PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Frontage Road and Placentia Avenue Project

City of Perris, Riverside County, California

BCR CONSULTING LLC

January 15, 2025

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City of Perris, Riverside County, California

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Project No. APP2301

Sites Recorded: APP2301-PI-1
Keywords: Intensive Survey of Approximately 25.61 Acres
USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute *Perris* (1979), California
Section 18 of Township 4 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian

BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Applied Planning, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Frontage Road and Placentia Avenue Project (the project) located in the City of Perris (City), Riverside County, California. Tasks completed for the scope of work include a cultural resources records search, an intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, completion of this technical report, a Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and a Paleontological Overview. These tasks were performed in fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The records search revealed that 39 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 44 cultural resources within the research radius. Of these studies, one has previously assessed the project site for cultural resources resulting in no resources being recorded within its boundaries.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting personnel identified one isolated prehistoric chipped stone flake designated APP2301-PI-1. Isolated finds are not considered “historical resources” under CEQA, and as such this item does not merit further consideration. No other cultural resources were identified (including historic-period architectural resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period archaeological resources) within the project site boundaries. The project site has been subject to disturbances associated with modern refuse dumping, the modern construction of East Frontage Road, grading of a dirt road, vehicular activity, and weed abatement. These factors confer low sensitivity for significant buried resources within the project site boundaries. However, while the current study has not indicated sensitivity for unknown cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist would have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains;
- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements.

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC (Appendix B). The NAHC recommended contacting the Pechanga Band of Indians for more information. The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary. Representatives from Pechanga Band of Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians accompanied BCR Consulting archaeologists during the pedestrian field survey.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would "directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource". The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix C has recommended that:

> The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial units of sand and clay from the Holocene epoch (Dibblee and Minch 2003). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.
>
> While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Applied Planning, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Frontage Road and Placentia Avenue Project (the project) located in the City of Perris (City), Riverside County, California. The project site comprises approximately 25.61 acres located in Section 18 of Township 4 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, in the City of Perris. The project site is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Perris, California* (1979) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

Regulatory Setting

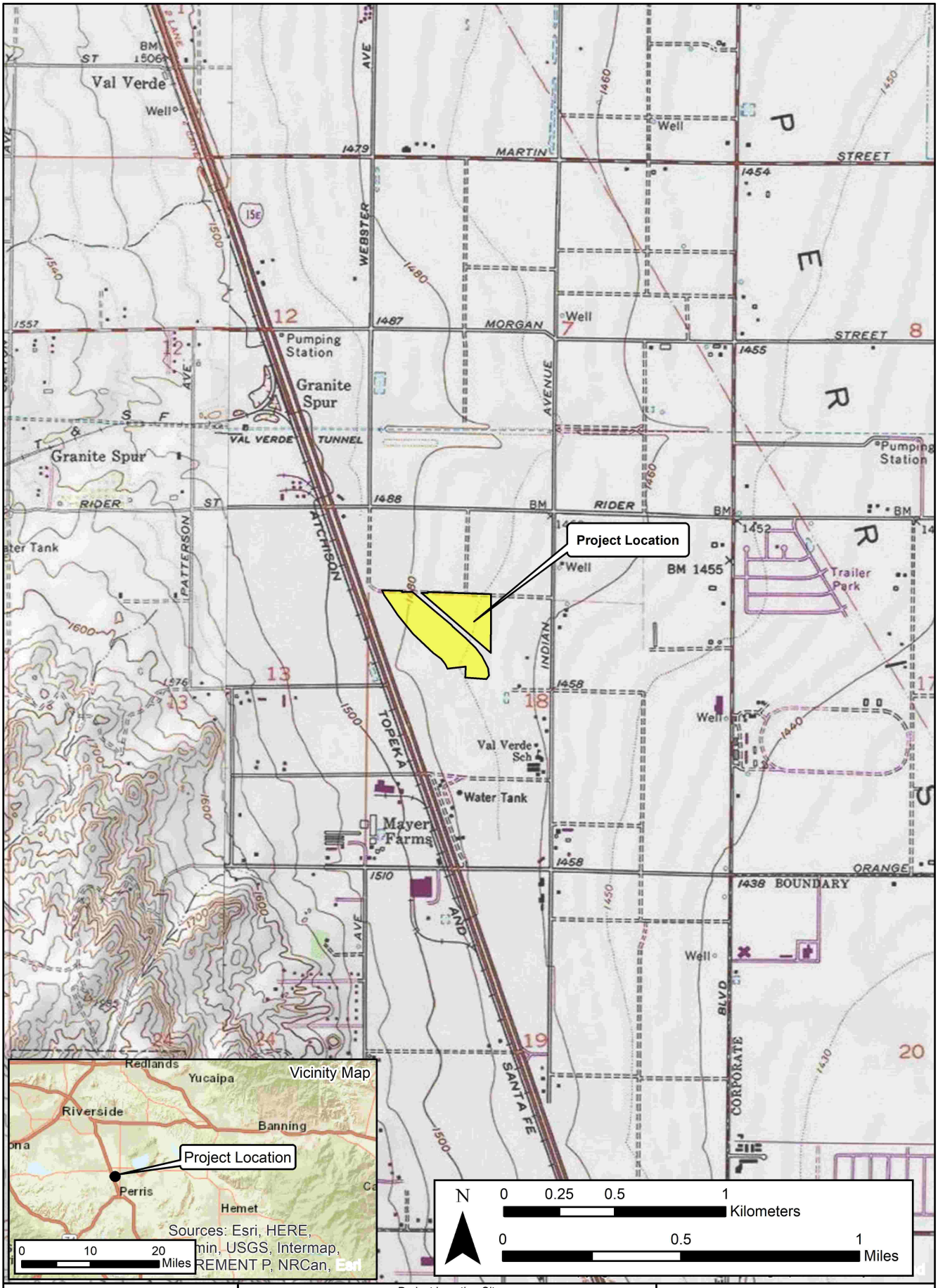
The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California…Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3),



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Project Location Site
Frontage Road and Placentia Avenue Project

Figure 1

Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Perris, California (1979)

Applied Planning, Inc.

§ 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one of more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register.

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the "historic-period") will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Assembly Bill 52. California Assembly Bill 52 was approved on September 25, 2014. As stated in Section 11 of AB 52, the act applies only to projects that have a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration filed on or after July 1, 2015.

AB 52 establishes "tribal cultural resources" (TCRs) as a new category of resources under CEQA. As defined under Public Resources Code Section 21074, TCRs are "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe" that are either: (1) included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register; included in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k); or (2) determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR set forth in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c), if supported by substantial evidence and taking into account the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. A "historical resource" as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21084.1, a "unique archaeological resource" as

defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(h) may also be TCRs.

AB 52 further establishes a new consultation process with California Native American tribes for proposed projects in geographic areas that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with that tribe. Per Public Resources Code Section 21073, "California Native American tribe" includes federally and non-federally recognized tribes on the NAHC contact list. Subject to certain prerequisites, AB 52 requires, among other things, that a lead agency consult with the geographically affiliated tribe before the release of an environmental review document for a proposed project regarding project alternatives, recommended mitigation measures, or potential significant effects, if the tribe so requests in writing. If the tribe and the lead agency agree upon mitigation measures during their consultation, these mitigation measures must be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document (Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21084.2, and 21084.3). Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address comments as necessary. Representatives from Pechanga Band of Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians accompanied BCR Consulting archaeologists during the pedestrian field survey.

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site, or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by professional paleontologists from the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix C.

Personnel

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA, acted as Principal Investigator and compiled the technical report with contributions by BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Director Nick Shepetuk, B.A., and Archaeological Crew Chief Timothy Blood, M.S. Mr. Shepetuk and BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Doug Kazmier, B.A., P.G.C., conducted the field survey with the assistance of Pechanga Band of Indians representative Santee Marruffo and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians representative Jesse Resvaloso. Mr. Shepetuk completed the records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief, Timothy Blood, M.S. updated the record search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) located at San Diego State University. The Native American Heritage Commission completed the Sacred Lands File search. The Western Science Center completed the paleontological overview.

NATURAL SETTING

Geology

The project site is situated in the Perris Valley, which occupies a portion of California's Peninsular Range geologic province that encompasses western Riverside County. Crystalline rocks in the area include gabbro and granodiorite of the southern California batholith. These resistant rocks weather to form dark or light colored, boulder-covered conical buttes and hills. They are granitic and have intruded and metamorphosed to locally form gneissic and schistose rocks (Rogers 1965). The crystalline rocks in the area are covered by Older Pleistocene alluvium (Kennedy 1977) that, in turn, is covered by a thin horizon of Holocene soils and recent stream sediments in channels (Morton 2003; Rogers 1965). Pedogenic carbonate (caliche or hardpan) is a depositional product associated with the Holocene soils and invades the Pleistocene sediments. The southern tip of the Northern Peninsular Range has a number of igneous rocks utilized by Native Americans for food (particularly seed) processing (see Brunzell 2007). These include granodiorites, quartz monzonites, and breccias, which are found locally. Metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, such as metamorphosed quartzite, are also found near the project site. Olivine basalt and andesite containing phenocrysts have also been locally utilized for the prehistoric manufacture of chipped stone tools (ibid.).

Hydrology

The region is characterized by a semi-arid climate, with dry, hot summers, and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 12 to 16 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with occasional monsoonal showers in late summer. The nearest water source is the Perris Valley Storm Drain which flows from north to south approximately 1.85 miles to the northeast of the project site. This channelized waterway feeds the San Jacinto River at a point approximately five miles to the southeast, which drains into Lake Elsinore approximately 12 miles to the southwest of the project site. Elevation of the project site ranges from approximately 1,470 to 1,490 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). As such, it is characterized as lower Sonoran Life Zone, represented in cismontane valleys and low-mountain slopes (Jaeger and Smith 1971).

Vegetation

Coastal sage scrub plant community dominates the local vegetation. Signature plant species within the Coastal Sage Scrub Habitat includes black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemesia californica*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diverilobum*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophyla*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovate*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), coastal century plant (*Agave shawii*), coastal cholla (*Opuntia prolifera*), Laguna Beach liveforever (*Dudleya stolonifera*), many-stemmed liveforever (*Dudleya multicaulis*), our Lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* spp.) (Williams et al. 2008:118-119). Signature animal species within Coastal Sage Scrub habitat include the kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys* spp.), California horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*), orange throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperthrus*), San Diego horned lizard

(*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*), brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), and San Diego cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunnecapillus sandiegensis*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-120).

For details on prehistoric (particularly Luiseño) local use of plant and animal species, see Lightfoot and Parrish (2009), Bean and Shipek (1978:552), and Oxendine (1983:19-29). Sparkman (1908) and Bean and Saubel (1972) have listed the harvesting and processing methods and seasons for edible plants that grow in the above described communities and others).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Two primary regional syntheses are commonly utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. The first was advanced by Wallace in 1955, and defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Man Horizon, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1986) defined five periods in southern California prehistory: Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric. Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continue to this day (Warren 1986).

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7000 BP) Periods. Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescents (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

Pinto Period (7000 to 4000 BP). The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the southern California region. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the drier

regions, indicating occupants' recession into the cooler fringes (Warren 1986). Pinto Period sites are rare and are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1986), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1986).

Gypsum Period. (4000 to 1500 BP). A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the abundance of resources available (Warren 1986:419-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era (Shutler 1961, 1968). Concurrently a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1986; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 1500 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point (Rogers 1939; Schroeder 1953, 1961; Shutler 1961; Yohe 1992).

Saratoga Springs Period (1500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident. Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern inland areas, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1986:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout southern California and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact). The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography and is subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). During the Shoshonean Period continued diversification of site assemblages, and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in southeastern Riverside County during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established between coastal and inland groups.

Ethnography

The Project site is situated within the traditional boundaries of the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925) and is peripheral to the Cahuilla area. Each of these groups belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of languages (Bean and Shipek 1978:550). Like other Native American groups in southern California, they practiced semi-nomadic hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies and commonly exploited seasonably available plant and animal resources. Spanish missionaries were the first outsiders to encounter these groups during the late 18th century.

Luiseño. Typically, the native culture groups in southern California are named after nearby Spanish missions, and such is the case for this population. For instance, the term "Luiseño" is applied to the natives inhabiting the region within the "ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Mission San Luis Rey …[and who shared] an ancestral relationship which is evident in their cosmogony, and oral tradition, common language, and reciprocal relationship in ceremonies" (Oxendine 1983:8). The first written accounts of the Luiseño are attributed to the mission fathers; later documentation was produced by Sparkman (1908), Oxendine (1983) and others. Prior to Spanish occupation of California, the territory of the Luiseño extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to the south, Aliso Creek to the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

Cahuilla. The Cahuilla are generally divided into three groups: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Western (or Pass) Cahuilla (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978). The term Western Cahuilla is preferred over Pass Cahuilla because this group is not confined to the San Gorgonio Pass area. The distinctions are believed to be primarily geographic, although linguistic and cultural differences may have existed to varying degrees (Strong 1929). Cahuilla territory lies within the geographic center of Southern California and the Cocopa-Maricopa Trail, a major prehistoric trade route, ran through it. The first written accounts of the Cahuilla are attributed to mission fathers; later documentation was by Strong (1929), Bright (1998), and others.

History

In southern California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The Spanish period (1769-1821) is represented by exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Gabriel and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. Spanish influence continued to some extent after 1821 due to the continued implementation of the mission system.

Mexican Period. The Mexican period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War (Cleland 1951). The Secularization Act of 1834 resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called ranchos) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals. Sixteen ranchos were granted in Riverside County. At that time, cattle ranching was a more substantial business than agricultural activities, and trade in hides and tallow increased during the early portion of this period. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated California's economy (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits of the 20th century (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1951). Economic and ethnic diversification and growth have resulted in California's most visible 20th century hallmarks. Prior to World War II agriculture, oil, tourism, railroad, and film industries all flourished, and while the great the Great Depression of the 1930s slowed (and in many cases stopped) growth, these all remained important throughout the century. The wartime economy helped alleviate many causes of the Great Depression, and the subsequent years saw further diversification in which the aerospace and electronics industries emerged. During World War II, many people had relocated to California in support of the military industrial complex, and a large number remained post-war in search of employment and to start families. The subsequent population boom coincided with the greatest economic growth in the history of the state, and accompanied large-scale land subdivision, construction of bedroom communities, and development of a comprehensive freeway system and a state system of higher education (Lavender 1972). These factors have all helped reshape California's landscape, economy, and material culture.

Perris, California. The present-day city of Perris was established in a small valley formerly known as the San Jacinto Plains, named for the San Jacinto River that crossed the valley from northeast to southwest. In 1880, the California Southern Railroad (CSR), a subsidiary of the Kansas-based Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, established a San Diego to Barstow route that crossed the valley. Gold had been discovered near the current alignment of Highway 74 in about 1870 and in 1889 a mine was established. A mule-driven arrastra was initially used to extract ore, and by 1891 a mechanized five-stamp mill was in use. The mine expanded and eventually employed 62 people supporting a small town complete with a school for miners' children. Flooding and litigation resulted in abandonment between 1896 and 1922, and despite a brief revitalization by the Good Hope Mining Company, the mine closed for good in 1935 (Ammenhauser 2010).

In addition to mining, dry farming and sheepherding dominated the early economy. Settlers in northern and central portions of the valley, desiring a formal townsite, purchased land from the CSR in 1885 and offered to erect a depot, develop wells, and donate lots to the railroad in exchange for the establishment of a new CSR station at the town. Hotels had already begun to spring up to accommodate travelers passing through the valley and 160-acres of land was plotted for a townsite. The new town's namesake, Fred T. Perris, was the CSR's chief engineer and was charged with overseeing the survey of the railroad's lands throughout the valley. The new CSR station at Perris opened in April 1886 and by 1887, six passenger trains and two freight trains stopped at the station daily, accelerating the rapid growth of the newly named Perris Valley (City of Perris 2020; Ellis 1912).

Various other businesses and services began to consolidate in and around the Perris townsite at the turn of the century. The Perris Valley Bank had opened in 1890, and the town grew to include blacksmith shops, a first-class pharmacy, a saloon, a shoe shop, and a laundering service. Several contractors and builders also set up residences and businesses around Perris. An expanding population and agricultural developments required expansion of the water infrastructure. In 1890, the Perris Irrigation District, comprising over 17,000 acres, was organized to harness water for the region. Water rights to the Bear Valley Reservoir were secured and an open canal with systems of pipes and flumes were built to deliver water to Perris. By early 1911, Perris' residents were ready for a formalized local government and petitioned Riverside County supervisors for cityhood. By the spring of 1911, Perris was officially incorporated as a city with a population of 300 residents. The first Chamber of Commerce meeting was held in 1913 (Perris Valley Historical and Museum Association 2016; City of Perris 2013; City of Perris 2020; Ellis 1912). Following incorporation, Perris continued to develop the infrastructure typical of a modern American city. In subsequent years, telephone services, electricity, and natural gas were installed. Most of the dirt and gravel roads that had predated cityhood were paved by 1925. In 1913, Perris established Alfalfa Day, to celebrate the crop's abundance, and for which the city designated itself "the Home of Alfalfa." The city also used the festivities to exhibit livestock and produce. These festivities preceded the Perris Livestock Day Parades of the 1930s. In spite of these developments, water resources were inconsistent. As population expanded, many wells and pumps for subsurface water were privatized, resulting in boom-or-bust harvests. In 1918, March Aviation Field (later named March Air Force Base and, currently, March Reserve Base) was built near the north end of Perris Valley to house the United States Army Air Corps. Many service personnel from Perris and the surrounding valley were stationed at March Field at some point during service in World War I and World War II. Perris listed about 500 residents in 1920 according to the U.S. Census and grew to 800 residents by 1928 (Perris Valley Historical and Museum Association 2016; City of Perris 2020; City of Perris 2013).

From the 1930s through much of the rest of the twentieth century, Perris continued to attract new settlers and developments. Perris residents took an active role in the defense effort during World War II. Many served as ground observers for the Army Air Forces, monitoring plane types and flight patterns 24 hours a day. Camp Haan, located west of March Aviation Base, provided military housing and training, and employed many locals. Following World War II, new residential developments began springing up north and south of the original downtown. Many of these new residences were occupied by military families employed or

stationed at March Air Force Base. Through the 1950s, Perris's population increased from about 18,000 to more than 27,000. Although water resources remained relatively sporadic, agriculture continued to be a driving economic force. Crops expanded to include a wide variety of fruits and vegetables and while grain and alfalfa remained among the most profitable exports, potatoes reigned supreme among agricultural products. In the 1930s, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) built the San Jacinto Tunnel to transport Colorado River water to Los Angeles. Leakage from the tunnel caused water tables in the Perris Valley to drop. The valley farmers formed the San Jacinto Protective Water Committee to express residents' concerns and negotiate a resolution with MWD. In 1950, the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) was formed under the MWD and started delivering water to Perris in 1953. The resulting abundance prompted the development of Ski-Land Perris, a water recreation area just east of the city in the 1950s. It was home to the National Drag Boat Association and hosted semiannual races before shutting down in the late 1960s. The popularity of motorcycles also spurred the creation of the Perris Motorcycle Track, which allowed for flat track and, later, motocross racing tha remains in operation today (Perris Valley Historical and Museum Association 2016; City of Perris 2013). In the late 1960s, construction of Lake Perris began as part of the State Water Project. By 1974, the lake was completed and filled with water, securing critical water needs in the ever-expanding region. Despite numerous water resource developments, costs made local farming difficult, and modern urbanization gradually began to change the landscape. In the 1980s, Arizona received a large portion of Colorado River water rights which further diminished local agriculture. Through the 1990s and 2000s subdivisions were constructed, accompanied by development of supermarkets, shopping centers, and chain restaurants. In 2015 the new Perris Valley Line opened to the public. These enterprises have combined with recreational activities such as hot-air ballooning, skydiving, and the Perris Auto Speedway, to reshape the City into a modern suburb (Perris Valley Historical and Museum Association 2016; City of Perris 2013).

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey is intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 10 to 15 meter transect intervals. The study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the given project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Sacred Lands File search through the Native American Heritage Commission, and communications with recommended tribes and individuals;
- Cultural resources records search through the Eastern Information Center (EIC) to review any previous studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within one mile of the project site boundaries;
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire proposed project site.

Research

Records Search. Prior to fieldwork, a records search was conducted using records of the EIC for all cultural resource studies completed within a half-mile radius of the project site on November 2023. On January 9, 2025, an updated records search using a one-mile radius was performed at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), the facility that recently took possession and archived cultural resource records from the EIC.

The records search included a review of all prerecorded historic-period and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources surveys and excavation reports generated from projects located within one-mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the Built Environment Resource Directory which summarizes listing from National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) including the lists of California Points of Historical Interest, and the Inventory of Historic Structures. At the request of the City, land use history research has been performed to determine ownership history of the project site.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on December 11, 2023. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the accessible project site. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project boundaries and all soil exposures were carefully examined for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Research

Records Search. A cultural resource records search was compiled from archaeological records housed at the EIC at the University of California, Riverside and at the SCIC at San Diego State University. The records search revealed that 39 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 44 cultural resources within the research radius (one mile from the project site). Of these studies one has previously assessed the project site for cultural resources resulting in no resources previously recorded within its boundaries. The results are summarized below and a comprehensive records search bibliography is provided as Appendix E.

Table A. Cultural Resource Studies Summary

USGS 7.5-Minute Quad	Previous Studies
Perris, California (1979)	RI-572, 573, 827, 2139, 2448, 3189, 3283, 3344, 3571, 3572, 3883, 5027, 6139, 6274, 6449, 6577, 6727, 6898, 6914, 6994, 7538, 7688, 8013, 9633, 9727, 10199*, 10787, 10866, 10890, 10903, 10942, 10962, 10974, 11028, 11090, 11141, 11284, 11295, 11301

*Previously assessed project site for cultural resources

Table B. Cultural Resources Summary

Primary No.	Period	Approximate Distance from Project Site/Description
P-33-4404	Prehistoric	0.60 Mile NE/Bedrock Milling Feature
P-33-7623	Historic	0.95 Mile NW/ Historic Structure Liberty Bell Café
P-33-7628	Historic	0.62 Mile SW/Residential Building Leavitt House
P-33-7640	Historic	0.85 Mile NW/Historic Building
P-33-7641	Historic	0.85 Mile E/Historic Building J.B Mayer Ranch
P-33-7646	Historic	0.85 Mile SW/Residential Building Buttercup Ranch
P-33-7648	Historic	0.45 Mile SE/Military Property
P-33-8703	Historic	0.90 Mile N/Historic Site
P-33-11265	Historic	0.75 Mile N/Historic District
P-33-15743	Historic	0.5 Mile NW/Railroad
P-33-16041	Historic	0.75 Mile W/Isolated Artifact
P-33-16382	Prehistoric	0.65 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16383	Prehistoric	0.70 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16386	Prehistoric	0.80 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16387	Prehistoric	0.80 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16390	Prehistoric	0.98 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16391	Prehistoric	0.95 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16392	Prehistoric	0.98 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16394	Prehistoric	0.98 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16395	Prehistoric	1.0 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16396	Prehistoric	0.85 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16397	Historic	0.85 Mile SW/Historic Site
P-33-16398	Prehistoric	0.85 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16399	Prehistoric	0.80 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16400	Prehistoric	0.80 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16401	Prehistoric	0.80 Mile SW/ Prehistoric Site
P-33-16402	Prehistoric	0.80 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16405	Prehistoric	0.75 Mile W/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16406	Prehistoric	0.80 Mile SW/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16407	Prehistoric	0.80 Mile SW/Prehistoric Object
P-33-16409	Prehistoric	0.8 Mile W/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16472	Prehistoric	0.8 Mile W/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16473	Prehistoric	0.8 Mile W/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16474	Prehistoric	1.0 Mile W/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16475	Prehistoric	1.0 Mile W/Prehistoric Site
P-33-16680	Prehistoric	0.85 Mile W/Prehistoric Site
P-33-17924	Prehistoric	0.85 Mile W/Prehistoric Site
P-33-19869	Historic	0.40 Mile N/Trash Scatter
P-33-26720	Historic	0.20 Mile W/Other
P-33-29195	Historic	0.85 Mile W/Historic Building
P-33-29196	Historic	0.70 Mile NW/Historic Building
P-33-29443	Historic	0.70 Mile S/Historic Building
P-33-29765	Prehistoric	0.30 Mile N/Other
P-33-29857	Historic	0.40 Mile SW/Foundations/Orchard/Wells

Additional Land Use Research. Asa D. Reed was granted a General Land Patent for the subject property on July 9, 1889, and historic aerial photographs indicate the subject property was in use for intensive farming by 1938 (USGLO 1889, United States Department of Agriculture 1938). The Southwest Land Company and the Pfaffinger Foundation acquired

the property at an unknown date and owned it until Steve and Mary Buchko acquired it in April of 1944. The Buchko's owned the property until Robert and Dorothy Jo Barker acquired it in 1963. A review of aerial photos and assessor documents indicate the project area was not altered significantly from its agricultural setting until the construction of the 215 freeway between 1985 and 1997 (United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1997, 2002). The property has never been developed for any purposes other than agriculture. Research has not revealed any evidence to suggest that any of the owners or occupants are significantly connected to the property.

Predictive Modeling. Cultural resources recorded in this portion of Riverside County indicate that historic agricultural and residential developments are locally common. Additionally, prehistoric use of bedrock for milling stations and lithic scatters and fire affected rock have also been identified in the general area. These resources are commonly associated with vegetal (particularly seed) processing, chipped stone tool manufacture, trade, and cooking. As a result the field survey emphasized careful inspection for artifacts and features associated with historic agricultural and residential use, and of suitable rock outcrops and soil exposures for the presence of related features and artifacts.

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists carefully inspected the project site for evidence of cultural resources, using the methods described above. Ground visibility averaged approximately 10 percent within the project site boundaries due to seasonal grass covering most of the soil. Vegetation was moved aside at regular intervals to aid surface inspection in areas with low visibility. Sediment included dry, friable, brown, clay loam with low levels of gravel content. The project site has been subject to mechanical clearing and discing for weed abatement, grading of a dirt road and for the construction of East Frontage Road, and modern refuse dumping. One prehistoric isolated chipped stone flake was found within the project boundaries and has been designated APP2301-PI-1. Isolated finds are not considered to be "historical resources" under CEQA and do not merit further consideration. DPR 523 forms have been completed for the isolate and are attached in Appendix A. No other cultural materials (including historic-period or prehistoric archaeological resources or historic-period built environment resources) were identified within the project site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Redlands Avenue Industrial Project, pursuant to CEQA. During the field survey, BCR Consulting personnel did identify a single isolated prehistoric chipped stone flake designated APP2301-PI-1. Isolated finds are not considered "historical resources" under CEQA and do not merit further consideration. BCR Consulting personnel did not identify any other cultural resources (including architectural historical resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic archaeological resources) within the project site. The project site has been subject to severe disturbances associated with grading of a dirt road, vehicular activity, modern construction of East Frontage Road, and modern refuse dumping. These factors confer low sensitivity for significant buried resources within the project site. However, while the current study has not indicated sensitivity for unknown cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the

surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist would have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains;
- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements.

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary. BCR Consulting sent notifications to local tribes listed by the NAHC to discern whether tribes were aware of resources within the project site boundaries. Representatives from Pechanga Band of Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians accompanied BCR Consulting archaeologists during the pedestrian field survey.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix C has recommended that:

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

periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

CERTIFICATION

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

Date: January 15, 2025	
	David Brunzell
Authorized Signature	Printed Name
County Registration Number: 154	

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APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 532 FORMS (DPR 523)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 *__Resource Name or #:__ APP2301-PI-1

P1. Other Identifier: N/A
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Perris, California* **Date:** 1979 **T** 4 S; **R** 3 W; Section 18**;** SBBM
c. Address: N/A City: Perris Zip: N/A
d. UTM: Zone: 11N 477853 mE/ 3742998 mN (G.P.S.; NAD83) Elevation: ~1,458 feet AMSL
e. Other Locational Data: The resource is located approximately 0.28 miles northwest of the intersection of Placentia Street and East Frontage Road.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)
This prehistoric isolate consisted of fined grained basalt tertiary lithic flake measuring approximately four centimeters by four centimeters. The isolate is in a modern graded dirt road and is near modern refuse. Vegetation in the area included dry, seasonal grasses. Sediment was dry, brown, clay loam with very low levels of gravel. Visibility was 100% throughout the site. Disturbances include grading of dirt road, vehicular activity, and modern refuse dumping.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** AP16. Other

P5a. Photo or Drawing

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession) Planar, December 11, 2023

***P6. Date Built:**
☐Historic ☑Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Barker Family Trust
1851 Outpost Dr. Los Angeles
CA, 90068

***P8. Recorded by:**
N. Shepetuk, D. Kazmier
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

***P9. Date:** 12/14/2023

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive.

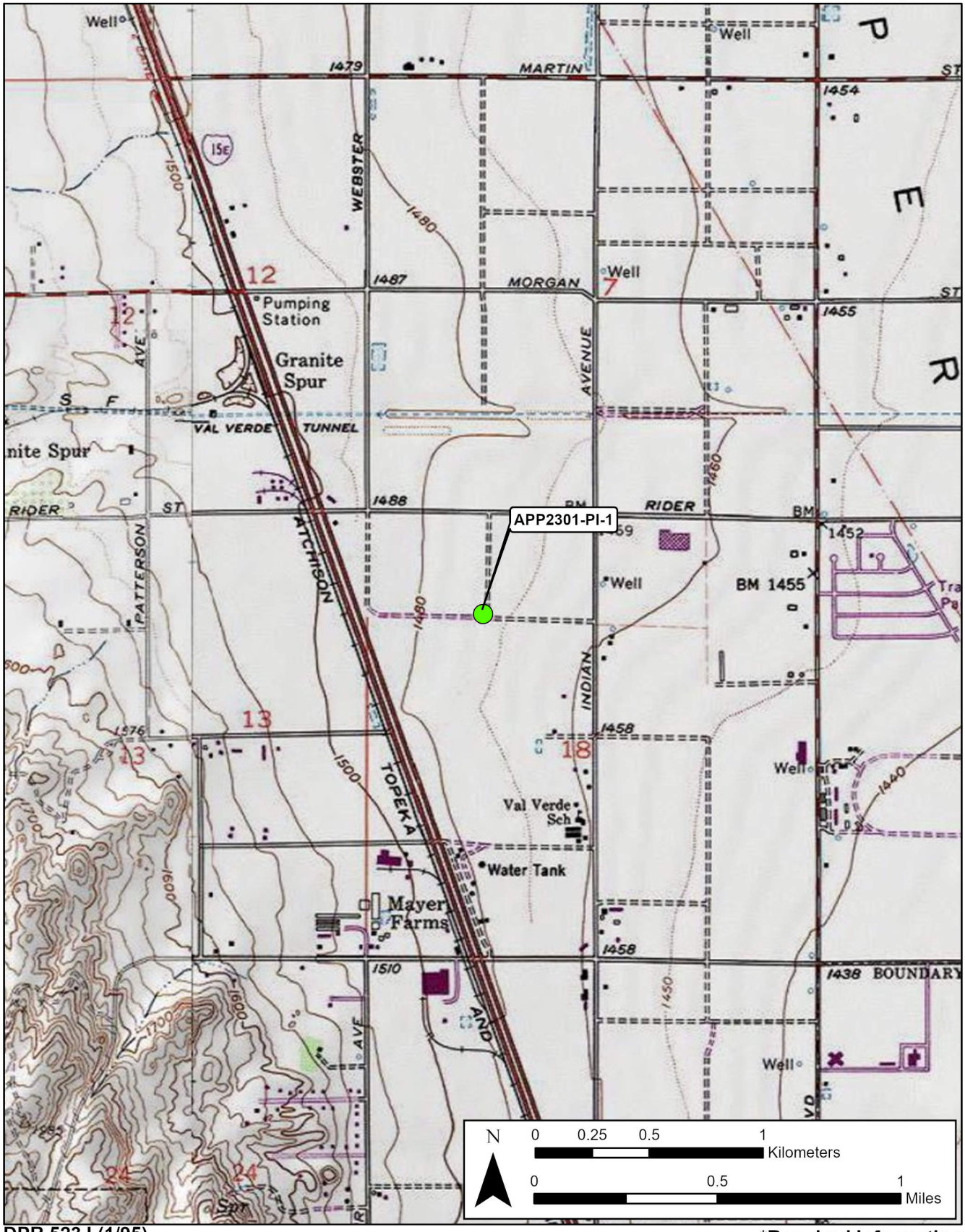
***P11. Report Citation** *Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Frontage Road and Placentia Avenue Project City of Perris, Riverside County, California*

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☑ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	**Primary #:** **HRI #:** **Trinomial:**

***Resource Name or #:** APP2301-PI-1

***Map Name:** *Perris, California* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1979



*Required Information

APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

December 5, 2023

BCR Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com

Re: Frontage Road and Placentia Avenue (APP2301) Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
12/5/2023

Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		Cahuilla
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla
Cahuilla Band of Indians	BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 972-2568	chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711		Cahuilla

APPENDIX C

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

APPENDIX D

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Overview

Photo 2: Overview

Photo 3: Overview

Photo 4: Overview

Photo 5: Overview

Photo 6: Overview

APPENDIX E

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00572	NADB-R - 1080610; Voided - MF-0500	1979	William H. Breece	Cultural Resource Survey of the Metro Park Project Proposed Race Track, Riverside County, California	WESTEC Services Inc., Tustin, CA	
RI-00573	NADB-R - 1080611; Voided - MF-0500	1984	Christopher E. Dover	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 20,538 Near Perris, Riverside County, California	Consulting Archaeologist	
RI-00827	NADB-R - 1080880; Voided - MF-0748	1980	Ken Daly	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of 20 Acres of Land Located in the SE 1/4 of Section 13, T4S, R4W, SBBM, Val Verde of Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-02139	NADB-R - 1082561; Voided - MF-2322	1987	DE MUNCK, VICTOR	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TP 22539 LOCATED IN THE PERRIS AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-02448	NADB-R - 1082939; Submitter - 988; Voided - MF-2679	1989	SWOPE, KAREN K.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A 32 ACRE PARCEL (AP # 317-240-001) LOCATED NEAR PERRIS IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
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-03283	NADB-R - 1083879; Voided - MF-3516	1991	DEMCAK, CAROL R.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL 26672, A 26.07 ACRE PROPERTY LOCATED NEAR PERRIS (PERRIS QUADRANGLE), COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORP., Fullerton, CA	
RI-03344	NADB-R - 1083962; Voided - MF-3583	1991	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 26836, 8.99 ACRES OF LAND NEAR PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, USGS PERRIS, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES	AUTHOR	
RI-03571	NADB-R - 1084284; Voided - MF-3842	1992	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 27098, 4.94 ACRES OF LAND NEAR PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-03572	NADB-R - 1084285; Voided - MF-3843	1992	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 27098, 4.95 ACRES OF LAND NEAR PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	
RI-03883	NADB-R - 1084787; Other - TTM 27997; Voided - MF-4240	1994	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 27997, 19.75 ACRES OF LAND NEAR PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	
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-06139	NADB-R - 1087502	2004	TANIGUCHI, CHRISTEEN	LETTER REPORT: RECORDS SEARCH ANS ITE VISIT RESULTS FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE SC-248-02 (HARVILL AVENUE), 20281 HARVILL AVENUE, PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-06274	NADB-R - 1087637	2006	UNDERBRINK, SUSAN	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A 6.9 ACRE PARCEL (APN 317-240-028, 029, 039, 041) IN THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	
RI-06449	NADB-R - 1087814; Submitter - CONTRACT #1633A	2004	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, CASEY TIBBET, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: HARVILL DISTRIBUTION CENTER, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 317-260-007 AND -033, NEAR THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
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	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06727	NADB-R - 1088094	2006	MCLEAN, RODERIC	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF FOUR DETERIORATED SO CA EDISON WOODEN UTILITY POLES ON THE CORSAIR 12 KV CURCUIT, THE SPRAGUE 12 KV CIRCUIT, THE PALMER 12 KV CIRCUIT, AND THE CARBINE 12 KV CIRCUIT, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.	
RI-06898	Submitter - Job no. 09-06-10-1245	2006	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources, Investigation of the Perris 2, Project Area in the City, of Perris, Riverside, Co., California	McKENNA et al., Whittier, CA	
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
RI-06994		2006	White, Robert S. and Laura S. White	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the 12.35-Acre Expo, Industrial Park Site as Shown on TPM 34128 Located Adjacent to, Harvill Avenue, Near Perris, Incorporated Riverside County	Archaeological Associates, Sun City, CA	
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-07688		2005	Clifford, James	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Meehan Project, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-08013		2005	Sherri Gust and Kim Scott	Archaeological And Paleontological Resources Assessment Report For Harvest Landing, City of Perris, California	Cogstone Resources Management, Inc. Santa Ana, CA	
RI-08351		2010	Bai "Tom" Tang, Thomas Shackford, Terri Jacquemain, and John Eddy	Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Rados-Perris Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel Number 303-050-002, in the City of Perris County of Riverside, California.	CRM TECH	
RI-09633		2013	Riordan Goodwin	Cultural Resources Record Search, Site Survey, and Native American Scoping Assistance for the Riverside County Transportation Yard Complex, Riverside County, California (LSA Project No. RCT1303	LSA Associates, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09727		2015	Joan George and Josh Smallwood	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Perris Apartments Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied Earthworks	
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
RI-10787	Other - DPR No. 06-0635	2018	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rider Distribution Center I Project, DPR No. 06-0635, 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-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 Assoiciates	
RI-10942		2019	David Brunzell	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Star Milling Project, Unicorporated, Riverside County, California	BCR Counsulting	
RI-10962		2022	David Brunzell	Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report, Star Milling Project, Assessor Parcel Number 317-270-017-6, Unicorporated, Riverside County, California	BCR Consulting, LLC	
RI-10974		2019	David Brunzell	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Barker Logistics Project, Unincorporated, Riverside County, California	BCR Consulting, LLC	
RI-11028		2019	David Brunzell	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Baker East Project, Unicorporated, Riverside County, California	BCR Consulting LLC	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-11090		2019	Jillian L. Hahnlen and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Harvill Distribution Center Project, PPT190005; CEQ190012; GEO190012, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith	
RI-11141		1977	Stephen R. Hammond	Cultural Reseoruce Survey of the Proposed Freeway Converstion of Rout 194 (15E) Between Nuevo Road and Van Buren Boulevard In Riverside County	Department of Transportation	
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 Associates, Inc.	
RI-11295		2022	Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Water and Harvill Project (PPT220002), Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
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.	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-004404	CA-RIV-004404		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1991 (Ferraro, D., C. Burch, L. LeCount, Chambers Group, Inc.); 2005 (Strudwick, Ivan, Chris Roberts, Nat Lawson, Ken Hazlett, Brett Jones, and Lesley Whittaker, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-04202, RI-08597
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-33-007628		Other - Leavitt House	Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Betty Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007640			Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007641		Other - J.B. Mayer Ranch (of Metro-Goldwyn Mayer); Other - Ser. No. 33-2370-39	Building	Historic	HP02; HP33	1982 (Betty Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007646			Building	Historic	HP02; HP33	1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	
P-33-007648		Resource Name - Camp Haan Barracks	Building	Historic	HP04; HP34	; 1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	RI-06914
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

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
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 (Theordore 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-33-016041		Other - LSA-JCV531-I-6	Other	Historic	AH16	2005 (Lawson, Nat, Phil Fulton, and Lesley Whittaker, LSA Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-016382	CA-RIV-008530	Other - MCP-AE-S-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016383	CA-RIV-008531	Other - MCP-AE-S-2	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar, C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016386	CA-RIV-008534	Other - MCP-AE-S-8	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016387	CA-RIV-008535	Other - MCP-AE-S-9	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016390	CA-RIV-008538	Other - MCP-AE-S-16	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar,and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-016391	CA-RIV-008539	Other - MCP-AE-S-17	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016392	CA-RIV-008540	Other - MCP-AE-S-18	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016394	CA-RIV-008542	Other - MCP-AE-S-19	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016395	CA-RIV-008543	Other - MCP-AE-S-20	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016396	CA-RIV-008544	Other - MCP-AE-21	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016397	CA-RIV-008545	Other - MCP-AE-S-22H	Site	Historic	AH04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016398	CA-RIV-008546	Other - MCP-AE-S-23	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, C., B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016399	CA-RIV-008547	Other - MCP-AE-S-24	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016400	CA-RIV-008548	Other - MCP-AE-S-25	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016401	CA-RIV-008549	Other - MCP-AE-S-26	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016402	CA-RIV-008550	Other - MCP-AE-S-27	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (McDougall, D., B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016405	CA-RIV-008553	Other - MCP-AE-S-32	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (Bouscaren, C. and K. Maeyama, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016406	CA-RIV-008554	Other - MCP-AE-S-33	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (Bouscaren, C. and K. Maeyama, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016407	CA-RIV-008555	Other - MCP-AE-S-34	Object	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (Bouscaren, C. and K. Maeyama, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-016409	CA-RIV-008557	Other - MCP-AE-S-36	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2005 (Bouscaren, C. and T. Everette, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016472	CA-RIV-008620	Other - MCP-AE-S-110	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2006 (Linder, M., T. Everette, and R. Lichtenstein, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016473	CA-RIV-008621	Other - MCP-AE-S-111	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2006 (Bouscaren, C., R. Lichtenstein, and T. Everette, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016474	CA-RIV-008622	Other - MCP-AE-S-112	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2006 (Bouscaren, C. and M. Linder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016475	CA-RIV-008623	Other - MCP-AE-S-113	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2006 (Bouscaren, C., M. Linder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-016680	CA-RIV-008735	Other - MCP-AE-S-15	Site	Prehistoric	AP01; AP04	2005 (D. McDougall, B. Gothar, and C. Bouscaren, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-33-017924	CA-RIV-009463	Other - Caldera-1; Other - C-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2009 (Laura S. White, Archaeological Associates, Sun City, CA.)	
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-33-026720		Other - 20170402MW_Mead_Valley_01	Other	Historic	AH16	2017 (Megan Wilson, Cogstone RMI)	
P-33-029195		Other - 23330 Walnut Street (Temp-1)	Building	Historic	HP02	2022 (Jennifer Stropes, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-029196		Other - 20111 Patterson Avenue (Temp-2)	Building	Historic	HP02	2022 (Jennifer Stropes, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	
P-33-029443		Resource Name - Mayer Ranch	Building, Structure	Historic	HP32	2021 (John Gust, Cogstone Resources Management Inc)	
P-33-029765		Other - CAA2201-P2	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2023 (J Orozco and G Brentner, BCR Consulting LLC)	RI-10890
P-33-029857		Other - LSA-PBM2201A-S-1	Site	Historic	AH02; AH03; AH05	2023 (Christopher Morgan, LSA)	