, or both.

Stantec conducted an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey of the project area, yielding negative results for historic and prehistoric cultural resources. No California Register-eligible historical or archaeological resources were identified at the project site nor within the 1.0-mile buffer. Although subsurface testing was not conducted as part of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, the complete absence of surficial cultural resources or signs of midden soils suggests a low likelihood of discovering subsurface historic or prehistoric cultural materials or human remains on the subject property during ground-disturbing work. Any potential impacts to unidentified buried cultural resources or human remains will be reduced to a less than significant level with the implementation of Mitigation Measures CR-2 and CR-3 (see Section 7).

However, positive results from the SLF records search indicate that the project site and its immediate vicinity include TCRs recognized by one or more tribes. Effects on TCRs should be considered under CEQA, and Section 1(a)(9) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 establishes that "a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment." As required under AB 52, Stantec recommends the City of Perris consult with Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project, consistent with the requirements of Public Resources Code (PRC) 21080.3.1(b). Consultation with tribes should include the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and other interested tribes to gain additional information on the nature and location of the tribal cultural resources, to assess any potential impacts that might result from project implementation, and to develop any mitigation measures in consultation with the appropriate tribes.



Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Chevron Perris Hydrogen Fueling Station Site (APN 302-260-053) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California

This cultural resources investigation conforms to the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR) Recommended Contents and Format* (1990) and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines for archaeology and historic preservation (48 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 44716).



Acronyms/Abbreviations

AB 52	Assembly Bill 52
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BCE	Before Common Era
BERD	Built Environment Resources Directory
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CHSC	California Health and Safety Code
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIC	Eastern Information Center
GLO	General Land Office
GPS	global positioning system
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SB 18	Senate Bill 18
SLF	Sacred Lands File
Stantec	Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	United States Geological Survey



1 Project Location and Description

On 27 October 2023, in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, and the requirements of the City of Perris, CA, Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 302-260-053. The project site consists of a .939-acre rectangular parcel of partially developed land roughly 400 feet north of the intersection of Ramona Expressway and Webster Avenue in the City of Perris, County of Riverside, State of California. The project site is bounded on the north and east by residences, to the south by a Chevron facility, and to the west by North Webster Avenue. The project site is specifically located in Township 4 South, Range 3 West, Section 6, San Bernardino Baseline Meridian, on the Perris, California (1997) 7.5' United States Geologic Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Appendix A, Figures 1-3).

The proposed project (The Chevron Perris Hydrogen Fueling Station) consists of the installation of a new hydrogen fueling facility, diesel fuel dispensers, and compressed natural gas (CNG) dispensers at an existing Chevron fueling facility, at 4063 North Webster Avenue, Perris, California. The proposed Project would be similar in construction and appearance to the existing gasoline fueling station. The Project would include two new CNG dispensers, four new diesel fuel dispensers, and three hydrogen dispensers. The average excavation depth would be in the 2-foot to 3-foot range; however, excavation for the diesel fuel tank will be 12 feet to 15 feet below current ground level.

Construction activities include the installation of the equipment enclosure and excavation as part of the installation of fuel pumps and related infrastructure. Construction activities will include site excavation, grading, utilities and piping, concrete work, paving, above-ground construction, canopy construction, equipment installation, and landscaping. Excavation would require a 300-series Caterpillar excavator. Grading activities would require one skip loader, one bulldozer, one compactor, one water truck, and one excavator. One backhoe will be required for trenching and backfilling activities. Concrete work would require concrete delivery by truck and one pumper truck. Above-ground construction, canopy construction, and equipment installation will require one mobile crane, one welding truck, one utility truck, and one flatbed truck for equipment delivery. Landscaping will be completed per the guidelines outlined in the City of Perris Municipal Code.

The project site comprises 0.939 acres and includes the geographic area within which the proposed project may directly or indirectly cause alterations to the character of cultural resources (see Appendix A, Figures 2-3). The project site encompasses all access routes and staging areas, as well as areas of expected ground disturbance, including grading and excavation.

The present report is part of the environmental review process for the proposed property development. The City of Perris, pursuant to CEQA, requires this environmental review process. CEQA mandates that state, county, and municipal agencies consider the impacts of their projects on the cultural environment, with particular attention to cultural resources that may be eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC § 21100 et seq.).

The purpose of this study is to provide the City of Perris with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed development would have an adverse effect on any "historical resources" (as defined in PRC § 21084.1) that may exist at or near the project site. As defined under CEQA,



"historical resources" include both prehistoric and historic-era resources more than 50 years old that are assessed as being "significant" due to an association with an important historic context, and in the case of most archaeological sites that are deemed significant, the potential to yield important information on prehistory and/or history.

The goals of this assessment include: 1) the identification and documentation of any cultural resources located on the property, 2) an evaluation of the significance of said resources, as defined under CEQA; and 3) an impact assessment for significant cultural resources, with recommended mitigation measures. This report presents the results of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and is based on the following data sources:

- Comprehensive records searches of the appropriate CHRIS Information Center and NAHC's SLF to assess recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as traditional cultural properties, located in or near the project site.
- Review of historical topographical maps, historical aerial imagery, and Bureau of Land Management General Land Office (BLM-GLO) land patents for the subject property.
- Intensive pedestrian archaeological survey to identify any cultural resources visible on the property's surface.
- The regulatory framework provided by CEQA, as it relates to the assessment of significance for any identified cultural resources, as well as the evaluation of impacts upon such resources as may be expected to result from the proposed project.

Stantec Principal Archaeologist Kevin P. Groark, Ph.D., served as the Principal Investigator and lead author for this cultural study. Archaeologists Ben Kerridge, M.A. and Kristina Lindgren, M.A., conducted background research for this project, and archaeologist John Sneddon conducted the field survey and assisted in the drafting of the report. The assessment documented in this report was carried out in compliance with state regulations, and this report has been prepared according to California Office of Historic Preservation standards as outlined in *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*.

2 Regulatory Context

2.1 STATE REGULATIONS

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA requires public agencies to evaluate the implications of their project(s) on the environment, including but not limited to historical resources and tribal cultural resources. CEQA evaluation aims to determine if cultural resources qualify as "historical resources", which are typically assessed based on their eligibility for listing in the CRHR.



Under CEQA, a project that results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC § 21084.1). CEQA defines substantial adverse change as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource is materially altered (PRC § 15064.5). Additionally, no project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is exempt from CEQA (PRC § 21084[e]).

A resource is considered historically significant if listed on the CRHR or determined eligible for listing by the California State Historic Resource Commission. A historical resource may also be considered significant if the CEQA Lead Agency determines, based on substantial evidence, that the resource meets the criteria for inclusion on the CRHR.

2.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

The CRHR is a listing of resources in the State of California that are significant to California’s history. The CRHR criteria are modeled after the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria; however, the CRHR focuses more closely on resources that have contributed to the development of California.

The CRHR serves as a guide to cultural resources that must be considered when a government agency undertakes a discretionary action subject to CEQA. It helps government agencies identify, evaluate, and protect California’s historical resources and indicates which properties are subject to mitigation from substantial adverse change (PRC § 5024.1[a]). The CRHR is administered through the State OHP.

CEQA manages cultural resources differently than under federal laws and regulations. CEQA requires consideration of impacts to:

- Historical resources
- Unique archaeological resources, and
- Tribal Cultural Resources

Each of these resource types is discussed below.

Historical Resources—In California, a “historical resource” is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR (PRC § 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (CCR Tit. 14 § 15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (PRC § 5020.1[j]).

Under CEQA (CCR Tit. 14 § 15064.5), the term “historical resource” specifically includes:

- 1) A resource listed in or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; CCR Tit. 14 § 4850, et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the PRC § 5024.1(g)



requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

- 3) A resource that has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC § 5024.1; or
- 4) A resource that is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA Lead Agency (PRC § 5020.1[j] or 5024.1)

The specific criteria for listing resources in the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP, enumerated below. According to PRC § 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

Accordingly, a cultural resource may be eligible for the CRHR because it is significant relative to state or local history, but that resource need not be significant at a national level, which would similarly make it eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, any resource associated with California and eligible for or included in the NRHP is automatically considered eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, but resources found eligible for the CRHR may or may not be similarly eligible for the NRHP. Finally, the California State OHP recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under extraordinary circumstances. If a cultural resource in question is an archaeological resource, CEQA Guidelines requires that the Lead Agency first determine if the resource is a historical resource as defined in CCR Tit. 14 § 15064.5(a) (CCR Tit. 14 § 15064.5[c][1]). Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CRHR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. However, a Lead Agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC § 5020.1(j) or 5024.1, even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC § 5020.1(k)
- Not Identified in a historical resources survey per PRC § 5024.1(g).

To be eligible for listing on the CRHR, a resource must not only be historically or architecturally significant under one or more of the criteria for listing, but it must also retain integrity, or its ability to convey its



historical importance for its period of significance. Integrity is grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance within one or more historical contexts. It is a function of the resource's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and must be closely related to the reason for the resource's significance. Resources that have lost a great deal of integrity are generally not eligible for the NRHP. However, the CRHR regulations have specific language regarding integrity that notes: "It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register" (CCR Tit. 14 § 4852).

If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical resource but does qualify as a "unique archaeological resource," then the archaeological resource is treated in accordance with PRC § 21083.2 (see also CCR Tit. 14 § 15064.5[c][3]).

According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude the Lead Agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource (PRC § 5024.1). Pursuant to CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment (CCR Tit. 14 § 15064.5[b]).

Unique Archaeological Resources—The second type of resource, "unique archaeological resource," is a rarely used classification of cultural resource considered under CEQA, established in 1981 by the Deddeh Act (AB 952), representing Section 21083.2 of the PRC and prior to the establishment of the CRHR criteria (AB 2881, 1992). The CEQA Guidelines require that lead agencies determine whether a site is a historical resource as defined above and in CCR Tit. 14 § 15064.5(a). Only if the site does not meet those definitions, then the Lead Agency must consider whether it represents a unique archaeological resource, which is defined as: "an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria":

- 1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- 2) Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- 3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC § 21083.2[g]).

The definition of a unique archaeological resource mirrors the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR. As a practical matter, any resource that meets this definition will meet the comparable criteria for inclusion in the CRHR and vice versa, thereby triggering the requirement to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR)—The final type of cultural resource subject to CEQA is "tribal cultural resources." Effective July 1, 2015, AB 52 amended CEQA to mandate consultation with California Native American tribes during the CEQA process to determine whether a proposed project may have a significant impact on a TCR. California Native American tribes are defined as "a Native American tribe



located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004.” (PRC § 21073).

For the purpose of CEQA, TCRs are defined as: “Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following”:

- a) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR; and/or
- b) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1; and/or
- c) A resource determined by the Lead Agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the Lead Agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe (PRC § 21074[a]).

Because criteria (a) and (b) also meet the definition of a historical resource under CEQA, a TCR may also require additional (and separate) consideration as a historical resource. Moreover, a tribal cultural resource may or may not also meet the definition of a Traditional Cultural Property under federal guidelines (Parker and King 1992).

Adverse Effects to Cultural Resources—State CEQA Guidelines specify that a “substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired” (CCR Tit. 14 § 15064.5). Material impairment occurs when a project alters in an adverse manner or demolishes “those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion” or eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or local register. In addition, pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines, the “direct and indirect significant effects of the project on the environment shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects” (CCR Tit. 14 § 15126.2).

A study for a project under CEQA requires consideration of “the whole of an action, which has the potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment” (CCR Tit. 14 § 15378). State CEQA Guidelines further define direct and indirect impacts:

- 1) A direct physical change in the environment is a physical change in the environment which is caused by and immediately related to the project.
- 2) An indirect physical change in the environment is a physical change in the environment which is not immediately related to the project, but which is caused indirectly by the project. If a direct physical change in the environment in turn causes another change in the environment, then the other change is an indirect physical change in the environment.



- 3) An indirect physical change is to be considered only if that change is a reasonably foreseeable impact which may be caused by the project (CCR Tit. 14 § 15064[d]).

If it can be demonstrated that a proposed project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the Lead Agency may require reasonable efforts to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC § 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]). CEQA notes if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered to be a significant effect on the environment (CCR Tit. 14 15064.5[c][4]).

2.1.3 California State Senate Bill 18 (SB 18)

Signed into law in 2004, SB 18 requires that cities and counties notify and consult with California Native American tribes about proposed local land use planning decisions for the purpose of protecting traditional tribal cultural sites. Cities and counties must provide general and specific plan amendment proposals to California Native American tribes that the NAHC has identified as having traditional lands located within the City or County boundaries. If requested by the Native American tribes, the City or County must also conduct consultations with the tribes prior to adopting or amending their general and specific plans.

2.1.4 California State Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52)

Recognizing that California tribes are experts in their TCRs and heritage, AB 52 of 2104 formalized the consultation process to require the Lead Agency to initiate consultation with Native American groups traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. AB 52 requires that lead agencies consult with tribes at the commencement of the CEQA process to identify TCRs.

Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074(a) and (b) to the PRC, which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074(a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - a. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.
 - b. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
2. A resource determined by the Lead Agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the Lead Agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.



Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Therefore, effects on TCRs should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC § 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC § 21082.3[a]).

Consultation is concluded when either the Lead Agency and tribes agree to appropriate mitigation measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, or when a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC § 21080.3.2[b]), whereby the Lead Agency uses its best judgment in requiring mitigation measures that avoid or minimize impact to the greatest extent feasible.

2.1.5 Treatment of Human Remains

The disposition of burials and cremations—whether intact or disturbed—falls under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains under California Health and Safety Code (CHSC) § 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR Tit. 14 § 15064.5; PRC § 5097.98 illustrates the process to be followed if remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during construction, no further disturbance to the site shall occur, and the County Coroner must be notified (CCR Tit. 14 § 15064.5 and PRC § 5097.98).

Section 7050.5 of the CHSC states the following regarding the discovery of human remains:

- a) Every person who knowingly mutilates or disinters, wantonly disturbs, or willfully removes any human remains in or from any location other than a dedicated cemetery without authority of law is guilty of a misdemeanor, except as provided in Section 5097.99 of the PRC. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any person carrying out an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94 of the PRC or to any person authorized to implement Section 5097.98 of the PRC.
- b) In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the Coroner of the County in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the California Government Code (CGC), that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27491 of the CGC or any other related provisions of law concerning the investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of any death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation or their authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the PRC. The Coroner shall make his or her determination within two working days from the time the person responsible for the



excavation, or their authorized representative, notifies the Coroner of the discovery or recognition of the human remains.

- c) If the Coroner determines that the remains are not subject to their authority and if the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the NAHC (CHSC § 7050.5).

Of particular importance to cultural resources is subsection (c), requiring the coroner to contact the NAHC within 24 hours if discovered human remains are determined to be Native American in origin. After notification, NAHC will follow the procedures outlined in PRC § 5097.98, which include notification of most likely descendants (MLDs), if possible, and recommendations for treatment of the remains. The MLD will have 24 hours after notification by the NAHC to make their recommendation (PRC § 5097.98). In addition, knowing or willful possession of Native American human remains or artifacts taken from a grave or cairn is a felony under State law (PRC § 5097.99).

2.1.6 Confidentiality of Cultural Resources Data

Under existing law, environmental documents must not include information about the location of an archaeological site or Native American sacred lands or any other information that is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to the Public Records Act (CCR Tit. 14 § 15120[d]). Native American graves, cemeteries, sacred places, records of Native American places, features, and objects are exempt from disclosure. (PRC § 5097.9, 5097.993.) The Public Records Act contains an exemption from disclosure for the items listed in these sections. Lead agencies under CEQA should maintain the confidentiality of cultural resource inventories or reports generated for environmental documents.

Recently enacted sections of CEQA govern confidentiality during tribal consultation. (PRC § 21082.3(c).) First, information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process may not be included in the environmental document or disclosed to the public without the prior written consent of the tribe (however, consistent with current practice, confidential information may be included in a confidential appendix). A Lead Agency may also exchange information confidentially with other public agencies that have jurisdiction over the environmental document (PRC § 21082.3[c][1]).

Regarding a public agency acting as Lead Agency under CEQA, the Lead Agency and the tribe may share confidential information regarding tribal cultural resources with the project applicant. However, the project applicant should keep the information confidential unless the tribe consents to disclosure in writing to prevent looting, vandalism, or damage to the cultural resource. Additionally, information that is already publicly available, developed by the project applicant, or lawfully obtained from a third party that is not the tribe, Lead Agency, or another public agency may be disclosed during the environmental review process (PRC § 21082.3[c][2]).

2.2 LOCAL REGULATIONS

2.2.1 City of Perris General Plan 2005

The Conservation Element of the City of Perris General Plan (2005) includes goals, policies, and measures intended to preserve and protect cultural 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 significant historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources.

The following implementation measures are included:

IV.A.1 - For all private and public projects involving new construction, 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.5 - Identify and collect previous surveys of cultural resources. Evaluate such resources 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.

3 Project Setting

The project site is in the City of Perris, roughly two miles south of March Air Reserve Base, in a formerly agrarian area undergoing transformation into an industrial park over the past decade. An existing industrial complex occupies the property to the south. Most other surrounding properties comprise vacant land and residential housing (Google Earth 2002-2018).

3.1 NATURAL CONTEXT

Riverside County lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. This range, oriented in a northwest-to-southeast trend through the county, extends around 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is situated within the Perris Valley and is generally flat, with elevations within the property averaging about 1,450 feet above mean sea level (Garison 2022).



Regionally, the project site lies within the Perris Block, a structural block bounded on the west by the Elsinore fault zone and on the east by the San Jacinto fault zone (Morton 2003). The geology mapped underlying the project and immediate area indicates that the project is underlain by lower Pleistocene (approximately 1.8 million to perhaps 200,000 to 300,000 years old) ancient alluvial fan deposits (Morton 2001, 2003). These sediments are described as "...mostly well dissected, well-indurated, reddish-brown sand deposits. Commonly contains duripans and locally silcretes" (Morton 2003). According to Woodford et al. (1971), the alluvium overlying the granitic bedrock below the subject property is approximately 100 feet thick. The specific soil types found within the subject property consist of Ramona sandy loam, zero to five percent slopes, severely eroded (RaB3) and Ramona sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 19 (RaA) (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2019).

The climate of the study area is typical of cismontane Southern California, which, on average, is warm and relatively dry. This climate is classified as Mediterranean or "summer-dry subtropical." Temperatures seldom fall below freezing or rise above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The limited precipitation occurs primarily during the summer months.

The Perris Valley originally contained perennial grasses, replaced mainly by non-native weeds and grasses. Although not found within the subject property, the Riversidian sage scrub plant community is the most common native vegetation found in the region. Riversidian sage scrub is primarily found within the Motte Rimrock Preserve, Lakeview Mountains, and Bernasconi Hills. It includes desert encelia, brittle brush, sagebrush, black sage, white sage, buckwheat, foxtails, and cacti. Mammals within the region include mule deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, ground squirrel, and quail. Birds include hawks and eagles, owls, mourning doves, mockingbirds, jay, herons, crows, finches, and sparrows (Garison 2022).

3.2 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.2.1 Prehistoric Overview

Human occupation of coastal southern California dates back at least 10,000 years before present (BCE). Four cultural periods of precontact occupation of California during the Holocene Epoch (10,000 years BCE to present) are discussed below: the Early Holocene Period, the Early Horizon Period, the Middle Horizon Period, and the Late Horizon Period.

During the Early Holocene Period (10,000 to 8,000 BCE), hunters/gatherers utilized lacustrine and marshland settings for their varied and abundant resources. Milling-related artifacts are lacking during this period, but the atlatl and dart are common. Hunting of large and small game occurred, as well as fishing. Permanent settlements were established near water sources, but a nomadic lifestyle was more common (Moratto 1984). Milling-related artifacts first appear in sites dating to the Early Horizon Period (8,000 to 4,000 BCE). Hunting and gathering continue during this period but with greater reliance on vegetal foods. Mussels and oysters were a staple. This gave way to increased shellfish consumption in the Middle Horizon Period (4,000 to 2,000 years BCE), along with baked earth steaming ovens. The use of bone artifacts appears to have increased during this period. Occupation of permanent or semi-permanent villages occurred in this period, as did reoccupation of seasonal sites. During the Late Horizon Period (2,000 years BCE to the time of European Contact [i.e., AD 1769]), population densities were high, and settlement in permanent villages increased (Erlandson 1994; Moratto 1984). Regional subcultures also



developed, each with their own geographical territory and language or dialect. These groups, bound by shared cultural traits, maintained substantial interaction, including trading extensively with one another.

3.2.2 Ethnographic Overview

The Project site is in the territory known to have been occupied by the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people. The term Luiseño was given by the Spanish to the native groups living in the area under the influence of Mission San Luis Rey (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño lived in sedentary and autonomous village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, collecting, and fishing areas. Villages were typically located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges where water was available, and village defense was possible. Inland populations had access to fishing and gathering sites on the coast, which they used during the winter months (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño subsistence centered on the gathering of acorns, seeds, greens, bulbs, roots, berries, and other vegetal foods. This was supplemented with hunting mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbit, woodrat, ground squirrels, and mice, as well as quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Bands along the coast also exploited marine resources, such as sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Inland trout and other fish were taken from mountain streams (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Hunting was done individually and by organized groups. Tool technology for food acquisition, storage, and preparation reflects the size and quantity of items procured. Small game was hunted with curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, or traps. Bows and arrows were used for hunting larger game. Dugout canoes, basketry fish traps, and shell hooks were used for near-shore ocean fishing. Coiled and twined baskets were made for food gathering, preparation, storing, and serving. Other items used for food processing included large shallow trays, ceramic and basketry storage containers, manos and metates for grinding seeds, and ceramic jars for cooking (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Villages had hereditary chiefs who controlled religious, economic, and territorial activities. An advisory council of ritual specialists and shamans was consulted for environmental and other knowledge. Large villages along the coast or in inland valleys may have had more complex social and political structures than settlements controlling smaller territories (Bean and Shipek 1978; Strong 1929).

Most Luiseño villages included a ceremonial structure enclosed by circular fencing near the center of the village. Houses were semisubterranean and thatched with locally available brush, bark, or reeds. Earth-covered semisubterranean sweathouses were also common and were used for purification and curing rituals (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño first met Europeans in 1769 when the expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá arrived in their territory. That same year, the San Diego Mission was established just to the south, followed by the San Juan Capistrano Mission in 1776 and the San Luis Rey Mission in 1798. Poor living conditions at the missions and introduced European diseases led to a rapid decline of the Luiseño population. Following the Mission Period (1769–1834), Luiseño Indians scattered throughout southern California. Some became serfs on the Mexican ranchos, while others moved to newly founded pueblos established for



them. Others sought refuge among inland groups and a few acquired land grants. Later, many moved to or were forced onto reservations (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Although many of their cultural traditions had been suppressed during the Mission Period, the Luiseño succeeded at retaining their language and certain rituals and ceremonies. Starting in the 1970s, there was a revival of interest in the Luiseño language, and classes were organized. Since then, traditional games, songs, and dances have been performed, traditional foods have been gathered and prepared, and traditional medicines and curing procedures have been practiced (Bean and Shipek 1978).

3.2.3 Historic-Era Overview

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaino explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602 and reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaino also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998:332).

The colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and Pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California), beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory (Castillo 1978:100).

Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the Kumeyaay or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771, east of what is now Los Angeles, to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in Tongva/Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the Agjachemem or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978).

Some missions established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San



Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed presidios, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a pueblo, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portola expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence (Robinson 1948).

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of *Alta California*. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s, and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or “ranchos” (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period, there were small towns in San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. The rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries, which the U.S. Surveyor General’s office surveyed. Land not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until individuals acquired it through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s significantly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941:137–138).

The City of Perris is on a portion of the land known during the Spanish and Mexican Periods as Rancho San Jacinto and Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero. At some time before 1821, Rancho San Jacinto was established by Mission San Luis Rey for grazing mission livestock. In 1842, Governor *pro tempore* Manuel Jimeno granted a large portion of the mission’s holdings to José Antonio Estudillo, who was majordomo of the mission. The name Rancho San Jacinto was retained for this property. Three years later, Estudillo’s son-in-law, Miguel de Pedorena, petitioned for the western half of Rancho San Jacinto. In 1846, Governor Pio Pico approved the grant under the name Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero. The patent for Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero was issued in 1883 to Thomas Sutherland, guardian of Pedorena’s widow and children (Gunther 1984), excluded the land later occupied by Perris. Alternate sections of the public land outside the land grant boundaries were granted to the Southern Pacific Company to construct the Southern Pacific Railroad. Settlers bought land from the Southern Pacific Company or obtained public land through homestead grants (Ellis 1912; Gunther 1984).

In 1882 and 1883, the California Southern Railroad, a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad, was built from National City, south of San Diego, to San Bernardino. Along the way, it crossed the San Jacinto Plain, which is now known as Perris Valley. A small settlement called Pinacate was established in 1885 along the San Jacinto River as settlers came into the area to start homesteads. Disputes over land titles soon led to many of Pinacate’s residents relocating about two miles north, where a well was dug to start a new settlement. Lots were offered to the California Southern Railroad, along with a promise to build a new train station if the railway would agree to move their stop from Pinacate to the new settlement. Railroad officials agreed, and land for the town site was purchased from the Southern Pacific Company (Ellis 1912; Gunther 1984).



The townsite was surveyed and mapped, and the plat was submitted in 1886. The new community was named Perris in honor of Frederick Thomas Perris, the chief engineer of the California Southern Railroad. The railway switch and siding were soon moved from Pinacate to Perris, and Perris was officially designated a station on the California Southern Railroad. Many buildings were moved from Pinacate to Perris. A two-story hotel was built and operated by Isabella Smith. Mrs. Smith was appointed the first postmaster of Perris on February 26, 1886. At that time, Perris was in San Diego County. When the northern portion of the county was split off to form Riverside County in 1893, Perris became one of the new county's original towns. The City of Perris was incorporated on May 16, 1911 (Ellis 1912; Gunther 1984).

By 1887, six passenger and two freight trains stopped at Perris daily, and numerous houses and businesses had been built during the real estate boom. Growth of the town slowed when heavy storms repeatedly washed out the railroad tracks in the Temecula Gorge in the early 1890s, causing the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to abandon service to San Diego by way of the California Southern Railroad line through Perris after 1892 (Ellis 1912; City of Perris 2018).

After it became clear that Perris would need more than the railroad to support it, residents turned to agriculture for the town's development. Because of limited groundwater, dry grain farming and wool from sheep were the leading agricultural enterprises until water was brought to the valley from Bear Valley Reservoir (Big Bear Lake) by the Perris Irrigation District, organized in 1890 (Dumke 1944:128).

Alfalfa, potatoes, citrus, olives, prunes, peaches, pears, grapes, and later, sugar beets became the mainstays of farming in the Perris Valley (Ellis 1912; Riverside Reflex 1893). Soon, however, the Bear Valley Water Company could not supply the Perris Irrigation District with the promised water. Drought had lowered the water level of Bear Valley Reservoir and other communities, such as Redlands and San Bernardino, had prior claims to whatever water was available. By 1895, the supply was completely cut off, and Perris Valley farmers began to replace their lost supply of imported water by digging wells. By 1905, wells and pumping plants were located throughout the valley, and agriculture began to recover (Ellis 1912).

Like most southern California communities, Perris suffered economic setbacks during the Great Depression of the 1930s. But, as happened in many areas throughout the country, the local economy was re-energized by the activities at military facilities during World War II. In the Perris area, it was the wartime growth of March Army Airfield that helped bring about a return to prosperity. The post-war expansion of the facility, renamed March Air Force Base in 1947, continued to benefit Perris (City of Perris 2018).

An improved, more reliable water supply was brought to the valley by the Eastern Municipal Water District in the early 1950s. With the construction of Lake Perris in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Perris has become, in addition to an agricultural center, a popular recreational area. Water sports on Lake Perris, hot air ballooning, the Orange Empire Railway Museum, and skydiving are among the activities that continue to attract visitors to the community (City of Perris 2018).



4 Background Research

Prior to fieldwork, Stantec performed a cultural resources literature and records search of the project site and a 1.0-mile buffer. The records search and literature review provides a better understanding of the types of cultural resources that may be expected to occur within the project area. This review included a CHRIS records search, an examination of historical USGS topographic quadrangle maps, and a review of secondary sources to determine the extent of previous inventories, previously recorded cultural resources, and historic-period activity in or near the project site.

4.1 CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH

On September 11, 2023, and June 4, 2024, Stantec archaeologists Ben Kerridge, M.A., and Kristina Lindgren, M.A., conducted in-person CHRIS records searches at the EIC at the University of California, Riverside. The purpose of these records searches was to document all previous cultural resources studies and previously recorded cultural resources within a 1.0-mile radius of the project area. Resource data from the EIC is provided in Appendix D.

According to CHRIS data, two cultural resources studies covered all or portions of the project site (Table 2). Report RI-4211 describes the results of an intensive-level pedestrian survey conducted in 1999 that included the entire project site (Love and Tang 1999), and RI-7538 describes the results of a reconnaissance-level “windshield survey” of the project site performed in 2007 (Tang et al. 2007). Both were negative for cultural resources within the current project site.

Table 1: Previous Studies Encompassing the Project Site (n=2)

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-4211	1999	Bruce Love and Bai “Tom” Tang	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Perris Valley Industrial Corridor Infrastructure Project near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	Sites 33-7623, 33-7674, and 33-8699 to 33-8703
RI-7538	2007	Bai “Tom” Tang, Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez	Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	None

EIC records indicate that 57 additional cultural resource reports have been conducted outside the project site but within the 1.0-mile search radius (Table 2). These studies describe the results of surveys or assessments, monitoring programs, letter reports, and due diligence studies conducted between 1987 and 2023.



Table 2: Previous Studies within the 1.0-mile Buffer (n=57)

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02084	1987	Hammond, S.R.	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Route 215, P.M. 27.4/33.7	Author	None
RI-02455	1989	Parr, Robert E.	An Archaeological Assessment Of Assessor's Parcel 314-110-001, Located Near Val Verde In Western Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	None
RI-02459	1988	Keller, Jean S.	An Archaeological Assessment Of Plot Plan 10,873, Riverside County, California	Author	None
RI-03189	1990	Peak and Associates; 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	Peak and Associates; Brian F. Mooney Associates	None
RI-03262	1991	Macko, Michael E.	Archaeological Assessment Of The Proposed Oak Park Commerce Center, Parcel Map 25101, Asa #18, With Related Plot Plans 12468 And 12470, Riverside County, California	Author	None
RI-03583	1992	Drover, Christopher	An Archaeological Assessment Of "A" Street North And South Improvements And Proposed EMWD Pump Station Site, Riverside County Transportation Department, North Of Perris, California	Author	None
RI-03789	1989	Drover, Christopher	A Cultural Resource Inventory: Oakwood Industrial Park--Tentative Parcel Map 24110, Near Perris, California	Author	None
RI-04299	1999	Cotterman, Cary D.	Historic Structure Evaluation Of Building 3002, March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California	Tetra Tech, Inc	33-005775
RI-04475	2002	Sandelin, Linda	A Cultural Resource Inventory Of 3 Acres Located On The Steele Peak 7.5' Quad, 19248 Harvill Avenue, APN:317-110-028-1, Perris, Riverside County, California	Author	None
RI-04766	2004	Hogan, Michael; Bai Tang and John Smallwood	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Specific Plan No. 341/EIR 466, Near The City Of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	33-003500, 33-003501, 33-005386, 33-005389, 33-005390, 33-005391, 33-005392, 33-005394, 33-013446, 33-013447, 33-013449, 33-013450, 33-013488



Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Chevron Perris Hydrogen Fueling Station Site (APN 302-260-053) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-05027	2000	McKenna, Jeanette	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Of The Vesta Telecommunications, Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County To San Diego County, California	McKenna et al	None
RI-05444	2005	McKenna, Jeanette	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Of The Ridge Property In The City Of Perris, Riverside County, CA	McKenna et al	None
RI-05548	2005	Cotterman, Cary D., Evelyn N. Chandler, and Roger D. Mason	Cultural Resources Survey Of A 1-Acre Parcel In Perris, Riverside County, Ca (Apn 314-110-030)	Ecorp Consulting, Inc.	None
RI-05550	1995	Earth Tech	Phase I Archaeological Survey Of The Gregory Site, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, CA	Earth Tech	33-005775
RI-06577	2006	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Thomas Shackford and John J. Eddy	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Radosperris Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel No. 30-050-002, In The City Of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	None
RI-06579	2006	Bodmer, Clarence, Robert Porter and Laura Shaker	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, All American Asphalt Plant, Assessor's Parcel No. 30-020-026, In The City Of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-06746	2006	Austerman, Virginia	Cultural Resources Assessment: Perris Lots 3, 4, And 5 Project, City Of Perris, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates	
RI-06914	2003	Harrison, Jim	Letter Report: Biological and Cultural Resources Due Diligence Regarding the 500-Acre Watson Land Company-Perris Property in Riverside County, California	LSA Associates	33-007648
RI-07569	2007	Smith, Brian F. and Clifford, James	Cultural Resources Survey For The Patterson Avenue Project, Riverside County, California APN 317-140-016&047	Brian F. Smith and Associates	None
RI-07613	2008	Patterson, J. and K. Tsunoda	Archaeological Survey Report For Southern California Edison Company O&M - 2008 B1355 Annual Capacitor Project For Pole #2037338E On The Chaney 12kv Circuit Riverside County, California (WO#6077-5597, AI#7-5504)	Jones & Stokes	None
RI-07570	2007	Rosenerg, Seth A.	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Limos by Tiffany Project, APN 317-240-052; PP22532; FTA2006-26	Brian F. Smith Associates	None



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Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-08272	1995	William Manely Consulting and Earth Tech	Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman	
RI-08701	2011	Bonner, Wayne A. and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resources Record Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24357-A	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08771	2010	Tang, Bai "Tom"	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	CRM Tech	
RI-08792	2012	Orfila, Rebecca S.	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search Results for the SCE Co. Perris Rule 20-B Underground Project	RSOC	
RI-08860	2012	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Daniel Ballester	Addendum to Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Resources Survey JMM Trailer Storage Facility Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-08893	2012	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Analyses: Discount Tire Cross Dock Facility; a Portion of Specific Plan Co. 341-EIR 466	CRM Tech	None
RI-09054	2013	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Of Tentative Parcel Map 36512, APN 314-170-005, 013 Thru 016; 314-140-056; 314-180-001, 007, 009,010, 011,013,014	Author	None
RI-09277	2015	Ballester, Daniel	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program ORE Industrial; Perris Valley Logistics; Tentative Parcel Map No. 36010 Project in The City of Perris, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2783	CRM TECH	None
RI-09416	2014	Hoff, Clarence L. and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sedrak Fairfield Inn Project County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith Associates	None
RI-10015	2016	Smallwood, Josh, Tiffany Clark and Roberta Thomas	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Lateral B-5 to Oleander Channel Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied Earthworks, Inc	None
RI-10016	2017	Jew, Nicholas P. and Dennis McDougal	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment For The Perris Distribution Center Project, City Of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied Earthworks, Inc.	None



Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Chevron Perris Hydrogen Fueling Station Site (APN 302-260-053) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10199	2014	Fulton, Phil	Discovery And Monitoring Plan For The Mid County Parkway	LSA Associates	33-016598, 33-019862, 33-019863, 33-019864, 33-019865, 33-019866
RI-10345	2018	Castells, Justin and Joan George	Cultural Resource Assessment For The Markham/Patterson Projection, City Of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied Earthworks, Inc	33-008700, 33-008701, 33-008702
RI-10393	2018	Strudwick, Ivan	Results of Archaeological Monitoring for the 68.48 Acre Optimus Logistics Center Project At I-215 And Ramona Expressway In Perris, Riverside County, California (Tentative Parcel Map 35682	LSA ASSOCIATES INC	None
RI-10490	2018	Myers, Andrew and Wendy Blumel	Cultural Resources Investigation Val Verde Unified School District Project	ECORP Consulting, Inc	None
RI-10759	2019	Miller, Andrew D.	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Perry & Barret Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied Earthworks, Inc	None
RI-10764	2019	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Duke Warehouse Project, PM No. 37187, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith Associates, Inc	
RI-10783	2019	Sanka, Jennifer M. William R. Gilean, and Leslie Nay Irish	Final Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report Farmer Boys Restaurant Project Perris Area, Riverside County, California	L&L Environmental	33-028575
RI-10866	2021	Kaiser, Kate, Jessica Colston, and Samantha Murray	Cultural Resources Report for the Perris Boulevard and Morgan Street Industrial Park Project City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Dudek	33-029746
RI-10890	2023	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment Webster Avenue Industrial Project Perris, Riverside County, California	BCR Consulting, LLC	33-019869, 33-029764, 33-029765
RI-10902	2020	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Markham Street (DUKEAI-50C) Project (PM 37343), City of Perris, Riverside County, California (DPR 17-00001; GP19- 05284; APNs314-180-025 and -026)	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc	
RI-10903	2020	Garrison, Andrew J. and Brian F. Smith	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Harvil and Rider Project Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc	



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Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10930	2020	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Markham Perris Industrial Project, Perris, Riverside County, California (APN 302-080-006-1), City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith Associates	
RI-11038	2018	Tang, Bai and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Canyon Steel Industrial Building Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	None
RI-11080	2019	Garrison, Andrew and Bran F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Val Verde Logistics Center Project, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith	None
RI-11081	2019	Brian F. Smith	A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, PPT180025, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith	None
RI-11089	2018	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Optimus Logistics Center Project, PM 36678, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith	None
RI-11135	2019	Castells, Justin and Joan George	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Markham/Patterson Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied Earthwork, Inc	None
RI-11141	1977	Stephen R. Hammond	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Freeway Conversion of Route 194 (15E) Between Nuevo Road and Van Buren Boulevard In Riverside County	Department of Transportation	None
RI-11259	1011	Garrison, Andrew and Elena C. Goralogia	A Phase I Cultural Resources for the Harvill Logistics Project PPT220001 Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	None
RI-11284	2023	Garrison, Andrew J. and Elena C. Goralogia	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the 100 and 200 West Sinclair Street Project, Perris, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	None
RI-11286	2022	Garrison, Andrew J. and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the 100 West Sinclair Street Project, Perris, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc	None
RI-11290	2019	Garrison, Andrew J. and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IDI Indian Avenue and Ramona Expressway Project, Perris, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	None
RI-11290	2019	Garrison, Andrew J. and Brian F. Smith	Addendum to the IDI Indian Avenue and Ramona Expressway Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	None



Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-11301	2022	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rados Distribution Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California (APNs 303-050-003 and -004)	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	None
RI-11339	2021	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Nina Gallardo	Cultural Resources Survey Report: Heacock Logistics Tractor/Trailer Parking Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 316-211-014, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	None

The CHRIS records search identified zero previously recorded cultural resources within the project site and thirty-three (33) previously recorded cultural resources within the 1.0-mile buffer (Table 3). These cultural resources consist of four (4) prehistoric resources and twenty-nine (29) historic-era cultural resources. Two of the four prehistoric resources are Tribal Cultural Resources recorded for the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians and the Pechanga Band of Indians, while the others consist of one prehistoric site and one isolated find. The historic-age resources consist of thirteen (13) historic archaeological sites, six (6) buildings, four (4) structures, three (3) classified as Other, two (2) objects, and one (1) historic district. These resources range from water conveyance systems, foundations, trash scatters, wells, and roads to single-family houses and military buildings.

Table 3: Previously Recorded Resources within 1.0-mile of the Project Site (n=33)

Primary No.	Other ID	Type	Age	Attribute Codes	OHP Status Code	Within Project Area?
P-33-001183	CA-RIV-001183	Site	Historic	AH01, Unknown	Not Evaluated	No
P-33-005775	CA-RIV-005516H/March Air Force Base Buildings	Building	Historic	HP34, Military Property	6Y	No
P-33-007623	Liberty Bell Cafe	Structure	Historic	AH16, Other; HP06, 1-3 Story Commercial Building	2, Determined Eligible, was relocated	No
P-33-007639	18390 Patterson Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02, Single Family Property	7N	No
P-33-007640	19542 Patterson Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02, Single Family Property	5B	No



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Primary No.	Other ID	Type	Age	Attribute Codes	OHP Status Code	Within Project Area?
P-33-007650	Camp Haan Barracks	Building	Historic	HP06, 1-3 Story Commercial Building, HP34 Military Property	Not Evaluated	No
P-33-007674	Val Verde School	Building	Historic	HP15, Educational Building	4C	No
P-33-008699	N/A	Site	Historic	AH05; Wells/Cisterns AH06 Water Conveyance System	6Z	No
P-33-008700	N/A	Site	Historic	AH05, Wells/Cisterns	6Z	No
P-33-008701	N/A	Other	Historic	AH06, Water Conveyance System	6Z	No
P-33-008702	N/A	Site	Historic	AH02, Foundations	6Z	No
P-33-008703	N/A	Site	Historic	AH02, Foundations	6Z	No
P-33-011265	CA-RIV-006726H	District	Historic	HP20, Canal/Aqueduct	Segment not evaluated	No
P-33-015743	CA-RIV-008196	Site	Historic	AH07, Roads/Trails/Railroad Grades	6Z	No
P-33-016239	CA-RIV-008390	Site	Historic	AH02, Foundations; AH03, Landscaping/Orchard; AH04, Privies/dumps/trash scatters	Not Evaluated	No
P-33-019869	CA-RIV-010114	Site	Historic	AH04, Privies/dumps/trash scatters	Not Evaluated	No
P-33-020334	CA-RIV-010260	Site	Historic	AH05, Wells/Cisterns	6ZP-	



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Primary No.	Other ID	Type	Age	Attribute Codes	OHP Status Code	Within Project Area?
P-33-024092	N/A	Other	Historic	AH05, Wells/Cisterns	6Z	No
P-33-024867	N/A	Structure	Historic	HP20, Canal/Aqueduct	6Z	No
P-33-024868	N/A	Structure	Historic	HP37, Highway/Trail	6Y	No
P-33-028522	CA-RIV-012857	Site	Historic	AH02, Foundations; AH16, Other; HP33, Farm/Ranch	6Z	No
P-33-028523	CA-RIV-012858	Site	Historic	AH02, Foundations; AH16, Other; HP33, Farm/Ranch	6Z	No
P-33-028563	CA-RIV-012873	Site	Prehistoric	AP04, Bedrock Milling Feature	6Z	No
P-33-028575	N/A	Isolate	Prehistoric	AP02, Lithic Scatter	N/A	No
P-33-028621	N/A	Object	Historic	AH02, Foundations; AH05, Wells/Cisterns; AH07, Roads/trails/railroad grades	6Z	No
P-33-028851	CA-RIV-012938	Site	Historic	AH02, Foundations; AH03, Landscaping/Orchard	Not Evaluated	
P-33-029118	CA-RIV-013010	Structure	Historic	AH06, Water Conveyance System; HP20, Canal/Aqueduct	6Z	No
P-33-029425	CA-RIV-013175	Site	Historic	AH02, Foundations; HP04, Ancillary Building	6Z	No
P-33-029442	4517 Wade Avene	Building	Historic	HP03 Multiple Family Property	Not Evaluated	No
P-33-029746	Couderes Family Farm	Object	Historic	HP30, Trees, Vegetation; HP33, Farm/Ranch	6Z	No



Primary No.	Other ID	Type	Age	Attribute Codes	OHP Status Code	Within Project Area?
P-33-029889	CA-RIV-013300, Soboba Sycamore Hills	Traditional Cultural Property	Prehistoric	AP16, Other	Unknown	No
P-33-029890	CA-RIV-013301, Pechanga Sycamore Hills	Traditional Cultural Property	Prehistoric	AP16, Other	Unknown	No
P-33-029936	N/A	Other	Historic	AH03, Landscaping/Orchard; HP30, Trees Vegetation	Not Evaluated	No

4.2 SACRED LANDS FILE (SLF) SEARCH

The NAHC maintains the confidential SLF, which records sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to Native American tribes. A request for an SLF search was sent to the NAHC, and the search was conducted on 13 October 2023. The results of the file search were positive for TCRs. Specific information on the nature of the TCRs was not provided, nor did the NAHC specify if the TCRs are within the Project site or nearby. The NAHC also noted that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so, and an SLF search is not a substitute for AB 52 consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project’s geographic area.

4.3 BLM-GLO RECORDS

A search of BLM-GLO records indicates that a land patent, including the subject property, was issued to Mr. Beverly A. Statton on August 20, 1890 (BLM Serial Nr. CACAAA 082280). The purchase certificate reads, in part:

“Whereas Beverly A. Stratton of San Diego County has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Los Angeles, California, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Beverly A. Stratton, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April 1820, entitled “An Act making further provisions for the sale of the Public Lands,” and the acts supplemental thereto, for the West half of the South West quarter and the Lots numbered one, two, and five of Section Six in Township four South of Range three West of San Bernardino Meridian in California containing one hundred and sixty two acres and seventy hundredths of an acre.”

No other transactions are recorded for this parcel. Archival research has revealed no additional information on Beverly Statton, and he does not appear to be a person significant in the history of California.



4.4 HISTORICAL TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS & AERIALS

A review of historical USGS topographical maps from 1954 to the present shows no development on the subject property; no roads, structures, or trails are indicated. The only development in the immediate vicinity is Val Verde School, outside the project site to the south. Historical aerials from 1958 to the present indicate that the property had been graded by 1958—presumably for agricultural use—but remained undeveloped. By 1985, the residential structure on the property's western edge was present. The property has remained substantially unchanged since 1985.

5 Survey Methods

Preparation for the field survey involved a thorough review of modern and historic aerial photos and topographic maps, a CHRIS records search of previously identified cultural resources, and an NAHC SLF records search to identify resources of tribal significance.

On 27 September 2023, Stantec archaeologist John Sneddon completed an intensive pedestrian survey of the 0.939-acre project site. The project location was confirmed using GIS, the setting and disturbances were recorded and photo-documented with a digital camera, and digital fieldnotes were taken in the field. The project site was surveyed using systematic, parallel transects spaced 10 meters or less. The goal of the survey was to locate and document any previously recorded or newly identified cultural resources 45 years old or more, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historical resources within the project site. Where present, exposed subsurface sediments (for example, in road cuts and rodent burrows) were visually examined for exposed cultural resources or midden soils. Fieldwork methods and personnel meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's standards. All photographs and documentation are on file at Stantec's office in Monrovia, California, and representative photographs of the project site are included in Appendix B.

6 Survey Results

The project site consists of partially developed land with a single-family home on the western part of the parcel, with storage units, traffic signage equipment, and construction materials occupying much of the property to the east. Vegetation was sparse, and ground visibility was good, ranging from 95-100 percent in areas not covered by structures or other modern constructions. The terrain was flat and consisted of alluvial sediments. The entire project site has been graded, and no intact surficial landforms were identified. Photographs of the project site are provided in Appendix B.

No surface evidence of prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources was identified during the survey.

Emily Rinaldi-Williams, a Stantec Secretary of the Interior-qualified Architectural Historian, assessed the residence on the parcel. This building does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA as it was constructed circa 1979 and, therefore, is less than the minimum threshold of 45 years generally considered necessary to achieve historical significance.



7 Cultural Resources Impact Analysis

This section discusses potential impacts associated with the proposed project, with suggested mitigation measures for historical resources, archaeological resources, and human remains:

7.1 HISTORICAL RESOURCE (IMPACT CR-1)

Threshold: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines?

Impact Analysis CR-1: No historical resources eligible for the CRHR were identified on the subject property. Therefore, there will be no impact to historical resources and no mitigation is required.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: N/A

Mitigation Measure CR-1 (MM-CR-1): No mitigation is necessary.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: N/A

7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE (IMPACT CR-2)

Threshold: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines?

Impact Analysis CR-2: As previously discussed, the results of the EIC archaeological records search for the project site indicate that there are thirty-three (33) recorded cultural resources on or within 1.0 miles of the project area. No archaeological resources (prehistoric or historic) were identified during the intensive pedestrian subject property. However, SLF results for the property were positive, indicating the presence of unspecified tribal cultural resources within the project site and/or immediate vicinity.

Although there is no evidence of subsurface archaeological deposits, the project site could contain buried deposits, such as prehistoric cultural materials, refuse deposits, or architectural features (e.g., foundations, walls, etc.) present within the project site or immediate vicinity prior to development. Although agricultural development in the late 19th and early 20th centuries likely disturbed upper soil layers and any possible surficial deposits, intact archaeological deposits could be preserved in deeper layers. The proposed project will involve ground disturbance, which could result in the inadvertent discovery and/or disturbance of an archaeological resource. Any previously unrecorded cultural resources encountered during construction would be potentially eligible for the CRHR and thus a potential historical resource under CEQA. In such a situation, the proposed project could cause a substantial adverse change in its significance, thereby impacting a historical resource. This impact is considered potentially significant but would be reduced to a less than significant level by implementing Mitigation Measures CR-2.



Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Mitigation Measure CR-2 (MM-CR-2)—Inadvertent Discoveries: If cultural resources (such as chipped or ground stone, historic debris, or building foundations) are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work shall stop in that area and within a 100-foot radius of the find until a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology can assess the significance of the discovery and develop a response plan in consultation with the City of Perris, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and other relevant agencies. The evaluation may require preparing a treatment plan and Phase II archaeological testing to determine CRHR eligibility. Preservation in place shall be the preferred treatment method per State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4(b) (avoidance, open space, capping, easement). If the discovery proves significant under CEQA and cannot be avoided by the project, data recovery may be warranted to exhaust the resource's data potential, thus reducing any impact to a less-than-significant level. Construction shall not resume until the Qualified Archaeologist has conferred with the City of Perris on the significance of the resource and the recommendations made by the Qualified Archaeologist have been implemented to the reasonable satisfaction of the archaeologist.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Implementation of mitigation measures MM CR-2 would avoid impacts during construction if archaeological resources are discovered during excavation and grading activities, as all work activities in the area (within approximately 100 feet) of the discovery would be halted until the Qualified Archaeologist has evaluated the find, coordinated with appropriate Native American representatives, and developed an Archaeological Resources Treatment Plan for the resource(s) in consultation with the City of Perris. **Therefore, with implementation of mitigation measures MM CR-2, impacts on archaeological resources would be less than significant.**

7.3 HUMAN REMAINS (IMPACT CR-3)

Threshold: Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.

Impact Analysis CR-3: There is no evidence of cemeteries or burials in the historic records for the project area. While no formal cemeteries, other places of human interment, or burial grounds sites are known to occur within the immediate vicinity, there is always a possibility that human remains could be encountered during construction. However, compliance with the regulatory requirements outlined in MM-CR-3 would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Mitigation Measure CR-3 (MM-CR-3)—Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains: If previously unknown human remains are found during excavation, the project will follow procedures as detailed in CHSC § 7050.5. If human remains of Native American origin are discovered during construction, the project shall comply with State laws, which fall within the jurisdiction of the NAHC relating to the disposition of Native American burials (PRC § 5097). Upon discovery of human remains, all work within at least 200 feet of the find must cease immediately, and the County Coroner must be notified and allowed to examine the remains. If the



Coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she shall notify the NAHC. The NAHC shall then identify the most likely descendant (MLD) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or repatriation of the remains. The MLD shall be granted access to examine the remains and has 48 hours to provide recommendations for the treatment or reburial of the remains. If the MLD fails to make a recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the remains, the land manager/owner can rebury the remains in a location not subject to further disturbance. If the Coroner determines that no investigation of the cause of death is required and that the human remains are not Native American, then ground-disturbing activities may resume after the Coroner informs the County of Riverside of such determination. According to State law, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery, and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during construction, compliance with the regulatory requirements outlined in MM-CR-3 would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level. **Therefore, with implementation of mitigation measures MM-CR-3, impacts to human remains would be less than significant.**

8 Summary

Stantec conducted a cultural resources assessment in support of the Chevron Perris H2 Fueling Station Site Project. The City of Perris requires this work to fulfill its responsibilities as the lead agency under CEQA. The assessment included a CHRIS records search, an SLF records search conducted by the NAHC, a review of historical USGS maps, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site. This assessment aimed to identify, document, and evaluate any cultural resources of potential historical significance on the property, as defined under CEQA.

A CHRIS Information Center records search indicated that two previous cultural resources investigations have included the project site. An additional fifty-seven (57) previous resource investigations have been undertaken within 1.0 miles of the project area, including surveys or assessments, monitoring programs, letter reports, and due diligence studies conducted between 1987 and 2023.

No previously recorded cultural resources are recorded within the project area, and thirty-three previously recorded cultural resources are located within the 1.0-mile buffer, consisting of four (4) prehistoric resources and twenty-nine (29) historic resources. No resources eligible for listing on the CRHR are recorded within the project site or the 1.0-mile buffer. The NAHC indicated that the SLF records search for the subject property returned positive results (see Appendix C).

Following background archival research, Stantec archaeologist John Sneddon conducted a pedestrian survey of the property to identify any cultural resources that may be present (see Section 6). No historic or prehistoric cultural resources were identified within the project site.

Given the level of disturbance within the project site and the lack of surficial cultural resources within the project site and vicinity, it is considered unlikely that archaeological resources will be encountered during ground-disturbing work for this project. However, the positive SLF results suggest a high level of sensitivity for tribal cultural resources in the immediate project vicinity.



9 Recommendations

No CRHR-eligible historical or archaeological resources were identified for this project site, nor within the 1-mile buffer zone. Although subsurface testing was not conducted as part of this study, the absence of surficial cultural resources or signs of midden soils suggests a low likelihood of discovering subsurface historic or prehistoric cultural materials or human remains on the subject property during ground-disturbing work. Stantec recommends that any potential impacts to unidentified buried cultural resources or human remains will be reduced to a less than significant level with the implementation of Mitigation Measures CR-2 and CR-3 (see Section 7).

However, positive results from the SLF records search indicate that the project site and/or its immediate vicinity includes TCRs recognized by one or more tribes (see Section 4.2 and Appendix C). Effects on TCRs should be considered under CEQA, and Section 1(a)(9) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” As required under AB 52, Stantec recommends the City of Perris consult with Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project, consistent with the requirements of Public Resources Code (PRC) 21080.3.1(b). Consultation with tribes should include the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and other interested tribes to gain additional information on the nature and location of the tribal cultural resources, to assess any potential impacts that might result from project implementation, and to develop any mitigation measures in consultation with the appropriate tribes. A list of tribal contacts provided by the NAHC is included in Appendix C.



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
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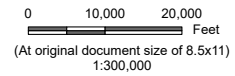
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 Project Location



Project Location: T4S, R3W, S6
USGS 7.5' Quad: Perris, CA. Prepared by WCG on 2023-10-26
TR by AML on 2023-10-26
IR by KG on 2023-10-26

Client/Project: Chevron Perris Hydrogen Fueling Station Site

Figure No.

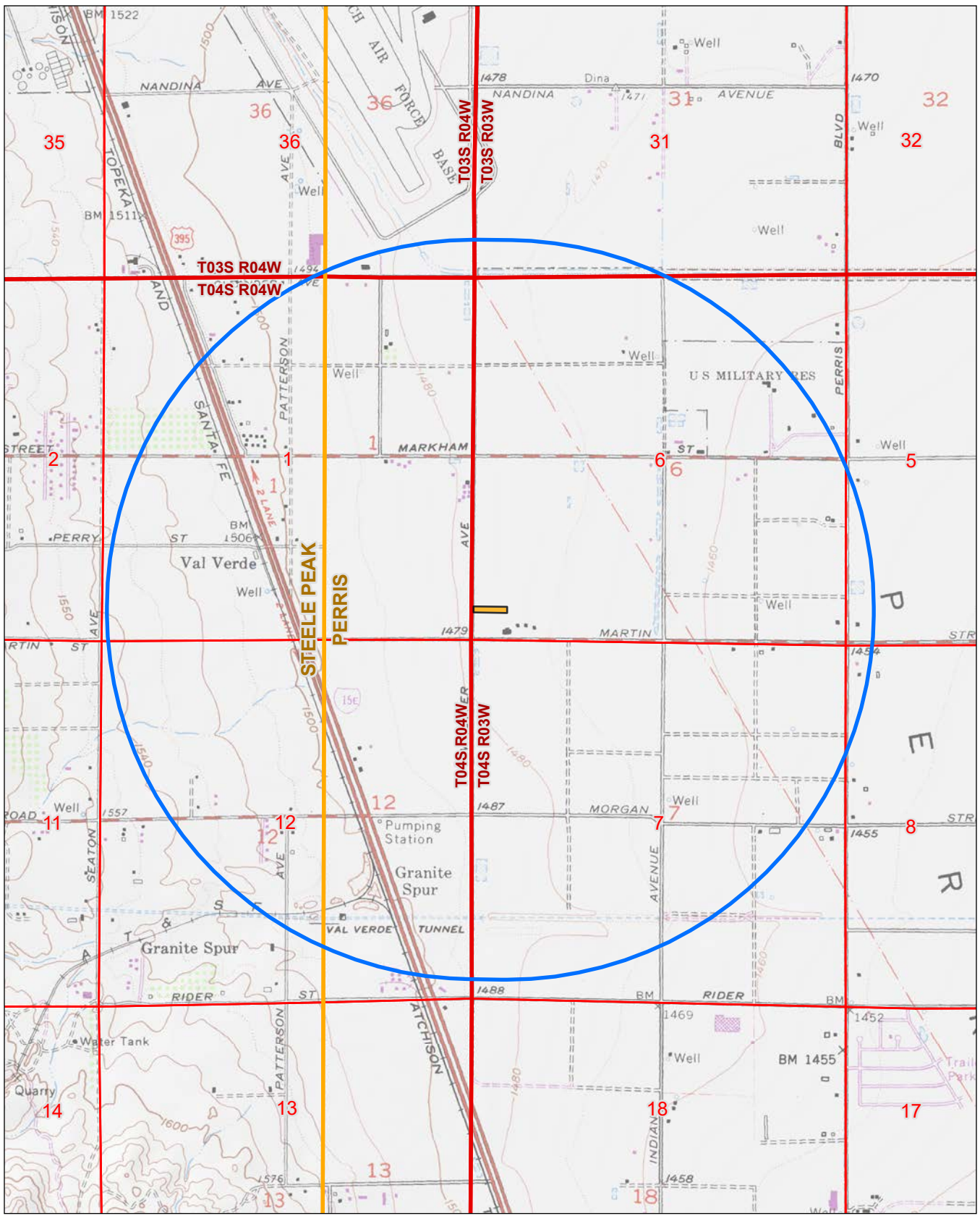
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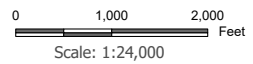
Vicinity Map

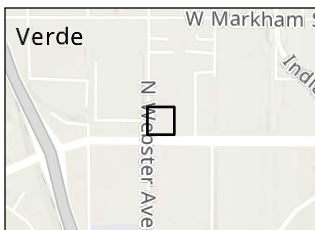
Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
2. Data Sources: Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, Esri, USGS, Loma Linda University, UC Riverside, County of Riverside, California State Parks, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS
3. Background: ESRI World Topographic Map and Hillshade.

Disclaimer: This document has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited in the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result. Stantec assumes no responsibility for data supplied in electronic format, and the recipient accepts full responsibility for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the data.

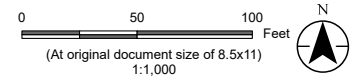


-  Project Area
-  1 Mile Record Search Buffer
-  USGS 7.5' Quadrangle
-  Township and Range
-  Section





 Project Area



Project Location T4S, R3W, S6
USGS 7.5' Quad: Perris, CA. *Prepared by* WCG on 2023-10-26
TR by AML on 2023-10-26
IR by KG on 2023-10-26

Client/Project Chevron Perris Hydrogen Fueling Station Site

Figure No.

3

Title

Aerial Image of Project Area

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
2. Data Sources: Loma Linda University, UC Riverside, County of Riverside, California State Parks, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Loma Linda University, UC Riverside, County of Riverside, California State Parks, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community
3. Background: Aerial imagery from <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/arcgis/services>

APPENDIX B

Photographs





Photo 1 - Front of residential structure; East view.



Photo 2 - Rear of residential structure; West view.



Photo 3 - View of property; West view



Photo 4 - Road signage equipment on property; North view.

APPENDIX C

NAHC SLF Search Results



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 13, 2023

Ben Kerridge
Stantec Consulting Services Inc.

Via Email to: ben.kerridge@stantec.com

Re: Chevron Hydrogen Fueling Station Improvements Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Kerridge:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan

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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
10/13/2023

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation	5401 Dnsh Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	(760) 699-6919	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/20/2023
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	F	Amanda Vance, Chairperson	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722	(760) 369-7161	hhaines@augustineband.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 972-2568	(951) 763-2808	chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esapra, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cuperfo Indians	F	Ray Chapparro, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515	(760) 742-3189	sgaughen@palatibe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/23/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatibe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/23/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6171	(951) 695-1778	sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst	P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6313	(951) 695-1778	eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/2/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kwts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/16/2016
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-4835		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	7/7/2023
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/31/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Cultural Committee,	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	Cultural-Committee@toresmartinez-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	

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.

Record: PR01-2023-004813
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Riverside
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Chevron Hydrogen Fueling Station Improvements Project, Riverside County.

APPENDIX D

CHRIS Records Search Results



Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04299	NADB-R - 1085563; Voided - MF-4782	1999	COTTERMAN, CARY D.	HISTORIC STRUCTURE EVALUAION OF BUILDING 3002, MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	TETRA TECH, INC.	33-005775
RI-05027	NADB-R - 1086389; Submitter - Job No. 00-5-00-500	2000	Jeanette A. McKenna	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE VESTA TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC. FIBER OPTIC ALIGNMENT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY TO SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
RI-05444	NADB-R - 1086807; Submitter - 08-05-09- 1121	2005	MCKENNA, JEANETTE	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE RIDGE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MCKENNA ET AL	
RI-05550	NADB-R - 1086913	1995	EARTH TECH	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE GREGORY SITE, MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	EARTH TECH	33-005775
RI-06577	NADB-R - 1087944; Submitter - CONTRACT #1821A	2006	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, THOMAS SHACKFORD, and JOHN J. EDDY	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, RADOS-PERRIS DISTRIBUTION CENTER, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 30-050-002, IN THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06579	NADB-R - 1087946; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1944A	2006	CLARENCE BODMER, ROBERT PORTER, and LAURA H. SHAKER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT PLANT, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 30-020-026, IN THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	
RI-06746	NADB-R - 1088113; Other - LSA JOB NO. CBO0601	2006	AUSTERMAN, VIRGINIA	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: PERRIS LOTS 3, 4, AND 5 PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
RI-06914	Other - LSA Job No. GTX330	2003	Jim Harrison	Letter Report: Biological and Cultural Resources Due Diligence Regarding the 500-Acre Watson Land Company-Perris Property in Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc., Irvine, CA	33-007648

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-07613	Other - 2007CWA104	2008	Patterson, J. and Tsunoda, K.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY O&M - 2008 B1355 ANNUAL CAPACITOR PROJECT FOR POLE #2037338E ON THE CHANEY 12KV CIRCUIT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (WO#6077-5597, AI#7-5504)	JONES & STOKES	
RI-08272		1995	William Manely Consulting and Earth Tech	Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08701	Submitter - IE24357-A	2011	Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resources Record Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24357-A	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08771		2010	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	CRM TECH	
RI-08792		2012	Rebecca S. Orfila	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search Results for the SCE Co. Perris Rule 20-B Underground Project	RSOC	
RI-08860	Submitter - CRM Tech Project No. 2592/2636	2012	Bai "Tom" Tang and Daniel Ballester	Addendum to Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Resources Survey JMM Trailer Storage Facility Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-10015	Other - Lateral B-5 to Oleander Channel Project	2016	Josh Smallwood, Tiffany Clark, and Roberta Thomas	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Lateral B-5 to Oleander Channel Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California.	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
RI-10016		2017	NICHOLAS P. JEW and DENNIS MCDUGALL	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PERRIS DISTRIBUTION CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	APPLIED EARTHWORKS, INC.	
RI-10490		2018	Andrew Myers and Wendy Blumel	Cultural Resources Investigation Val Vede Unified School District Project	ECORP Consulting, Inc Environmental Consultants	
RI-10759		2019	Andrew D. Miller	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Perry & Barret Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10764		2019	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Duke Warehouse Project, PM No. 37187, City of perris, riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10866		2021	Kate Kaiser, Jessica Colston, and Samantha Murray	Cultural Resources Report for the Perries Boulevard and Morgan Street Industrial Park Project City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Dudek	33-029746
RI-10890		2023	David Brunzell	Cultural Resoruces Assessment Webster Avenue Industrial Project Perris, Riverside County, California	BCR Consulting LLC	33-019869, 33-029764, 33-029765
RI-10902		2020	Brain F Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Duke Warehouse at Patterson Avenue and Markham Street (DUKEAI-50C) Project (PM 37343), City of Perris, Riverisde County, California (DPR 17-00001; GP19-05284;APNs314-180-025 and -026)	Brain F Smith and Assoiates INC	
RI-10903		2020	Andrew J Garrison and Brain F Smith	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Harvil and Rider Project Riverside County, California	Brain F Smith and Assoiates	
RI-10930		2020	Brain F Smith	Cultural Resoruces Monitoring Report for the Markham Perris Inustrial Project, Perris, Riverside County, California (APN 302-080-006-1), City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brain F Smith and Assoiaties Inc	
RI-11089		2018	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Optimus Logistics Center Project, PM 36678, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith	
RI-11259		2022	Andrew J. Garrison and Elena C. Goralogia	A Phase I Cultural Resources for the Harvill Logistics Project PPT220001 Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Assoiates	
RI-11284		2023	Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the 100 and 200 West Sinclair Street Project, Perris, California	Brian F. Smith and Assoiates, Inc.	
RI-11286		2022	Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the 100 West Sinclair Street Project, Perris, California	Brian F. Smith and Assoiates, Inc.	
RI-11290		2019	Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IDI Indian Avenue and Ramona Expressway Project, Perris, California	Brian F. Smith and Assoiates, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-11290		2019	Brian F. Smith	Addendum to the IDI Indian Avenue and Ramona Expressway Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-11301		2022	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rados Distribution Center Project, Perris, Riverside County, California (APNs 303-050-003 and -004)	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-11339		2021	Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnacion, and Nina Gallardo	Cultural Resources Survey report: Heacock Logistics Tractor/Trailer Parking Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 316-211-014, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	

Report List

Steele Peak Chevron

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02084	NADB-R - 1082515; Voided - MF-2278	1987	HAMMOND, S.R.	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: ROUTE 215, P.M. 27.4/33.7	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02455	NADB-R - 1082946; Voided - MF-2686	1989	PARR, ROBERT E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF ASSESSOR'S PARCEL 314-110-001, LOCATED NEAR VAL VERDE IN WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-02459	NADB-R - 1082951; Voided - MF-2690	1988	KELLER, JEAN S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PLOT PLAN 10,873, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-03189	NADB-R - 1083751; Other - 89-90; Voided - MF-3408	1990	PEAK AND ASSOCIATES and Brian F. Mooney Associates	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF AT&T'S PROPOSED SAN BERNARDINO TO SAN DIEGO FIBER OPTIC CABLE, SAN BERNARDINO, RIVERSIDE AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	PEAK AND ASSOCIATES & BRIAN F. MOONEY ASSOCIATES	
RI-03262	NADB-R - 1083853; Voided - MF-3494	1991	MACKO, MICHAEL E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED OAK PARK COMMERCE CENTER, PARCEL MAP 25101, ASA #18, WITH RELATED PLOT PLANS 12468 AND 12470, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MACKO ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING	
RI-03583	NADB-R - 1084296; Voided - MF-3853	1992	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF "A" STREET NORTH AND SOUTH IMPROVEMENTS AND PROPOSED EMWD PUMP STATION SITE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, NORTH OF PERRIS, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	
RI-03789	NADB-R - 1084633; Voided - MF-4131	1989	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER	A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY: OAKWOOD INDUSTRIAL PARK-- TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 24110, NEAR PERRIS, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	
RI-04211	NADB-R - 1085418; Submitter - 373; Voided - MF-4683	1999	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI "TOM" TANG	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PERRIS VALLEY INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT NEAR THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	33-007623, 33-007674, 33-008699, 33-008700, 33-008701, 33-008702, 33-008703
RI-04475	NADB-R - 1085836	2002	SANDELIN, LINDA	A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF 3 ACRES LOCATED ON THE STEELE PEAK 7.5' QUAD, 19248 HARVILL AVENUE, APN:317-110-028-1, PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	

Report List

Steele Peak Chevron

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04766	NADB-R - 1086128; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1293	2004	HOGAN, MICHAEL, BAI TANG, and JOSH SMALLWOOD	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, SPECIFIC PLAN NO. 341/EIR 466, NEAR THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	33-003500, 33-003501, 33-005386, 33-005389, 33-005390, 33-005391, 33-005392, 33-005394, 33-013446, 33-013447, 33-013449, 33-013450, 33-013488
RI-05548	NADB-R - 1086911	2005	COTTERMAN, CARY D., EVELYN N. CHANDLER, and ROGER D. MASON	CULTURLA RESORUCES SURVEY OF A 1- ACRE PARCEL IN PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA (APN 314-110-030)	ECORP CONSULTING, INC.	
RI-07538	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #2109A	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez	Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	
RI-07569		2007	Smith, Brian F. and Clifford, James	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PATTERSON AVENUE PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA APN 317-140-016&047	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	
RI-07570		2007	Rosenberg, Seth A.	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Limos by Tiffany Project, APN 317-240-052; PP22532; FTA2006-26	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-08893	Submitter - CRM TECH No.2665	2012	Bai "Tom" Tang	Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Analyses: Discount Tire Cross Dock Facility; a Portion of Specific Plan Co. 341-EIR 466	CRM TECH	
RI-09054		2013	Jean A. Keller	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 36512, APN 314-170-005, 013 thru 016; 314-140-056; 314-180-001, 007, 009,010, 011,013,014	Cultural Resources Consultant	
RI-09416		2014	Clarence L. Hoff and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sedrak Fairfield Inn Project County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10199	Other - 08-RIV-215 PM 28.0/34.3; Other - 08-RIV-MCP PM 0.0/16.3; Other - E.A. 08- 0F3200 (PN 0800000125)	2014	PHIL FULTON	DISCOVERY AND MONITORING PLAN FOR THE MID COUNTY PARKWAY	LSA ASSOCIATES INC	33-016598, 33-019862, 33-019863, 33-019864, 33-019865, 33-019866

Report List

Steele Peak Chevron

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10345		2018	Justin Castells and Joan George	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE MARKHAM/PATTERSON PROJECTION, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	33-008700, 33-008701, 33-008702
RI-10393		2018	IVAN STURDWICK	RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE 68.48 ACRE OPTIMUS LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT AT I-215 AND RAMONA EXPRESSWAY IN PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 35682	LSA	
RI-10783		2019	Jennifer M. Sanka, William R. Gilean, and Leslie Nay Irish	Final Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report Farmer Boys Restaurant Project Perris Area, Riverside County, California	L&L Environmental, Inc.	33-028575
RI-11038		2018	Bai Tang and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Canyon Steel Industrial Building Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-11080		2019	Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Val Verde Logistics Center Project, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith	
RI-11081		2019	Brian F. Smith	A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, PPT180025, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith	
RI-11089		2018	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Optimus Logistics Center Project, PM 36678, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith	
RI-11135		2019	Justin Castells and Joan George	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Markham/Patterson Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
RI-11141		1977	Stephen R. Hammond	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Freeway Conversion of Route 194 (15E) Between Nuevo Road and Van Buren Boulevard in Riverside County	Department of Transportation	
RI-11259		2022	Andrew J. Garrison and Elena C. Goralogia	A Phase I Cultural Resources for the Harvill Logistics Project PPT220001 Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-005775	CA-RIV-005516H	Other - March Air Force Base Well No. 6; Other - Well House inside compound of former Gregory Radio Range; Other - Building 3002	Building	Historic	HP34	1994 (E. Diehl/R. Montijo, EARTH TECH); 1999 (Cary D. Cotterman, Tetra Tech)	RI-01010, RI-04299, RI-05550
P-33-007623		Other - Liberty Bell Café	Structure	Historic	AH16; HP06	1982 (Betty Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 1983 (John Snyder, Caltrans); 1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH)	RI-04211
P-33-007650		Other - Boyd Tanks Co.; Other - Camp Haan Barracks; Other - Ser. No. 33-2370-52	Building	Historic	HP06; HP34	1982 (Betty Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-008699		Other - CRM TECH 373-1H	Site	Historic	AH05; AH06	1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA)	RI-04211
P-33-008700		Other - CRM TECH 373-2H; Other - OLCI	Site	Historic	AH05	1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA); 2014 (Jean A. Keller, Cultural Resources Consultant); 2017 (Pat Moloney, Renee Elder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	RI-04211, RI-10345
P-33-008703		Other - CRM TECH 373-5H	Site	Historic	AH02	1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA)	RI-04211

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-011265	CA-RIV-006726H	Other - FS 51a, b, c, d; Other - Colorado River Aqueduct; Other - SRI-9990; Voided - 33-011138; Other - Colorado River Aqueduct- Old Aqueduct Road; Colorado River Aqueduct, HAER- 2669	District, Element of district	Historic	HP20	2000 (Goodman, J, and J. Neves, SWCA, Inc.); 2001 (Dice, Michael, L& L Environmental, Inc.); 2003 (Boggs, Brian, Gini Austerman, and Lashawn Lee, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2005 (Stacie Wilson, Andrea Craft, and Michael Wise, Mooney Jones & Stokes); 2005 (Beedle, Peggy, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2008 (DeGiovine, M., T. Martin, S. Wilson, and K. Chimel, ICF Jones & Stokes); 2009 (DeGiovine, M., T. Martin, S. Wilson, and K. Chimel, ICF Jones & Stokes); 2009 (Brent Johnson); 2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI); 2016 (Shannon Loftus, ACE Environmental, LLC.); 2020 (Andrew Garrison, Brian F. Smith and Associates)	RI-04424, RI-06070, RI-06707, RI-06920, RI-07206, RI-07671, RI-08374, RI-08453, RI-09167, RI-11075, RI-11158
P-33-019869	CA-RIV-010114	Other - LSA-JCV531-S-24	Site	Historic	AH04	2005 (Phil Fulton, Nat Lawson, Lesley Whitaker, LSA Associates, Inc); 2023 (J Orozco, BCR Consulting LLC)	RI-10890
P-33-020334	CA-RIV-010260	Other - CRM TECH 2592-1	Site	Historic	AH05	2012 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	RI-08791
P-33-024092		Other - OLC II	Other	Historic	AH05	2013 (Jean A. Keller, Cultural Resources Consultant.)	
P-33-024867		Other - AE-345-1H (Lateral B- Oleander Avenue)	Structure	Historic	HP20	2016 (Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-024868		Other - AE-3454-2H	Structure	Historic	HP37	2016 (Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-028621		Other - Temp-1	Object	Historic	AH02; AH05; AH07	2019 (Andrew J. Garrison, RPA Brian F. Smith and Associates, INC)	
P-33-029118	CA-RIV-013010	Other - Perris Valley Storm Drain; Other - Perris Valley Channel	Structure	Historic	AH06; HP20	2019 (Joel Levanetz, ESA); 2020 (Andrew Garrison, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	RI-11230

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Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-029425	CA-RIV-013175	Temp -1	Site	Historic	AH02; HP04	2022 (Andrew J Garrison, Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc)	
P-33-029746		Resource Name - Coudures Family Farm	Object	Historic	HP30; HP33	2020 (Kate Kaiser, Dudek)	RI-10866

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-001183	CA-RIV-001183		Site	Historic	AH01	1977 (S. Hammond, n/a)	RI-00534, RI-03190
P-33-015743	CA-RIV-008196	National Register - 6Z; Other - BNSF Railroad; Other - San Jacinto Valley Railway; Other - Santa Fe Valley Railroad; Other - CRM TECH 2225-1H; Other - Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad; Other - 3CS; Other - SJ-32; Other - CRM TECH 2917-1; Other - CRM TECH 3084; Other - SRI-3145	Site	Historic	AH07	2005 (P.Easter. And P. Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2006 (Peggy Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2007 (Theodore Cooley, Jones & Stokes); 2007 (Craft, Andrea, Jones and Stokes); 2008 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH); 2009 (M.C. Hamilton, J. George, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2010 (S. Justus and A. Giacinto, ASM Affiliates); 2011 (Joshua Trampier, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2012 (Stacie Wilson and Jill Gibson, AECOM); 2012 (C. Cotterman, E. Denniston, ECORP Consulting); 2015 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH); 2016 (Michael Hogan, CRM TECH)	RI-07528, RI-07833, RI-08955, RI-08980, RI-09002, RI-09021, RI-09364, RI-10069, RI-10160
P-33-016239	CA-RIV-008390	Other - JCV531-S-105	Site	Historic	AH02; AH03; AH04	2005 (Ewers, Daniel, Lesley Whittaker, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-028522	CA-RIV-012857	Other - Temp-2	Site	Historic	AH02; AH16; HP33	2018 (Andrew Garrison, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.); 2021 (Jillian L.H Conroy, Brain F Smith and Associates)	
P-33-028523	CA-RIV-012858	Other - Temp-1	Site	Historic	AH02; AH16; HP33	2018 (Andrew J. Garrison, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-028563	CA-RIV-012873	Other - Temp-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2018 (Andrew Garrison and James Shrieve, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.); 2019 (Andrew Garrison, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.); 2023 (Katelyn R Kepka, BFS Environmental)	
P-33-028575		Other - HHIR Isolate-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	2018 (W.R. Gillean, J.M. Sanka, L&L Environmental, Inc)	RI-10783
P-33-028851	CA-RIV-012938	Other - LSA-JCV531-S-110	Site	Historic	AH02; AH03	2005 (Phil Fulton, Chris Roberts, LSA Associates, Inc.)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-029442		Temp 1 4517 Wade Avenue	Building	Historic	HP03	2022 (elenea C Goralogia, Brian F Smith and Associates)	
P-33-029889	CA-RIV-013300	Resource Name - Soboba Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Landscape	Site	Prehistoric	AP16	2021 (Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-029890	CA-RIV-013301	Resource Name - Pechanga Sycamore Hills Traditional Cultural Property	Site	Prehistoric	AP16	2021 (Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-007639		Other - Ser. No. 33-2370-37	Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Betty Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007640			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-008701		Other - CRM TECH 373-3H	Other	Historic	AH06	1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA); 2017 (Pat Maloney, Renee Elder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	RI-04211, RI-10345
P-33-008702		Other - CRM TECH 373-4H	Site	Historic	AH02	1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA)	RI-04211, RI-10345
P-33-024092		Other - OLC II	Other	Historic	AH05	2013 (Jean A. Keller, Cultural Resources Consultant.)	
P-33-029936		Other - LSA-20231446-S-1	Other	Historic	AH03; HP30	2024 (Christopher Morgan, LSA Associates Inc)	