

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE
MAPES ROAD CANNABIS CULTIVATION AND DISTRIBUTION
PROJECT**

CITY OF PERRIS, CALIFORNIA

APN: 330-080-006

Prepared For

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VCS Environmental
EXPERTS IN STRATEGIC SOLUTIONS

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B	Paleontological Records Search (NHMLAC)
C	Personnel Qualifications

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION SHEET

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USGS **Perris, CA** 7.5-Minute Quadrangles in Township 5 South; Range 3 West, Sections 6 (S.B.B.M). Project site: 6.2 acres

Key Words: Perris; APN 330-080-006;

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

VCS Environmental (VCS) undertook this study under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements for the proposed Mapes Road Cannabis Cultivation and Distribution Project (Project) in the City of Perris. This cultural resources investigation will meet the City of Perris' requirement for cultural and paleontological resources for its project application package. This Phase I cultural resources study was designed to identify cultural resources that may be present on the Project site.

The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

DATES OF INVESTIGATION

A cultural resources literature review was completed by staff at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside on April 12, 2019, (Attachment A). A paleontological resources literature review was completed by staff at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) on March 11, 2019 (Attachment B). A cultural resources survey of the property was conducted by VCS Archaeologist Patrick Maxon, RPA and Planner, Dan Bott on May 23, 2019. This report was completed in June 2019.

INVESTIGATION CONSTRAINTS

The Project site is free of any structures and was recently disked and cleared of ruderal vegetation. Approximately 95% of the ground surface is visible.

FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines contains the Initial Study Environmental Checklist Form, which includes, for Section V. Cultural Resources, questions relating to cultural resources, including the historic built environment, historic and prehistoric archaeology, and human remains. The issues presented in the Initial Study Checklist have been used as significance criteria. Accordingly, a project may result in a significant environmental impact if:

- *The Project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5.*
- *The Project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5.*
- *The Project would disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.*

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines Section VII. Geology and Soils includes an additional question related to the presence or absence of fossil resources on the Project site. Accordingly, a project may result in a significant environmental impact if:

- *The Project directly or indirectly destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.*

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines Section XVII. Tribal Cultural Resources includes additional questions related to the presence or absence of Tribal Cultural Resources on the Project site. They are as follows:

- *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:*
 - *a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or*
 - *b) 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 Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.*

No cultural resources have been previously recorded on the Project site. Minor historic era refuse was noted on the Project site during the survey. The remainder of the site was devoid of cultural resources.

The purpose of the cultural resources assessment is to identify any historical resources or (through tribal consultation) tribal cultural resources that may exist on the Project site, to determine the sensitivity of the Project site for the presence of buried archaeological material, and to make recommendations to the lead agency regarding the development of mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of the project on resources to a less than significant level.

Public Resources Code (PRC) §21084.1-2 and PRC §5020.1(q) of CEQA states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change (i.e., demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired) in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An examination of the historic aerial photographs revealed that the site area has never been developed. By 1997 the site was essentially in the same state as it is currently – grubbed and cleared with development having occurred to the east and west of the site. In 1978, the next earlier photograph, no improvements had yet occurred at the Project site save for dirt roads, which were not present in 1967. No structures have ever existed on the project site other than the citrus operation. Additionally, no cultural resources have been previously recorded on the Project site. The entire Project site is covered by paleontologically sensitive older Alluvium.

Implementation of the proposed project would not adversely affect any existing know cultural resources. However, because the region is known to contain historical resources, a construction halt condition is recommended in the event unknown historical resources are encountered. Paleontological monitoring is recommended due to the sensitivity of the sediments on the Project site.

Cultural Resources

Based on the data presented above and pending the discretion of the lead agency and the results of AB 52 consultation, it is recommended that a stop work order be in place in the event of a discovery on the Project site. Recommendations include:

Cult-1: In the event unknown cultural resources are encountered during construction activities, all construction activities near the finding will cease, until a qualified archeologist can determine the significance of the finding and the course of action for its recovery in consultation with the City of Pico Rivera and tribes.

Paleontological Resources

The records search from the NHMLAC determined that paleontologically sensitive older Quaternary Alluvium is present at the surface of the Project site. Any excavations may encounter significant fossils, therefore, full-time paleontological monitoring of ground disturbing activities is recommended.

Paleo-1: Prior to the issuance of grading permits and/or action that would permit Project site disturbance, the Applicant shall provide written evidence to the City of Perris that the Applicant has retained a qualified Paleontologist to observe grading activities into the paleontologically sensitive older Quaternary Alluvium and to conduct salvage excavation of paleontological resources as necessary. Sediment samples should also be recovered to determine the small-fossil potential of the site. The Paleontologist shall be present at the pre-grading conference; shall establish procedures and a schedule for paleontological resources surveillance; and shall establish, in cooperation with the City, procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit the sampling, identification, and evaluation of the fossils as appropriate. These actions, as well as final mitigation and disposition of the resources, shall be subject to the approval of the City of Perris.

Regulatory Requirement

Project-related earth disturbance has the potential to unearth previously undiscovered human remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. If human remains are encountered during excavation activities, all work shall halt and the County Coroner shall be notified (*California Health and Safety Code*, §7050.5). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner determines that the remains are prehistoric, s/he will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC is responsible for immediately designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code*. The MLD shall make his/her recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD's recommendation shall be followed if feasible, and may include scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials. If the landowner rejects the MLD's recommendations, the landowner shall rebury the remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location that will not be subject to further subsurface disturbance.

DISPOSITION OF DATA

This report will be filed with the City of Perris, Kameron Abraham; VCS; and at the EIC. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at VCS.

1.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACTING DATA

Kameron Abraham retained VCS Environmental (VCS) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the proposed Project. This report details the findings of the investigation and offers management recommendations and mitigation measures to evaluate any discoveries and to reduce the impact of the project on resources to a less than significant level.

1.2 UNDERTAKING

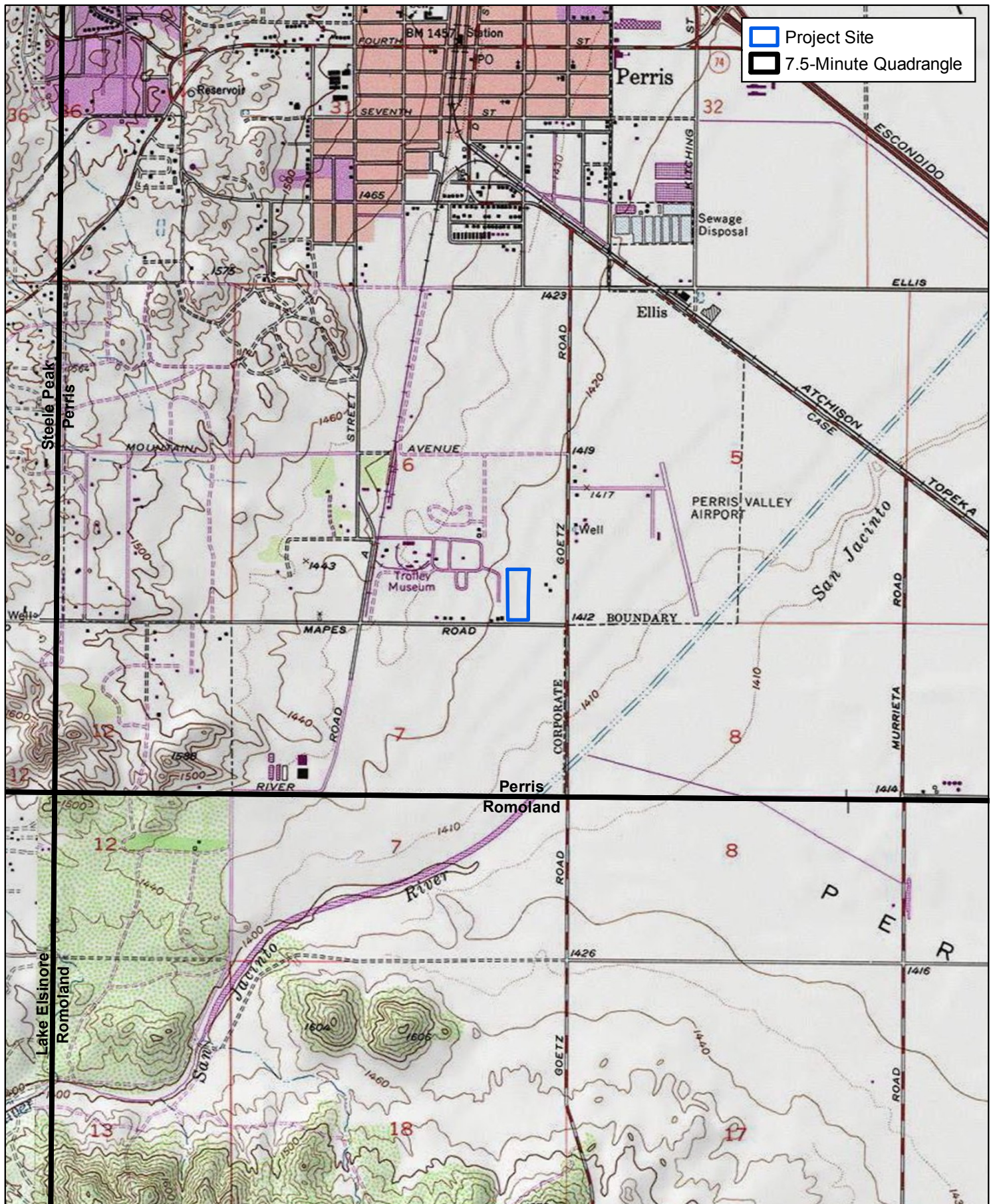
The Mapes Road Cannabis Cultivation and Distribution Project (Project) consists of the construction of a 9,900 square foot Office building, and four 18,900 square foot greenhouse/cultivation buildings, as well as required parking, landscaping, and other improvements on a 5.94-acre site on Mapes Road, City of Perris, California. The Project site is located on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 330-080-006.

1.3 EXHIBITS


The Project site is located north of and abutting Mapes Road, west of Goetz Road, and east of South A Street in Perris, Riverside County. It is located west of the Perris Valley Airport and Interstate 215, and southeast of the Orange Empire Railway Museum. Exhibit 1 depicts the regional and specific location of the Project site on a portion of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS') *Perris* 7.5-minute quadrangles, in Section 6 of Township 5 South; Range 3 West (S.B.B.M). Exhibit 2 depicts the Project site in an aerial photograph.

1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA requested the literature review at the EIC, completed the field survey, and authored this report. Refer to Attachment C for qualifications.





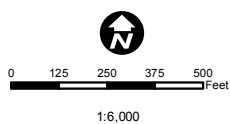
 Project Site

Prepared By:



VCS Environmental

Map Created: May 2019



7.5-Minute Quadrangle: Perris
Township: ☐ T5S R3W
Section: 6
Meridian: ☐ San Bernardino
County: ☐ Riverside

Perris Cannabis Project

Exhibit 2: Aerial

2.0 **REGULATORY SETTING**

This section contains a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards that govern cultural resources and must be adhered to both prior to and during project implementation. The report is intended to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations (14 *California Code of Regulations* [CCR] §15064.5 and *California Public Resources Code* [PRC] §21083.2). It is assumed that there is no federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and thus no cultural resources analysis is required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 *United States Code* [USC] 470f) and its implementing regulations at 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] 800, Protection of Historic Properties).

2.1 **CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT**

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant effect on one or more historical resources. According to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a “historical resource” is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC §21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 *California Code of Regulations* [CCR], §15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR §15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of the PRC, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State’s historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR, which were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR §60.4) are listed below.

The quality of significance in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California is present in any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that:

- (a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage; or
- (b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or
- (c) 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
- (d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3)(A–D) of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4). Impacts that affect those characteristics of the resource that qualify it for the NRHP or that would adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from the proposed project are thus considered significant if the project: (1) physically

destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The purpose of a cultural resources investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of the Project site or whether any cultural resources can reasonably be expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, management recommendations would be required for evaluation of the resources for CRHR eligibility.

Broad mitigation guidelines for treating historical resources are codified in Section 15126.4(b) of the CEQA Guidelines. To the extent feasible, public agencies should seek to avoid significant effects to historical resources, with preservation in place being the preferred alternative. If not feasible, a data recovery plan shall be prepared to guide subsequent excavation. Mitigation for historical resources such as buildings, bridges, and other structures that are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) will generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance.

2.2 ASSEMBLY BILL (AB) 52

This project is subject to the requirements of Assembly Bill (AB) 52. AB52 is applicable to projects that have filed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), or notice of a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or Negative Declaration (ND) on or after July 1, 2015. The law requires lead agencies to initiate consultation with California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project and have requested such consultation, prior to determining the type of CEQA documentation that is applicable to the project (i.e., EIR, MND, ND). Significant impacts to "tribal cultural resources" are considered significant impacts to the environment.

For "tribal cultural resources," PRC §21074, enacted and codified as part of a 2014 amendment to CEQA through Assembly Bill 52, provides the statutory definition as follows:

"Tribal cultural resources" are either 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 California Register of Historical Resources.
 - (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.

To determine if such resources exist, under AB 52 lead agencies must consult with tribes that request consultation and must make a reasonable and good faith effort to mitigate the impacts of a development on such resources to a less than significant level. AB52 allows tribes 30 days after receiving notification to request consultation and the lead agency must then initiate consultation within 30 days of the request by tribes.

2.3 HUMAN REMAINS

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours which, in turn, must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

3.0 **SETTING**

3.1 **NATURAL**

The Project site consists of a flat field devoid of any substantial vegetation as it had recently been disked. Black mustard is beginning to regrow on the site. The topography throughout the Project site is generally flat. Elevation of the Project site is approximately 1,420 feet above mean sea level (msl). The San Jacinto River runs approximately 2,000 feet south of the Project site

3.2 **CULTURAL**

3.2.1 **Prehistory**

The prehistory of western Riverside County can be understood as the transition area between coastal and desert subsistence patterns. Earlier studies (Kroeber 1925, Moratto 1984, Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984, et al.) were comprehensive and statewide; however, they were published before and when California contract archaeology was in its infancy and considerable archaeology has been completed in the area since that time. Progress has also been made in addressing the regional research questions posed by earlier researchers. The following chronology, based on that of Erlandson and Colton (1991) is presented in Jones and Klar (2007) - a recent reevaluation and generalized chronology of California prehistory. The following is a summary of Chapter 14 of that book (Byrd and Raab 2007). It describes cultural traits in the southern California Bight (extending from Point Conception to the Mexican border), from ocean to desert.

Early Holocene (11,600 – 7,600 BP)

California's first inhabitants have traditionally been thought of as big game hunters who lived at the end of the last ice-age (~11,000 years before present [BP]). As the environment warmed and dried, the large Ice Age fauna vanished, marking the end of the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) characterized by large pluvial (rainfall-fed) lakes, streams, marshes, and grasslands exploited by native populations whose sites are generally found along their shores (Moratto 1984). Populations responded by exploiting a much wider range of flora and fauna to replace the large mammals.

This traditional model has been tested by the past three decades of archaeological research. Current models suggest a much more complex situation; most dramatically illustrated at coastal sites. The Paleocoastal Tradition (PCT) reflects a coastal adaptation of the WPLT (Davis et al. 1969). PCT sites are also located along bays and estuaries, exploiting mollusks, sea mammals, sea birds, and fish in addition to land plants and animals. Habitation on San Miguel Island has been identified as early as ~11,300 BP at Daisy Cave and ~8,500 BP at Eel Point on San Clemente Island (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Middle Holocene (7,600 – 3,650 BP)

The Middle Holocene has been thought of as a time of cultural change where early Holocene cultures morphed over time into the Late Holocene cultures. This "Millingstone Horizon" (Wallace 1955) in coastal southern California suggests a shift in subsistence strategies - to the gathering and processing of plant seeds, grasses and shellfish as the primary dietary staple, with fishing and the hunting of smaller animals playing a less important role. Large habitation sites are seen in inland areas. Occupation revolved around seasonal and semi-sedentary movements in coastal Orange and San Diego counties. Geographic movement through trade networks are postulated by the presence of Olivella grooved rectangle shell beads as far north as central Oregon dating to 4900- 3500 BP (Byrd and Raab 2007). Characteristics of the middle Holocene sites include ground stone artifacts (manos and metates) used for processing plant material and shellfish,

flexed burial beneath rock or milling stone cairns, flaked core or cobble tools, dart points, cogstones, discoidals, and crescentics.

Late Holocene (3,650 – 233 BP)

Traditional models of this period maintained that the cultural systems encountered by European explorers in the late 18th century were formed during this time. These cultures were said to have access to rich resources (particularly the acorn), invented the bow and arrow, the mortar and pestle, introduced ceramics, and altered mortuary behaviors from inhumations to cremations. These groups were often elevated to utopian levels by earlier researchers (Raab and Jones 2004).

This period is now also revealed to have been one of more complex local and regional patterns of change that occurred at differing times within the region. Byrd and Raab (2007) suggest that cultures in southern California over-exploited high-ranked food items such as shellfish, fish, terrestrial and marine mammals, and plant remains. This, and climatic fluctuations, led to resource depression, which necessitated a shift to less desirable, more costly resources.

The “Takic Wedge” migration of Takic speakers from the Great Basin into southern California occurred during this period.

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

3.3.1 Cahuilla

According to maps provided by Bean (1978:576) and Bean and Shippek (1978:551), the project area is located within traditional territory of the Cahuilla, and adjacent to that of the Luiseño. The Cahuilla are an ethnographic Native American group descended from Late Prehistoric Takic-speaking inhabitants of the region. The name Cahuilla is believed to have originated from the group’s word *káwiya* for “master” or “boss” (Bean 1978:575).

The territory of the Cahuilla has been described as topographically diverse, “from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west” (Bean 1978:575). Three main divisions of the Cahuilla—Desert, Pass (or Western), and Mountain groups—were defined mainly by geographic distribution, but dialectic differentiation was apparent (Strong 1929). A network of trails linking Cahuilla villages and those of neighboring groups, including the Luiseño, facilitated trade and maintenance of social ties.

The Cahuilla were hunter-gatherers who followed a seasonal round of utilizing various floral and faunal resources occurring in their territory (Bean 1972, 1978; Bean and Saubel 1972). Because Cahuilla territory was comprised of high mountains and arid lowlands, their seasonal round has been characterized as vertical rather than horizontal, with people moving upward and downward in layers of ecological zones ordered by elevation (Bean 1972). Settled villages were located near reliable water sources and within range of various resources (food, wood for fuel, and lithic materials for tools). Each village was composed of a group of individuals that were related by blood or marriage and which retained its own specific hunting and resource collecting areas. Cahuilla lineage groups were linked together in a complex interaction sphere of trade, alliance, intermarriage, and ceremonial exchange with neighboring groups including the Luiseño.

Major villages were fully occupied during winter, but during other seasons task groups headed out in periodic forays to collect available plant foods, with larger groupings from several villages organizing for annual acorn harvests. Bean and Saubel (1972) have recorded several hundred

species of plants used by the Cahuilla for food, utilitarian materials, and medicines. Major plant foods emphasized during late prehistory included acorns, mesquite, screwbean, pinyon nuts, and various seed-producing legumes that were complemented by agave, wild fruits and berries, tubers, cactus bulbs, roots, and greens. Hunting was accomplished with the throwing stick and bow and arrow; nets and traps were also used for small animals (Bean 1972). Stone tools consisted of two general types: ground stone tools (e.g., mortars, pestles, manos, and metates for pounding and grinding) and flaked stone tools (e.g., knives, drills, and projectile points for cutting and piercing). Ground stone tools were typically made from granite or other coarse stone. Flaked stone tools were typically made from chert, jasper, basalt, quartz, quartzite, obsidian, and other fine-grained stone in which breakage patterns could be controlled and sharp edges would result.

3.3.2 Luiŕeño

The project is located adjacent to the ethnographic territory of the Luiŕeño. The Luiŕeño are, like the Cahuilla, Takic speakers and are also descended from Late Prehistoric populations of the region. Takic is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock which migrated west from the Great Basin (Bean and Smith 1978, Shipley 1978).

The Luiŕeño share many similar cultural traits to many other Southern California groups, including the Cahuilla. The Luiŕeño lived in sedentary and independent village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, food gathering, and fishing areas. Villages were usually located in valley basins, along creeks and streams adjacent to mountain ranges where water was available and where the villages would be protected from environmental conditions and potential enemies. Most inland populations had access to fishing and food gathering sites on the coast (Bean and Shippek 1978).

Luiŕeño economic and subsistence practices centered upon the seasonal gathering of acorns and seeds; the hunting of deer and small mammals such as rabbits, wood rats, ground squirrels, and birds. Coastal foods included sea mammals, fish and shellfish. Tool technologies were organized around food collection, storage, and preparation strategies, which was reflected in the type, size, and quantity of food items gathered. Stone (lithic) tools included two types: ground stone and flaked stone tools. Ground stone equipment included: mortars, pestles, manos and metate grinding slicks, made from granite, schist, and gneiss. Flaked tools included: bifaces, projectile points, scrapers, and graters, fabricated from siliceous rock such as chert and jasper, microcrystalline chalcedony, obsidian, fine grain igneous rocks such as basalt rhyolite, and andesite, and hard silica such as quartz and quartzite. Utilitarian tools were constructed from wood, animal bones, skins, and/or woven from flora materials depending on need (Lovin 1963). Hunting activities were conducted both on an individual basis and/or organized into group activities, depending on seasonal factors and the game hunted. Acorns encompassed as much 50 percent of the Luiŕeño diet (White 1963). Acorns provided a reliable and abundant food source that was high in calories and could be easily stored for future use. Acorn collection was a central tenant in the lives of the Luiŕeños and dominated their economic and social structure (Basgall 1987, Johnson and Earle 1987).

3.4 HISTORY

In 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). 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. Early exploration of the Riverside County area began in 1772 when Lieutenant Pedro Fages (then Military Governor of San Diego) crossed through the San Jacinto Valley. Permanent

settlement began about the turn of the century through the issuance of land grants and grazing permits, and Spanish influence continued to some extent after 1821 due to the continued implementation of the mission system.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War. The Secularization Act resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called *ranchos*) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals. Sixteen *ranchos* were granted in Riverside County, the first to Juan Bandini in 1838. The Project is located in what was the *Rancho La Laguna*, also known as *Laguna Grande* and *La Laguna de Temecula*. It was confirmed in 1844 in an official land grant to Julian Manriquez by the Mexican governor of California. The *rancho* consisted of three leagues that included the lake bed and the shoreline (Hampson 1991). 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.

The American Period (1848-present) began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and 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 two years of extreme drought, which continued to some extent until 1876, altered ranching forever in the southern California area.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

A literature review of documents on file at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside was completed by EIC staff on April 12, 2019 (Attachment A). The review consisted of an examination of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) Perris 7.5-minute quadrangles to evaluate the project area for any cultural resources sites recorded or cultural resources studies conducted on the parcel and within a one-half mile radius. The EIC is the designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and houses records concerning archaeological and historic resources in Riverside, Inyo, and Mono Counties. The records search provided data on known archaeological and built environment resources as well as previous studies within one-half mile of the Project site. Data sources consulted at the EIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), historic maps, and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the CRHR and/or NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

4.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

A paleontological resources literature review was completed by Sam McLeod, Director of Vertebrate Paleontology at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) on March 11, 2019 (Attachment B). The review will provide information on geological formations, paleontological localities, the project's potential to adversely affect fossil resources, and mitigation recommendations.

4.3 HISTORIC AERIAL REVIEW

An examination was made by Patrick Maxon of the historic aerial photographs at HistoricAerials.com (NETRONLINE n.d.) on April 12, 2019.

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 is required on this project, but all consultations will be undertaken by the City of Perris independently of this study.

4.5 FIELD SURVEY

An archaeological survey of the Project site, utilizing transects spaced 10 meters apart, was conducted by VCS Archaeologist Patrick Maxon, RPA on May 23, 2019. The entire Project site was examined for the presence of cultural resources.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

5.1.1 Resources

The EIC search resulted in a finding that one cultural resource was partially on the Project site; however, as a result of inaccurate mapping by VCS, the Project site location sent to the EIC was incorrect and resulted in a faulty result. The EIC actually lists no previously recorded resources on the Project site. There are seven resources within one-half mile of the Project site; all historic structures.

Table 1 briefly describes the known cultural resources within one-half mile of the Project site.

**TABLE 1
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN
ONE-HALF MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE**

Site Number	Recorder (Year)	Comment
33-007661	Harmon (1982)	Historic
33-015379	Goodman, Cogan, and Jones (2006)	Historic
33-015384	Rees (2006)	Historic. 160 Mapes Road
33-015385	Rees (2006)	Historic. 170 Mapes Road
33-015386	Rees (2006)	Historic. 150-190 Mapes Road
33-015387	Rees (2006)	Historic. 280 Mapes Road
33-015388	Rees (2006)	Historic. 310 Mapes Road

5.1.2 Studies

EIC information notes that seven cultural resources studies and four overviews have been conducted within a one-half mile radius of the Project site. One study—RI-06888—included the southernmost portion of the Project site.

Table 2 identifies the previous cultural resources studies within one-half mile of the Project site.

TABLE 2
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES ON AND WITHIN
ONE-HALF MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE

Report Number	Author(s) (Year)	Type of Study/Comments
RI-00002**	Rogers (1953)	Field Notes
RI-00527	Barker (1979)	Environmental Impact Evaluation
RI-01955**	Heller et al (1977)	Cultural Resource Investigation
RI-03604**	Jones (1992)	Thesis
RI-04762**	Barker et al (1990)	Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference
RI-06018	Tang et al (2003)	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report
RI-06744	Goodwin and Dalton (2006)	Cultural Resources Assessment
*RI-06888	Lerch and Gray (2006)	Cultural Resources Assessment
RI-07338	Tang and Horgan (2007)	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report
RI-08101	McCormick and Gust (2006)	Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report
RI-09791	Smith and Goralogia (2016)	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
*Located on the Project site; **Overviews		

In summary, there are 11 recorded cultural resources within one-half mile of the Project site. One of the cultural resources studies is located within the current Project site.

RI-06888: This was a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California. It included a survey of the southernmost portion of the Project site. No resources were observed or recorded.

5.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The NHMLAC literature revealed that the Museum does not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the Project site; however, it does have record of vertebrate fossil localities at some distance from deposits similar to those that may occur subsurface on the Project site.

In the entire proposed project area, the surface deposits consist of older Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the elevated terrain to the northwest. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from somewhat similar older Quaternary deposits is LACM 5168, south-southwest of the proposed project area around Railroad Canyon Reservoir, that produced a fossil specimen of horse, Equus. Slightly further southwest of the proposed project area, just northeast and east of the current Lake Elsinore, our older Quaternary localities LACM (CIT) 572 and LACM 6059 produced fossil specimens of horse, Equus, and camel, Camelops hesternus. Northeast of the proposed project area, in the eastern San Jacinto Valley from the gravel pits just west of Jack Rabbit Trail on the western

side of Mt. Eden, our older Quaternary locality LACM 4540 produced another specimen of fossil horse, Equus.

According to McLeod (2019), excavations in the older Quaternary deposits found at the surface throughout the Project site do have the potential to encounter fossil vertebrates. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers, therefore, should be monitored to identify and recover any significant fossil remains. Sediment samples should also be recovered to determine the small-fossil potential of the site.

5.3 HISTORIC AERIAL REVIEW

An examination of the historic aerial photographs at HistoricAerials.com (NETRONLINE n.d.) revealed that the site area has never been developed. By 1997 the site was essentially in the same state as it is currently – grubbed and cleared with development having occurred to the east and west of the site. In 1978, the next earlier photograph, no improvements have yet occurred at the Project site save for dirt roads, which were not present in 1967. No structures have ever existed on the Project site.

5.4 NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 is not a part of this study. All consultations will be undertaken by the City of Perris.

5.5 FIELD SURVEY

VCS Archaeologist Patrick Maxon and Daniel Bott completed the pedestrian survey of the Project site on May 23, 2019. The site was surveyed on foot utilizing east-west trending survey transects spaced no more than five meters apart. The entire site was surveyed in this manner from west to east. The site's ground visibility was very good as the site had recently been disked and cleared of all vegetation. Visibility approached 100%. No significant cultural resources were noted during the survey.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines contains the Initial Study Environmental Checklist Form, which includes, for Section V. Cultural Resources, questions relating to cultural resources, including the historic built environment, historic and prehistoric archaeology, and human remains. The issues presented in the Initial Study Checklist have been used as significance criteria. Accordingly, a project may result in a significant environmental impact if:

- *The Project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5.*
- *The Project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5.*
- *The Project would disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.*

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines Section VII. Geology and Soils includes an additional question related to the presence or absence of fossil resources on the Project site. Accordingly, a project may result in a significant environmental impact if:

- *The Project directly or indirectly destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.*

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines Section XVII. Tribal Cultural Resources includes additional questions related to the presence or absence of Tribal Cultural Resources on the Project site. They are as follows:

- *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:*
 - *a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or*
 - *b) 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 Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.*

No cultural resources have been previously recorded on the Project site. Minor historic era refuse was noted on the Project site during the survey. The remainder of the site was devoid of cultural resources.

The purpose of the cultural resources assessment is to identify any historical resources or (through tribal consultation) tribal cultural resources that may exist on the Project site, to determine the sensitivity of the Project site for the presence of buried archaeological material, and to make recommendations to the lead agency regarding the development of mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of the project on resources to a less than significant level.

Public Resources Code (PRC) §21084.1-2 and PRC §5020.1(q) of CEQA states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change (i.e., demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired) in the significance of a “historical resource” or a “tribal cultural resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An examination of the historic aerial photographs revealed that the site area has never been developed. By 1997 the site was essentially in the same state as it is currently – grubbed and cleared with development having occurred to the east and west of the site. In 1978, the next earlier photograph, no improvements had yet occurred at the Project site save for dirt roads, which were not present in 1967. No structures have ever existed on the project site other than the citrus operation. Additionally, no cultural resources have been previously recorded on the Project site. The entire Project site is covered by paleontologically sensitive older Alluvium.

Implementation of the proposed project would not adversely affect any existing know cultural resources. However, because the region is known to contain historical resources, a construction halt condition is recommended in the event unknown historical resources are encountered. Paleontological monitoring is recommended due to the sensitivity of the sediments on the Project site.

7.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Based on the data presented above and pending the discretion of the lead agency and the results of AB 52 consultation, it is recommended that a stop work order be in place in the event of a discovery on the Project site. Recommendations include:

Cult-1: In the event unknown cultural resources are encountered during construction activities, all construction activities near the finding will cease, until a qualified archeologist can determine the significance of the finding and the course of action for its recovery in consultation with the City of Pico Rivera and tribes.

7.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The records search from the NHMLAC determined that paleontologically sensitive older Quaternary Alluvium is present at the surface of the Project site. Any excavations may encounter significant fossils, therefore, full-time paleontological monitoring of ground disturbing activities is recommended.

Paleo-1: Prior to the issuance of grading permits and/or action that would permit Project site disturbance, the Applicant shall provide written evidence to the City of Perris that the Applicant has retained a qualified Paleontologist to observe grading activities into the paleontologically sensitive older Quaternary Alluvium and to conduct salvage excavation of paleontological resources as necessary. Sediment samples should also be recovered to determine the small-fossil potential of the site. The Paleontologist shall be present at the pre-grading conference; shall establish procedures and a schedule for paleontological resources surveillance; and shall establish, in cooperation with the City, procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work to permit the sampling, identification, and evaluation of the fossils as appropriate. These actions, as well as final mitigation and disposition of the resources, shall be subject to the approval of the City of Perris.

7.3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT

Project-related earth disturbance has the potential to unearth previously undiscovered human remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. If human remains are encountered during excavation activities, all work shall halt and the County Coroner shall be notified (*California Health and Safety Code*, §7050.5). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner determines that the remains are prehistoric, s/he will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC is responsible for immediately designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code*. The MLD shall make his/her recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD's recommendation shall be followed if feasible, and may include scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials. If the landowner rejects the MLD's recommendations, the landowner shall rebury the remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location that will not be subject to further subsurface disturbance.

8.0 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: May 2019

SIGNED:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Patrick Maxon", is written over a horizontal line.

Patrick Maxon., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

9.0 REFERENCES

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ATTACHMENT A

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH (SCCIC)

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER

California Historical Resources Information System
Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418
(951) 827-5745 - eickw@ucr.edu
Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

April 12, 2019
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.:506
ST-RIV-5077

Patrick Maxon
VCS Environmental
30900 Rancho Viejo Road Suite 100
San Juan Capistrano CA 92675

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Perris Cannabis Abraham Project

Dear Patrick Maxon:

We received your request on February 26, 2019, for a cultural resources records search for the Perris Cannabis Abraham project located in Section 6, T. 5 S, R. 3 W, SBBM, in the Mapes Road area in the city of Perris in Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that seven cultural resources studies have been conducted within a half-mile radius of your project area. One of these studies involved the project area. Four additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled, "Eastern Information Center Report Detail" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$40/hour for hard copies.

Our records indicate that seven cultural resources properties have been recorded within a half-mile radius of your project area. One of these properties involved the project area. A PDF copy of the record is included for your reference. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Detailed" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$40/hour for hard copies.

The above information is reflected on the enclosed maps. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number (RI #). Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): No listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD): One property (P-33-007661) is listed and is not evaluated for inclusion

on the National Register of Historic Places. The applicable portion of this directory is enclosed for your study needs.

Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and HPD; the ADOE and HPD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

A copy of the relevant portions of the 1901 USGS Elsinore 30' and the 1943 USGS Perris 15' topographic maps are included for your reference.

As the Information Center for Riverside County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by the IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Sincerely,

Alejandra Sanchez

Alejandra Sanchez
Information Officer

Enclosures

Report Detail: RI-00002

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-00002

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	NADB-R	1080003
	Voided	MF-0003

Cross-refs: See also RI-09729

Citation information

Author(s): Malcolm J. Rogers

Year: 1953

Title: Miscellaneous Field Notes - Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man

Affiliation: San Diego Museum of Man

No. pages: 236

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Yes

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): AGUANGA, ALBERHILL, ANZA, ARICA MTNS, ARLINGTON MINE, AUGUSTINE PASS, BACHELOR MTN, BEAUMONT, BEAUTY MOUNTAIN, BIG MARIA MTNS SE, BIG MARIA MTNS SW, BIG MARIA MTS NE, BIG MARIA MTS NW, BLACKBURN CANYON, BLYTHE, BLYTHE NE, BUCKSNORT MTN, BUTTERFLY PEAK, BUZZARD SPRING, CABAZON, CADIZ VALLEY SE, CADIZ VALLEY SW, CAHUILLA MOUNTAIN, CANADA GOBERNADORA, CATCLAW FLAT, CATHEDRAL CITY, CLARKS PASS, CONEJO WELL, CORN SPRING, CORONA SOUTH, COTTONWOOD BASIN, COTTONWOOD SPRING, COXCOMB MTS, DESERT CENTER, DESERT HOT SPRINGS, DURMID, EAST DECEPTION CANYON, EAST OF AZTEC MINES, EAST OF GRANITE PASS, EAST OF RED CANYON, EAST OF VICTORY PASS, EL CASCO, FALLBROOK, FORD DRY LAKE, FRIED LIVER WASH, FRINK NE, FRINK NW, GROMMET, HAYFIELD, HAYFIELD SPRING, HEMET, HOPKINS WELL, IDYLLWILD, INCA, INDIAN COVE, INDIO, IRIS PASS, JOSHUA TREE SOUTH, KEYS VIEW, LA PAZ MTN, LA QUINTA, LAKE ELSINORE, LAKE FULMOR, LAKE MATHEWS, LAKEVIEW, LITTLE MARIA MTNS, MALAPAI HILL, MARTINEZ MOUNTAIN, MCCOY PK, MCCOY SPRING, MCCOY WASH, MECCA, MORONGO VALLEY, MORTMAR, MULE WASH, MURRIETA, MYOMA, OASIS, OROCOPIA CANYON, PALEN LAKE, PALEN MOUNTAINS, PALEN PASS, PALM SPRINGS, PALM VIEW PEAK, PALO VERDE, PARKER SW, PECHANGA, PERRIS, PILOT MTN, PINTO WELLS, PLACER CANYON, PORCUPINE WASH, POSTON, QUEEN MTN, RABBIT PEAK, RANCHO MIRAGE, RED CANYON, RED CLOUD CANYON, RICE, RIPLEY, ROCKHOUSE CANYON, ROMOLAND, ROOSEVELT MINE, SAGE, SALTON, SAN GORGONIO MTN, SAN JACINTO, SAN JACINTO PEAK, SANTIAGO PEAK, SEVEN PALMS VALLEY, SIDEWINDER WELL, SITTON PEAK, STEELE PEAK, STYX, SUNNYMEAD, TEMECULA, THERMAL CANYON, THUMB PK, TORO PEAK, TWENTYNINE PALMS MTN, VAIL LAKE, VALERIE, VICTORY PASS, VIDAL, WASHINGTON WASH, WEST BERDOO CANYON, WEST OF PALEN PASS, WHITE WATER, WILDOMAR, WILEY WELL, WINCHESTER, YUCCA VALLEY SOUTH

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User
Entered:	9/19/1988	EIC
Last modified:	4/9/2018	studenteic

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	3/28/2007	jay	Imported records from NADB.
	7/9/2008	Michelle	Added report information to database
	3/29/2010	Jackie	Updated by jg.

Report Detail: RI-00527

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-00527

<i>Other IDs:</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>
	NADB-R	1080566
	Voided	MF-0458
	Submitter	401

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): James P. Barker

Year: 1979

Title: Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 13405, South of Perris, Riverside County, California

Affiliation: Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside

No. pages: 8

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 640 Acres surveyed

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): PERRIS, ROMOLAND

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	10/18/1988	EIC	
<i>Last modified:</i>	6/25/2009	Jackie	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	3/28/2007	jay	Imported records from NADB.
	6/25/2009	Jackie	updated

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-01955

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-01955

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	NADB-R	1082349
	Voided	MF-2124

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): HELLER, ROD, TIM TETHEROW, and C. WHITE

Year: 1977 (Oct)

Title: AN OVERVIEW OF THE SUNDESERT NUCLEAR PROJECT TRANSMISSION SYSTEM CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION

Affiliation: WIRTH ASSOCIATES

No. pages: 41

No. maps: 4

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Literature search, Management/planning, Other research

Inventory size: Most of Riverside County, east of Elsinore, excluding Joshua Tree, evaluated.

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): AGUANGA, ANZA, AUGUSTINE PASS, AZTEC MINES, BACHELOR MTN, BEAUMONT, BEAUTY MOUNTAIN, BLACKBURN CANYON, BUCKSNORT MTN, BUTTERFLY PEAK, CABAZON, CAHUILLA MOUNTAIN, CATHEDRAL CITY, CHUCKWALLA SPRING, CLARK LAKE NE, COLLINS VALLEY, CORN SPRING, COTTONWOOD BASIN, COTTONWOOD SPRING, DESERT CENTER, DESERT HOT SPRINGS, DURMID, EAST DECEPTION CANYON, EAST OF AZTEC MINES, EAST OF RED CANYON, EAST OF VICTORY PASS, EL CASCO, FALLBROOK, FORD DRY LAKE, FRINK NE, FRINK NW, HAYFIELD, HAYFIELD SPRING, HEMET, HOPKINS WELL, IDYLLWILD, INDIO, IRIS PASS, KEYS VIEW, LA QUINTA, LAKE ELSINORE, LAKE FULMOR, LAKEVIEW, LITTLE CHUCKWALLA MOUNTAINS, MARTINEZ MOUNTAIN, MCCOY PK, MCCOY SPRING, MECCA, MORTMAR, MURRIETA, MYOMA, OASIS, OROCOPIA CANYON, PALEN LAKE, PALEN MOUNTAINS, PALM SPRINGS, PALM VIEW PEAK, PALO VERDE, PECHANGA, PERRIS, PILOT MTN, RABBIT PEAK, RANCHO MIRAGE, RED CANYON, RED CLOUD CANYON, RIPLEY, RIVERSIDE EAST, ROCKHOUSE CANYON, ROMOLAND, ROOSEVELT MINE, SAGE, SALTON, SAN JACINTO, SAN JACINTO PEAK, SEVEN PALMS VALLEY, SIDEWINDER WELL, STEELE PEAK, SUNNYMEAD, TEMECULA, THERMAL CANYON, THUMB PK, TORO PEAK, VAIL LAKE, VALERIE, VICTORY PASS, WEST BERDOO CANYON, WHITE WATER, WILDOMAR, WILEY WELL, WINCHESTER

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 5/25/1989	EIC	
Last modified: 4/23/2018	studenteic	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
3/28/2007	jay	Imported records from NADB.
4/23/2018	studenteic	Attributes corrected and number added to corresponding base maps by Mike Amorelli

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-03604

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-03604

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	NADB-R	1084327
	Voided	MF-3878

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Carleton S. Jones

Year: 1992 (May)

Title: The Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseno: A Thesis Presented to the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree, Master of Arts

Affiliation: California State University, Long Beach

No. pages: 144

No. maps: 2

Attributes: Archaeological, Thesis/dissertation

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): AGUANGA, ALBERHILL, BACHELOR MTN, BLACK STAR CANYON, CANADA GOVERNADORA, CORONA NORTH, CORONA SOUTH, FALLBROOK, HEMET, LAKE ELSINORE, LAKE MATHEWS, LAKEVIEW, MURRIETA, PECHANGA, PERRIS, PRADO DAM, RIVERSIDE EAST, RIVERSIDE WEST, ROMOLAND, SAGE, SANTIAGO PEAK, SITTON PEAK, STEELE PEAK, SUNNYMEAD, TEMECULA, VAIL LAKE, WILDOMAR, WINCHESTER

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	2/26/1993	EIC	
Last modified:	5/8/2018	studenteic	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	3/28/2007	jay	Imported records from NADB.
	7/26/2007	chris	Edited page numbers M.R
	5/8/2018	studenteic	Attributes corrected by Mike Amorelli

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-04762

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-04762

<i>Other IDs:</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>
	NADB-R	1083854
	Voided	MF-3495

Cross-refs: Extends into another county as MN-00167
Extends into another county as IN-00354

Citation information

Author(s): BARKER, LEO R. and ANN E. HUSTON, EDITORS

Year: 1990

Title: DEATH VALLEY TO DEADWOOD; KENNECOTT TO CRIPPLE CREEK. PROCEEDINGS OF THE HISTORIC MINING CONFERENCE, JANUARY 23-27, 1989, DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Affiliation: Division of National Register Programs National Park Service

No. pages: 223

No. maps:

Attributes: Management/planning

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): AGUANGA, ALBERHILL, ANZA, ARICA MTNS, ARLINGTON MINE, AUGUSTINE PASS, AZTEC MINES, BACHELOR MTN, BEAUMONT, BEAUTY MOUNTAIN, BIG MARIA MTNS SE, BIG MARIA MTNS SW, BIG MARIA MTS NE, BIG MARIA MTS NW, BLACK STAR CANYON, BLACKBURN CANYON, BLYTHE, BLYTHE NE, BUCKSNORT MTN, BUTTERFLY PEAK, BUZZARD SPRING, CABAZON, CADIZ VALLEY SE, CADIZ VALLEY SW, CAHUILLA MOUNTAIN, CANADA GOBERNADORA, CATCLAW FLAT, CATHEDRAL CITY, CHUCKWALLA SPRING, CLARK LAKE NE, CLARKS PASS, COLLINS VALLEY, CONEJO WELL, CORN SPRING, CORONA NORTH, CORONA SOUTH, COTTONWOOD BASIN, COTTONWOOD SPRING, COXCOMB MTS, DESERT CENTER, DESERT HOT SPRINGS, DURMID, EAST DECEPTION CANYON, EAST OF AZTEC MINES, EAST OF GRANITE PASS, EAST OF RED CANYON, EAST OF VICTORY PASS, EL CASCO, FALLBROOK, FONTANA, FORD DRY LAKE, FOREST FALLS, FRIED LIVER WASH, FRINK NE, FRINK NW, GRANITE PASS, GROMMET, GUASTI, HAYFIELD, HAYFIELD SPRING, HEMET, HOPKINS WELL, HUMBUG MTN, IDYLLWILD, INCA, INDIAN COVE, INDIO, IRIS PASS, JOSHUA TREE SOUTH, KEYS VIEW, LA PAZ MTN, LA QUINTA, LAKE ELSINORE, LAKE FULMOR, LAKE MATHEWS, LAKEVIEW, LITTLE CHUCKWALLA MOUNTAINS, LITTLE MARIA MTNS, MALAPAI HILL, MARTINEZ MOUNTAIN, MCCOY PK, MCCOY SPRING, MCCOY WASH, MECCA, MORONGO VALLEY, MORTMAR, MULE WASH, MURRIETA, MYOMA, NEW DALE, OASIS, OROCOPIA CANYON, PALEN LAKE, PALEN MOUNTAINS, PALEN PASS, PALM SPRINGS, PALM VIEW PEAK, PALO VERDE, PARKER SW, PECHANGA, PERRIS, PILOT MTN, PINTO MTN, PINTO WELLS, PLACER CANYON, PORCUPINE WASH, POSTON, PRADO DAM, QUEEN MTN, RABBIT PEAK, RANCHO MIRAGE, RED CANYON, RED CLOUD CANYON, REDLANDS, RICE, RIPLEY, RIVERSIDE EAST, RIVERSIDE WEST, ROCKHOUSE CANYON, ROMOLAND, ROOSEVELT MINE, SAGE, SALTON, SAN BERNARDINO SOUTH, SAN BERNARDINO WASH, SAN GORGONIO MTN, SAN JACINTO, SAN JACINTO PEAK, SANTIAGO PEAK, SEVEN PALMS VALLEY, SIDEWINDER WELL, SITTON PEAK, STEELE PEAK, STYX, SUNNYMEAD, TEMECULA, THERMAL CANYON, THUMB PK, TORO PEAK, TWENTYNINE PALMS MTN, VAIL LAKE, VALERIE, VICTORY PASS, VIDAL, WASHINGTON WASH, WEST BERDOO CANYON, WEST OF PALEN PASS, WHITE WATER, WILDOMAR, WILEY WELL, WINCHESTER, YUCAIPA, YUCCA VALLEY SOUTH

Address:

PLSS:

Report Detail: RI-04762

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 7/16/1991	EIC	
<i>Last modified:</i> 1/12/2018	aruadmin	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
3/28/2007	jay	Imported records from NADB.
<i>Record status:</i>		

Report Detail: RI-06018

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-06018

<i>Other IDs:</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>
	NADB-R	1087381
	Submitter	1104

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Daniel Ballester

Year: 2003 (Aug)

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Menifee Valley North Drainage Facilities Project, In and Near the Communities of Romoland and Homeland, Riverside County, California

Affiliation: CRM TECH

No. pages: 26

No. maps: 8

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 40 Acres surveyed

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): LAKEVIEW, PERRIS, ROMOLAND, WINCHESTER

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	9/15/2006	EIC	
<i>Last modified:</i>	3/9/2018	studenteic	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	3/28/2007	jay	Imported records from NADB.
	9/6/2007	CHRIS	M.R/ Updated Information
<i>Record status:</i>			

Report Detail: RI-06744

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-06744

<i>Other IDs:</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>
	NADB-R	1088111
	Submitter	LSA PROJECT NO. TBB0602

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Riordan Goodwin and Jodi L. Dalton

Year: 2006 (Jul)

Title: Cultural Resources Assessment: Goetz Road Project, City Of Perris, Riverside County, California

Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.

No. pages: 12

No. maps: 1

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 200 Acres surveyed

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): PERRIS

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 3/15/2007	EIC	
<i>Last modified:</i> 3/16/2018	studenteic	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
4/4/2007	jay	Added second round of NADB records.
<i>Record status:</i>		

Report Detail: RI-06888

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-06888

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Submitter	06-63

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Lerch, Michael K. and Gray, Marlesa A.

Year: 2006

Title: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California

Affiliation: Statistical Research, Inc.

No. pages: 84

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: ca. 2403.68 Acres surveyed

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-33-015346	CA-RIV-008102	
P-33-015347	CA-RIV-008103	
P-33-015348	CA-RIV-008104	
P-33-015349	CA-RIV-008105	
P-33-015350	CA-RIV-008106	
P-33-015351	CA-RIV-008107	
P-33-015352	CA-RIV-008108	
P-33-015353	CA-RIV-008109	
P-33-015354	CA-RIV-008110	
P-33-015355	CA-RIV-008111	
P-33-015356	CA-RIV-008112	
P-33-015357	CA-RIV-008113	
P-33-015358	CA-RIV-008114	
P-33-015359	CA-RIV-008115	
P-33-015360	CA-RIV-008116	
P-33-015361	CA-RIV-008117	
P-33-015362	CA-RIV-008118	
P-33-015363	CA-RIV-008119	
P-33-015364	CA-RIV-008120	
P-33-015365	CA-RIV-008121	
P-33-015375	CA-RIV-008122	
P-33-015376	CA-RIV-008123	
P-33-015377	CA-RIV-008124	
P-33-015378	CA-RIV-008125	
P-33-015379	CA-RIV-008126	
P-33-015380	CA-RIV-008127	
P-33-015416	CA-RIV-008128	
P-33-015417	CA-RIV-008129	
P-33-015418	CA-RIV-008130	
P-33-015419	CA-RIV-008131	
P-33-015420	CA-RIV-008132	
P-33-015422	CA-RIV-008133	
P-33-015423	CA-RIV-008134	
P-33-015424	CA-RIV-008135	
P-33-015425	CA-RIV-008136	
P-33-015427	CA-RIV-008137	

Report Detail: RI-06888

No. resources: 36

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): ALBERHILL, LAKE ELSINORE, LAKE MATHEWS, PERRIS, ROMOLAND, STEELE PEAK

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
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<i>Entered:</i> 5/14/2007	chris
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<i>Last modified:</i> 1/2/2008	Megan
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IC actions:

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-07338

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-07338

Other IDs: Type

Name

Submitter

Contract No. 2098

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan

Year: 2007

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 330-070-007

Affiliation: CRM Tech

No. pages: 32

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 19 Acres surveyed

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): PERRIS

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 9/24/2007

CHRIS

Last modified: 9/24/2007

CHRIS

IC actions: Date

User

Action taken

9/24/2007

CHRIS

ELB, Report entered into database

Record status:

Report Detail: RI-08101

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-08101

<i>Other IDs:</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>
	Submitter	1364

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): McCormick, Steven and Sherri Gust

Year: 2006

Title: Archaeological and Paleotolgical Resources Assessment Report For The Green Valley Project, Perris, California

Affiliation: Cogstone Resource Management Inc.

No. pages: 34

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 1106 Acres surveyed

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-33-007705		

No. resources: 1

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): PERRIS, ROMOLAND

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
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<i>Entered:</i> 5/18/2009	Andrew
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<i>Last modified:</i> 5/18/2009	Andrew
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<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
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	5/18/2009	Andrew	Report entered into database
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Record status:

Report Detail: RI-09791

Identifiers

Report No.: RI-09791

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Brian F. Smith and Elena C. Goralogia

Year: 2016 (Jul)

Title: A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Biogas Service Pipeline Project, Perris, California

Affiliation: Brian F. Smith & Associates

No. pages: 86

No. maps: 3

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study, Literature search

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Riverside

USGS quad(s): PERRIS

Address: Address

City

Assessor's parcel no.

Zip code

330-030-016

330-030-020

PLSS: T5S R3W Sec. 5 and 8 SBBM

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 8/9/2017

studenteic

Last modified: 8/9/2017

studenteic

IC actions: Date

User

Action taken

8/9/2017

studenteic

Entered by Mike Amorelli

Record status:

Resource Detail: P-33-007661

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-33-007661

Trinomial:

Name:

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	Trolley Museum
	Other	Relic of Pinacate

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Structure

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: HP15 (Educational building)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Unknown

Accession no(s): n/a

Facility: n/a

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
5/19/1982	Betty Harmon	Riverside County Historical Comm.	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Riverside

USGS quad(s): PERRIS

Address: Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
2201 S. A St.	Perris	330-080-023-1	92370

PLSS:

UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 3/28/2007	jay	
Last modified: 5/28/2019	aruadmin	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
3/28/2007	jay	Added records from hard-copy list provided by EIC.
4/5/2011	Ramon	Entered and updated record information

Record status:

Resource Detail: P-33-015379

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-33-015379

Trinomial: CA-RIV-008126

Name:

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	SRI-8H

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Structure

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey, Other

Attribute codes: AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Accession no(s): N/A

Facility: N/A

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
4/19/2006	John Goodman, Deborah Cogan, Windy Jones	Statistical Research, Inc.	

Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
RI-06888	2006	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California	Statistical Research, Inc.

Location information

County: Riverside

USGS quad(s): PERRIS

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

PLSS: T5S R3W S½ of S½ of Sec. 6 SBBM

UTMs: Zone 11 478136mE 3735322mN NAD83 (North End)

Zone 11 478298mE 3735259mN NAD83 (South End)

Management status

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 3/28/2007	jay	
Last modified: 5/28/2019	aruadmin	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
3/28/2007	jay	Added records from hard-copy list provided by EIC.
11/7/2007	chris	ELB, Record entered into database

Record status:

Resource Detail: P-33-015384

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-33-015384

Trinomial:

Name:

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	330080008

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Building

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: HP02 (Single family property)

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

Accession no(s): N/A

Facility: N/A

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
4/5/2006	Melissa Rees	Statistical Research, Inc.	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Riverside

USGS quad(s): PERRIS

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	160 Mapes Road	Perris	n/a	92570

PLSS:

UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 3/28/2007	jay	
Last modified: 5/28/2019	aruadmin	
IC actions: Date	User	
3/28/2007	jay	Added records from hard-copy list provided by EIC.
11/7/2007	chris	ELB, Record entered into database

Record status:

Resource Detail: P-33-015385

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-33-015385

Trinomial:

Name:

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	330080009

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Building

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: HP02 (Single family property)

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

Accession no(s): n/a

Facility: n/a

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
4/5/2006	Melissa Rees	Statistical Research, Inc.	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Riverside

USGS quad(s): PERRIS

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	170 Mapes Road	Perris	n/a	92570

PLSS:

UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 3/28/2007	jay	
Last modified: 5/28/2019	aruadmin	
IC actions: Date	User	
3/28/2007	jay	Added records from hard-copy list provided by EIC.
11/7/2007	chris	ELB, Record entered into database

Record status:

Resource Detail: P-33-015386

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-33-015386

Trinomial:

Name:

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	330080010

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Building

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: HP02 (Single family property)

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

Accession no(s): n/a

Facility: n/a

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
4/5/2006	Melissa Rees	Statistical Research, Inc.	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Riverside

USGS quad(s): PERRIS

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	150-190 Mapes Road	Perris	n/a	n/a

PLSS:

UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 3/28/2007	jay	
Last modified: 5/28/2019	aruadmin	
IC actions: Date	User	
3/28/2007	jay	Added records from hard-copy list provided by EIC.
11/7/2007	chris	ELB, Record entered into database

Record status:

Resource Detail: P-33-015387

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-33-015387

Trinomial:

Name:

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	330080013

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Building

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: HP02 (Single family property)

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

Accession no(s): n/a

Facility: n/a

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
4/5/2006	Melissa Rees	Statistical Research, Inc.	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Riverside

USGS quad(s): PERRIS

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	280 Mapes Road	Perris	n/a	n/a

PLSS:

UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 3/28/2007	jay	
Last modified: 5/28/2019	aruadmin	
IC actions: Date	User	
3/28/2007	jay	Added records from hard-copy list provided by EIC.
11/7/2007	chris	ELB, Record entered into database

Record status:

Resource Detail: P-33-015388

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-33-015388

Trinomial:

Name:

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Other	330080014

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Building

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: HP02 (Single family property)

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

Accession no(s): n/a

Facility: n/a

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
4/5/2006	Melissa Rees	Statistical Research, Inc.	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Riverside

USGS quad(s): PERRIS

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	310 Mapes Road	Perris	n/a	92570

PLSS:

UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 3/28/2007	jay	
Last modified: 5/28/2019	aruadmin	
IC actions: Date	User	
3/28/2007	jay	Added records from hard-copy list provided by EIC.
11/7/2007	chris	ELB, Record entered into database

Record status:

ATTACHMENT B

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH (NHMLAC)



Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007
tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

11 March 2019

VCS Environmental
30900 Rancho Viejo Road, Suite 100
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Attn: Patrick O. Maxon, Director, Cultural Services

re: Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed
Perris Cannabis Project, near Perris, Riverside County, project area

Dear Patrick:

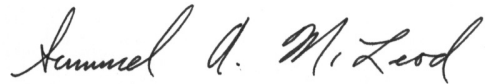
I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Perris Cannabis Project, near Perris, Riverside County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Perris USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 25 February 2019. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities somewhat nearby from deposits similar to those that occur in the proposed project area.

In the entire proposed project area the surface deposits consist of older Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the elevated terrain to the northwest. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from somewhat similar older Quaternary deposits is LACM 5168, south-southwest of the proposed project area around Railroad Canyon Reservoir, that produced a fossil specimen of horse, *Equus*. Slightly further southwest of the proposed project area, just northeast and east of the current Lake Elsinore, our older Quaternary localities LACM (CIT) 572 and LACM 6059 produced fossil specimens of horse, *Equus*, and camel, *Camelops hesternus*. Northeast of the proposed project area, in the eastern San Jacinto Valley from the gravel pits just west of Jack Rabbit Trail on the western side of Mt. Eden, our older Quaternary locality LACM 4540 produced another specimen of fossil horse, *Equus*.

Excavations in the older Quaternary Alluvium found at the surface throughout the proposed project area may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate remains. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any fossils discovered without impeding development. Sediment samples should also be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Samuel A. McLeod". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'S' and 'M'.

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

ATTACHMENT C
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS



PATRICK MAXON, M.A., RPA

Director | Cultural Services



EDUCATION

1994/MA/Anthropology/
California State University,
Fullerton
1987/BA/Psychology/Sociology
Towson State University,
Towson, MD

VCS TEAM MEMBER SINCE 2017

CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

Riverside County
Transportation and Land
Management Agency Certified
Archaeologist (No. 226)

California Energy Commission
Cultural Resources Specialist
(2001)

Registered Professional
Archaeologist (National)/No.
11468/Register of Professional
Archaeologists

Orange County Certified
Archaeologist (1999)

National Historic Preservation
Act Section 106 Compliance
Advanced Certification, 2002

Principal Investigator, Southern
California/Bureau of Land
Management

ABOUT

Patrick Maxon M.A., RPA is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than 25 years of experience in all aspects of cultural resources management, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, paleontology, ethnography, and tribal consultation. He has expertise in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Clean Water Act, among others. Patrick has completed hundreds of cultural resources projects throughout Southern California and in Arizona and Nevada that have involved (1) agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination and consultation; (2) treatment plans and research design development; (3) archival research; (4) field reconnaissance; (5) site testing; (6) data recovery excavation; (7) construction monitoring; (8) site recordation; (9) site protection/preservation; (10) mapping/cartography; (11) laboratory analysis; and (12) report production. He has managed projects within the jurisdiction of the USACE, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other federal agencies that require compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. He has also completed projects throughout Southern California under CEQA for State and local governments and municipalities, including Caltrans, the Department of General Services (DGS), the California Energy Commission, the California Department of Water Resources, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW), the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Los Angeles Unified School District, and others. Patrick meets the Secretary of Interior's standards for historic preservation programs for archaeology and is a Certified Archaeologist in Orange County and for the Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency.

SELECT EXPERIENCE/PROJECTS

Godinho Dairy Project Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Eastvale, California. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the Godinho Dairy Project located in the City of Eastvale. He conducted a Phase I cultural resources study for the project, which included cultural and paleontological resources literature reviews, Native American scoping, and a pedestrian field survey of the project site. The site contains the extant remains of the Godinho Dairy which dates to at least the early 1960s. Three prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded within one mile of the project site; one (CA-RIV-2801) was recorded just a few hundred feet to the southeast. The Santa Ana River was used extensively by prehistoric populations of the area. Paleontologically sensitive Older Quaternary Alluvium likely lies at depth on the project site. No significant archeological resources were discovered on the project site during the survey. The extant Godinho Dairy complex appears to exceed 50 years of age and its recordation and evaluation as a historic resource was recommended. The proposed project would allow for development of the dairy property into a residential neighborhood.

La Rivera Drainage Project Cultural Resources Services, Riverside, California. Mr. Maxon served as the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the La Rivera Drainage Project located in the City of Riverside. The Phase I cultural resources study included (1) a cultural resources literature review of the project site at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside; (2) contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of its Sacred Lands File and to

Qualified Archaeologist-Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines of Professional Qualification & Standards for Archeology, as per Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61/

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Society for California Archaeology

Society for American Archaeology

Association of Environmental Professionals (OCAEP Board member since 2005)

obtain a list of Native American contacts for the project area; (3) preparation of informational letters to all the NAHC-listed contacts in order to ensure a good-faith effort of participation and (4) conducted a paleontological resources literature review for the project at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA). No cultural resources were discovered and no impacts are anticipated. The project proposed to improve existing drainage conditions within the La Rivera residential development and BonTerra Consulting prepared an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for its implementation.

Riverside Energy Resource Center Archaeological and Paleontological, and Biological Services, Riverside County. Mr. Maxon served as the Program Director for the archaeological, paleontological, and biological services at the Riverside Energy Resource Center in Riverside County. He managed all aspects of the archaeological, paleontological, historic, and biological surveys of the power plant site and its associated transmission lines and pipelines; he also coordinated monitoring the power plant site and its associated facilities. Mr. Maxon maintained client contacts, coordinated with the California Energy Commission, and communicated with the Riverside public utilities. In addition, he conducted cultural resources surveys and monitoring, completed the cultural resources survey report, and wrote monthly cultural resources monitoring reports and a final project report.

Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys, Jurisdictional Delineations, Track Upgrade from Thermal to Araz. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys, Jurisdictional Delineations, and Track Upgrade from Thermal to Araz. The project began by consulting and coordinating with local, State, and/or federal agencies (as appropriate); the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR); and other relevant agencies to develop a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to consider the cultural resources associated with the project. Mr. Maxon and his crew conducted an intensive 100 percent pedestrian cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect (APE) in transects. Initial Native American consultation and bridge and culvert recordation were provided. There are approximately 609 structures (bridges and culverts) in the project area, of which 512 were built between 1903 and 1960 and are considered historic. An Architectural Historian visited each structure and produced a Primary Record (DPR 523A) and a Location Map (DPR523J).

Desert Ranch Project Cultural Survey, Riverside County. Mr. Maxon served as the Project Manager for the Desert Ranch Project, which consists of approximately seven square miles of desert overlooking the Salton Sea. He helped to provide a Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory for the Client, which entailed a walk of the entire property to survey for archaeological sites. Over 40 sites were recorded and excavation of several is anticipated. In addition to conducting surveys, Mr. Maxon met with the local Indian tribe, the Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Indians, regarding this project.

Lake Elsinore East Lake Specific Plan Amendment Area Cultural Resources Services, City of Lake Elsinore. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager of the Lake Elsinore East Lake Specific Plan Amendment Area. He was responsible for the assessment of known cultural resources and preparation of final report.

Encino Water Quality Improvement Program Archaeological Monitoring, Encino. As the Project Manager for the Encino Water Quality Improvement Program, Mr. Maxon monitored excavations for pipelines.

Stone Canyon Water Quality Improvement Project Prehistoric Cultural and Biological Resources Investigation and Monitoring, City of Los Angeles. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager for the Stone Canyon Water Quality Improvement Project in Los Angeles County and was responsible for reconnaissance and report preparation.

Salton Sea Solar Evaporation Pond Pilot Project Archaeological Survey, Imperial County. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager of the Salton Sea Solar Evaporation Pond Pilot Project. He conducted a field reconnaissance and produced a final report.

East Branch Extension Phase II Water Pipeline Project, Mentone. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Manager for the East Branch Extension Phase II Water Pipeline Project. The project involved the preparation of all CEQA/NEPA environmental documents, the acquisition of regulatory permits, and construction monitoring. Mr. Maxon was responsible for a full range of cultural resources services including historic, prehistoric and paleontological archival research, field surveys, evaluation of resources, and report preparation 6th Street Viaduct Project, Los Angeles. As Cultural Resources Project Manager, Mr. Maxon was responsible for coordinating with the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans's) District 7 on the previously submitted draft Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) and completing the ASR and Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Action Plan, which included several revisions, for the proposed project. The ESA Action Plan was developed to protect an archaeological site that was recorded within the APE. The plan entails surrounding the site with fencing during construction and monitoring of construction in the vicinity of the site.

Saddleback Meadows Development Archaeological Test Excavations, Orange County. Mr. Maxon was the Program Director of archaeological test excavations for the Saddleback Meadows Development Project. He performed test excavations of ten prehistoric archaeological sites and developed a treatment plan and research design in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for two sites (CA-ORA-710 and CA-ORA-711). Mr. Maxon conducted test excavations on two additional sites (CA-ORA-1435H and CA-ORA-1437), a data recovery excavation (CA-ORA-711), and laboratory and report preparation. Additionally, he developed a testing plan to evaluate two prehistoric sites (CA-ORA-713 and CA-ORA-715), managed the excavation of those sites, and maintained budgets and relations with the client (TPG Management) and the USACE.

Orange County Water District On-Call Environmental Analyses Services, Orange County, CA: Cultural Resources Manager for the On-Call Contract. Mr. Maxon has provided environmental analyses services on an as-needed basis as part of on-call contracts with the Orange County Water District since 2010. Representative cultural resources task orders completed as part of the on-call contracts, include the following:

- La Palma Recharge Basin, Anaheim, CA
- Prado Basin Mitigation Sites, Orange County, CA
- Fletcher Basin Improvement Project Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mitigation Monitoring Plan, City of Orange, CA
- Centennial Park Injection Well Project, Santa Ana, CA
- EW-1 Groundwater Containment and Treatment Project, City of Fullerton, CA.
- Santiago Recharge Basin Project, Orange, CA