

APPENDIX A:

Professional Qualifications

JEANETTE A. McKENNA

Owner and Principal Investigator
McKenna et al., Whittier CA

Ms. McKenna specializes in the discipline of Cultural Resource Management: prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology, historic architecture, and history. She holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology/Archaeology and was recently awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Letters (HonDL) by the International Biographical Centre of Cambridge, England. She is a past member of the Board of Directors for the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA 1993-97) and was certified by the Society to conduct both prehistoric and historic archaeological studies. Ms. McKenna is also recognized by the California Office of Historic Preservation as qualified to complete historic architectural studies. Ms. McKenna was on the Board of Directors for SOPA when the Society established the Registry of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) and has been a Registered Professional Archaeologist since 1998. Ms. McKenna has over 39 years of professional experience as an archaeologist/cultural resource manager and has participated on over 1700 projects of various sizes and complexities. The majority of her work has been conducted as a Field Director, Project Manager, and/or Principal Investigator throughout California and the Greater Southwest.

TECHNICAL CAPABILITIES

- Vast experience in the greater Southwest, Great Basin, and Southern California regions. Familiar with the full range of cultural resource investigations and has completed projects within the public and private sectors, including environmental management firms, planning and engineering firms, and State and federal agencies.
- Active in the discipline of Cultural Resource Management since 1976; over 39 years of professional experience in Southern California, Arizona, and Nevada.
- Particular interest in the desert regions of California and Arizona, with specializations in the Protohistoric and Historic Contact Periods.
- Considerable experience in dealing with prehistoric cultural remains and working directly with Native American groups in archaeological training programs (Arizona State University; the Southern California Indian Center, Garden Grove).

EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

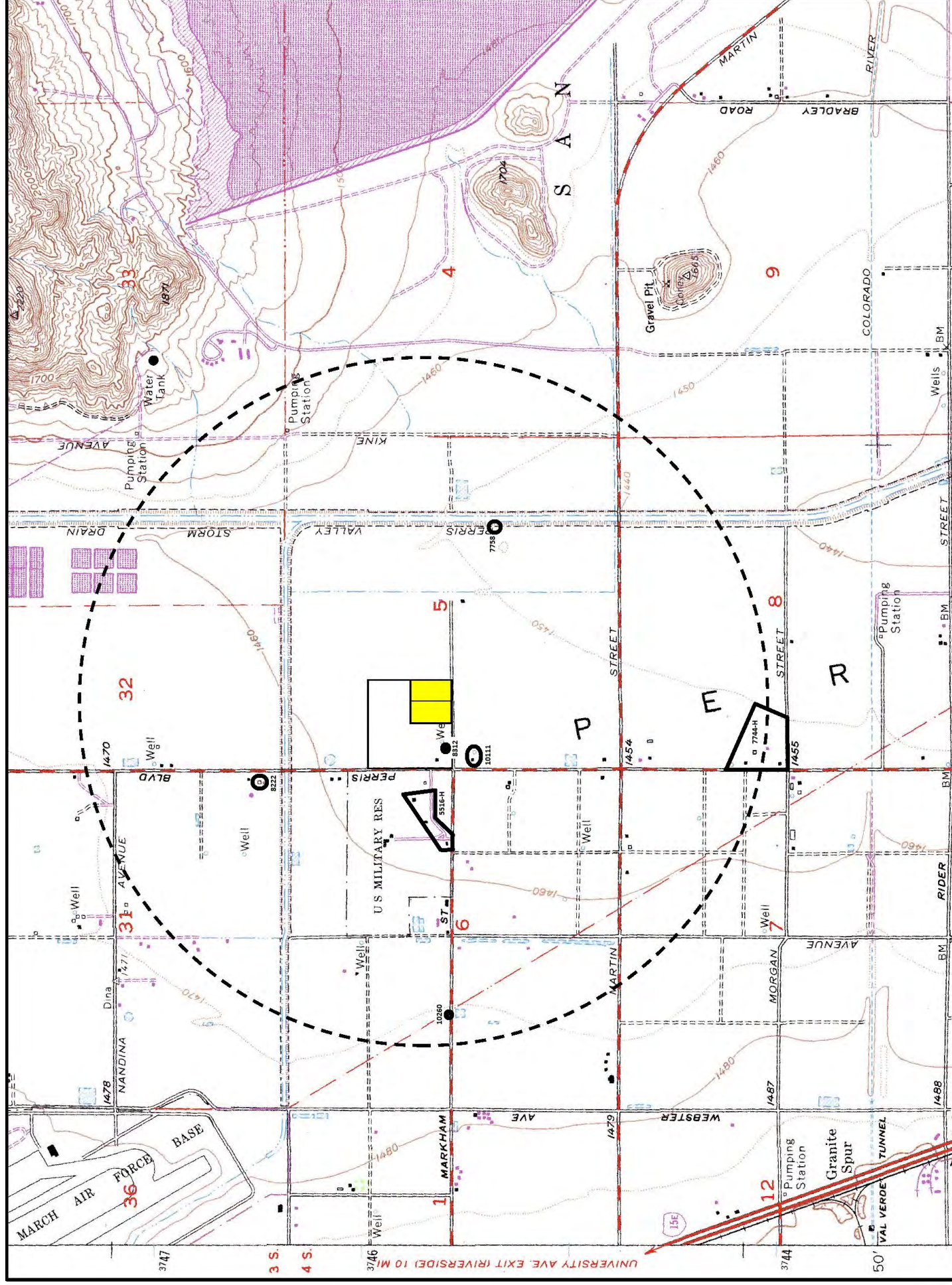
B.A., Anthropology, 1977, CSU Fullerton
M.A., Anthropology, 1982, CSU Fullerton
HonDL, 2015, Int. Biog. Centre, Cambridge
Lambda Alpha Lambda Honors Society
Post Graduate Studies, Arizona St. Univ., 1982-85
Post Graduate Studies, UC Riverside, 1991-92
Certification Program: CEQA, Land Use and Environmental Planning, UC Riverside, 1997-98
Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA)
Certification: Field/ Prehistoric Archaeology and Historical Archaeology (1984 to Present)
Registry of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)
Board of Directors, Society of Professional Archaeologists 1993-1997 (American Society of Conservation Archaeologists Representative)
BLM California Permit (renewable)
BLM Arizona State Permit (renewable)
Riverside County Registration No. 161
Arizona State Antiquities Permit (renewable)
Curation, San Bernardino Co. Museum
Curation, Arizona State University

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

- Historic Architectural Studies for Renovation and Restoration, the Greek Theatre, Los Angeles CA
- Evaluation of Cultural Resources: Burbank and West Hollywood Redevelopment Project Areas, Los Angeles County, CA
- Historic Property Survey for the City of Whittier, Los Angeles County, CA
- Archaeological Investigations and Resource Evaluations for the Proposed Cajon Pipeline, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, CA
- Archaeological Class I Investigations, Proposed Mojave Pipeline, San Bernardino County, CA
- Cultural Resources Investigations (Phases I, II, III, and Mitigation Monitoring) for the RIX/SARI Projects, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA), San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, CA
- Phase I, II, and III Archaeological Investigations for the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Puente Hills Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility Expansion Project, Whittier, CA
- Archaeological Mitigation Program, Phoenix Indian School Track Site Project. Arizona State University Office of Cultural Resource Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix, AZ
- Archaeological and Testing Program for the Hidden Valley Golf Course and Van Buren Golf Course Properties, Riverside County, CA
- Cultural Resources Overview Studies for the Annexation of Unincorporated County Lands to the City of Ontario, CA
- Historic Property Survey Reports: Warner Bros. Main Lot Ranch Lot Properties, Burbank, CA
- Historic Archaeological Investigations for L.A. County Sheriff's Facility, Lancaster, CA.

APPENDIX B:

Archaeological Records Search



McKenna et al. Job No. 2064
 USGS Perris Quadrangle (rev. 1973)
 Proposed Truck Terminal, Perris, Riverside County, CA
 Township 4 South, Range 3 West, Section 5
 APNs 302-110-031 and -032 (9.54 acres/vacant land)

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00137	NADB-R - 1080155; Voided - MF-0117	1974	James F. O'Connell, Philip J. Wilke, Thomas F., King, and Carol L. Mix	Perris Reservoir Archaeology, Late Prehistoric Demographic Change in Southeastern California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000012, 33-000021, 33-000062, 33-000202, 33-000331, 33-000419, 33-000452, 33-000455, 33-000463, 33-000464
RI-01665	NADB-R - 1081956; Voided - MF-1759	1983	Wirth Associates	Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System Supplement to the Cultural Resources Technical Report - Public Review Document and Confidential Appendices	Wirth Associates	33-002529, 33-002530, 33-002531, 33-002591, 33-002592, 33-013336, 33-013366, 33-013545
RI-02171	NADB-R - 1082753; Submitter - 0870; Voided - MF-2358	1987	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-000361, 33-000395, 33-000497, 33-000857, 33-000860, 33-001063, 33-001064, 33-003223, 33-003224, 33-003225, 33-003226, 33-003227, 33-003228, 33-003229, 33-003230, 33-003231, 33-003232, 33-003233, 33-003234, 33-003235, 33-003236, 33-003237, 33-003238, 33-003239, 33-003240, 33-003241, 33-003242, 33-003243, 33-003244, 33-003245, 33-003246, 33-003247, 33-003248, 33-003249, 33-003250, 33-003254, 33-003258, 33-003259, 33-003260, 33-003261, 33-003262, 33-003263, 33-003264, 33-003265, 33-003266, 33-003267, 33-003268, 33-003269, 33-003270, 33-003271, 33-003272, 33-003273, 33-003304, 33-003305, 33-003306, 33-003341, 33-003342, 33-003343, 33-003344, 33-003345, 33-003346, 33-003347, 33-003351, 33-003352, 33-003353
RI-02323	NADB-R - 1082780; Submitter - 817; Voided - MF-2524	1988	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FORM: MAY PROJECT	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	
RI-02340	NADB-R - 1082804; Voided - MF-2546	1988	DROVER, C.E.	A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY - NEW HORIZONS PROJECT - PERRIS, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-03510	NADB-R - 1085079; Voided - MF-3772	1996	MCDONALD, MEG and BARB GIACOMINI	AN INTENSIVE SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 2,500 ACRES OF MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES, INC.	33-005399, 33-005400, 33-005401, 33-005402, 33-005403, 33-005404, 33-005405, 33-005406, 33-005407, 33-005408, 33-005409, 33-005410, 33-005411, 33-005412, 33-005413, 33-005414, 33-005415, 33-005416, 33-005417, 33-005418, 33-005419, 33-005420, 33-005421, 33-005422, 33-005424, 33-005425, 33-005426, 33-005428, 33-005429, 33-005430, 33-005431, 33-005432, 33-005433, 33-005434, 33-005435, 33-005436, 33-005437, 33-005438, 33-005439, 33-005440, 33-005441, 33-005442, 33-005443, 33-005444, 33-005445, 33-005446, 33-005447, 33-005448, 33-005449, 33-005450, 33-005451, 33-005453, 33-005454, 33-005455, 33-005456, 33-007721, 33-007722, 33-007723, 33-007743, 33-007744, 33-007745, 33-007746, 33-007747, 33-007748, 33-007749
RI-03693	NADB-R - 1084465; Voided - MF-3996	1991	FOSTER, JOHN M., JAMES J. SCHMIDT, CARMEN A. WEBER, GWENDOLYN R. ROMANI, and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: INLAND FEEDER PROJECT, METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	33-000021, 33-000024, 33-000399, 33-000608, 33-001017, 33-001697, 33-002504, 33-002505, 33-002951, 33-003098
RI-04010	NADB-R - 1085059; Voided - MF-4425	1996	WHITE, ROBERT S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 7300-FOOT PERRIS VALLEY CHANNEL STAGE 1 PROJECT, MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	
RI-04211	NADB-R - 1085418; Submitter - 373; Voided - MF-4683	1999	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI "TOM" TANG	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PERRIS VALLEY INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT NEAR THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	CRM TECH	33-007623, 33-007674, 33-008699, 33-008700, 33-008701, 33-008702, 33-008703
RI-04417	NADB-R - 1082950; Voided - MF-4926	1989	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	ROCK ART STUDIES AT LAKE PERRIS STATE RECREATION AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	33-000012, 33-000021, 33-000062, 33-000202, 33-000331, 33-000419, 33-000421, 33-000452, 33-000464, 33-000528, 33-000602, 33-000858, 33-001058, 33-001061

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04745	NADB-R - 1086107; Submitter - CA-8863A	2004	Erika Thal	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Name/ Number: CA-8863A/ Iris	EarthTouch, Inc.	
RI-04788	NADB-R - 1086150	2002	CARVER, LARRYNN	ROCK ART PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION: LAKE PERRIS STATE RECREATION AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CA DEPT OF PARKS & RECREATION, LAKE PERRIS STATE RECREATION	33-000012, 33-000021, 33-000062, 33-000331, 33-000419, 33-000421, 33-000452, 33-000464
RI-05444	NADB-R - 1086807; Submitter - 08-05-09-1121	2005	MCKENNA, JEANETTE	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE RIDGE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MCKENNA ET AL	
RI-05550	NADB-R - 1086913	1995	EARTH TECH	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE GREGORY SITE, MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	EARTH TECH	33-005775
RI-06072	NADB-R - 1087435	2004	COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN CHANDLER, and RODGER MASON	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF AN 83.5 ACRE IN PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC., Redlands, CA	33-014109
RI-06073	NADB-R - 1087436	2004	COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN CHANDLER, and ROGER MASON	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION OF THE PERRIS INDIAN SCHOOL SITE, PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	33-014109
RI-06579	NADB-R - 1087946; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1944A	2006	CLARENCE BODMER, ROBERT PORTER, and LAURA H. SHAKER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT PLANT, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 30-020-026, IN THE CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	
RI-06660	NADB-R - 1088027; Submitter - CRM TECH CONTRACT #1995	2006	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, CLARENCE BODMER, THOMAS MELTZER, and LAURA H. SHAKER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, NANDINA DISTRIBUTION 1 AND 2, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-06693	NADB-R - 1088060; Submitter - CRM TECH Contract #1935	2007	TANG, BAI "TOM"	LETTER REPORT: HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES STUDY: MVRWF BARDENPHO PLANT MODIFICATION PROJECT, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06836	Submitter - Job No. 12-05-01-1165	2006	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Overton Moore Industrial Project Property, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	McKenna et al.	
RI-06914	Other - LSA Job No. GTX330	2003	Jim Harrison	Letter Report: Biological and Cultural Resources Due Diligence Regarding the 500-Acre Watson Land Company-Perris Property in Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc., Irvine, CA	33-007648
RI-06974		2006	Harper, Caprice D.	Cultural Resource Assessment for the, 20.04-Acre APN 572-130-009 Development Project, Community of Anza, Riverside County, California.	BonTerra Consulting	
RI-07396		2007	Sanka, Jennifer M.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review: Perris Boulevard Project in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	MBA	33-015853, 33-015854
RI-07613	Other - 2007CWA104	2008	Patterson, J. and Tsunoda, K.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY O&M - 2008 B1355 ANNUAL CAPACITOR PROJECT FOR POLE #2037338E ON THE CHANEY 12KV CIRCUIT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (WO#6077-5597, AI#7-5504)	JONES & STOKES	
RI-07618	Submitter - NO. 2145	2007	TANG, B. and HOGAN, M.	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: MORENO VALLEY REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY BARDENPHO PLANT MODIFICATION PROJECT	CRM TECH	
RI-07620		2005	CLIFFORD, J. and SMITH, B.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE IDI PERRIS PROJECT COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE: APNS 302-080-011 THROUGH 302-080-017, 302-090-016, 302-090-017	BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES	
RI-07691		2005	Clifford, James and Brian F. Smith	A Cultural Resources Study for the Stratford Ranch Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates	33-014136
RI-07811	Submitter - Project No. LEW0710	2008	Austermann, Virginia	Cultural Resources Assessment Ramona Promenade Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-08235		2001	James E. Workman	Cupules A Type of Petroglyphic Rock Art. A Study of the Pitted Boulders in the San Jacinto Wildlife Area and the Lake Perris State Recreational Area	Indian Rock Art Specialist	33-000012, 33-000062, 33-000202, 33-000331, 33-000395, 33-000419, 33-000421, 33-000428, 33-000452, 33-000464

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-08272		1995	William Manely Consulting and Earth Tech	Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
RI-08771		2010	Bai 'Tom' Tang	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resource Study Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRRA) Perris Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project In and near the Cities of Riverside, Perris, and Menifee Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2444	CRM TECH	
RI-08791		2012	Bai 'Tom' Tang, Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 302-030- 003, -006, and -011	CRM TECH	33-020334
RI-08792		2012	Rebecca S. Orfila	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search Results for the SCE Co. Perris Rule 20-B Underground Project	RSOC	
RI-08860	Submitter - CRM Tech Project No. 2592/2636	2012	Bai "Tom" Tang and Daniel Ballester	Addendum to Historical/Archaeological/Paleontological Resources Survey JMM Trailer Storage Facility Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-08880	Other - Plot Plan PA12-0023	2012		City of Moreno Valley: Initial Study: First Inland Logistics Center II (plot Plan PA12- 0023)	T&B Planning, Inc.	
RI-08983	Submitter - LSA Project No. PEL 1201	2013	Riordan Goodwin	Cultural Resources Assessment: Pelican Industrial Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-09014	Submitter - LSA Project No. MPL101	2012	Riordan Goodwin and Ivan Strudwick,	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING, STRATFORD RANCH INDUSTRIAL WAREHOUSE PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-09270		2015	Daniel Ballester	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program Stratford Ranch Industrial Park Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09277		2015	Daniel Ballester	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program ORE Industrial; Perris Valley Logistics; Tentative Parcel Map No. 36010 Project in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2783	CRM TECH	
RI-09413		2013	Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-09422		2015	Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Moval Burger Assemblage Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.	
RI-09464		2016	Jeanette A. McKenna	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Commercial Development (Approximately 20 Acres) in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	McKenna et al.	
RI-09528		2015	Mary M. Lenich and Brian F. Smith	Phase I cultural Resources Survey for the Moreno Valley Logistics Center Project City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-09546		2016	Jennifer M. Sanka, William R. Gillean, and Leslie Nay Irish	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the March Plaza Project +- 8.40 Acres in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	L&L Environmental, Inc.	
RI-09560		2014	Riordan Goodwin	Stratford Ranch Residential Detention Basin Project City of Perris County of Riverside, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
RI-09643		2015	Jennifer Roland and Susan M. Hector	Phase I Investigation for the Verizon Wireless Harker Tower Installation Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	NWB Environmental Services, LLC	
RI-09756	Project No. 14-00907	2015	Hannah Haas, Robert Ramirez, and Kevin Hunt	City of Perris Valley Storm Channel Trail Project Cultural Resource Study	Rincon Consultants	
RI-09806		2016	Jennifer R. Kraft and Brian F. Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proficiency HKR, LLC Perris Project, Perris, California	Brian F. Smith & Associates	
RI-09848		2016	Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of APNs 316-210-014 Through -018, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith & Associates	
RI-09903	Other - APNs 316-190-017, 316-190-036, 316-190-037	2016	Sabrina R. Corcoran and Brian F. Smith	Phase I Cultural Resources survey of the San Michele Business Center Project, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10016		2017	NICHOLAS P. JEW and DENNIS MCDUGALL	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PERRIS DISTRIBUTION CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	APPLIED EARTHWORKS, INC.	
RI-10199	Other - 08-RIV-215 PM 28.0/34.3; Other - 08-RIV-MCP PM 0.0/16.3; Other - E.A. 08-0F3200 (PN 0800000125)	2014	PHIL FULTON	DISCOVERY AND MONITORING PLAN FOR THE MID COUNTY PARKWAY	LSA ASSOCIATES INC	33-016598, 33-019862, 33-019863, 33-019864, 33-019865, 33-019866
RI-10251		2017	Brian F Smith	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the First Perry Logistics Center Project and Off-Site Improvements, Perris, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-10277	Other - PLOT PLAN PA-13-0037; Other - TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP PA13-0038	2017	BRIAN F. SMITH	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE FIRST NANDINA LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	FIRST NANDINA LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT	
RI-10339		2016	Josh Smallwood, Joan George, and Michael Mirro	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF MARCH INLAND AIRPORT PARCEL D1 PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	APPLIED EARTHWORKS INC.	33-024853, 33-024854
RI-10345		2018	Justin Castells and Joan George	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE MARKHAM/PATTERSON PROJECTION, CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	33-008700, 33-008701, 33-008702
RI-10393		2018	IVAN STURDWICK	RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE 68.48 ACRE OPTIMUS LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT AT I-215 AND RAMONA EXPRESSWAY IN PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 35682)	LSA	
RI-10397		2018	Brian F. Smith	A Class III Archaeological study for the First Perry Logistics Center Project for Section 106 Compliance	Brian F. Smith and Associates	
RI-10759		2019	Andrew D. Miller	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Duke Perry & Barret Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-10764		2019	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Duke Warehouse Project, PM No. 37187, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10787	Other - DPR No. 06-0635	2018	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rider Distribution Center I Project, DPR No. 06-0635, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-10788	Other - DPR No. 06-0432	2018	Brian F. Smith	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Rider Distribution Center III Project, PM 35268, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	

APPENDIX C:

Native American Consultation



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 28, 2020

Jeanette A. McKenna
McKenna et al.

Via Email to: jeanette.mckennaetal@gmail.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseno

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseno

PARLIAMENTARIAN
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Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Joseph Myers
Pomo

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

Re: CVWD Recycled Water Pipeline Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. McKenna:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
2/28/2020**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed CVWD Recycled Water Pipeline Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
2/28/2020**

***San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians***

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Vanyume
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Tataviam
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

***San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians***

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed CVWD Recycled Water Pipeline Project, San Bernardino County.

April 7, 2020

Attn: Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal
McKenna et al.
6008 Friends Avenue
Whittier, CA 90601-3724



**RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham Street – northeast of the intersection of
Perris Avenue and Markham Street – City of Perris, Riverside County, CA**

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes, and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.
2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored
(Please see the attachment)

Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search. Specifics to be discussed in consultation with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe", followed by a horizontal line.

Joseph Ontiveros, Director of Cultural Resources
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cultural Items (Artifacts). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer should agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band requests the return of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analyses of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA. Section 106 of NHPA, the mitigation measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

The Developer should give any and all items of ownership of Native American ceremonial and cultural artifacts that may be found on the Project site. Upon completion of authorized and mandatory archeological analysis, the Developer should return said artifacts to the Soboba Band within a reasonable time period agreed to by the Parties and not to exceed 30 days from the initial recovery of the items.

Treatment and Disposition of Remains.

A. The Soboba Band shall be allowed, under California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and grave goods shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity.

B. The Soboba Band, as MLD, shall complete its inspection within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving notification from either the Developer or the NAHC, as required by California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a). The Parties agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity" as that term is used in the applicable statute.

C. Reburial of human remains shall be accomplished in compliance with California Public Resources Code § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The Soboba Band, as the MLD in consultation with the Developer, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains.

D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

E. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones because the Soboba Band's traditions periodically necessitated the ceremonial burning of human remains. Grave goods are those artifacts associated with any human remains. These items, and other funerary remnants and their ashes are to be treated in the same manner as human bone fragments or bones that remain intact.

Coordination with County Coroner's Office. The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r). Ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Soboba Band. The Developer agrees to return Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that are found on the project site to the Soboba Band for appropriate treatment. In addition, the Soboba Band retains the right of all other cultural items (artifacts) that are recovered during the course of archaeological investigations. Where appropriate and agreed upon in advance, Developer's archeologist may conduct analysis of certain artifact classes if required by CEQA, Section 106 of the PIA, the project's measures or conditions of approval for the Project. This may include but is not limited or restricted to include shell, bone, ceramic, stone or other artifacts.

Confidentiality: The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and the City of Perris, as well as hired consultant (McKenna et al.). No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.



Jeanette McKenna <jeanette.mckennaetal@gmail.com>

Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham Street

1 message

Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
To: jeanette.mckennaetal@gmail.com

Mon, Mar 23, 2020 at 9:19 AM

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project.

Thank you,

H. Jill McCormick, M.A.

Quechan Indian Tribe

Historic Preservation Officer

P.O. Box 1899

Yuma, AZ 85366-1899

Office: 760-572-2423

Cell: 928-261-0254

E-mail: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com



Virus-free. www.avast.com

McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Agua Cliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Attn: Jeff Grubbe, Chair
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, California 92264

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Mr. Grubbe:

McKenna et al. is initiating a cultural resources investigation of a 9.54 acre project area northeast of the intersection of Perris Avenue and Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California. This property is currently vacant, but associated with the remains of an earlier improvement that has since been demolished. I received your contact information from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Commission completed a search of their records and concluded they had no records of any sacred or religious sites in or near the project area.

An archaeological records search was completed at the University of California, Eastern Information Center, confirming the project was not previously surveyed for cultural resources, but the properties directly south and east have been surveyed, as have numerous parcels with a one mile radius. A portion of March Air Force Base is also within the one mile research radius. Historic resources have been reported for the general area and prehistoric resources have been associated with the nearby rocky outcrops. Please review your records and inform me of any issues, concerns, or resources you are aware of and would like addressed in the technical report. I appreciate your dedication to the protection of our non-renewable cultural resources and look forward to hearing from you.

If you would like more formal consultation, the City of Perris is the Lead Agency for this project and should be contacting you. Otherwise, you can call them directly with your concerns.

Sincerely,

Jeanette A. McKenna

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal

McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Agua Cliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Attn: Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, California 92264

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Ms. Garcia-Plotkin:

McKenna et al. is initiating a cultural resources investigation of a 9.54 acre project area northeast of the intersection of Perris Avenue and Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California. This property is currently vacant, but associated with the remains of an earlier improvement that has since been demolished. I received your contact information from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Commission completed a search of their records and concluded they had no records of any sacred or religious sites in or near the project area.

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Attn: Amanda Vance, Chair
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, California 92236

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Ms. Vance:

McKenna et al. is initiating a cultural resources investigation of a 9.54 acre project area northeast of the intersection of Perris Avenue and Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California. This property is currently vacant, but associated with the remains of an earlier improvement that has since been demolished. I received your contact information from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Commission completed a search of their records and concluded they had no records of any sacred or religious sites in or near the project area.

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History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Doug Welmas, Chair
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
India, California 92203

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Mr. Welmas:

McKenna et al. is initiating a cultural resources investigation of a 9.54 acre project area northeast of the intersection of Perris Avenue and Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California. This property is currently vacant, but associated with the remains of an earlier improvement that has since been demolished. I received your contact information from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Commission completed a search of their records and concluded they had no records of any sacred or religious sites in or near the project area.

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Attn: Daniel Salgado, Chair
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, California 92539

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Mr. Salgado:

McKenna et al. is initiating a cultural resources investigation of a 9.54 acre project area northeast of the intersection of Perris Avenue and Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California. This property is currently vacant, but associated with the remains of an earlier improvement that has since been demolished. I received your contact information from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Commission completed a search of their records and concluded they had no records of any sacred or religious sites in or near the project area.

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
Attn: Shane Chapparosa, Chair
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, California 92086-0189

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Mr. Chapparosa:

McKenna et al. is initiating a cultural resources investigation of a 9.54 acre project area northeast of the intersection of Perris Avenue and Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California. This property is currently vacant, but associated with the remains of an earlier improvement that has since been demolished. I received your contact information from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Commission completed a search of their records and concluded they had no records of any sacred or religious sites in or near the project area.

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Denisa Torres, CR Mgr.
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, California 92220

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Ms. Torres:

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Robert Martin, Chair
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, California 92220

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Mr. Martin:

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Lee Clauss, CR Director
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, California 92220

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Ms. Clauss:

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Attn: Mark Macarro, Chair
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, California 92593

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Mr, Macarro:

McKenna et al. is initiating a cultural resources investigation of a 9.54 acre project area northeast of the intersection of Perris Avenue and Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California. This property is currently vacant, but associated with the remains of an earlier improvement that has since been demolished. I received your contact information from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Commission completed a search of their records and concluded they had no records of any sacred or religious sites in or near the project area.

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Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal

McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Attn: Paul Macarro, CR Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, California 92593

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Mr. Macarro:

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Attn: Jill McCormick, HPO
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, Arizona 85366

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Ms. McCormick:

McKenna et al. is initiating a cultural resources investigation of a 9.54 acre project area northeast of the intersection of Perris Avenue and Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California. This property is currently vacant, but associated with the remains of an earlier improvement that has since been demolished. I received your contact information from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Commission completed a search of their records and concluded they had no records of any sacred or religious sites in or near the project area.

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History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Attn: Manfred Scott, Acting Chair
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, Arizona 85366

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Mr. Scott:

McKenna et al. is initiating a cultural resources investigation of a 9.54 acre project area northeast of the intersection of Perris Avenue and Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California. This property is currently vacant, but associated with the remains of an earlier improvement that has since been demolished. I received your contact information from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Commission completed a search of their records and concluded they had no records of any sacred or religious sites in or near the project area.

An archaeological records search was completed at the University of California, Eastern Information Center, confirming the project was not previously surveyed for cultural resources, but the properties directly south and east have been surveyed, as have numerous parcels with a one mile radius. A portion of March Air Force Base is also within the one mile research radius. Historic resources have been reported for the general area and prehistoric resources have been associated with the nearby rocky outcrops. Please review your records and inform me of any issues, concerns, or resources you are aware of and would like addressed in the technical report. I appreciate your dedication to the protection of our non-renewable cultural resources and look forward to hearing from you.

If you would like more formal consultation, the City of Perris is the Lead Agency for this project and should be contacting you. Otherwise, you can call them directly with your concerns.

Sincerely,

Jeanette A. McKenna

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal

McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Attn: John Gomez, Envir. Coordinator
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, California 92539

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Mr. Gomez:

McKenna et al. is initiating a cultural resources investigation of a 9.54 acre project area northeast of the intersection of Perris Avenue and Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California. This property is currently vacant, but associated with the remains of an earlier improvement that has since been demolished. I received your contact information from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Commission completed a search of their records and concluded they had no records of any sacred or religious sites in or near the project area.

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Attn: Steven Estrada, Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, California 92539

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Mr. Estrada:

McKenna et al. is initiating a cultural resources investigation of a 9.54 acre project area northeast of the intersection of Perris Avenue and Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California. This property is currently vacant, but associated with the remains of an earlier improvement that has since been demolished. I received your contact information from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Commission completed a search of their records and concluded they had no records of any sacred or religious sites in or near the project area.

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Attn: Mercedes Estrada
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, California 92539

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Ms. Estrada:

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Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal

McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Attn: Scott Cozart, Chair
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, California 92583

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Mr. Cozart:

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Jeanette A. McKenna

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Attn: Joseph Ontiveros, CR Dept.
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, California 92581

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Mr. Ontiveros:

McKenna et al. is initiating a cultural resources investigation of a 9.54 acre project area northeast of the intersection of Perris Avenue and Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California. This property is currently vacant, but associated with the remains of an earlier improvement that has since been demolished. I received your contact information from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Commission completed a search of their records and concluded they had no records of any sacred or religious sites in or near the project area.

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Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal

McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

March 12, 2020

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Attn: Michael Mirelez, CR Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, California 92274

RE: Perris Truck Terminal, Perris Avenue at Markham St.

Mr. Mirelez:

McKenna et al. is initiating a cultural resources investigation of a 9.54 acre project area northeast of the intersection of Perris Avenue and Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California. This property is currently vacant, but associated with the remains of an earlier improvement that has since been demolished. I received your contact information from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Commission completed a search of their records and concluded they had no records of any sacred or religious sites in or near the project area.

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Jeanette A. McKenna

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal

APPENDIX D:

Paleontological Overview

McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

February 16, 2020

Dr. Samuel McLeod
Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90007

RE: Paleontological Overview.

Dear Dr. McLeod:

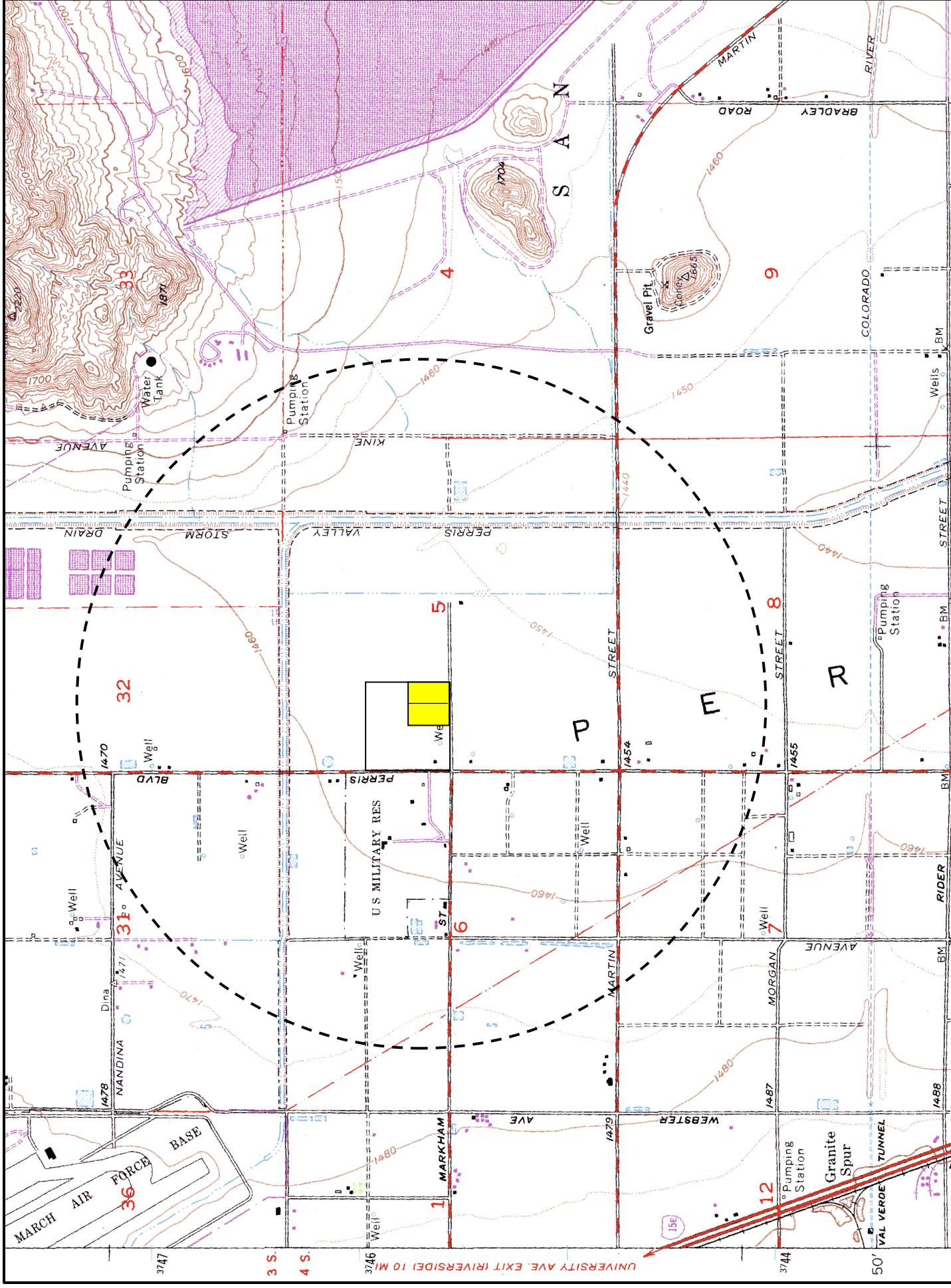
Please provide me with a standard paleontological overview for the area identified on the attached graphics. The project involves 9.54 acres of vacant east/southeast of March Air Force Base, Perris, riverside County, Ca. The project area is illustrated on the USGS Perris Quadrangle and associated with Township 4 South, Range 3 West, Section 5.

If you have any questions, please feel to call me at your convenience. Please send your billing to my address in Whittier (see below).

Sincerely,



Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal
McKenna et al.



McKenna et al. Job No. 2064
USGS Perris Quadrangle (rev. 1973)
Proposed Truck Terminal, Perris, Riverside County, CA
Township 4 South, Range 3 West, Section 5
APNs 302-110-031 and -032 (9.54 acres/vacant land)



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

28 February 2020

McKenna et al.
6008 Friends Avenue
Whittier, California 90601-3724

Attn: Jeanette A. McKenna

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Truck Terminal Project, McKenna et al. Job
No. 20.2064, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, project area

Dear Jeanette:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Truck Terminal Project, McKenna et al. Job No. 20.2064, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Perris USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me on 15 February 2020. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that occur directly within the proposed project area, but we do have localities somewhat nearby from sediments similar to those that probably occur at depth in the proposed project area.

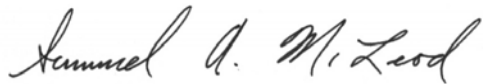
The entire proposed project area has surficial deposits of Quaternary Alluvium, derived primarily as alluvial fan deposits from the hills to the west. These Quaternary alluvial fan deposits are unlikely to contain significant fossil vertebrates, at least in the uppermost layers. Deeper and older Quaternary deposits that may well contain significant fossil vertebrate remains probably underlie the surficial Quaternary Alluvium, however. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from somewhat similar older Quaternary deposits is LACM 4540, from the gravel pits just west of Jack Rabbit Trail on the western side of Mt. Eden almost due east of the proposed project area, that produced a specimen of fossil horse, *Equus*. Our next closest fossil vertebrate localities from these older Quaternary deposits are LACM 5168, south-southwest of the proposed project area around Railroad Canyon Reservoir, and LACM (CIT) 572 and LACM 6059, slightly

further south-southwest of the proposed project area just northeast and east of the current Lake Elsinore, that produced fossil specimens of horse, *Equus*, and camel, *Camelops hesternus*.

The uppermost layers of soil and Quaternary Alluvium in the proposed project area are unlikely to contain significant fossil vertebrates. Excavations that extend down into older and perhaps finer-grained Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate remains. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally collect any vertebrate fossil remains without impeding development. Also, sediment samples from the proposed project area should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential of the site. Any fossils collected during mitigation activities should be placed in an accredited 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 cursive script, reading "Samuel A. McLeod".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX E:

Supplemental Research Data

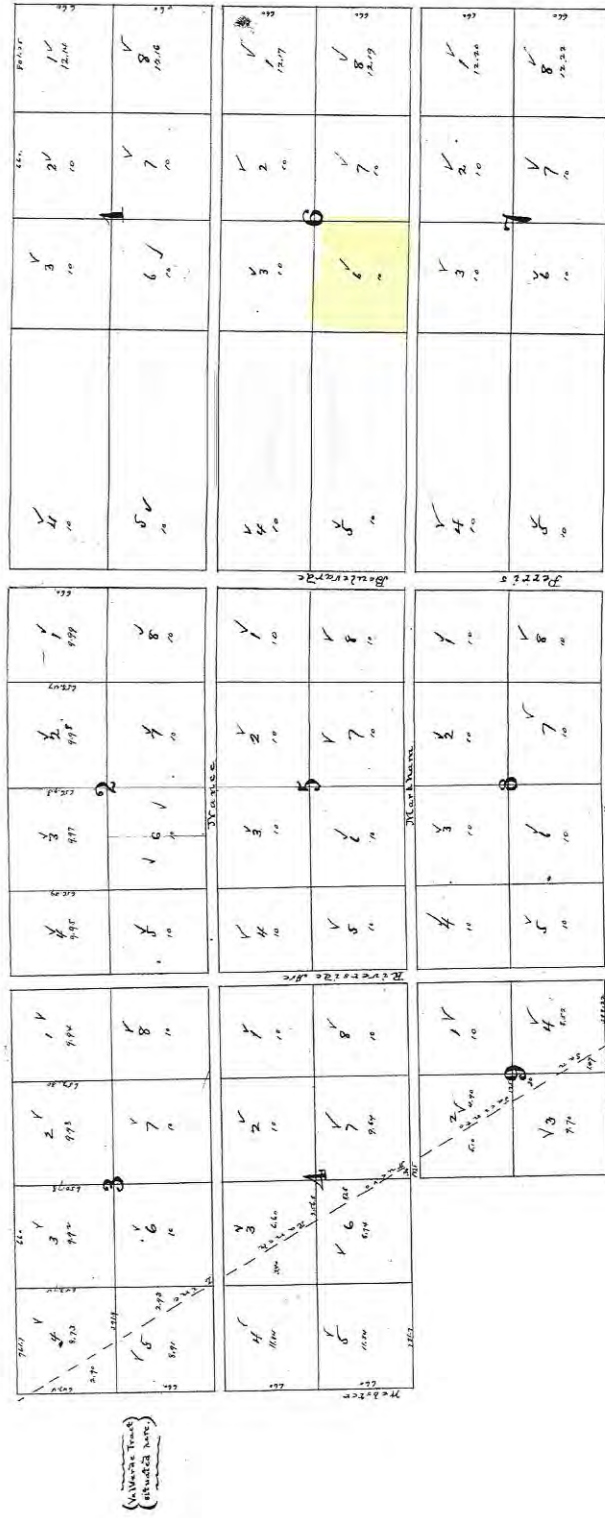
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Riverside Tract

Scale: 500 ft. = 1 in.

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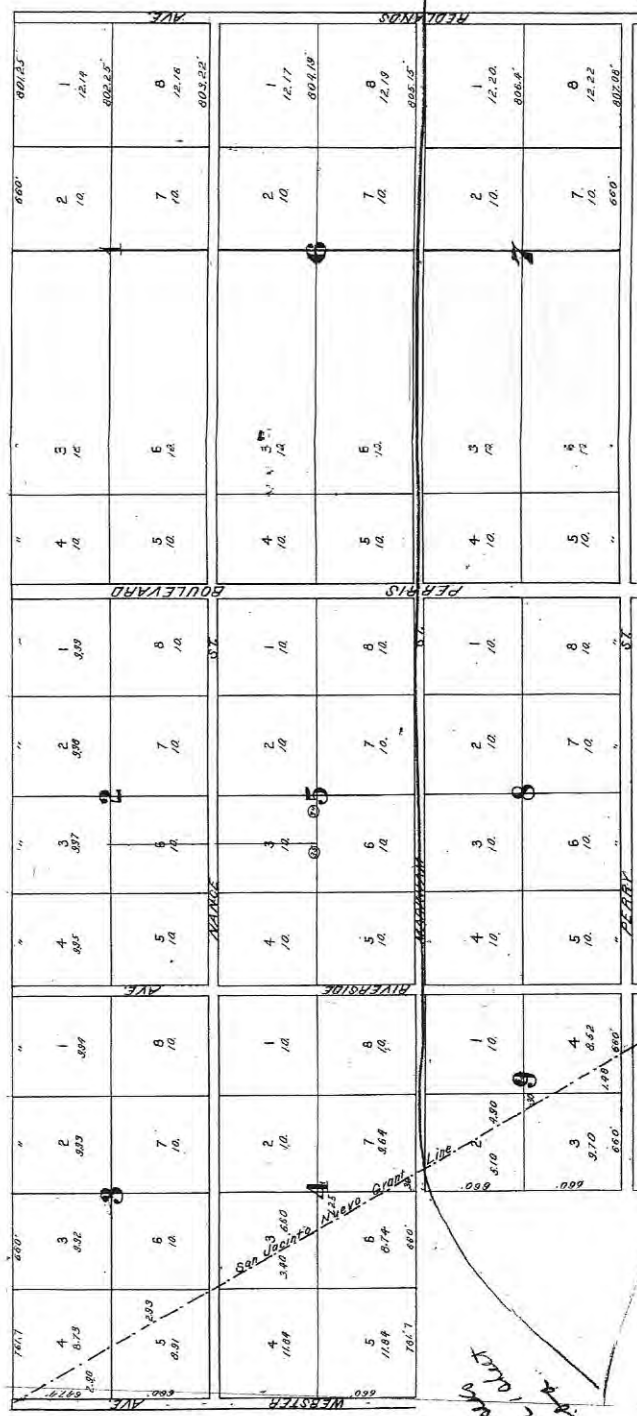
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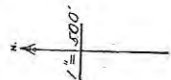
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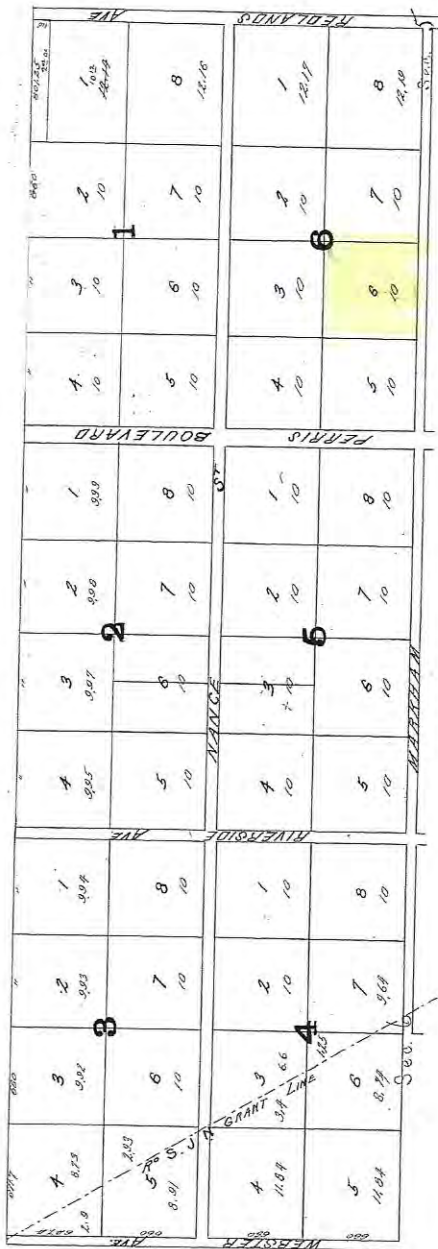


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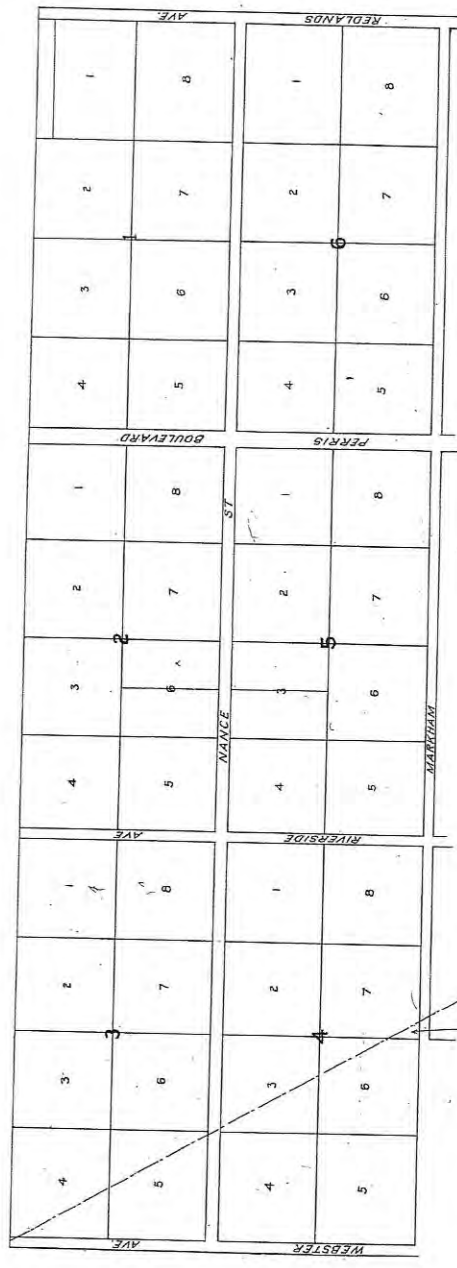


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13	D. G. Clayton	STATE	140	120	80	60	50	50	50
14	J. Spooner		40	40					
15	W. Henderson		140	140	40	25	25	25	25
16	Perris Land Co.	Orange Growers Bank	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
17	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
18	C. C. Collins	Perris Land Co.	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
19	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
20	Perris Land Co.	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
21	Emma L. Raloff	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
22	W. H. Miller	Stated	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
23	Perris Land Co.	Orange Growers Bank	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
24	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
25	David Chambers	Perris Land Co.	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
26	Eda M. Cole	Max E. Rieger	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
27	John R. Simms	Geo. H. Sawyer	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
28	John H. Daugherty	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
29	Simon & Armstrong	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
30	W. P. Johnston	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
31	W. H. Miller	Stated	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
32	E. A. Chase	Geo. H. Sawyer	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
33	W. C. Waite	Geo. H. Sawyer	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
34	Naomia J. Myers	Orange Growers Bank	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
35	Mary A. Weir	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
36	Freelove Archie	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
37	Frank A. Tetley	O. Moore	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
38	Jas. M. Matlock	W. B. Russell	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
39	F. T. Field	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
40	Carrie M. Everett	O. M. Everett	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
41	Mina A. Fisher	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
42	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
43	Walker R. Wheat	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
44	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
45	Mary E. Carroll	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
46	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
47	Frank Johnson	STATE	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
48	Perris Land Co.	Orange Growers Bank	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
49	W. T. Munger	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
50	Walker R. Wheat	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
51	E. E. Killeen	STATE	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
52	J. W. Boagess	STATE	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
53	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
54	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
55	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
56	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
57	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
58	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
59	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
60	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
61	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
62	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
63	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
64	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
65	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
66	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
67	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
68	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
69	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
70	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
71	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60
72	"	"	170	170	170	60	60	60	60

[illegible]

2	KERLOGG- FWD + WS	200	200	200	200	200	200
3	"	800	800	800	800	800	800
4	"	800	800	800	800	800	800
5	"	620	2100	620	2100	600	1200
6	"	200	200	200	200	200	200
7	"	200	200	200	200	200	200
8	HERBERT WILLIAM	240	240	240	240	240	240

2	10	160	160	240	240	240
3	10	600	600	900	900	900
4	10	600	600	900	900	900
5	10	490	490	735	720	720
6	10	200	200	300	300	300
7	10	160	160	240	240	240
8	12.19	200	200	300	300	300

	2	KELLOGG, FWT WS	250	KELLOGG, FREDRICK W	250 "	200	GREGORY, AA + MARY E	200
	3	"	900	"	900	700		700
	4	"	900	"	900	700		700
	5	"	510 830	"	510 830	400 830		400 830
	6	"	200	"	250	200		200
	7	"	250	"	250	200		200
	8	HUBERT WM	240		240	190		190

DATE	NAME	AMOUNT	REMARKS
2	ASHLEY, A.J. et al.	200	
10		200	
3		700	
10		700	
4		700	
10		700	
5		700	
10		700	
6		200	
10		200	
7		200	
10		200	
8	HUBERT, WM.	190	
12.19		190	

2	COCKE, J MARLBOROUGH, 5	1000	1000
10			
3	"	1500	1500
10			
4	"	1500 150	1500 150
10			
5	"	1500 3200	1500 3200
10			
6	"	1500	1500
10			
7	"	1000	1000
10			
8	ESTERSON VIOLA	610	610
12, 19			

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1967
1966

50 m
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1966



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1978

FIND OUT HOW MUCH WEIGHT *you* CAN LOSE!

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APPENDIX F:

Photographic Record



Overview of Project Area from Southwest Corner of Parcel -031 on Markham Street, Perris (N)



Overview of Project Area from Southwest Corner of Parcel -031 on Markham Street, Perris (NE)



Overview of Project Area from Southwest Corner of Parcel -031 on Markham Street, Perris (E)



Overview of Project Area from Northwest Corner of Parcel -031, Perris (E)



Overview of Project Area from Northwest Corner of Parcel -031, Perris (SE)



Overview of Project Area from Northwest Corner of Parcel -031, Perris (S)



Overview of Project Area from Northeast Corner of Parcel -031 Perris (E)



Overview of Northern Property Boundary from Northeast Corner of Parcel -032, Perris (W)



Overview of Project Area from Northeast Corner of Parcel -032, Perris (SW)



Eastern Property Boundary on Northeastern Corner of Parcel -032, Perris (S)



Disturbed Soils near Northeastern Corner of Parcel -032, Perris (S)



Overview of Eastern Property Boundary of Parcel -032 and Markham Street, Perris (N)



Fragment of Modern Concrete Discarded within the Project Area (N)



Overview of Project Area from Southeastern Corner on Markham Street, Perris (NW)



Overview of Project Area Frontage on Markham Street from Southwestern Corner of Parcel -032, Perris (W)



Example of rodent Activity with the Project Area, Perris (Detail)



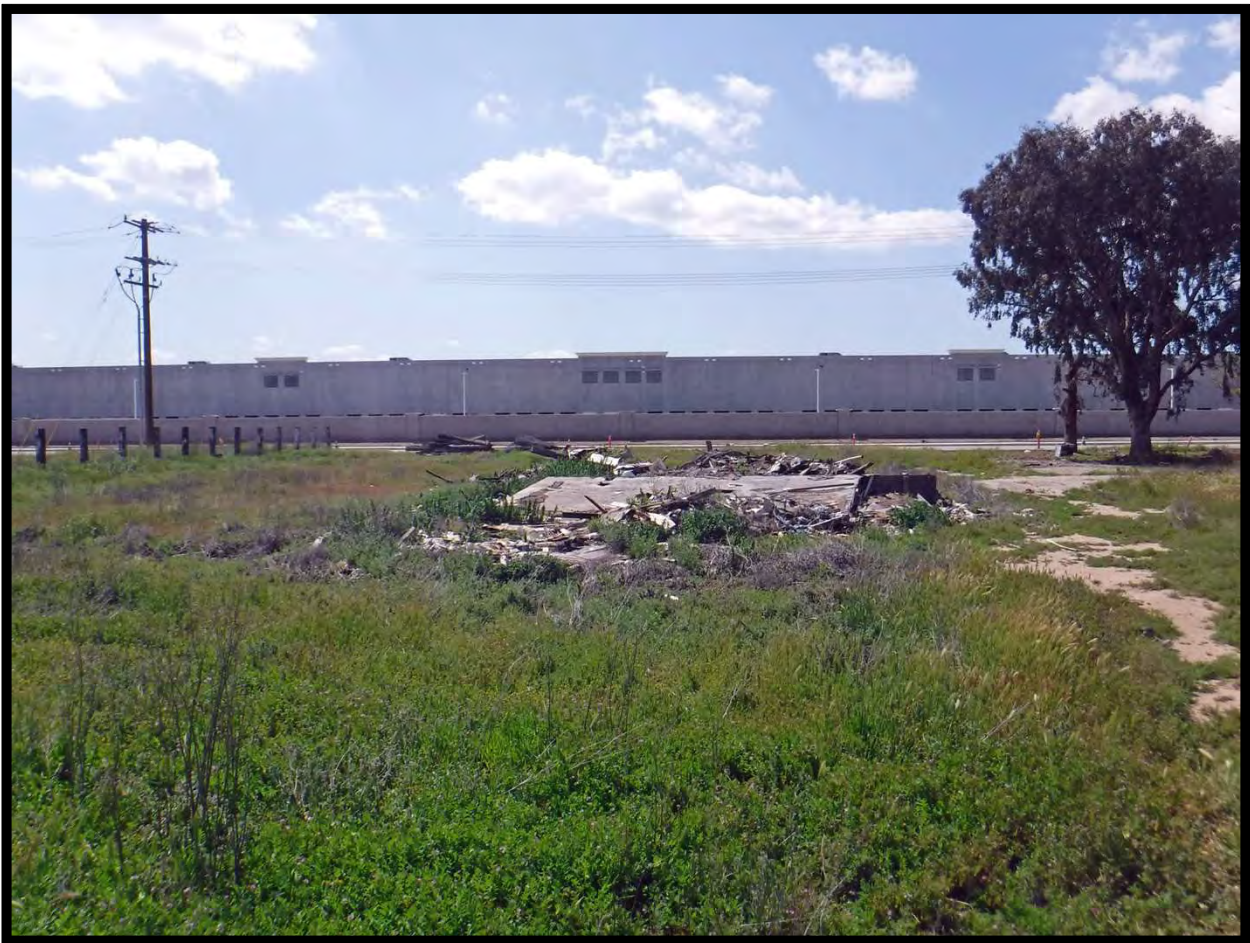
Overview of Modern Home Site within Parcel -031, with Young Eucalyptus Trees, Perris (SW)



Portion of Concrete Pad Associated with Carport, Perris (W)



Wooden Fence (Railroad Ties) Separating Parcels -031 and -032, Perris (S)



Modern Residential Demolition Debris Identified within Parcel -031, Perris (S)



Collapses Roof Identified near Markham Street, Parcel -031, Perris (W)



Wooden Drbris (fencing materials) Piles within Parcel -031, Perris (NW)



Overview of Markham Street Frontage at Project Site, towards Perris Blvd., Perris (W)

APPENDIX G:

California DPR-523 Forms

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

Other Listings:

Review Code:

Reviewer: Jeanette A. McKenna

Date: 2020

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Kellogg/Ashley Farm Perris, Riv. Co., CA

P1. Other Identifier: APN 302-110-002; 021 thru -024; 027 thru -034; and -041

*P2. Location Not for Publication X Unrestricted

*P2a. County: Riverside

P2b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Perris Date: 1973 T 4S; R 3W; S 1/2 of NW ¼ of Sec. 5; S.B.B.M.

P2c. Address: 114 E. Markham Street City: Perris Zip: 92571

P2d. UTM's: NAD 83 Zone: 11 See Continuation Sheet mE mN

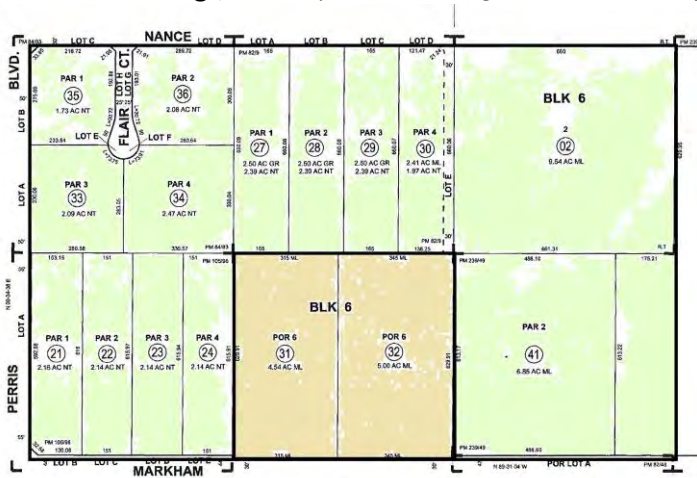
P2e. Other Locational Data: (e.g.: parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Northeast of Perris Blvd. and Markham Street; bounded by Perris Blvd. (west); Markham Street (south); Nance Street (north); does not extend east to Redlands Avenue. Property historically consisted of six 10-acre parcels (Riverside Tract, Block 6, Lots 2-7).

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.) 60 acre farm originally defined as six individual lots (Riverside Tract, Block 6, Lots 2-7) that became the collective property of Frederick W. Kellogg and they Ambers J. Ashley. A portion of the farm was recorded in 2005 by Strudwick et al. This record is an amendment to the original record.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes.) HP-33 (Farm)

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object X Site
☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Others (Isolate, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo Required for Buildings, Structures, and Objects)



P5b. Description of Photo:

APN Map

*P6. Date of Construction/Age
X Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Multiple Owners (property is now subdivided into 16 parcels with different owners and uses)

*P8. Recorded by: McKenna et al.
Jeanette A. McKenna
6008 Friends Avenue
Whittier CA 90601-3724

*P9. Date Recorded: April 24, 2020

*P10. Survey Type: Phase I Survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None.") McKenna, Jeanette A. (2020) – A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Perris Truck Terminal Project on Markham Street, Riverside County, California (APNs 302-110-031 and -032). On file, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

*Attachments ☐ NONE X Location Map ☐ Sketch Map X Continuation Sheet ☐ BSO Record
X Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record
☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photographic Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 2 of 9

*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Kellogg/Ashley Farm, Perris, Riv. Co., CA

- A1. Dimensions: (9.54 acres)** a. Length: 660 ft (N/S) b. Width: 660 ft. (E/W)
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual Estimate ☒ Other
Method of Determination : (check any that apply) ☐ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil
☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal Burrow ☐ Excavation
☒ Property Boundary ☐ Other:
Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low ☐ Explain:
Limitations: (Check any that apply) ☐ Restricted Access ☐ Paved/Built Over ☐ Vegetation
☐ Disturbances ☐ Site Limits Incompletely Defined ☒ Other: (Explain) Minor change in original 10 ac.
- A2. Depth:** ☐ NONE ☒ Unknown Method of Determination:
- A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain)
- A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) **Modern debris in 10 acres surveyed; remaining acreage not surveyed by McKenna et al.**
- A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.)
Historic features recorded in 2005 within Lot 5 (Block 6); see Strudwick et al. 2005
- A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor
Describe Disturbances: 60 acre farm subdivided in 1970s and 1980s; various modern improvements on The newly identified properties, including commercial improvements and roadway widenings
- A8. Nearest Water:** (Type, distance, and direction) **Perris Reservoir (1.5 miles east)**
- A9. Elevation(s):** 1455 ft. AMSL
- A10. Environmental Setting:** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.) **Originally California Desert; later agricultural and modern development; no native vegetation**
- A11. Historical Information:** Farm land from ca. 1921
- A12. Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880
☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945 ☒ 1945-1965 ☒ Post-1965 ☐ Undetermined
- A13. Interpretations:** (Discuss data potential, function(s), ethnic affiliation, or other interpretations)
Family owned property with residence on corner of Markham Street and Perris Blvd (Lot 5). Ownership traced to Frederick W. Kellogg and Ambers J. Ashley. See Continuation Sheet for details.
- A14. Remarks:** NOTE: McKenna et al. only surveyed 10 acres (Lot 6). Property boundaries are based on historic research. Much of 60 acre farm has been redeveloped (modern improvements).
- A15. References** (Documents, Informants, Maps, and other references) **McKenna, Jeanette A. (2020)**
- A16. Photographs** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photographic Record) **On file (Digital)**
Original Media/Negatives Kept At: McKenna et al., Whittier, CA
- A17. Form Prepared by:** Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal jeanette.mckennaetal@gmail.com
Affiliation and Address: 6008 Friends Avenue
Whittier, California 90601-3724
(562) 696-3852
- Date:** April 24, 2020

LOCATION MAP

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

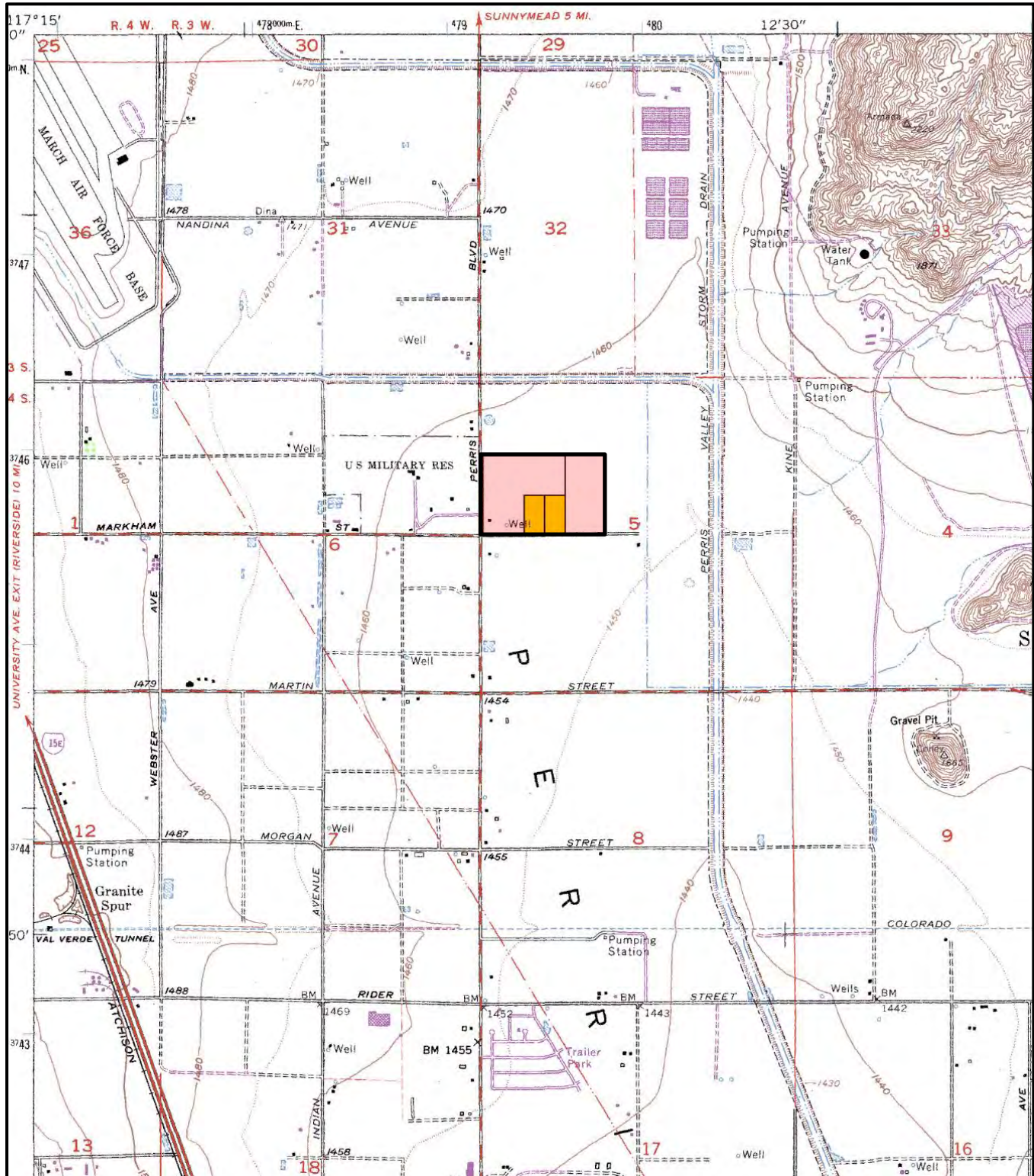
Page 3 of 9

*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Kellogg/Ashley Farm, Perris, Riv. Co., CA

*Map Name: USGS Perris Quadrangle

*Scale 1:64,000

*Date of Map 1973



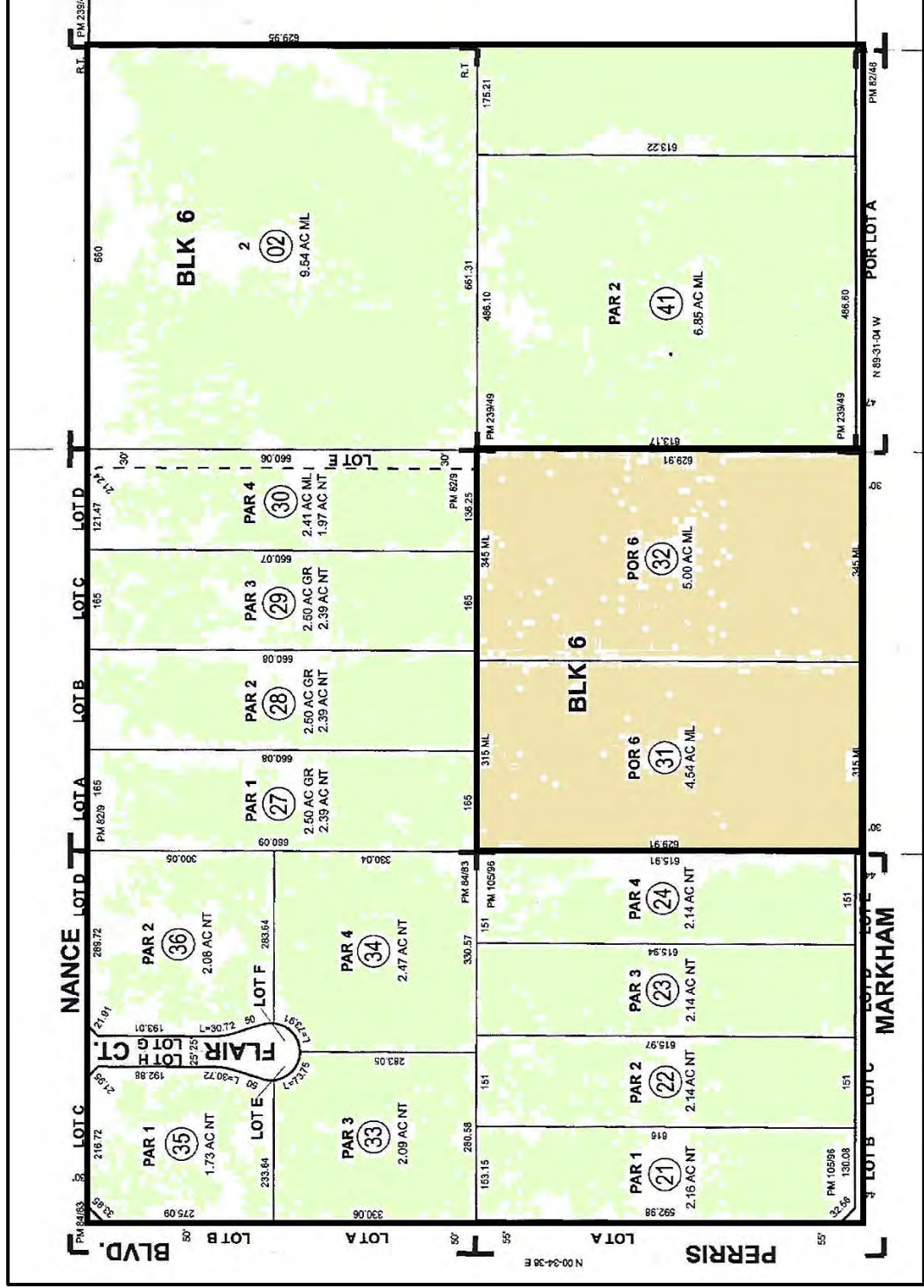
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA *Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Kellogg/Ashley Farm, Perris, Riverside County, CA
 Continuation X Update
 *Date April 24, 2020



State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 5 of 9

*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder)

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna

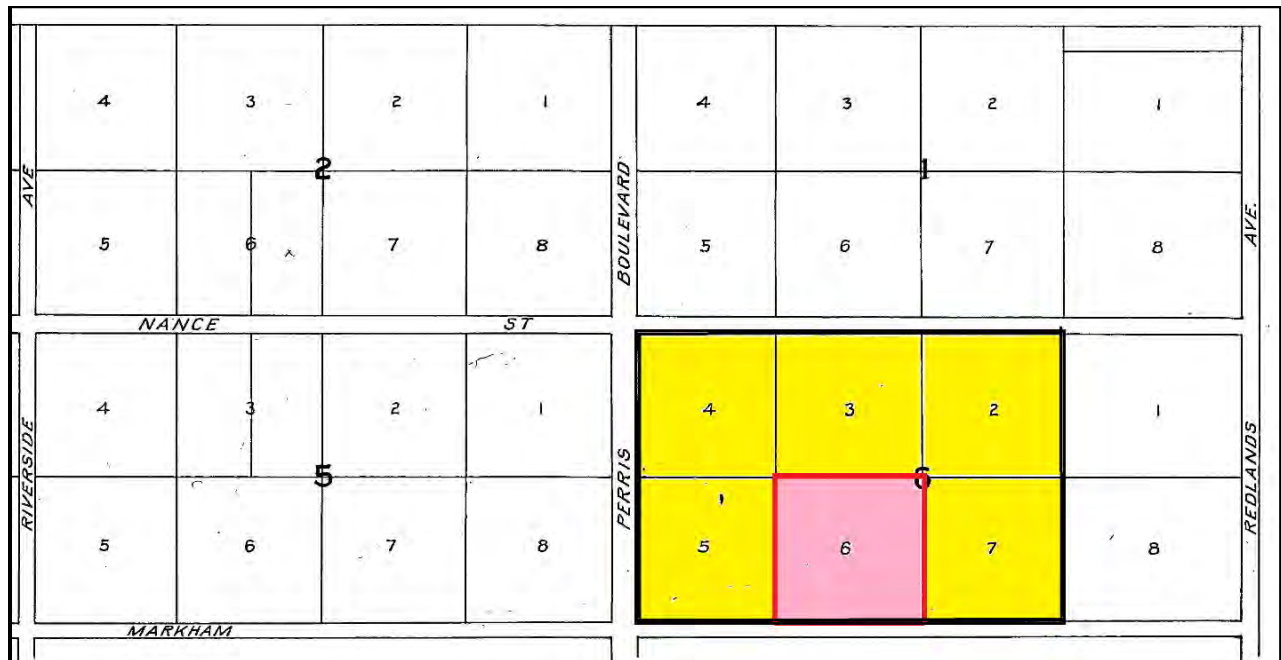
*Date

X Continuation

Update



A Portion of the Riverside Tract Identifying the Surveyed Portion of the Kellogg/Ashley Farm Property, Lot 6 of Block 6 (ca. 1907-1913).



A Portion of the Riverside Tract Identifying the Kellogg/Ashley Holding.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 6 of 9

*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Kellogg/Ashley Farm, Perris, Riv. Co., CA

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna

*Date April 24, 2020

Continuation

X Update

The historic period began after some initial explorations by the Spanish, but did not officially start until the beginning of the Mission period and the establishment of the Alta California missions (ca. 1769) in San Diego. Missionization was followed by many years of sporadic settlement predominantly initiating in Mexico. Spanish explorers, such as Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza. Travelled through the San Jacinto Plains as early as 1772-1774, while missions with established closer to the Pacific Coast (not inland). There is no record of any European settlement in the vicinity of Perris until after 1800 (McCawley 1996;; Marinacci and Marinacci 1988:67). In general, and as repeated in many cultural resource reports, the history of the area can be summarized into three major divisions:

The Spanish/Mission Period (1769-1822)

The Mexican/Rancho Period (1822-1848)

The American Period (1948-Present)

These heading are very simplistic and do not always reflect the true nature of the related activities. For example, there were ranchos established under Spanish control of Alta California (at the same time the missions were being established). Avina (1932) details the Spanish governments program for establishing settlements, beginning in New Mexico, where more Native American populations were identified as sedentary. The establishment of the missions coincided with the planning of "pueblo grants" designed as small towns and with intensions of establishing permanent populations. Soldiers were housed at the missions, along with civilian settlers, awaiting these developments.

The "abandonment" of Alta California by Spain was short-lived and, by 1774, "... colonists began to stream into the territory ..." (Avina 1932:5). The Anza expedition brought more settlers and additional missions were established by the end of the century, including San Luis Rey. Eighteen land grants (ranchos) were issued during the Spanish rule, the southernmost being the Rancho Santa Ana. Most of the eighteen ranchos were relatively close to the coast and extended as far north as the Rancho San Antonio (near San Francisco Bay).

Following the acquisition of Alta California by the Mexican government, land grants were issued in much greater numbers. These grants were available with the secularization of the missions and the reclaiming of the large tracts of land under mission control prior to 1822. The mission lands were lessened considerably, as was the potential for the missions to be profitable, as they were not longer able to run the large cattle businesses, oversee the agricultural activities, and use the neophytes (converted Natives) as a labor source. Many Natives left the missions to live on or work for the new rancho owners – many of which were soldiers or other government officials, primarily after 1834. In the case of the lands surrounding present-day Perris, both the Mission San Luis Rey and the Mission San Gabriel claimed jurisdiction and both lost their claims with secularization.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Kellogg/Ashley Farm, Perris, Riv. Co., CA

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna

*Date April 24, 2020

Continuation

X Update

Despite the loss by the missions, much of the land surrounding present-day Perris was not issued as a Mexican period rancho. However, the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero is associated with present-day Perris (Beck and Haase 1974:38). The southwestern boundary of the rancho runs through Sections 6, 7, and 8, placing all of Section 5 (part of Perris) within the rancho boundaries).

The Rancho San Jacinto y Potrero was granted to Miguel Pedorena by Governor Pio Pico in 1946 and represents one of the last ranchos granted towards the end of the Mexican Period. This rancho consisted of 48,810 acres of land primarily east of what is now March Air Force Base. Originally, the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo was granted to Jose Antonio Estudillo (ca. 1842), after being named the administrator (major domo) at Mission San Luis Rey in 1840. Estudillo's daughter, Maria del Rosario Estudillo (de Aguirre) was granted the Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante (ca. 1846), and his son-in-law, Miguel Pedorena (married to Antonio Estudillo) was granted the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero (also in 1846). These three ranchos totaled over 133,000 acres. While the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo and San Jacinto y Potrero were adjacent properties, the Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante was further west – with the area between Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante and San Jacinto y Potrero being unassigned (March Air Force Base).

Miguel Pedorena maintained ownership of the Rancho San Jacinto y Potrero following the acquisition of California by the U.S. government, but he died shortly thereafter (in 1850). In 1852, a petition was filed to confirm his holdings and the subsequent inheritance by his heirs. Robinson (1997; Garrison and Smith 2019) noted the rancho was purchased from Pedorena by his father-in-law, Jose Antonio Estudillo in 1853. However, in 1883, the patent was actually granted to Thomas W. Sutherland, guardian for the Pedorena heirs. At the time, this land was part of San Diego County. Riverside County was not established until 1893, rendering the land grant part of Riverside County (Robinson 1997:143-161).

Between 1883 and 1891, portions of the Rancho were sold. In 1891, a portion of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero (1,360 acres) was held by a syndicate for subdivision and sale. Known as the "Riverside Tract,"

In 1892, plans were being made to form the new Riverside County by taking some land from the existing San Bernardino and San Diego counties. By 1893, the area now associated with Perris was removed from San Diego County and included in the newly established Riverside County. As such, records after 1892 were maintained by Riverside County. The Riverside County Archives provided data pertaining to the current project area, identified as consisting of Lot 6 of Block 6 of the Riverside Tract. When mapped, this area was outside the core area of the City of Perris (incorporated in 1911).

Perris was originally established as a railroad siding in 1882. The siding was named for Fred T. Perris, the Chief engineer for the California Southern Railroad. Settlement of the area actually began north of the siding (almost two miles to the north) because of a land ownership dispute.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Kellogg/Ashley Farm, Perris, Riv. Co., CA

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna

*Date April 24, 2020

Continuation

X Update

With respect to Block 6, Lot 6, of the Riverside Tract, the Riverside County Archives identified the owner of the property in 1893 as William B. Shepherd. Shepherd held the 10 acres between 1893 and 1898, when the land was valued between \$100 and \$120. No improvements were noted in the Assessor records.

In 1898, the Perris Land Company claimed the property and held it until 1900, with land values dropping slightly (\$80 to \$90). The Perris Land Company transferred ownership the Orange Growers' Bank in 1900. With the backing of the Orange Growers' Bank and the potential for irrigation, the land value grew to \$180 in 1900-1901. However, no water was realized (no crops were planted) and land values dropped again. In 1903, when George H. Sawyer purchased the property, Lot 6 was valued at only \$60.

With no listed improvements, Sawyer held the property until at least 1913 (data from 1913 to 1926 were not available for review). Nonetheless, by 1926, Lot 6 was owned by Frederick W. and W.S. Kellogg. The Kelloggs also purchased Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, rendering his holdings a total of 60 acres (see Figure 6). Lot 1 and 8 was held by Herbert Williams. In 1926, the individual lots owned by Kellogg were assessed at \$200, but no improvements were noted. Data suggests, however, there were improvements within Lot 5. With the lack of data between 1913 and 1926, it is not clear whether these improvements could be credited to George H. Sawyer or Frederick W. Kellogg.

Research identified George H. Sawyer as a native of New Hampshire who was registered to vote in the Perris area between 1900 and 1914 (+). His wife, Emma, died in Perris (1850-1919) and is buried in the Perris Memorial Cemetery. George H. Sawyer (1851-1920) was listed in directories as a farmer and he is also buried in Perris, suggesting the land was sold shortly after his death, around 1920-21. It is quite possible Kellogg purchased from Sawyer (or his heir) and was the owner as early as 1921.

Frederick Kellogg (1876-1945) was a native of Indiana. Records confirmed an improvement on Lot 5 of his holdings and aerial photographs confirmed the presence of a residential complex on the southwestern corner of Lot 5 (northeast corner of Perris Blvd. and Markham Street. No data was found to confirm Kellogg occupied the property, but he likely did, owning the full 60 acres until 1942, when he sold Lot 2. In 1944, shortly before his death, Kellogg sold his remaining 50 acres to Ambers J. Ashley and Mary E. Gregory. Ashley purchased Lot 2 in 1948 and was listed as the sole owner of the original 60 acres by 1948 (no additional mentions of Mary E. Gregory. The only improvements are limited to Lot 5 and there is still no record of other improvements (e.g. agricultural activities) in the Assessor records.

In 1951, Ashley sold the 60 acres to Margaret J. Cooke, who held the property until 1963, reflecting maintenance of the residential complex in Lot 5 and some minor improvements in Lot 4. Cooke eventually sold off the various lots and, by 1978, Lot 4 was subdivided by Charles J. and Shirley M. Brumner. Lot 7 was subdivided by Lawrence R. and Shirley Ann Roy in 1980.

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Kellogg/Ashley Farm, Perris, Riv. Co., CA

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna

*Date April 24, 2020

Continuation

X Update

In 1982, Lots 3 and 5 were subdivided by Katherine A. Miller and Frank A. Manriquez, respectively. These sales post-dated Ambers J. Ashley's death in 1976 and were likely carried out by his widow (Eva M.) or his son, Ambers J. Ashley, Jr. Lot 6 was not listed in these sales or subdivisions, but was apparently repurchased by members of the Ashley family. Specific to Lot 6 (the current project area), the ten acres were divided into east and west halves in 1983.

The properties are currently owned by Gloria R. Ashley (western 4.54 acres) and Richard R. Kinney, Jr. (eastern 5.0 acres). Gloria Rene Ashley was listed as living at 25140 Markham Street and/or 114 E. Markham Street (in Lot 5). Gloria R. Ashley, and other members of the Ashley extended family, have lived in the Perris area for decades and Gloria Rene Ashley was still listed as living in Perris as late as 2002. No data was found for Richard R. Kinney, but he may also be a member of the extended Ashley family.

A review of aerial photographs for the project area showed the property was used for dry farming (grains) as early as the 1940s (likely earlier), but not for citrus or row crops. As late as 1967-1978, the property is completed clear of improvements (no structures or trees; Figure 7). However, by 1997, there appears to be some activities within the property, including the presence of trees and possibly as structure. By 2016, these modern improvements, save the trees, have been completely removed.

UTM Coordinates for the 60 Acre Kellogg/Ashley Farm, Perris, Riverside County, CA				
Point	NAD 83		NAD 27	
	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
NW Corner	479098	3746156	479178	3745959
SW Corner	479097	3745759	479177	3745562
NE Corner	479688	3746152	479768	3745955
SE Corner	479694	3745758	479774	3745561

State of California • The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

33-16078 CA-RW-8312
Primary # 33-16078
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-RIV-8312
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings 111 06 2007

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) JCV531-S-17

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted a. County Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Perris Date 1967 (1979) T 4S; R 3W; in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 5; SB B.M.

c. Address _____ City Perris Zip 92571

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 479268 mE / 3745608 mN (NAD27)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) The site is located in Parcel No. 302110022 at an elevation of 1,459 ft, approximately 2.8 km (1.75 miles) SW of the northern portion of the Lake Perris Dam and 107 m (350 ft) ENE of the intersection of Markham Street and Perris Boulevard.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site measuring approximately 46x35 m (151x115 ft) is the remnants of an historic water conveyance system and consists of a concrete water reservoir measuring 7x4 m (22x12 ft) with an inscribed date of 9-15-50 and an electric water pump installed on the south edge of a 5x3 m (15x10 ft) concrete pad. An extensive concrete pad for parking and mature tamarisk trees also exists here.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (AH2) Foundations/Structure Pads and (AH5) Well/Cistern

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5. Brett Jones, Phil Fulton, and Joe Baumann on historic cistern. View to NE.



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
George Kristinsson
c/o Velur Land Investment
PO Box 5111
Sherman Oaks, CA 91413
and

David J. Dicesare
c/o Velur Land Investment
PO Box 5111
Sherman Oaks, CA 91413

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address):
Ivan Strudwick, Brett Jones,
Phil Fulton, Joe Baumann,
Natalie Lawson, and Chris Roberts
LSA Associates, Inc.
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92614

*P9. Date recorded: April 19, 2005

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance Survey

*P11. Report citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.") Strudwick et al. 2006. Cultural Resource Survey of an Approximately 11,000 Acre Area outside the Mid County Parkway APE between Corona and San Jacinto, Riverside County, California. LSA Associates, Inc.

Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☒ Photograph Record Photo Log IS-6 ☐ Other (List) _____

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

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

33-16078 CA-RIV-8312
Primary # 33- 33-16078
HRI#
Trinomial CA-RIV- CA-RIV- 8312

Page 2 of 5

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) JCV531-S-17

- *A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 46 m (151 ft) (N-S) x b. Width 35 m (115 ft) (E-W)
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: Items mapped with GPS for location.
Method of Determination (Check any that apply): ☐ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain): Site extent is based on the location of features as located with Global Positioning System (GPS).
Reliability of determination: ☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low Explain: It is possible that subsurface material extends beyond the identified extent of the current site boundary.
Limitations (Check any that apply) ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
☐ Disturbances ☒ Vegetation ☐ Other: (Explain): The site has a dense carpet of introduced grasses.
- A2. **Depth:** Unknown ☐ None ☒ Unknown; Method of Determination: This field survey did not identify the presence of accumulated sediment although it is possible that a subsurface component exists.
- *A3. **Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain): It is unlikely that human remains exist here due to the nature of the site.
- *A4. **Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on site map): This site consists of four features. Feature 1 is a rectangular water reservoir with laddered reef access that measures 22x12 ft and is 8 ft deep. The reef is slightly convex and a circular entrance with a 2 ft inner diameter is located in the southwest corner of the reservoir. A date of 9-15-50 is inscribed near the entrance. Feature 2 is a concrete pad near a mature pepper tree. This pad measures 15x10 ft and has four supports. The pad looks as if it once held some sort of tank or equipment since electrical lines run to the pad. An electric pump labeled "Pomona Turbine Pump" manufactured by Fairbanks-Morse (ser No. WWSF23) is installed on the southern edge of the concrete pad. Feature 3 is a water trough and is located south of the reservoir and near the concrete pads. The trough stands 18" high and measures 2'6"x8'4" and has 3 inch thick sides. Feature 4 is a very large concrete pad. The outer dimensions measure 84x105 ft by 8 ft wide and the pad is 'U' shaped. The electrical pole with the 1977 dating nail is on the dirt road running just south of the site.
- *A5. **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features): None observed.
- *A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.) No.
- *A7. **Site Condition:** ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances): The site appears relatively undisturbed.
- *A8. **Nearest Water:** (Type, distance, and direction). A seasonal drainage lies 0.8 km (0.5 mile) east of the site.
- *A9. **Elevation:** 1,459 ft.
- A10. **Environmental Setting:** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): Vegetation consists of a dense carpet of introduced grasses. Sediment is primarily a large-grained decomposing granitic material.
- A11. **Historical Information:** None.
- *A12. **Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☐ 1914-1945
☒ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:
The site is an historic water conveyance system with an inscribed date of 9-15-50. Electrical lines suggest use in the 1970's as one of the electrical poles has a 1977 dating nail.
- A13. **Interpretations** (Discuss data potential, function(s), ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): This water conveyance system is likely related to either agricultural fields or ranching activities in the area.
- A14. **Remarks:**
- A15. **References** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): None.
- A16. **Photographs** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record):
Original Media/Negatives On File at: LSA Associates, Inc., 20 Executive Park, Suite 200, Irvine, CA 92614
- *A17. **Form Prepared By:** M. Aron **Date:** May 24, 2006
Affiliation and Address: LSA Associates, Inc., 20 Executive Park, Suite 200, Irvine, CA 92614

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDCALIFORNIA Department of Parks and Recreation
Office of Historic PreservationPrimary # 33-16078
Trinomial/HRI# _____**CA-RIV- 83 12**Page 3 of 5

Property or Project Name/Temporary No.: JCV531 MidCounty Parkway

Camera Format: MINOLTA DIMAGE Digital

Film Type and Speed: 400 MEGA

Negatives kept at: LSA Associates, Inc., 20 Executive Park, Suite 200, Irvine, CA 92614

Lens Size: 28-200

Year: 2005

Roll #: JCV531-IHS-6

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp/ Neg.	Subject/Description	View Toward
4	18	9:00	1	Parcel 306390012	NW
4	18	"	2	Parcel 306300033 and 18 other adjacent parcels	SW
4	18	9:10	3	Parcel 306300033, typical ground visibility	W
4	18	9:50	4	Parcel 306060045, canal	N
4	18	"	5	Parcel 306060045	SE
4	18	10:50	6	Parcel 306370013, 306370014, 306370015, 6-12" Sudan grass	SW
4	18	11:00	7	Parcel 306380004, 306380005	NE
4	18	11:10	8	Parcel 306370008, 306370009, 3063700010, 3063700011, 3063700018, 3063700019	W
4	18	13:20	9	Parcel 302130021 (et al.) looking from Perris Blvd.	E
4	18	14:00	10	P-33-8699, earthen retention basin with square standpipe	WNW
4	18	"	11	P-33-8699, square standpipe nearly 4' tall	SE
4	18	14:14	12	P-33-8699, view from Perris Blvd.	NE
4	19	8:45	13	JCV531-S-16, crew on well pad next to pipe	SW
4	19	8:50	14	JCV531-S-16, site overview, crew at standpipe	N
4	19	"	15	JCV531-S-16, site overview, crew at standpipe	NNE
4	19	"	16	JCV531-S-16, concrete tank support with dirt berm in background	NE
4	19	9:30	17	JCV531-S-17, concrete water reservoir	NE
4	19	9:31	18	JCV531-S-17, concrete water reservoir, date on reservoir 9/15/50	N
4	19	"	19	JCV531-S-17, Pomona turbine water pump	N
4	19	9:45	20	JCV531-S-17, overview with trough, well pad and crew at reservoir	N
4	19	"	21	JCV531-S-17, site overview with trough, Brett Jones and trees	WNW
4	19	9:50	22	Riverside quality barn style home	ENE
4	19	10:10	23	Parcel 302070001, sod farm	WSW
4	19	10:15	24	Parcel 302080030, with sheep	N
4	19	10:30	25	Parcel 302070009, historic barn	WNW
4	19	"	26	Parcel 302060020/ 31, sod farm area with natural strips	SW
4	19	"	27	Parcel 302060020/ 31, sod farm area with natural strips	WSW
4	19	10:45	28	Parcel 302060030, open field, disked, 100% ground visibility	N
4	19	"	29	Parcel 302030041, sod farm, 0% ground visibility	S
4	19	11:05	30	Parcel 303060007, sod farm, 0% ground visibility	SW

33-16078 CA-RIV-8312

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-16078
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-RIV-8312

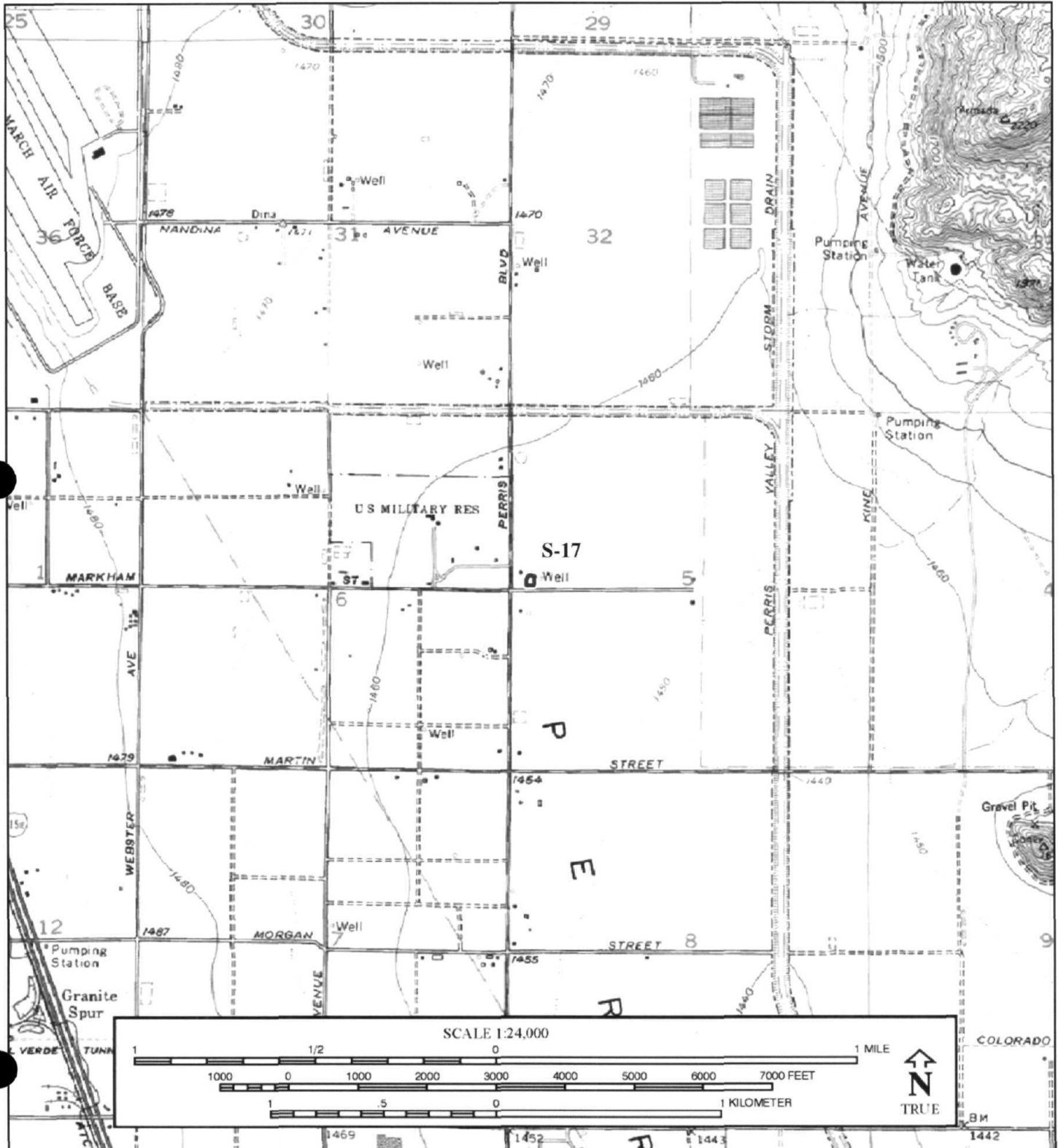
Page 4 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) LSA-JCV531-S-17

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad, PERRIS, California

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1967 (photorevised 1979)



33-16078 CA-RW-8312

State of California - Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SITE MAP

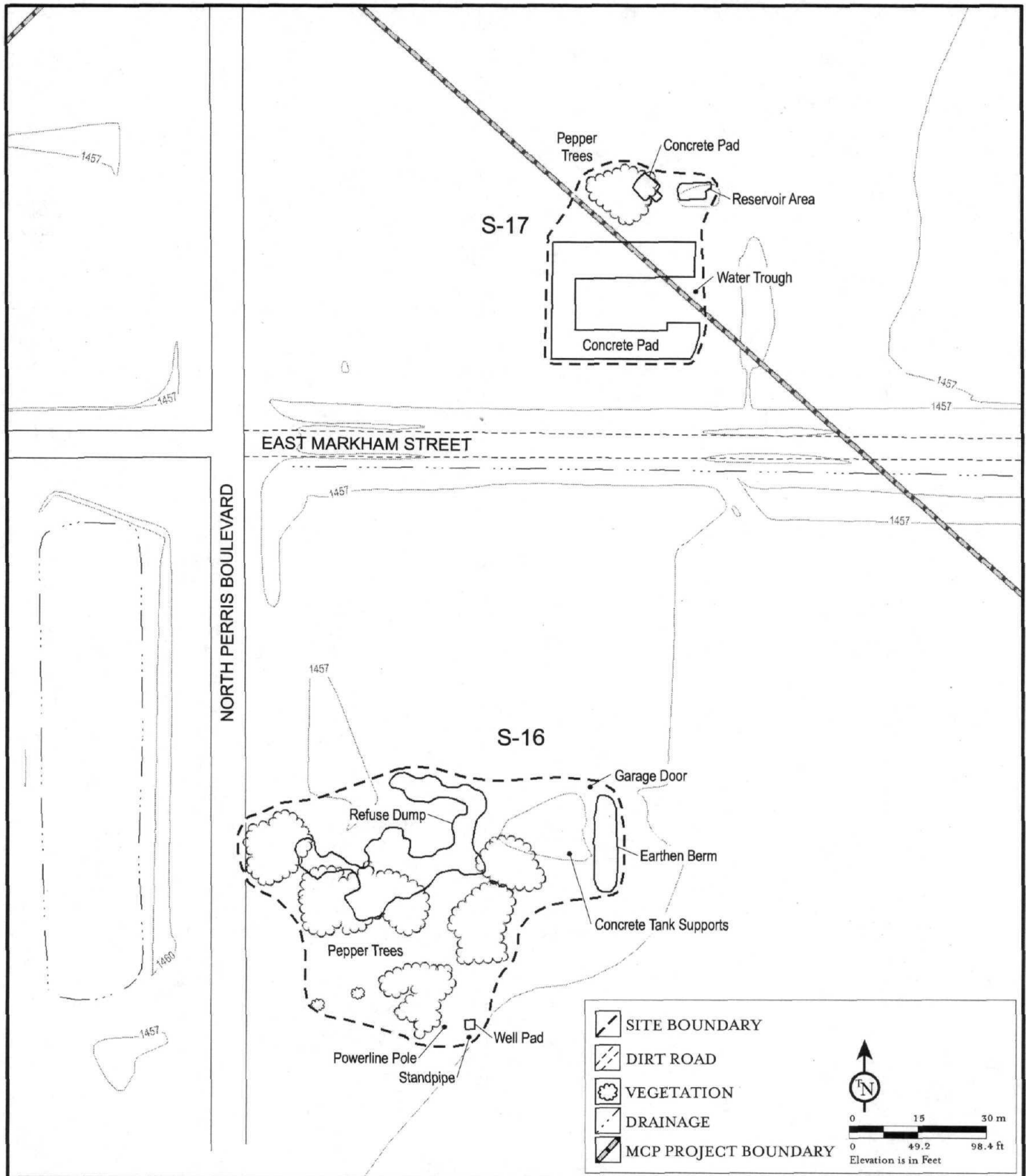
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HRI #
Trinomial CA-RW-CA-RIV-8312

Page 5 of 15

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) LSA-JCV531-S-17

Drawn By: Chris Roberts

Date: April 19, 2005



**A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
FOR THE PERRIS TRUCK TERMINAL PROJECT
ON MARKHAM STREET, PERRIS,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA
(APNs 302-110-031 and -032)**

Prepared for:

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April 24, 2020**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE SUMMARY

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APNs: 302-110-031 and 302-110-032

USGS Quad: Perris (7.5'; 1:64,000)

Study Area: 9.54 acres (Riverside Tract, Block 6, Lot 6); North side of Markham Street; east of Perris Blvd.; Township 4 South; Range 3 West; SW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 5.

Key Words: Perris; Perris Valley; Kellogg Property; Ashley Property; Riverside Tract, Block 6; Agriculture; Phase I archaeological survey; CA-RIV-8312; Primary Record 33-016078.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This Phase I cultural resource investigation for the Perris Truck Terminal Project was initiated by McKenna et al. in February, 2020, and completed in April, 2020. Over the course of this investigation, research included: the completion of an archaeological resources search; Native American consultation; prehistoric background research; historic ownership and land use research; an intensive field survey; analysis of the findings; and the preparation of this technical report.

Although no evidence of paleontological or prehistoric archaeological resources were identified during the investigations, McKenna et al. has concluded the project area has a high level of sensitivity for the presence of buried paleontological resources and a moderate level of sensitivity for the presence of buried prehistoric archaeological resources. To address these relatively levels of sensitivity, McKenna et al. has recommended, in compliance with County and local guidelines and policies, a paleontological monitoring program for excavations that exceed four feet below the current surface and/or in areas where older Quaternary alluvium is identified. The program must comply with County requirements and be consistent with those of the Western Science Center.

The recommended archaeological monitoring program should include the presence of a professional archaeologist working with a Native American representative (preferably from the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians). The archaeological monitoring program should address deposits identified as younger Quaternary alluvium or deposits associated with the Late Holocene (first three to four feet of deposition). This program should be continued until it has been determined it is no longer needed.

McKenna et al. also concluded the project area is part of a larger, historically owned property consisting of approximately 60 acres and generally associated with the Kellogg and/or Ashley families. A resource identified within this 60 acre property has already been reported (CA-RIV-8312; 33-016078). Although no significant historic period resources were identified within the 9.54 acres addressed in this document, McKenna et al. completed an updated DPR-523 form(s) to further document the historic farmstead.

With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, McKenna et al. has concluded any potentially adverse impacts to paleontological or archaeological resources can be avoided or minimized.

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**A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
FOR THE PERRIS TRUCK TERMINAL PROJECT
ON MARKHAM STREET, PERRIS,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA
(APNs 302-110-031 and -032)**

by,

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McKenna et al., Whittier, CA

INTRODUCTION

McKenna et al. (Appendix A) initiated this Phase I cultural resource investigation of the proposed Perris Truck Terminal on Markham Street, Perris, Riverside County, California, at the request of Lilburn Corporation, San Bernardino, California. The proposed development involves the establishment of a truck terminal on approximately 9.54 acres of vacant land on the north side of Markham Street, east of Perris Blvd. This investigation was undertaken for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended, and local City of Perris policies and guidelines for the completion pre-development environmental review.

REGULATORY/EVALUATION CRITERIA

The identification and protection of cultural resources are addressed to differing degrees on the federal, state, regional and local levels of government. Each is summarized below.

Federal Regulations (U.S. Government)

The federal government policy for the identification and protection of significant cultural resources is addressed in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) under the Secretary of the Interior (National Park Service), which established: the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); the State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO), which acts as the liaison between the State and Federal governments and also serves to implement State policies and guidelines; and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). A more detailed description of the federal regulations is presented in Purtell and Brown (2016).

Simply put, the federal regulations are designed to identify and evaluate cultural resources for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. To be eligible, a resource "... must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and/or association ...” (Pertell and Brown 2016:9). If a resource maintains its integrity, it is further evaluated by addressing the following four main criteria:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory.

State Regulations (California)

The primary regulatory authority for the identification and protection of significant cultural resources in California is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CEQA was established in 1970 and has been amended a number of times since it was first established. CEQA was supplemented in 1998 with the implementation of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). California Public Resources Code 5024.1(a) states the CRHR is "... an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate properties that are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change."

To be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, a cultural resource must meet one or more of four criteria:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values;
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield information important to the pre-history of history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources, a cultural resource many also qualify for recognition as A California Point of Historical Interest or a California Historical Landmark.

Regional Regulations (Riverside County)

Riverside County drafted policies and guidelines for projects involving County lands, but this draft document has not been adopted formally by the County. Rather, the County has opted to defer to CEQA and uses the existing CEQA policies and guidelines in addressing projects in unincorporated Riverside County.

Local Regulations (City of Perris)

The policies and guidelines for the City of Perris are presented in the General Plan (updated in 2008) and include:

- Measure IV.A.2: For all projects subject to CEQA, applicants will be required to submit results of an archaeological records request through the Eastern Information Center at the University of Riverside;
- Measure IV.A.3: Require Phase I Surveys for all projects located in areas that have not been previously surveyed for archaeological or historic resources, or which lie near areas where archaeological or historic sites have been recorded;
- Measure IV-A.4: In Area 1 and Area 2 shown on the Paleontological Sensitivity Map, paleontological monitoring of all project requiring subsurface excavations will be required once any excavation begins. In Areas 4 and 5, paleontological monitoring will be required once subsurface excavations five feet in depth, with monitoring levels reduced if appropriate, at the discretion of a certified Project Paleontologist.

Based on the Cultural Resources Sensitivity map presented in the Conservation Element of the General Plan (Exhibit CN-6; p. 21), the current project area is located in an area identified as having a “Low Density” of cultural resources. The Paleontological Sensitivity map (Exhibit CN-7; p. 27) identifies the project area as being within Area 4 – a “Low to High” sensitivity area requiring monitoring for excavations exceeding five feet in depth. It is also noted, this project area is very near the boundary of Area 1, a “High” sensitivity area for paleontological resources, requiring monitoring of all earthmoving.

PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

As previously noted, the proposed project involves the development of a truck terminal on 9.54 acres of vacant land near the intersection of Perris Blvd. and Markham Street (Figure 1). More specifically, the project area is located within Township 4 South, Range 3 West, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 5 (San Bernardino Base & Meridian). This location is illustrated on the USGS Perris Quadrangle (rev. 1973), placing the project area on the north side of Markham Street and east of Perris Blvd.

The project area is identified as consisting of two Assessor parcels: APNs 302-110-031 (4.54 acres) and -032 (5.0 acres). Illustrated in Figure 3, these lots equate to the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 5. The property is currently vacant, but a recent aerial photograph indicates prior improvements with remnants in the form of tree lines and disturbed surface areas (Figure 4). There is some additional evidence or recent impacts (e.g. vehicle tracks and disking).

The UTM coordinates for the four corners of the project area are detailed in Table 1 (NAD 27 and NAD 83). The property is relatively flat and at an average elevation of 1455 feet AMSL. The 1973 USGS Perris quadrangle illustrated no improvements within the project area, suggesting any prior improvements were removed before 1973.

Table 1. UTM Coordinated for the Project Area.				
Point	NAD 27		NAD 83	
	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
NE	479567	3745757	479487	3745954
SE	479566	3745558	479486	3745755
NW	479365	3745754	479285	3745951
SW	479367	3745558	479287	3745755

The project area is located in the western Riverside County, California (Figure 1). This area is geographically and geologically associated with Perris Plain and Perris Valley. The Perris Plain/Valley extends west and southwest from the foot of the San Jacinto Mountains (Norris and Webb 1990: 288) and described as:

“... a broad, nearly flat surface dotted with bedrock hills, extending from near Corona, southeasterly to Hemet. This plain has an average elevation of about 520 meters (1700 feet) ... The numerous bedrock hills that interrupt its surface have been described as residual knobs of resistant rock, which survived prolonged erosion (monadnocks). It has been suggested that a surface of low relief was developed on the crystalline bedrock, leaving behind the scattered monadnocks.”

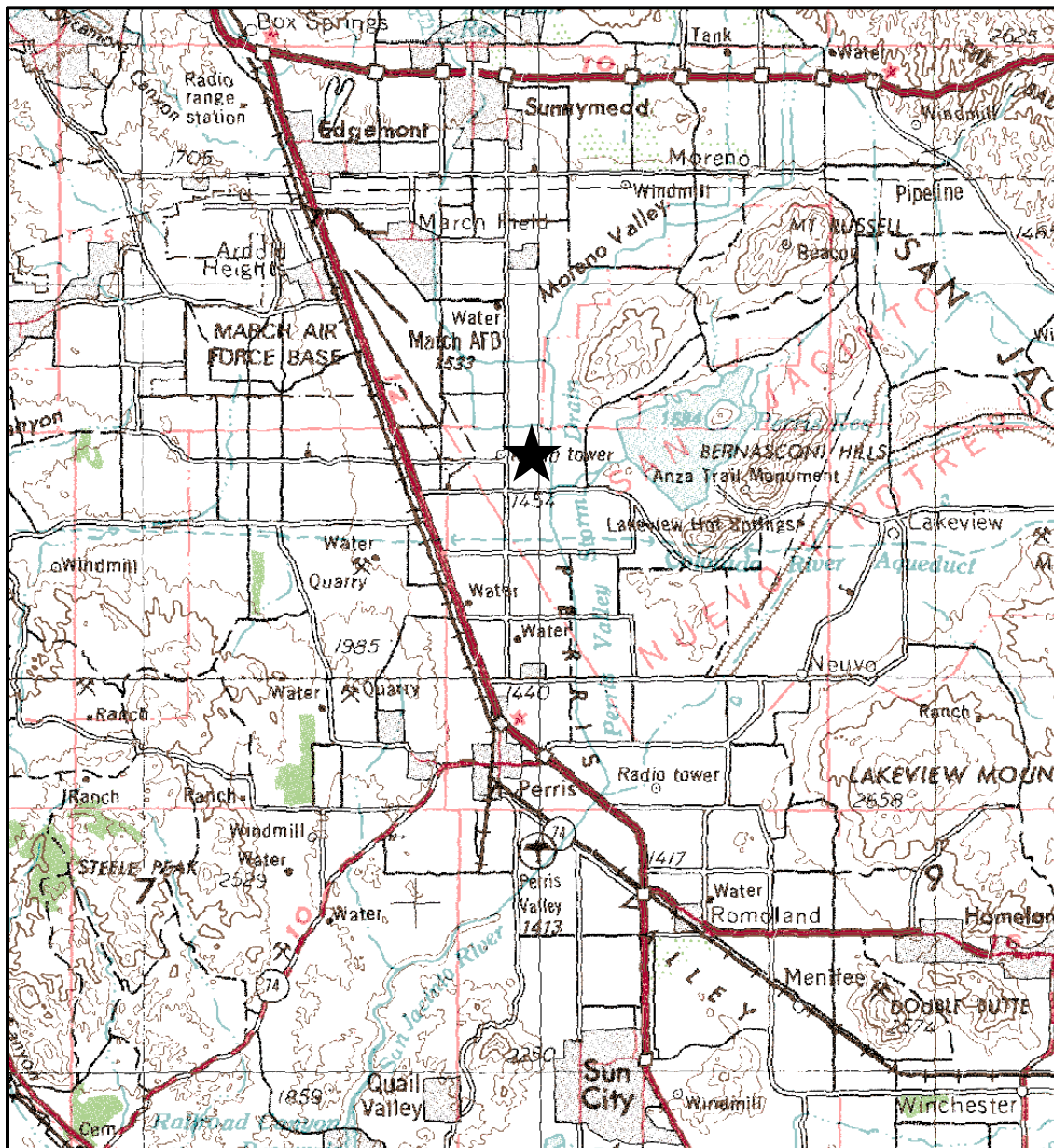


Figure 1. General Location of the Project Area (Santa Ana Sheet 1979; 1:250,000).

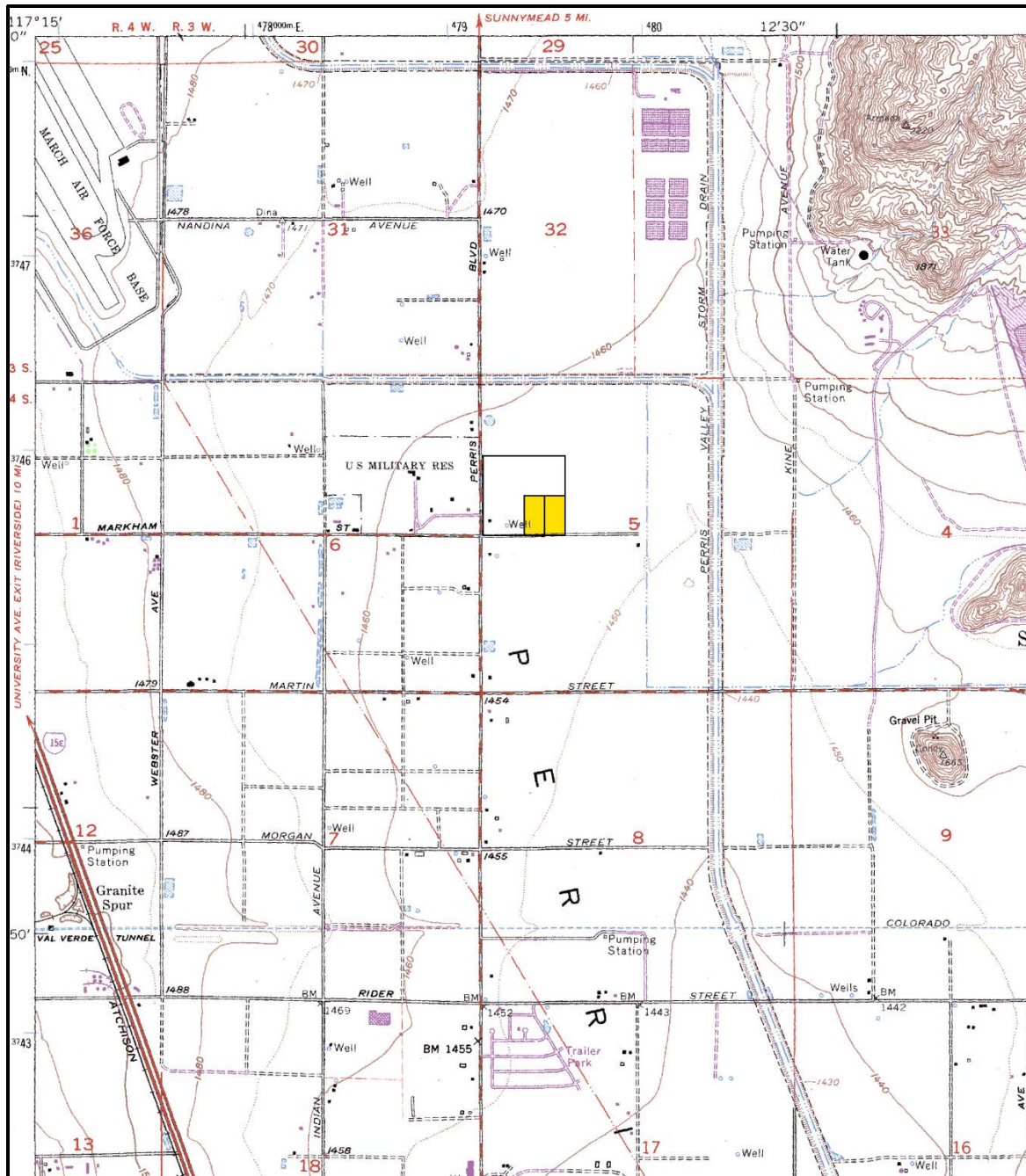


Figure 2. Specific Location of the Project Area (USGS Perris Quadrangle, rev. 1973).

The Perris Valley is within the geomorphologic Peninsula Ranges of Southern California (Norris and Webb 1990:288) with Cretaceous and pre-Cretaceous materials that include limestone, schist, and gneiss. Igneous rock includes the intrusive gabbros, quartz diorite, tonalite, and/or granodiorite.

Post-Cretaceous rocks include crystallines, sandstones, siltstones, and conglomerates. Quaternary deposits include volcanics and coastal marine terraces (Norris and Webb 1990:281-283). Located south of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains, this general area is known to contain banded gneiss and quartz diorite, including (in the Santa Rosa Mountains) great fossil landslides (Norris and Webb 1990:291). Hot springs, in this case associated with the San Jacinto and Elsinore Fault Zones, were known and utilized by prehistoric and historic populations (e.g. Warner Hot Springs and the Murrieta Hot Springs).

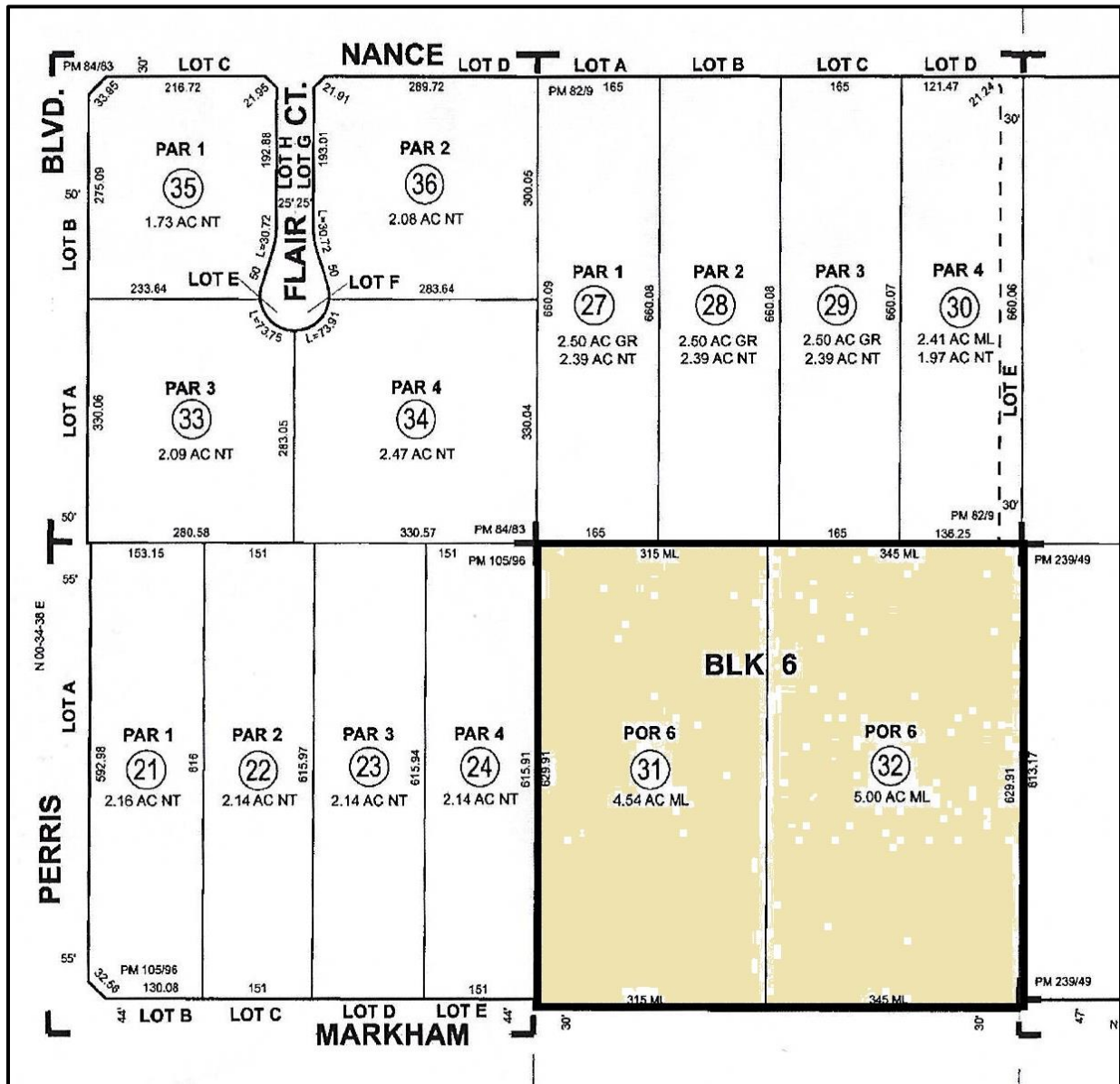


Figure 3. Assessor Parcel Map Illustrating the Project Area.



Figure 4. Aerial Photograph Illustrating the Current Project Area.

This area of Southern California is located near the western boundary of the Sonoran Desert (MacMahon 1987:34). Flora native to the Sonoran Desert include: creosote bush, white bur sage, bur sage, big galleta, indigo bush, Mormon tea, pencil cholla, velvet mesquite, desert sand verbena, desert sunflower, graythorn, beavertail cactus, blue palo verde, ocotillo, golden cholla, barrel cactus, desert ironwood, teddybear cactus, hedgehog cactus, desert agave, desert lavender, sweetbush, buckhorn cholla, cane cholla, jumping cholla, prickly pear cactus, desert Christmas cactus, night blooming cactus, fish hook cactus, fish hook barrel cactus, organ pipe cactus, and senita.

Also associated with the Desert are the Whitehorn Acacia, Fairy Duster, Limber Bush, Jojoba, Desert Buckwheat, Paperflower, Desert Willow, Desert Broom Dock, Canyon Ragweed, Desert Hackberry, Mexican Jumping Beans, Elephant Tree, Boojum Tree, Maguey, Cardon, Ball Moss, the Mexican Palo Verde, and Crucifixion Thorn.

Various spiders, scorpions, ants, grasshoppers, toads, lizards, and snakes are also known in the Sonoran Desert (MacMahon 1987:73-76). Birds include sparrows, quail, roadrunners, thrashers, owl, dove, gnatcatchers, warblers, mockingbirds, wrens, ravens, vultures, and kestrels.

Mammals include coyotes, badgers, black tailed jack rabbits, desert cottontail, bighorn sheep, round tailed ground squirrel, rock squirrel, white tailed antelope squirrel, Harris' antelope squirrel, kit fox, Merriam's kangaroo rat, desert kangaroo rat, Ord's kangaroo rat, banner tailed kangaroo rat, desert pocket mouse, rock pocket mouse, Bailey's pocket mouse, long tailed pocket mouse, silky pocket mouse, deer mouse, cactus mouse, canyon mouse, desert woodrat, white tailed woodrat, Botta's pocket gopher and the Mexican long-nosed bat.

Castells and George (2017:5-6) stated:

"The project area is situated in the City of Perris in western Riverside County within Perris Valley and the greater San Jacinto Valley. This area is underlain by the Southern California Batholith, which is part of the Peninsular Range, and is a massive geological intrusion of granite rock that was formed in the late Cretaceous and uplifted in the early Tertiary. This landform extends from the San Gabriel Mountain range to southern Baja Mexico. The general physiography of the Peninsular ranges Province in southern California is characterized by three major northwest-trending mountainous regions composed of stable crustal blocks, separated by active fault zones, including (from east to west) the San Jacinto Mountains, the Perris Block, and the Santa Ana Mountains (Morton and Miller 2006). The separating faults include the San Jacinto and Elsinore fault zones. The topography of the Perris Block, which directly underlies the Project, consists of bedrock highlands and isolated hills that are separated by alluvium-filled valleys. Elevations range from 443 to 633 m (1,453 to 2,077 feet) amsl.

"According to Dibblee and Minch (2003), the Project area is underlain by Holocene Period alluvial sediments. The valley fill consists of unconsolidated and undissected sand and clay. Low ridges of quartz diorite and quartz monzonite are northeast of the Project. A single soils type, the Pachappa series, has formed in the upper portion of this alluvium. Soil characteristics are directly the result of past environmental conditions and therefore are reflective of the paleoenvironment. The Pachappa series is well drained and developed in moderately coarse-textured alluvium under annual grass-herb vegetation. The nature surface tends to be nearly level to

gently undulating. They have found in areas where there is formerly a naturally high water table or subject to occasional flooding (Soil Survey Staff 2015). Pachappa soils, classified as a mollic Haploxeralf, have argillic (or clay rich) and calcic (calcium carbonate rich) horizons and are topped with the mollic (highly organic) surface horizon (Soil Survey Staff 1999). These features take millennia to form and suggest the surface within the project area has been relatively stable since the late Pleistocene.”

Beck and Haase (1974) characterize the project area as being associated with an arid climate of hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall averages between five and fifteen inches annually and usually during the winter. There may also be summer monsoons with short, often heavy, rain episodes. The Perris Valley Storm Channel is located to the east and northeast of the current project area (Goodwin 2013:4).

CULTURAL HISTORY BACKGROUND

Prehistory

The Sonoran Desert environment has been occupied for tens of thousands of years. While debates continue as to the extent of the occupations, research has extended the origin of occupation to more than 13,000 Y.B.P. (years before present). The current project area is located in an area that has been culturally affiliated with the ancestral territories of at least three main groups, including the Luiseno, Serrano, and Cahuilla. While the area is principally associated with the Luiseno, the Serrano and Cahuilla are considered somewhat peripheral, but overlapping. There are no sharp boundaries between the traditional territories, as all three groups were known hunters and gatherers who travelled throughout the various regions for resource exploitation.

Although a general understanding dates human occupation in Southern California to 13,000 Y.B.P., Castells and George (2017:7) emphasize research in the area of Perris has failed to yield any physical evidence predating 9,500 Y.B.P. Citing data derived from the various studies completed between 1974 and 2001, with specific emphasis on the extensive studies completed for the Perris Reservoir project (O’Connell et al. 1974) and the Eastside Reservoir/Diamond Valley Lake project (ESRP; Goldberg et al. 2001), the refined prehistoric chronology for the area has been summarized:

Early Archaic Period (9,500 to 7,000 B.P.)

“The Early Archaic period saw a continuation of the weather patterns ... for the latest Pleistocene/Early Holocene period, with the desert interior apparently much more favorable for human occupation than the cismontane [this side of the mountains] valleys of southern California. It has been postulated

that small, highly mobile groups still raveled over a wide home range utilizing highly portable tool kits to procure and process critical resources, with brief and anticipated intervals of seasonal sedentism. However, because of the arid conditions within the interior valley areas, prehistoric use of the general study area would still have been negligible; populations would still have favored the coastal or interior desert regions. Nonetheless, those populations exploiting the interior valleys would still have been tethered to the few reliable, drought-resistant water sources such as Lake Elsinore, Mystic Lake, and possibly the Cajalco Basin (Goldberg et al. 2001).

“Archaeological sites documented within the vicinity of the Project study area dating to the Early Archaic or containing meager evidence suggestive of sporadic use during this time period are rare, supporting the hypothesis of negligible prehistoric use in the inland valley areas of western Riverside County during this period ... only two site components are firmly dated to the Early Archaic ... [including] a single human burial ...”

Middle Archaic Period (ca. 7,000 to 4,000 B.P.)

“The Middle Archaic Period is marked by a gradual transition from wet pluvial conditions to arid desert conditions during the Early Holocene. Several sites are known from the Middle Archaic in southern California, including two sites in the ESRP, one at Lake Elsinore, the Stahl Site in Owens Valley, desert sites in Death Valley, Salt Springs, and in Pinto Basin in Joshua Tree National Monument. Middle Archaic Period sites are associated with the margins of pluvial lakes and with now-extinct springs. Pinto-series projectile points, crudely made stemmed or basally-notched dart points, are the most distinctive artifact type of this period. Other artifacts found in Middle Archaic Period sites include large leaf-shaped knives, thick, split cobble choppers and scrapers, scraper planes, and small milling slabs and manos. With a few exceptions in the ESRP area and the Stahl Site, most known Pinto Period sites are small surface deposits of lithic artifacts, suggestive of temporary and perhaps seasonal occupation by small groups of people.”

Late Archaic Period (ca. 4,000 to 1,500 B.P.)

“The Late Archaic Period was one of cultural intensification in southern California. The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region; this ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. Evidence from ESRP (Goldberg et al. 2001) also suggests increased sedentism during this

period. Large occupation sites were usually located adjacent to permanent water sources, such as perennial springs or larger streams.

“Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period was similar to that of the preceding Middle Archaic; new tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Diagnostic projectile points of this period include Humboldt, Gypsum, and Elko-series dart points (Warren 1984). Late in the Gypsum Period, Rose Spring arrow points appeared in the archaeological record in the deserts, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and the Colorado River region. However, this projectile point type was not found at WSRP, and there is no evidence suggesting that the bow and arrow had come into use at this time in the inland region.

“Other artifact types characteristic of the period include leaf-shaped arrow points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T-shaped drills, milling slabs and manos, as well as core/cobble tool assemblages such as scraper planes, large chopper, and hammerstones. Shaft smoothers, incised slate and sandstone tablets and pendants, bone awls, *Olivella* shell beads, and *Haliotis* beads and ornaments are also found (Warren 1984).

“A technological innovation introduced during this period was the mortar and pestle, used for processing acorns and hard seeds, such as those derived from the mesquite pod. This correlates with a warming and drying trend that began around 2,100 B.P., which appears to have resulted in resource intensification (Goldberg et al. 2001).”

Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1,500 to 750 B.P.)

“In the early years of this period, cultural trends were, in large part, a continuation of the development begun during the end of the Late Archaic Period. These include an increasing adaptation to the arid environment in the deserts and an increase in trade relations (Warren 1984).

“Warren (1984) indicates that there were four cultural spheres within the Mojave and Colorado deserts during the early part of this period, including a southern desert sphere influenced by Patayan (Hakatayan) cultures adjacent to the Colorado River. This southern cultural sphere includes the Colorado Desert and San Jacinto Mountains, but it is unclear whether this influence extended as far west as the Project study area.

“Lake Cahuilla is believed to have refilled the Coachella Valley around 1450 B.P., and was the focus of cultural activities such as exploitation of fish, water fowl, and wetland resources during this period. Desert people, speak-

ing Shoshonean languages, may have moved into southern California at this time, the so-called "Shoshonean Intrusion." Brown and Buff Ware pottery first appeared on the lower Colorado River at about 1200 B.P., and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1100 B.P. (Moratto 1984).

"However, about 1060 B.P., environmental conditions became notably warmer and drier. This period of intense drought, the Medieval Warm, extended throughout the Southwest (Stine 1994; Warren 1984), and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas. Human occupation of the Lake Perris and the WSRP area declined during this time period, while what occupations there were seemed to have been tethered to springs and other sources of water (Goldberg et al. 2001). In inland San Diego County, a similar period of reduced activity or abandonment during this time has been noted (Moratto 1984). Saratoga Spring-style projectile points, a large triangular form associated with use of the bow and arrow, began to appear in the ESRP area at this time. However, the sparse assemblages found from this period obscure the exact timing of the transformation from dart and atlatl to bow and arrow."

Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750 to 400 B.P.)

"The Medieval Warm extended into the Late Prehistoric period, ending about 575 B.P. A period of lower temperatures and increased precipitation, known as the Little Ice Age, resulted in increased resource productivity in the inland region. Population increased in the region of the Project study area during this wet interval. In the ESRP area, several small, but apparently semisedentary occupations, date to this time period. Cottonwood Triangular points began to appear in inland assemblages at this time, and Obsidian Butte obsidian became much more common (Goldberg et al. 2001).

"By about 500 B.P., strong ethnic patterns developed among native populations in southern California. This may reflect accelerated cultural change brought about by increased efficiency in cultural adaptation and diffusion of technology from the central coastal region of California and the southern Great Basin (Douglas 1981) ... Also during this period, Lake Cahuilla began to recede (Waters 1983) and the large Patayan populations occupying its shores began moving westward into areas such as Anza Borrego, Coyote Canyon, and Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and the San Jacinto Plain (Wilke 1976). The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, which had occurred by approximately 400 B.P. (A.D. 1640), resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges to the west, and the Colorado River region to the east."

Protohistoric Period (ca. 400 to 150 B.P.)

“Sedentism intensified during the Protohistoric Period, with small, but apparently fully sedentary villages forming. Increased hunting efficiency (through use of the bow and arrow) and widespread exploitation of acorns and other hard nuts and berries (indicated by the abundance of mortars and pestles) provided reliable and storable food resources. This, in turn, promoted greater sedentism. Related to this increase in resource utilization and sedentism are sites with deeper middens, suggesting central-based wandering or permanent habitation. These would have been the villages, or rancherias, noted by the early nonnative explorers (True 1966, 1970).

“The most striking change in material culture in this period was the local manufacture of ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes. Although pottery was known in the Colorado Desert as long ago as 800 B.P., ceramic technology in the Project region appears to date to around 350 B.P. During this interval, abundant amounts of obsidian were imported into the region. Cottonwood Triangular points were supplemented by Desert Side-notched points during this period. Late in this period, some European trade goods were added to the previous cultural assemblages (Meighan 1954). This period ended at 180 B.P. (that is 1770 A.D.), when Spanish settlement began in Upper California.”

Ethnographically, Castells and George (2017:11) strongly state this area of Riverside County (Perris) is associated with the Luiseno. They downplay the potential for Serrano associations, while acknowledging the potential for Cahuilla associations. They provide a detailed discussion on the Luiseno and Cahuilla. In contrast, Purtell and Brown (2016:18-19) include the Serrano in their discussion of the area. McKenna et al. presents the Purtell and Brown references below, noting there were numerous areas that, in hindsight, should have been proofed for typos or other errors (such as locational references). Regardless, their discussion reads:

Luiseno: The Luiseno are a Takic speaking people that are usually associated with coastal and inland areas of present day Orange and southern riverside counties, with cultural and social behavioral characteristics similar to those of the Cahuilla, a tribal group generally linked with areas northeast of the San Jacinto Mountains. In fact, exchanges between the Luiseno and Cahuilla have been well documented. In context, the Study Area is considered a Luiseno area, through evidence of a Cahuilla presence may be identified (Robinson and Richer 1996:102-103). The term Luiseno derives from the mission named San Luis Rey and has been used in the region to refer to those Takic-speaking people associated with Mission San Luis Rey

(Bean and Shipek 1978:550). The Luiseno shared boundaries with the Cahuilla, Cupeno, Gabrielino, and Kummeyaay groups to the east, north, and south, respectively. These difference bands shared cultural and language traditions with the Luiseno. The Luiseno territory comprised from the coast to Agua Hedionda Creek on the south to near Aliso Creek to the northwest. The boundary extended inland to Santiago Peak, then across to the eastern side of Elsinore Fault Valley, then southwest to the east of Palomar Mountains, then around to southern slope above the valley of San Jose (ibid. 550). Their habitat covered every ecological zone from the ocean, sandy beaches, shallow inlets, coastal chaparral, grassy valleys, oak groves, among various other niches. The primary food source consisted of game animals such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, and various species of birds. Next to game animals, acorns were the most single important staple, and six different species were utilized (ibid.:552). The Luiseno social structure is unclear; however, each village was a clan-triblet-a [sic] group of people partilineally related who owned an area in common and who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring groups. The Luiseno were not organized into exogamous moieties such as were their neighbors, Cahuilla, Cupeno, and Serrano (Strong 1929:291). The hereditary village chief held an administrative position that combined and controlled religious, economic, and warfare powers (Boscana 1846:43). Marriage was arranged by the parents of children and important lineages were allied through marriage. Reciprocally useful alliances were arranged between groups in different ecological niches, and became springboards of territorial expansion, especially following warfare and truces (White 1963:130). The Luiseno material culture included an array of tools that were made from stone, wood, bone, and shell, and which served to procure and process the region's resources. Needs for shelter and clothing were minimal in the region's forgiving climate, but considerable attention was devoted to personal decoration in ornaments, painting, and tattooing. The local pottery was well made, although it was not elaborately decorated (Laylander and Pham 2012).

Serrano: The Serrano people speak the Takic language, which is a similar [to] dialect spoken by the Luiseno, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino's (Bean and Smith 1978). The name Serrano comes from the Spanish word: "mountaineer or highlander" and refers to the indigenous people inhabiting[sic] the San Bernardino Mountains east of the Cajon Pass and may have settled along the Santa Ana River as early as 8,000 B.C. Their territory has been difficult to define, but it can be reliably [sic] characterized as from the San Bernardino Mountains extending

northeast to the Mojave River region and southeast to the Tejon Creek area. [Note: the Tejon Creek area is west/northwest, not south east.] The Serrano people were hunters and gatherers and their diet consisted of small game such as rabbits, ground squirrels, and birds that was supplemented by pinion nuts, acorns, agave, tuber-vegetables, and prickly pears. Villages were based on exogamous moieties (marriage outside of one's clan) and their size ranges between 25 to [a] hundred people (Bean and Shipek 1978) ... The villagers lived in large communal dwellings made from tree branches that were covered with woven mats. Each family group had its own individual fire place inside the dwelling, where they crafted mother-of-pearl inlay baskets and vessels that they trade[d] with the Chumash and Tongvas. In 1771, the Serrano's were subjugated and absorbed into the San Gabriel Mission system, that resulted in the loss of their freedom, cultural [sic] and customs. In 1891, the United States created the "San Manuel" Indian Reservation [named] after Chief Santos Manuel. From this date forward the Serrano Indians have been known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (Boyd and Brown 1922 and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2010).

Cahuilla: The Cahuilla occupied a large area in the geographic center of southern California that was bisected by the Cocopa-Maricopa Trail in addition to Santa Fe and Yuman Trails. They occupied an area from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, portions 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). The Cahuilla hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, dead falls with seed triggers, spring-piled snares, arrows (often poison-tipped) and self-backed and sinew-backed bows. They sometimes fired bush clumps to drive game out in the open, and flares to attract birds at night. Baskets of various kinds were used for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking. Pottery vessels were used for carrying water, for storage, cooking, serving food and drink. Cahuilla tools included mortars and pestles, manos and metates, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, flint knives, wood horn, and bone spoons and stirrers, scrapers, and hammerstones. Woven rabbit skin blankets served to keep people warm in cold weather. Feathered costumes were worn for ceremonial events, and at these events the Cahuilla made music using rattles derived from insect cocoon, turtle and tortoise shell, and deer-hoofs, along with wood rasps, bone whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes, to make music. They wove bags, storage pouches, sords, and nets from the fibers of yucca.

Based on the recent data presented by Purtell and Brown (2016) and Castells and George (2017), as well as some additional data presented by Goodwin (2013), the potential for relatively early prehistoric archaeological resources in the vicinity of the current project area is considered relatively low. If resources are present, they will more likely be associated with the later periods (post-A.D. 750) and more likely associated with the presence of Luiseno Native Americans. There is still a potential for Serrano and/or Cahuilla resources, but the potential for identifying them is considered highly unlikely (see McKenna 1997 and 2003).

History

As noted above, the historic period began after some initial explorations by the Spanish, but did not officially start until the beginning of the Mission period and the establishment of the Alta California missions (ca. 1769) in San Diego. Missionization was followed by many years of sporadic settlement predominantly initiating in Mexico. Spanish explorers, such as Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza. Travelled through the San Jacinto Plains as early as 1772-1774, while missions with established closer to the Pacific Coast (not inland). There is no record of any European settlement in the vicinity of Perris until after 1800 (McCawley 1996;; Marinacci and Marinacci 1988:67). In general, and as repeated in many cultural resource reports, the history of the area can be summarized into three major divisions:

The Spanish/Mission Period (1769-1822)
The Mexican/Rancho Period (1822-1848)
The American Period (1948-Present)

These heading are very simplistic and do not always reflect the true nature of the related activities. For example, there were ranchos established under Spanish control of Alta California (at the same time the missions were being established). Avina (1932) details the Spanish governments program for establishing settlements, beginning in New Mexico, where more Native American populations were identified as sedentary. The establishment of the missions coincided with the planning of “pueblo grants” designed as small towns and with intensions of establishing permanent populations. Soldiers were housed at the missions, along with civilian settlers, awaiting these developments. Avina (1932:5) states:

“The first colonist to reach California arrived with the four expeditions organized by Jose de Galvez. Colonists, livestock and supplies were gathered in Lower California. By sea came the San Antonio under Juan Perez bearing the friars Juan Viscaino and Francisco Gomez, a few carpenters and blacksmiths, and the crew, while the San Carlos under Vicente Vila brought the cartographer Alferez Miguel Costanso, a crew of twenty-three sailors, twenty-five Catralan volunteers under Pedro Fages, a friar, a French surgeon, cooks and blacksmiths, sixty-two persons in all. They arrived safely, but death in the form of the ever present scurvy was waiting and less than one-third survived.

“By land came Fernando Rivera y Moncada with twenty-five soldiers from the presidio of Loreto, Juan Crespi, three muleteers, and a and of forty-two Christianized Indians from the northern missions of Baja California to perform the heavy work, which they evidently found so heavy, that many deserted. Rivera was followed by Gaspar de Portola and Father Serra, nine or ten soldiers, four muleteers, two servants, and forty-four natives of Lower California, of whom only twelve of the latter reached San Diego ... The four expeditions were reunited in San Diego in June 1769, with their officials, priests, soldiers, Mexican Indians and colonists, and the following month witnessed the dedication of the first mission to San Diego de Alcala.

“This was the beginning of the colonization of California under unfavorable circumstances that grew more unfavorable, as the San Antonio returned to San Blas for supplies and more men, while sickness and death among those that remained and the lack of progress in conversion of the natives, led the governor to decide to abandon California.”

The “abandonment” of Alta California was short-lived and, by 1774, “... colonists began to stream into the territory ...” (Avina 1932:5). The Anza expedition brought more settlers and additional missions were established by the end of the century, including San Luis Rey. Eighteen land grants (ranchos) were issued during the Spanish rule, the southernmost being the Rancho Santa Ana. Most of the eighteen ranchos were relatively close to the coast and extended as far north as the Rancho San Antonio (near San Francisco Bay).

Following the acquisition of Alta California by the Mexican government, land grants were issued in much greater numbers. These grants were available with the secularization of the missions and the reclaiming of the large tracts of land under mission control prior to 1822. The mission lands were lessened considerably, as was the potential for the missions to be profitable, as they were not longer able to run the large cattle businesses, oversee the agricultural activities, and use the neophytes (converted Natives) as a labor source. Many Natives left the missions to live on or work for the new rancho owners – many of which were soldiers or other government officials, primarily after 1834. In the case of the lands surrounding present-day Perris, both the Mission San Luis Rey and the Mission San Gabriel claimed jurisdiction and both lost their claims with secularization.

Despite the loss by the missions, much of the land surrounding present-day Perris was not issued as a Mexican period rancho. However, the current project area is within the very southwestern extent of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Portrero (Beck and Haase 1974:38). The southwestern boundary of the rancho runs through Sections 6, 7, and 8, placing all of Section 5 within the rancho boundaries (see Figure 2).

The Rancho San Jacinto y Potrero was granted to Miguel Pedorena by Governor Pio Pico in 1946 and represents one of the last ranchos granted towards the end of the Mexican Period. This rancho consisted of 48,810 acres of land primarily east of what is now March Air Force Base. Originally, the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo was granted to Jose

Antonio Estudillo (ca. 1842), after being named the administrator (major domo) at Mission San Luis Rey in 1840. Estudillo's daughter, Maria del Rosario Estudillo (de Aguirre) was granted the Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante (ca. 1846), and his son-in-law, Miguel Pedorena (married to Antonio Estudillo) was granted the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero (also in 1846). These three ranchos totaled over 133,000 acres. While the Rancho San Jacinto Viejo and San Jacinto y Potrero were adjacent properties, the Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante was further west – with the area between Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante and San Jacinto y Potrero being unassigned (March Air Force Base).

Miguel Pedorena maintained ownership of the Rancho San Jacinto y Potrero following the acquisition of California by the U.S. government, but he died shortly thereafter (in 1850). In 1852, a petition was filed to confirm his holdings and the subsequent inheritance by his heirs. Robinson (1997; Garrison and Smith 2019) noted the rancho was purchased from Pedorena by his father-in-law, Jose Antonio Estudillo in 1853. However, in 1883, the patent was actually granted to Thomas W. Sutherland, guardian for the Pedorena heirs. At the time, this land was part of San Diego County. Riverside County was not established until 1893, rendering the land grant part of Riverside County (Robinson 1997:143-161). Citing Gunther (1984:466-467):

“SAN JACINTO NUEVO Y POTRERO RANCHO. On December 24, 1845, Miguel de Pedorena, a native of Spain and at the time a merchant at San Diego, petitioned Governor Pio Pico for the surplus land of San Jacinto Rancho [see] under the name of San Jacinto Nuevo, or “New San Jacinto.” He also requested the Potrero de San Jacinto, or “Pasture of San Jacinto,” in the hills to the northeast. He submitted disenos showing both pieces of property, one showing San Jacinto Nuevo in relation to what was he then called San Jacinto Viejo, or “Old San Jacinto,” and the other showing the Portrero. Pedorena's father-in-law, Jose Antonio Estudillo, grantee of the San Jacinto Rancho, had no objections to this disposal of his surplus land. Therefore, on January 14, 1846, Pico granted Pedorena the surplus land under the name of San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero, no mention being made of the extent of the grant in square leagues, as was customary, only that it was “of the extent as shown by the map including the Potrero of San Jacinto” (Expediente No. 495). Pedorena died in 1850.

When the time came for a survey to be made of the land in order to have a U.S. Patent issued, the boundaries, as shown on the diseno for the larger part of the rancho, were “Temecula” on the southwest, “Haupa” and “Jurupa” on the northwest, “San Bernardino” on the north, and “San Gorgonio” on the northeast. Somehow measurements were made. U.S. Patent was issued to Thomas E. Sutherland, Guardian of Victoria, Isobel, Miguel, and Helena, minor children of Miguel de Pedorena [deceased] and Maria Antonio Estudillo, his widow, signed by President Chester A. Arthur on January 9, 1883. At the time San Jacinto Nueva was found to consist of 47,582.17 Acres and the Potrero 1,278.93 acres for a total of 48,861.10 acres (SDC Patent Book 7 p. 41).”

Between 1883 and 1891, portions of the Rancho was sold. In 1891, this portion of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero (1,360 acres) was held by a syndicate for subdivision and sale. Known as the "Riverside Tract," Gunther (1984:431) states.

"RIVERSIDE TRACT." A subdivision of 1,360 acres of former Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo (see) land in what was then northern San Diego County, lying midway between Perris and Alessandro. The land was put on the market in May, 1891, by a syndicate of "capitalists" including J.S. Castleman, A.H. Naftzger, L.C. Waite, J.A. Simms, C.H. Scott, A. Martin, and M.J. Daniels of Riverside and J.W. Nance of Perris, incorporated as the Perris Land Company. The preponderance of investors from the town of Riverside accounted for the name of the tract, while the name of the land company reflected the investment of its Perris member. The *Riverside Press & Horticulturalist* announced the new development in issues dated April 11, 18, and 25, 1891. The land was laid out in 80-acre blocks subdivided into ten-acre lots, new streets were graded, shade trees were planted, and irrigation pipes were laid. The plat of the tract, surveyed by James T. Taylor in April, 1891 (SDC Map 668), showed Nance, Markham, Perry, Martin, Dawes, Morgan, Sinclair, and Rider Streets stretching from east to west, while Riverside Avenue, Perris Boulevard, and Redlands Avenue provided north-south thoroughfares. Many of these streets are still in use today. The 80-acre block bounded by Dawes and Morgan Streets, Perris Boulevard and Redlands Avenue, was reserved for the Perris Indian Industrial Training School (see). Investors were assured of plenty of water, as the land lay within the Perris Irrigation District; however, by 1900 that source of water had failed and Riverside Tract's name was added for a time to the list of failures of former San Jacinto Plans (see) land."

In 1892, plans were being made to form the new Riverside County by taking some land from the existing San Bernardino and San Diego counties. By 1893, the area now associated with Perris was removed from San Diego County and included in the newly established Riverside County. As such, records after 1892 were maintained by Riverside County. The Riverside County Archives provided data pertaining to the current project area, identified as consisting of Lot 6 of Block 6 of the Riverside Tract (Figure 5). When mapped, this area was outside the core area of the City of Perris (incorporated in 1911).

Perris was originally established as a railroad siding in 1882. The siding was named for Fred T. Perris, the Chief engineer for the California Southern Railroad. Settlement of the area actually began north of the siding (almost two miles to the north) because of a land ownership dispute.

With respect to Block 6, Lot 6, of the Riverside Tract, the Riverside County Archives identified the owner of the property in 1893 as William B. Shepherd. Shepherd held the 10 acres between 1893 and 1898, when the land was valued between \$100 and \$120. No improvements were noted in the Assessor records.



Figure 5. A Portion of the Riverside Tract Identifying the Current Project Area, Lot 6 of Block 6 (ca. 1907-1913).

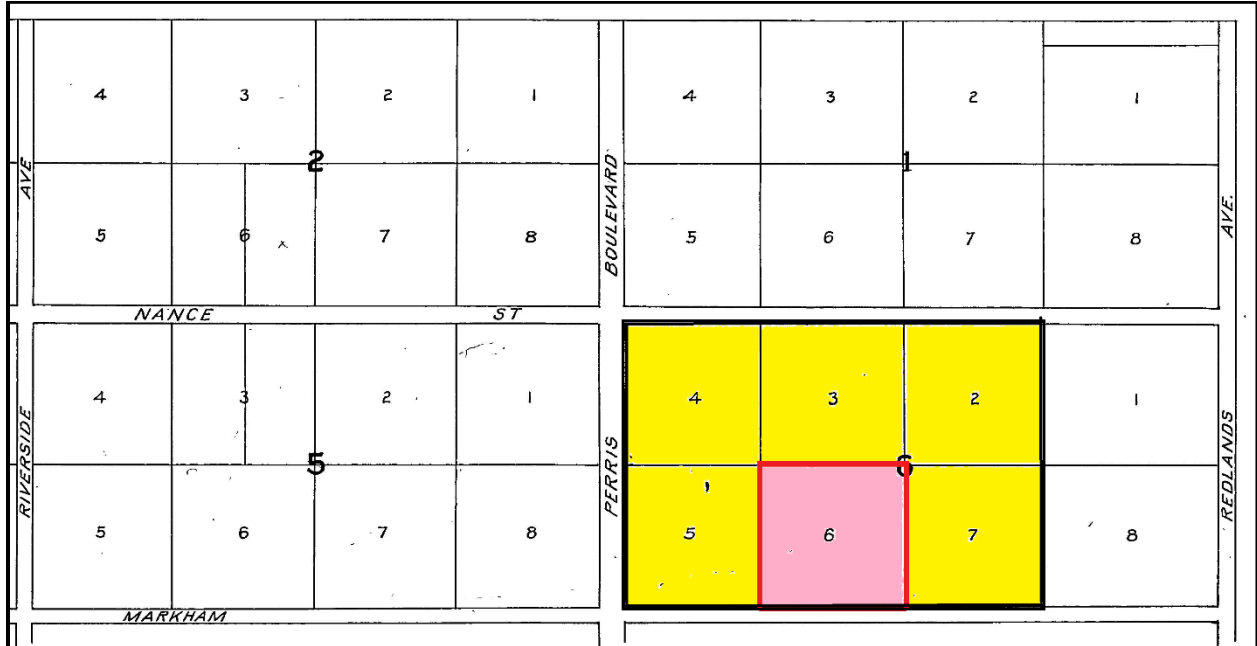


Figure 6. A Portion of the Riverside Tract Identifying the Current Project Area, Lot 6 of Block 6 (ca. 1926).

In 1898, the Perris Land Company claimed the property and held it until 1900, with land values dropping slightly (\$80 to \$90). The Perris Land Company transferred ownership to the Orange Growers' Bank in 1900. With the backing of the Orange Growers' Bank and the potential for irrigation, the land value grew to \$180 in 1900-1901. However, no water was realized (no crops were planted) and land values dropped again. In 1903, when George H. Sawyer purchased the property, Lot 6 was valued at only \$60.

With no listed improvements, Sawyer held the property until at least 1913 (data from 1913 to 1926 were not available for review). Nonetheless, by 1926, Lot 6 was owned by Frederick W. and W.S. Kellogg. The Kelloggs also purchased Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, rendering his holdings a total of 60 acres (see Figure 6). Lot 1 and 8 was held by Herbert Williams. In 1926, the individual lots owned by Kellogg were assessed at \$200, but no improvements were noted. Data suggests, however, there were improvements within Lot 5. With the lack of data between 1913 and 1926, it is not clear whether these improvements could be credited to George H. Sawyer or Frederick W. Kellogg.

Research identified George H. Sawyer as a native of New Hampshire who was registered to vote in the Perris area between 1900 and 1914 (+). His wife, Emma, died in Perris (1850-1919) and is buried in the Perris Memorial Cemetery. George H. Sawyer (1851-1920) was listed in directories as a farmer and he is also buried in Perris, suggesting the land was sold shortly after his death, around 1920-21. It is quite possible Kellogg purchased from Sawyer (or his heir) and was the owner as early as 1921.

Frederick Kellogg (1876-1945) was a native of Indiana. Records confirmed an improvement on Lot 5 of his holdings and aerial photographs confirmed the presence of a residential complex on the southwestern corner of Lot 5 (northeast corner of Perris Blvd. and Markham Street. No data was found to confirm Kellogg occupied the property, but he likely did, owning the full 60 acres until 1942, when he sold Lot 2. In 1944, shortly before his death, Kellogg sold his remaining 50 acres to Ambers J. Ashley and Mary E. Gregory. Ashley purchased Lot 2 in 1948 and was listed as the sole owner of the original 60 acres by 1948 (no additional mentions of Mary E. Gregory. The only improvements are limited to Lot 5 and there is still no record of other improvements (e.g. agricultural activities) in the Assessor records.

In 1951, Ashley sold the 60 acres to Margaret J. Cooke, who held the property until 1963, reflecting maintenance of the residential complex in Lot 5 and some minor improvements in Lot 4. Cooke eventually sold off the various lots and, by 1978, Lot 4 was subdivided by Charles J. and Shirley M. Brumner. Lot 7 was subdivided by Lawrence R. and Shirley Ann Roy in 1980. In 1982, Lots 3 and 5 were subdivided by Katherine A. Miller and Frank A. Manriquez, respectively. These sales post-dated Ambers J. Ashley's death in 1976 and were likely carried out by his widow (Eva M.) or his son, Ambers J. Ashley, Jr. Lot 6 was not listed in these sales or subdivisions, but was apparently repurchased by members of the Ashley family. Specific to Lot 6 (the current project area), the ten acres were divided into east and west halves in 1983.

The properties are currently owned by Gloria R. Ashley (western 4.54 acres) and Richard R. Kinney, Jr. (eastern 5.0 acres). Gloria Rene Ashley was listed as living at 25140

Markham Street and/or 114 E. Markham Street (in Lot 5). Gloria R. Ashley, and other members of the Ashley extended family, have lived in the Perris area for decades and Gloria Rene Ashley was still listed as living in Perris as late as 2002. No data was found for Richard R. Kinney, but he may also be a member of the extended Ashley family.

A review of aerial photographs for the project area showed the property was used for dry farming (grains) as early as the 1940s (likely earlier), but not for citrus or row crops). As late as 1967-1978, the property is completed clear of improvements (no structures or trees; Figure 7). However, by 1997, there appears to be some activities within the property, including the presence of trees and possibly as structure. By 2016, these modern improvements, save the trees, have been completely removed. The current aerial photograph (see Figure 4) illustrates the extent of the more recent impacts to the property.

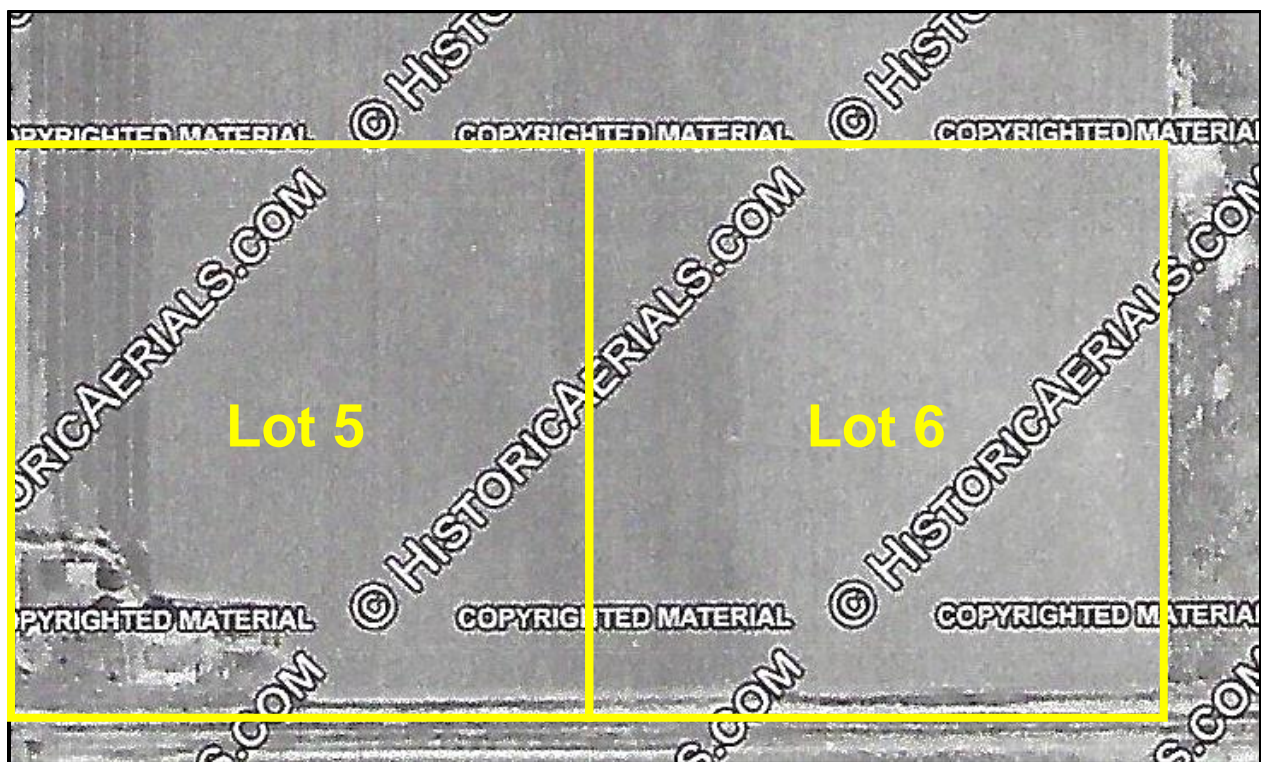


Figure 7. Aerial Photograph of 1978 Illustrating Lots 5 and 6 of Block 6, Riverside Tract.

METHODOLOGY

To adequately and accurately address the project area, the following tasks were undertaken:

1. Archaeological Records Search: the archaeological records search was completed as an in-house search by McKenna et al. on March 4, 2020.

This research was completed by Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator for McKenna et al., and included a review of data pertaining to the project area and a one mile radius surrounding the project area. The results of this research has been incorporated into this study and presented in Appendix B of this document.

2. Native American Consultation: McKenna et al. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission to inquire into the presence/absence of sacred or religious resources in the area and to obtain a listing of local Native American representatives wishing to comment on projects within their ancestral territories. McKenna et al. sent letters to each of the identified individuals (or tribes), including the project description and the results of the records search. Responses to this initial level of consultation are presented later in this report and supplemented with data in Appendix C.
3. Paleontological Overview: McKenna et al. arranged to have a paleontological overview completed by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (McLeod 2020; Appendix D) and supplemented this data with additional information provided by Riverside County and other nearby projects.
4. Historic Background Research: McKenna et al. incorporated a general overview of the prehistory for the area into the earlier Culture History Background for this project. In addition, McKenna et al. completed regional, local, and property specific research, including the researching of the property history through the Riverside County Archives, Moreno Valley. Supplemental research data is presented in Appendix E of this report. Other repositories included the BLM-GLO records; UCR Historic Map Library; NTER archival aerial photographs; historic directories; U.S. Census data; and general information compiled through “Ancestry.com” (for family identifications).
5. Field Survey: The intensive field survey for this project area was completed by McKenna et al. on March 29, 2020. The physical survey was completed by Breidy Quispe Vilcahuaman (M.A.); Sahar Foruzan (M.A.), and Ashley N. Conner (B.A.), under the supervision of Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator for McKenna et al. The intensive survey was completed by walking north/south transects from the southwestern corner of the property, moving from west to east. Transects averaged 5 to 10 meters apart. The field survey was supplemented by photographs (Appendix F) and field notes (on file, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA).
6. Research and Survey Analysis: McKenna et al. analyzed all data pertaining to this project and drew conclusions regarding the relative sensitivity of the project area to yield potentially significant cultural resources. Resource, if identifies, would be analyzed in accordance with the cited

criteria for cultural resource significance. Pending the results of the evaluation(s), recommendations to lessen or avoid adverse impacts were developed.

7. Technical Report Preparation: This technical report was prepared in a manner consistent with the data requirements of the Office of Historic Preservation from compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended; the County of Riverside; and local City of Perris policies and guidelines. All pertinent data has been presented in this document or provided as supplemental (appendix) to the report.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

As noted, the previous research was compiled from data currently filed at the University of California, Riverside, Eastern Information Center. This research was completed on March 4, 2020, and included a review of research maps; previously completed reports; recorded cultural resources; lists of properties determined eligible and/or listed on one or more of the various resource listings (e.g. National Register of Historic Resources, California Register of Historical Resources, California Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and/or locally listed resources). In addition, historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed.

Research confirmed the specific project area was not previously surveyed or addressed for cultural resources. A minimum of 62 studies were completed within a 1.5 mile radius of the project area (Table 2). The nearest study is that of Goodwin (2013), complete to the east of the current project area and within Lot 7 of Block 6 (Riverside Tract).

As a result of the studies listed in Table 2, a minimum of seven (7) resources have been reported (Table 3). They include:

CA-RIV-5516 (33-005775)	Located in Section 6, this site is identified as Building 3002 of the WW-II March Air Force complex (a well house). Tetra Tech, Inc. evaluated this structure in 1999 and concluded it was not an eligible property.
CA-RIV-7744 (33-014109)	Located in Section 8, this site is identified as a complex of ruins associated with the Perris Indian School and, later, a privately owned farming complex. This site was tested in 2004 and Cotterman (2004:11) concluded the complex was not eligible for recognition as a significant cultural resource.
CA-RIV-7758 (33-014136)	This site is a prehistoric "milling surface" with multiple ground surfaces and an associated lithic artifact collection (Goodwin 2011). It was identified along the western side

Table 2. Projects Completed within 1.5 Miles of the Current Project Area.				
Ct.	Report No.	NADB No.	Citation	Description
1	RI-00137	1080155	O'Connell et al. 1974	Prehistoric Demography
2	RI-01665	1081956	Wirth Associates 1983	Transmission Line
3	RI-02171	1082753	McCarthy 1987	Moreno Valley Inventory
4	RI-02323	1082780	SRS, Inc. 1988	May Project
5	RI-02340	1082804	Drover 1988	New Horizons Project
6	RI-03510	1085079	McDonald et al. 1996	March Air Force Base
7	RI-02693	1084465	Foster et al. 1991	MWD Inland Feeder
8	RI-04010	1085059	White 1996	Perris Valley Channel
9	RI-04214	1085418	Love and Tang 1999	Perris Valley Industrial
10	RI-04171	1082950	McCarthy 1989	Lake Perris Recreation
11	RI-04745	1086107	Thal 2004	Cell Tower Site
12	RI-04788	1086150	Carver 2002	Lake Perris Recreation
13	RI-05444	1086807	McKenna 2005	Ridge Property
14	RI-05550	1086913	EarthTech 1995	March Air Force Base
15	RI-06072	1087435	Cotterman et al. 2004	83.5 Acre Survey
16	RI-06073	1087436	Cotterman et al. 2004	Perris Indian School
17	RI-06579	1087946	Bodmer et al. 2006	Asphalt Plant
18	RI-06660	1088027	Tang et al. 2006	Nandina Dist. 1 and 2
19	RI-06693	1088060	Tang 2007	Bardenpho Plant
20	RI-06836	TBA	McKenna 2006	Overton Moore Industrial
21	RI-06914	TBA	Harrison 2003	Watson Land Company
22	RI-06974	TBA	Harper 2006	20.04 Acre Survey
23	RI-07396	TBA	Sanka 2007	Perris Blvd. Project
24	RI-07613	TBA	Patterson et al. 2008	SCE Pole Upgrade
25	RI-07618	TBA	Tang and Hogan 2007	MVRW Facility
26	RI-07620	TBA	Clifford and Smith 2005	IDI Perris Project
27	RI-07691	TBA	Clifford and Smith 2005	Stratford Ranch
28	RI-07811	TBA	Austerman 2008	Promenade Project
29	RI-08235	TBA	Workman 2001	San Jacinto Wildlife
30	RI-08272	TBA	WMC/EarthTech 1995	March Air Force Base
31	RI-08771	TBA	Tang 2010	SCRRA Perris Valley Line
32	RI-08791	TBA	Tang et al. 2012	Perris Survey Area
33	RI-08792	TBA	Orfila 2012	SCE Perris Underground
34	RI-08860	TBA	Tang et al. 2012	Trailer Storage Facility
35	RI-08880	TBA	T&B Planning 2012	First Inland Logistics
36	RI-08983	TBA	Goodwin 2013	Pelican Industrial Project
37	RI-09014	TBA	Goodwin et al. 2012	Stratford Ranch
38	RI-09270	TBA	Ballester 2015	Stratford Ranch
39	RI-09277	TBA	Ballester 2015	ORE Industrial
40	RI-09413	TBA	B.F. Smith Assoc. 2013	Modular Logistics
41	RI-09422	TBA	Smith 2015	Moval Burger Assem.
42	RI-09464	TBA	McKenna 2016	20 Acre Commercial Dev.

Table 2. Projects Completed within 1.5 Miles of the Current Project Area (cont'd.).				
Ct.	Report No.	NADB No.	Citation	Description
43	RI-09528	TBA	Lenich and Smith 2015	Moreno Valley Logistics
44	RI-09546	TBA	Sanka et al. 2016	March Plaza Project
45	RI-09560	TBA	Goodwin 2014	Detention Basin
46	RI-09643	TBA	Roland et al. 2015	Cell Tower Site
47	RI-09756	TBA	Haas et al. 2015	Channel Trail Project
48	RI-09806	TBA	Kraft and Smith 2015	Proficiency HKR, Inc.
49	RI-09848	TBA	Smith 2016	Moreno Valley Survey
50	RI-09903	TBA	Corcoran et al. 2016	San Michele Bus. Center
51	RI-10016	TBA	Jew et al. 2017	Perris Dist. Center
52	RI-10199	TBA	Fulton 2014	Mid-County Parkway
53	RI-10251	TBA	Smith 2017	First Perry Logistics
54	RI-10277	TBA	Smith 2017	Nandina Logistics
55	RI-10336	TBA	Smallwood et al. 2016	March Inland Airport
56	RI-10345	TBA	Castells et al 2018	Markham/Patterson Proj.
57	RI-10393	TBA	Strudwick 2018	Optimus Logistics Project
58	RI-10397	TBA	Smith 2018	Perry Logistics
59	RI-10759	TBA	Miller 2019	Duke Perry & Barret
60	RI-10764	TBA	Smith 2019	Duke Warehouse
61	RI-10787	TBA	Smith 2018	Rider Distribution Ctr 1
62	RI-10788	TBA	Smith 2018	Rider Distribution Ctr III

Table 3. Resources Identified within One Mile of the Current Project Area.			
Trinomial	Primary	Citation	Description
CA-RIV-5516	33-005775	Tetra Tech 1999; Diehl and Montijo 1994	Bldg. 3002, March AFB
CA-RIV-7744	33-014109	Cotterman et al. 2004	Perris Indian School (+) Adjunct Complex; NW ¼ Sec. 8
CA-RIV-7758	33-014136	Goodwin 2011; Clifford and Smith 2005	Milling Features and Lithic Artifacts; SE ¼ Sec. 5
CA-RIV-8222	33-015853	Sanka and Aislin-Kay 2007	Foundations and Irrigation Features; SE ¼ Sec. 31
CA-RIV-8312	33-016078	Strudwick et al. 2005	Irrigation Features; Reservoir, etc. NW ¼ Sec. 5 (Kellogg/Ashley Property)*
CA-RIV-10260	33-020334	Ballester 2012	Irrigation Features; NW ¼ Sec. 6
CA-RIV-10111	33-019865	Maloney and Elder 2017; Strudwick et al. 2005	Historic Homestead SE ¼ of Markham and Perris

of the Perris Valley Storm Drain system in the southeast quarter of Section 5. Its current status is unknown.

- CA-RIV-8222 (33-014853) Located in Section 31, this resource was recorded by Sanka and Aislin-Kay (2007) as concrete pads and other features indicative of agricultural uses of the surrounding land. A single, raised foundation is indicative of large structure (possibly a residence) dating to the 1940s or 1950s. The status of this site is unknown.
- CA-RIV-8312 (33-016078) Located in the northwest quarter of Section 5, this site is described as the remnants of a historic water conveyance system and reservoir (Strudwick et al. 2005). As mapped, this site is located on the northeastern corner of Markham Street and Perris Blvd. (due west of the current project area). As such, this resource is associated with the Kellogg/Ashley property improvements and would/should include the residential complex dating to the 1920s and credited to Kellogg or the prior owner (Sawyer). This site is actually a component of a larger property.
- CA-RIV-10260 (33-020334) Recorded as being within Section 6, this site is identified as consisting of irrigation features (post-1913), including a well, pump house, and concrete pad (Ballester 2012). The status of this site is unknown, but the general area has been subjected to modern improvements.
- CA-RIV-10111 (33-019865) Located on the southeastern corner of Markham Street and Perris Blvd., this site is due south of the current project area and described as the remains of a residential complex and associated irrigation system (Strudwick et al. 2005; Maloney and Elder 2017). Mature pepper trees are evident, as are older utility poles. The complex has been demolished. No research was presented to associate this site with any specific property owner or activity. It was determined the site was not an eligible resource.

Overall, none of the resources presented above will be impacted by the currently proposed project. It is noted, however, Site 33-016078 is due west of the current project area and historically, the two locations are associated by joint ownership and use. McKenna et al. has amended the site form to reflect the more detailed property history, although the findings have not changed the status of the site.

Only one prehistoric site has been identified within one mile of the project area – 33-014136. This site was identified on the western side of the Perris Valley Storm Drain and will not be impacted by the proposed project.

With respect to the paleontological sensitivity for the area, a recent paleontological overview was completed by McLeod (2020). This overview noted the surface areas of the property consist of [younger] Quaternary Alluvium derived from fan deposits from the west. The younger deposits overlay older Quaternary deposits that have been known to yield evidence of significant fossil specimens. McLeod recommended monitoring of excavations that impact the older Quaternary deposits.

This finding is consistent with data provided by studies completed by the San Bernardino County Museum, Division of Geological Sciences (Scott 2005; 2015a and b; see Wirths 2019). As presented by Wirths (2019: Attachment 3A), the current project area is located within an area identified as consisting of younger Quaternary “alluvial valley deposits” (Qyv), and bordering deposits identified as “Qvof” (very old alluvial fan deposits) tentatively identified as lower Pleistocene deposits (200,000 to 1,800,000 years of age). The younger deposits may be as shallow as three feet below surface and the much older deposits also being found in shallow deposits.

Riverside County has identified this particular area as “High B” and describes this ranking as “[E]quivalent to High A, but is based on the occurrence of fossils at a specific depth below the surface. The category High B indicates that fossils are likely to be encountered at or below four feet of depth, and may be impacted during excavation by construction activities ...” (Wirths 2019:3).

The City of Perris identifies the project area as being within Area 4, denoting the low sensitivity for fossils in shallow contexts, but a high potential for buried specimens. The City recommends monitoring of excavations exceeding five feet below the current surface. Taking all data into consideration, the various paleontological assessments show there is a high potential for fossil-bearing soils to be encountered within the project area – from as shallow as three feet below surface. Given the level of sensitivity for the area, a monitoring program has been recommended by all researchers.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

As a result of the recent investigations, McKenna et al. confirmed the project area is located in an area known to have been occupied and exploited by Native American populations, including Luiseno, Cahuilla, Serrano, and, less likely, Gabrielino. To date, only a single prehistoric archaeological site has been identified within one mile of the current project area. The general area has also been associated with the California Mission Period and both the Mission San Luis Rey and Mission San Gabriel; the Rancho Period and the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero; and the historic American Period, associated with both agricultural activities and those associated with the nearby March Air Force Base (now the March Air Reserve Base).

Many of the established agricultural properties dating to the 1930s and 1940s assisted in supporting the Air Base during the WW-II period. The majority of resources identified within one mile of the project area were described as residential/agricultural properties or properties associated with March Air Force Base.

Native American Consultation

McKenna et al. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Land Search for identifying sacred or religious sites within or in the vicinity of the current project area. Presented in Appendix C of this document, the Commission's response was negative. They had no data on any known sites in the area. The Commission provided a listing of local Native American representatives wishing to be consulted with respect to projects within their ancestral territories (Table 4). Letters were sent on March 12, 2020 and, as of this writing, those individuals have had almost six weeks to respond. McKenna et al. has received one phone response and two written responses. The phone response was from the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, noting they had no concerns for this particular area.

A written response (via email) was received from the Quechan Indian Tribe (Jill McCormick) on March 23, 2020. Ms. McCormick noted the tribe had no comment on this particular project. In a follow-up phone call (April 2, 2020), Ms. McCormick noted the Quechan Indian Tribe would not be responding to any future consultation requests for project in western Riverside County. However, should a project be located closer to the Colorado River region, they would welcome an opportunity to consult.

The most definitive response was received from the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians (via Joseph Ontiveros; April 7, 2020). In a written response, Ms. Ontiveros, Director of Cultural resources, represents one of the nearest Native American communities and representative of the Luiseno in northern Riverside County. Mr. Ontiveros emphasized the project area is well within the "Tribal Traditional Use Areas" and in proximity of known Luiseno sites. The Soboba have requested consultation with the Lead Agency (City) and recognition as the appropriate tribal representative(s) for the area. Mr. Ontiveros also noted it is the policy of the Soboba to have a tribal representative on-site for earthmoving activities. If the Soboba have not been contacted by the City, McKenna et al. is recommending they initiate consultation to insure compliance with SB-18/AB-52 and incorporate any appropriate participation by the Soboba into the conditions of project approval.

Paleontological Resources

The recent survey of the project area failed to yield any surficial evidence of paleontological resources. This was to be expected. Nonetheless, the project area is within an area identified by professional geologists, paleontologists, and the County of Riverside as highly sensitive for buried paleontological/fossil specimens. The City has a policy of requiring paleontological monitoring for all excavations exceeding five feet below surface, specifically in areas identified as "Area 4." In contrast, the County recommends monitoring in highly sensitive area for excavations exceeding three feet below surface. In this case, the potential to impact relatively shallow Late Pleistocene or older Quaternary alluvial deposits necessitates a paleontological monitoring program for all earthmoving activities. McKenna et al. concurs with these findings and recommends a paleontological monitoring program during earthmoving/grading that exceeds the depth of the current plow zone (e.g. 1 to 1.5 feet below surface). The program must follow professional poli-

cies and guidelines of the County of Riverside and/or the Western Science Center, Hemet, including the preparation of a monitoring plan prior to the initiation of the monitoring program.

Table 4. Native American Contact Listing.			
Entity	Contact	Letter	Response
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Jeff Grubbe	3/12/20	---
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Patricia Garcia-Plotkin	3/12/20	---
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Amanda Vance	3/12/20	---
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Doug Welmas	3/12/20	4/14/20
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Daniel Salgado	3/12/20	---
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	Shane Chapparosa	3/12/20	---
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Denisa Torres	3/12/20	---
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Robert Martin	3/12/20	---
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Mark Macarro	3/12/20	---
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Paul Macarro	3/12/20	---
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Jill McCormick	3/12/20	3/23/20
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Manfred Scott	3/12/20	3/23/20
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Joseph Hamilton	3/12/20	---
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	John Gomez	3/12/20	---
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Steven Estrada	3/12/20	---
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Mercedes Estrada	3/12/20	---
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scott Cozart	3/12/20	4/7/20
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Joseph Ontiveros	3/12/20	4/7/20
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Michael Mirelez	3/12/20	---

Cultural Resources

The recent investigation concluded the project area has some sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources, but a higher potential for historic period resources. In this case, the project area is associated with early ownership via the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, but more directly associated with post 1920 agricultural activities (dry farming). The property has not been associated with any standing structures and aerial photographs confirmed there were not structural improvements. The area was used for dry farming into the 1970s and any identifiable impacts not directly associated with the farming were determined to be modern impacts. These improvements were evident in the form of a modern concrete pad, wooden roof debris, remnants of a carport, and metal fencing (Figure 8; also see photographs in Appendix F).



Figure 8. Modern Building Debris Identified within Parcel -031 (W).

The pedestrian survey of the property was conducted on an intensive level, with three surveyors completing transects at intervals between 5 and 10 meters apart. The entire property was surveyed and, despite recent rains and grass growth, all areas were accessible. The property was found to be relatively flat, but with a very slight rise on the eastern side. The soils were found to consist of loess loam with no exposed bedrock. Trees on the property included six eucalyptus and one pine (recent growth) on the southern portion of the property. No evidence of an irrigation system was noted. However, since this site is associated with the property to the east, the well and reservoir nearer Perris Blvd. would have been available during the pre-1970s ownership and activities.

All of the physical evidence of occupation on this property were limited to the western parcel (Parcel -031), the last property held by Ashley family members. The fence constructed along the boundary between Parcels -031 and -032 is also a modern addition to the area, representing the relatively late division of Lot 6 of Block 6 into two independent properties.

McKenna et al. has concluded the property identified as Lot 6 of Block 6 (Riverside Tract) is representative of one portion of the larger Kellogg/Ashley family holdings. As such, it is associated with the physical remains identified within Lot 5 of Block 6 (to the west) and recorded as Site 33-016078. McKenna et al. updated the DPR-523 forms for 33-016078, incorporating the entire 60 acre property depicted in the Assessor records (Appendix G).

Although the site record has been amended, the portions of the property currently identified as the project area (Lot 6) is considered to be ineligible for listing as a significant cultural resource. This particular property was an open agricultural field (grasses only) during the historic period and the more recent improvements (now also in ruins) are the remains of modern alterations and not historically significant.

No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified within the project area, but there is always a potential for buried resources within the younger Quaternary alluvial deposits. The presence of the single prehistoric site to the east of this property is evidence of use in the immediate area and, therefore, McKenna et al. has concluded the property still has a moderate level of sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources.

Summary

Based on the finding presented above, the project area is considered highly sensitive for paleontological resources and moderately sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources. In each case, the resources, if present, will be identified in a buried context. The prehistoric archaeological resources would be associated with the first three to five feet of younger Quaternary alluvial deposits. Paleontological resources would be deeper and associated with Late Pleistocene/older Quaternary deposits. Paleontological and archaeological monitoring of earthmoving is warranted and justified.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the studies documented in this report, McKenna et al. has concluded there are no identified cultural resources within the current project area that warrant additional studies or evaluations. However, the research did result in a determination the project area is sensitive for buried prehistoric archaeological resources and/or paleontological resources. In compliance with CEQA, County, local policies and guidelines, and Native American concerns, McKenna et al. is making the following recommendations with respect to these sensitivities.

1. Archaeological Monitoring Program: McKenna et al. recommends an archaeological monitoring program be conducted to insure any buried cultural resources (primarily prehistoric native American resources) are identified, recorded, and dealt with in accordance with professional guidelines and in consultation and coordination with local Native American representatives (in this case, Soboba representatives). The archaeological monitoring program must be conducted by a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior standards. The program should be designed to address the Late Holocene deposits (younger Quaternary alluvial deposits) that are conducive to yielding Native American resources. The earthmoving activities involving the first four to five feet should be monitored, but monitoring should be conducted until evidence of the older alluvium is detected and/or the archaeologist determines monitoring is no longer warranted.
2. Native American Monitoring Program: The archaeological monitoring program should include the presence of a Native American monitor (preferably Soboba) to work with the archaeologist to insure any identified resources are treated with respect and in compliance with any defined monitoring protocols. The monitor will be on site during all earthmoving in younger Quaternary alluvial deposits and, along with the archaeological monitor, have the authority to halt any activities impacting previously unidentified resources until those resources are appropriately managed.
3. Paleontological Monitoring Program: A paleontological monitoring program must be undertaken by a professional paleontologist for all earthmoving involving deposits four feet or deeper from the current ground surface. However, if older Quaternary alluvium is identified in a shallower context, the monitoring program must be extended to address these deposits, also. The monitoring program should be preceded by the preparation and approval of a Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Plan (PRIMP) designed to be in compliance with County guidelines (including recovery, analysis, reporting, and curation).
4. Human Remains: If, at any time, human remains (or possible human remains) are identified, the City will be notified immediately and the County Coroner will be notified and permitted to examine the find *in situ*. If the remains are determined to be of forensic value, the Coroner will remove the remains. If the remains are not forensic and not of Native American origin, the archaeological consultant will remove the remains for analysis and reburial. The property owner will be responsible for any costs related to these tasks.

If the remains are identified as being of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission will be notified by the Coroner and the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) will be identified. In consultation between the MLD, Lead Agency (City) Property Owner, and consulting archaeologist, the disposition of the remains will be determined. In the case of a dis-

agreement in treatment, the Commission will act as a mediator. The area of the find will be protected (with a buffer) until the issue is resolved.

CERTIFICATION

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

Date: April 24, 2020

Signed: Jeanette A. McKenna
Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator

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