

Appendix C1

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

**LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST For ;
Archaeological Resources**

| | | | |
|---|--|---|------------------------------------|
| APN: 317-270-013-2, 305-090-049-2 | Project No: PPT210021 | EA Number: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Potentially Significant Impact | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant Impact | <input type="checkbox"/> No Impact |

(Check the level of significance that applies)

Historic Resources

Would the project:

- a) Alter or destroy a historic site? Yes
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5? No
- c) Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1)? No

Findings of Fact: There are no resources listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) within the Project Area. One previously recorded historic-aged resource (Anderson House), that was recommended eligible through survey evaluation has been razed to its foundations.

Proposed Mitigation: Recordation Sufficient

Monitoring: None recommended. In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it.

Archaeological Resources

Would the project:

- a) Alter or destroy an archaeological site? No
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations §15064.5? No
- c) Disturb and human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? Unknown, but appears unlikely.
- d) Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area? No

Findings of Fact: There are no previously documented archaeological sites, human remains, cemeteries, or sacred lands located within the Project Area. All known prehistoric archaeological sites, and the prehistoric component of the one multicomponent site, in the vicinity are associated with the rock outcrops in the hills west of the Project Area. No markers or depressions that may be associated with a historic period burial were identified during the intensive pedestrian survey.

Based on the sensitivity factors listed above, it is very unlikely that archaeological deposits, including burials, are present within the Project Area. None the types of resources described are likely to be impacted by Project activities.

Proposed Mitigation: Recordation Sufficient

Monitoring: None. In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it.

Prepared By: Desiree Martinez, MA, RPA and John R. Gust, Ph.D., RPA Cogstone Resource Management Date: 07/06/2021

County Use Only

Received By: _____ Date: _____

PD-A# _____ Related Case# _____



PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE HARVILL TRAILER STORAGE YARD PROJECT CITY OF PERRIS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Report date: July 2021

Survey date: April 1, 2021; May 19, 2021

Cogstone Project Number: 5281

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Assessment

Archaeological Sites: None within the Project Area

Built Environment resources: Mayer Ranch (temp)

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Perris (1979)

Township, Range, and Section: T4S, R4W, Section 13; T4S, R3W, Section 18; **Area:** 7.24 acres

Assessor's Parcel Number: 317-270-013-2, 305-090-049-2

Riverside County Project Number: PPT210021

Key Words: Negative Survey, Cultural Resources Assessment, Cahuilla Territory, Positive for built environment resources, Negative for significant resources, Mayer Ranch (temp)

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project (Project), City of Perris, California. Riverside County is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

SUMMARY PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project involves the construction of a 15,000 square-foot maintenance building for a surface trailer storage yard with 145 trailer stalls and 38 vehicle parking stalls on a vacant site. The Project Area is located on approximately 7.24 acres within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 317-270-013-2 and 305-090-049-2 at the northwest corner of the intersection of Orange Avenue and Harvill Avenue at 24016 Orange Avenue, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Maximum expected depth of ground disturbance is 10 feet.

MAJOR FINDINGS

All buildings and structures within the Project Area associated with the Louis B. Mayer Ranch appear to have been completely destroyed or razed to their foundations. The shed associated with the later farm, LDS Farm, has been partially dismantled and only the foundations of the greenhouses remain. The integrity of all features within the Project Area has been lost or greatly reduced.

All important information has been obtained for the portion of the resources within the current Project Area resource and the mitigation measure of Recordation Sufficient is recommended. The Project Area represents only a small fraction of the entire resource. All features within the Project Area are recommended as not significant and features within the Project Area would not contribute to the eligibility of the resource for listing in the CRHR under any criteria.

No prehistoric cultural materials have been identified within the Project Area.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

All important information has been obtained for the portion of the resources within the current Project Area and the mitigation measure of Recordation Sufficient is recommended. The Project Area represents only a small fraction of the entire resource. All features within the Project Area are recommended as not significant and features within the Project Area would not contribute to the eligibility of the resource for listing in the CRHR under any criteria.

No prehistoric cultural materials have been identified within the Project Area.

We further recommend that the Project proceed as planned. No further cultural resources work is recommended with the current Project Area.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources during the Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project (Project), City of Perris, California (Figure 1). Riverside County is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

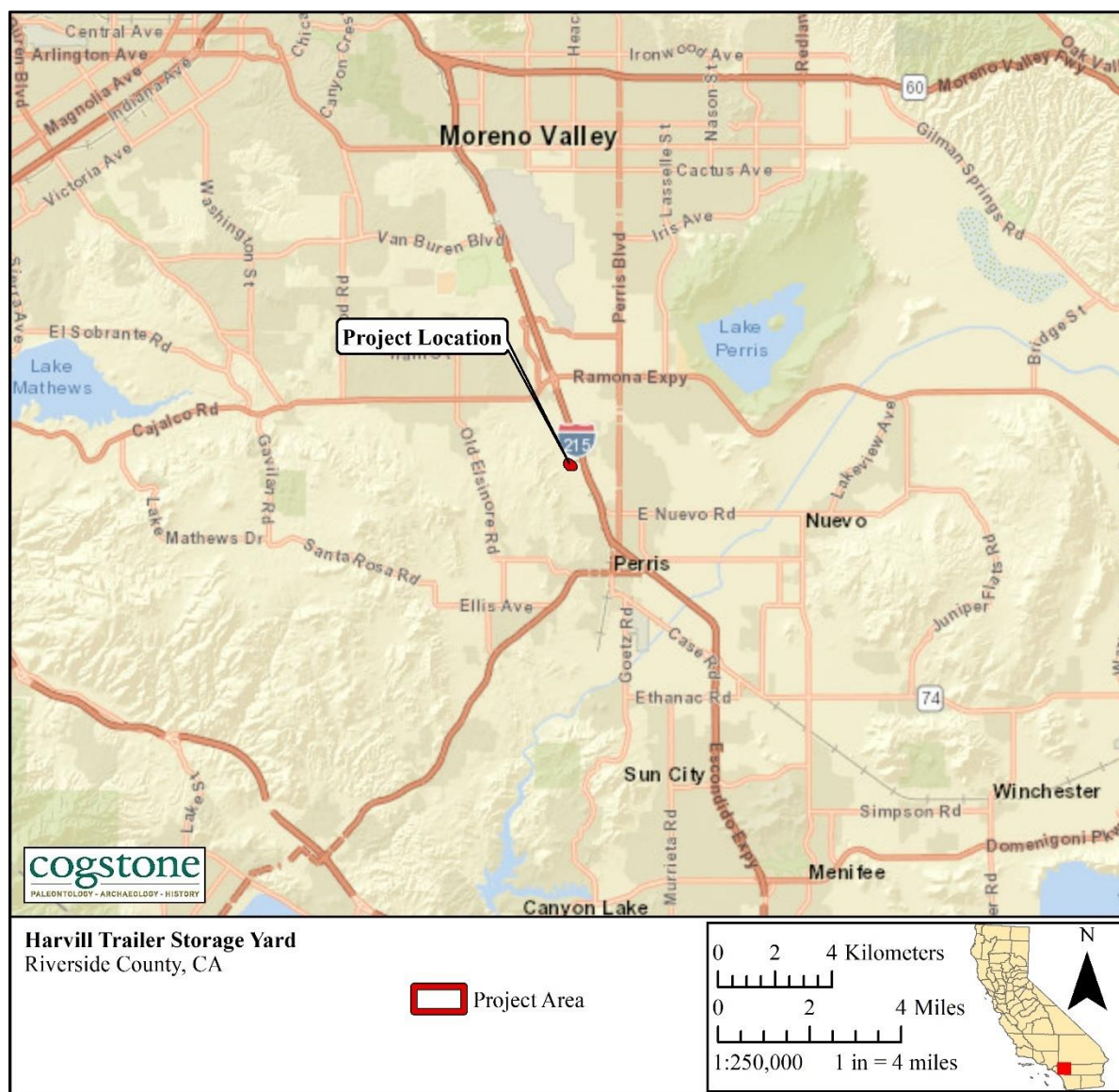


Figure 1. Project vicinity map

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project Area is located on approximately 7.24 acres within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 317-270-013-2 and 305-090-049-2 at the northwest corner of the intersection of Orange Avenue and Harvill Avenue at 24016 Orange Avenue, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. Specifically the Project is located within Township 4 South, Range 4 West, Section 13 and Township 4 South, Range 3 West, Section 18 on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Perris topographic quadrangle map, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

The Project involves the construction of a 15,000 square-foot maintenance building for a surface trailer storage yard with 145 trailer stalls and 38 vehicle parking stalls on a vacant site (Figures 4, 5). Maximum expected depth of ground disturbance is 10 feet.

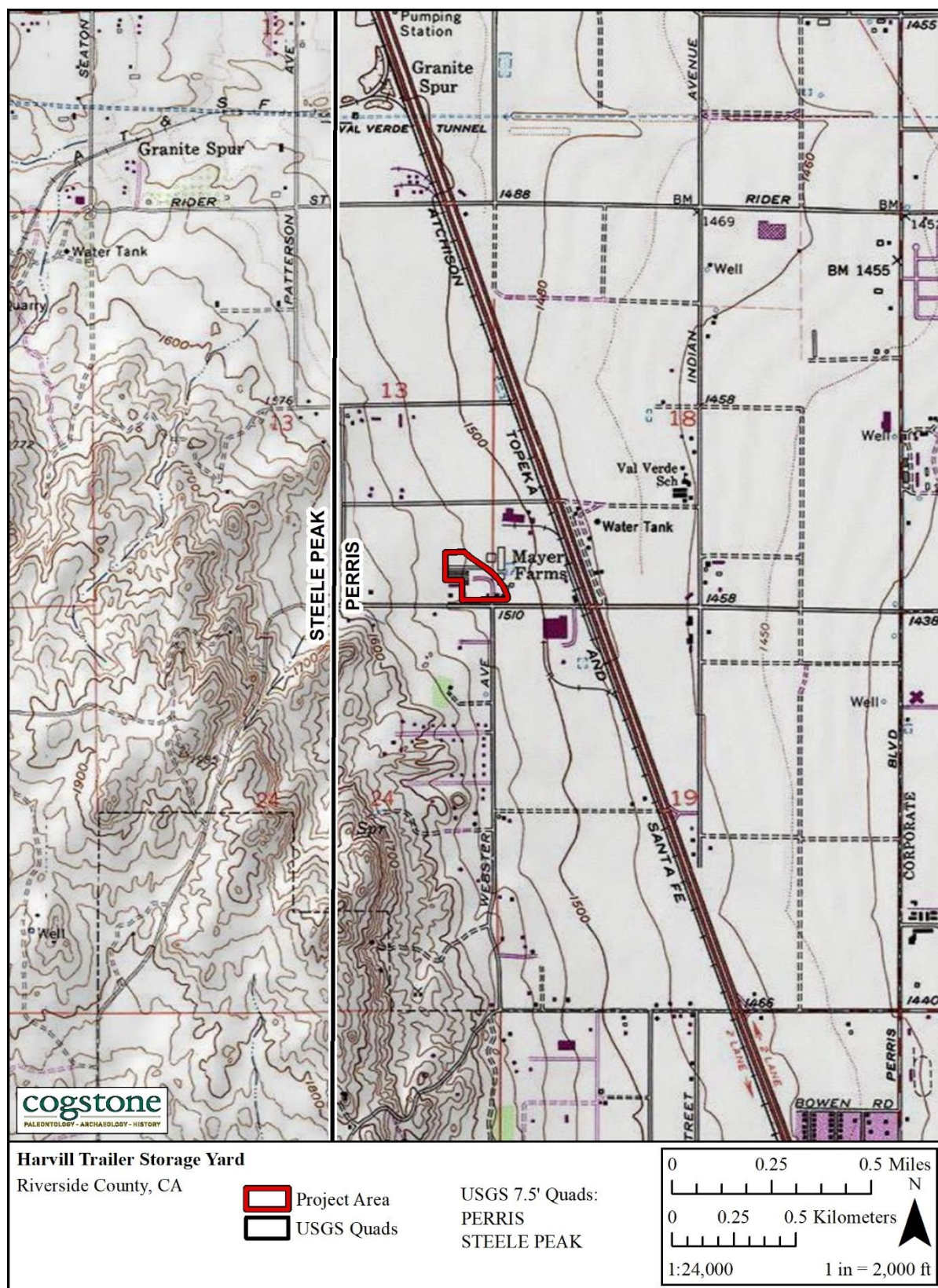
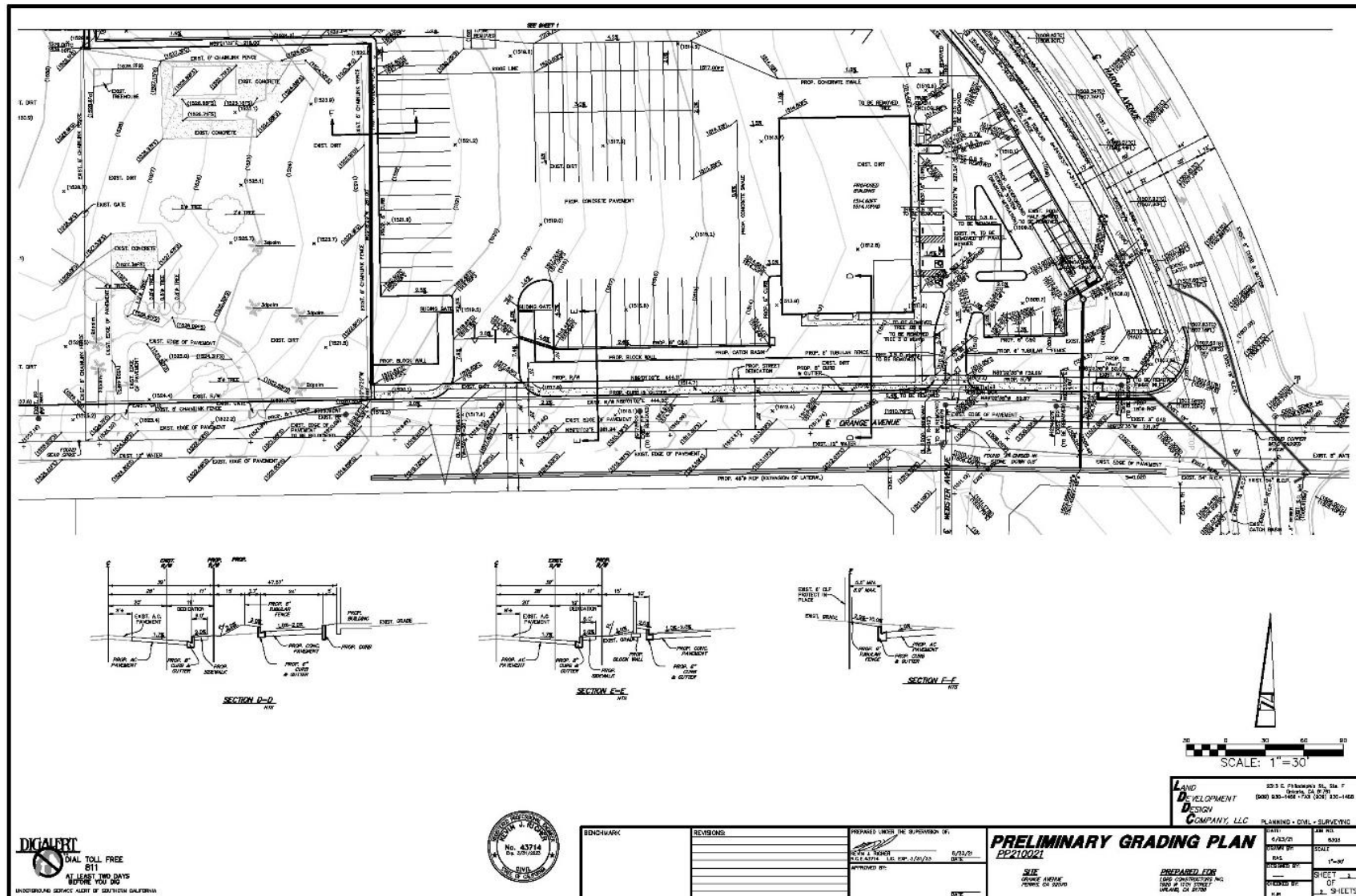


Figure 2. Project location



Figure 3. Project aerial map





PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) carried out this assessment and drafted this report. Brief resumes of key project personnel are in Appendix A.

- Desiree Martinez acted as Task Manager and Principal Investigator and co-authored this report. Ms. Martinez is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and holds an M.A. in Anthropology from Harvard University and has more than 24 years of experience in California archaeology. Ms. Martinez is a Riverside County Certified Consultant.
- Dr. John Gust, RPA was the Co-Principal Investigator the Project, and co-authored this report. Dr. Gust has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California (UC), Riverside, and over 9 years of experience in archaeology.
- Sandy Duarte conducted the field survey and contributed this report. Mrs. Duarte holds a B.A. in Anthropology from UC Santa Barbara and has more than 18 years of experience in California archaeology.
- Logan Freeberg prepared the Geographic Information System (GIS) maps throughout this report. Mr. Freeberg holds a B.A. in Anthropology from UC Santa Barbara and GIS certification from California State University, Fullerton, and has over 18 years of experience in California archaeology.

BACKGROUND

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF PROJECT AREA

The Project Area is located in the Perris Valley. The valley floor is bounded by the hills and mountains of the Badlands to the northeast, the San Jacinto Mountains to the East, and Steele Peak to the West (Jenkins 1976). The Project Area is characterized by a series of hills and valleys in a graben between the San Jacinto and Elsinore Faults zones and stretches from the Santa Ana River, southeast beyond Perris Valley. The majority of the area is within the watershed of the San Jacinto River. The climate of the area is characterized by warm, dry summers and mild winters. Most rain falls between the months of November and March. Winds around Moreno Valley are generally cyclic, blowing from the southwest and west, especially in the summer, during the day, while at night, especially during the winter, a weak off-shore breeze occurs. Occasionally in the fall these cyclical breezes are interrupted by strong, dry, warm desert winds (Santa Anas) from the north/northeast.

The Project Area varies in elevation by approximately 20 feet and is highest near the northwest corner sloping towards the southwest corner. Based on the 1979 Perris (1:24,000) USGS topographic quadrangle map the elevation is approximately 1,510 to 1,530 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The Project Area is not currently being used. Based on the 1967 USDA historic aerial photograph, the northern half of the Project Area had “hoop house” style greenhouses by that year with the southern portion of the Project Area under active cultivation for row crops (NETROnline 1967). The last year that available aerial photographs document the greenhouses being in place is 1977 (FrameFinder 1977), after which subsequently taken USDA aerial photographs show the concrete greenhouse foundation in increasing levels of disrepair and more and more covered by vegetation through time (NETROnline 1978, 1997, 2002, 2009, 2012, 2016).

The natural habitat of the Project Area is largely disturbed by agricultural activities and weed abatement. Currently, vegetation within the Project Area is a mix of mostly non-native weeds and grasses and low shrubs. However, the majority of the Project Area would previously have been chaparral (Rundell and Gustafson 2005).

The Project Area and surrounding vicinity has a rich diversity of wildlife species. Mammals, including mule deer, and large carnivores, including coyotes, bobcats, badgers, and gray fox, exist in the undeveloped portions of the county. Opossums, raccoons, skunks, cottontail rabbits, and many rodent species are also common. A wide variety of reptiles can be found in the county as well. Additionally, over one hundred species of birds, including owls, hawks and other birds of prey can be found in the area.

The Project is mapped entirely as early to middle Pleistocene very old alluvial fan sediments deposited between 2.58 million years to 129,000 years ago (Morton and Miller 2006). Alluvial fan deposits are deposited along the outer slopes of the valleys from local mountains via the mouths of canyons. These deposits have been uplifted or otherwise removed from the area of recent sedimentation. No outcrops of stone suitable for ground stone or chipped stone production were identified within the Project Area. No chipped stone artifacts have been found at any of the previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites within one-half mile of the Project Area. With the exception of manos and broken metates noted within a dry stream bed near P-33-000114 (C-RIV-00114), no portable ground stone has been found but bedrock milling slicks have been found at all eight other resources with a prehistoric component within one-half mile of the Project Area (see Table 3). Isolated tool stone sources may be available in the Santa Ana Mountains to the west.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The latest cultural revisions for the Project Area define traits for time phases of the Greven Knoll Pattern of the Encinitas Tradition applicable to inland San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles

and Orange counties (Sutton and Gardner 2010). This pattern is subsequently replaced in the Project Area by the Peninsular Pattern of the Palomar Tradition later in time (Sutton 2011; Table 1).

Table 1. Cultural patterns and phases

| Phase | Dates B.P. | Material Culture | Other Traits |
|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| Greven Knoll I | 8,500 to 4,000 | Abundant manos and metates; Pinto dart points for atlatls or spears; charmstones, cogged stones, and discoidals rare; no mortars or pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts. | No shellfish; hunting important; flexed inhumations; and cremations rare. |
| Greven Knoll II | 4,000 to 3,000 | Abundant manos and mutates; Elko dart points for atlatls or spears; core tools; late discoidals; few mortars and pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts. | No shellfish; hunting and gathering important; flexed inhumations; and cremations rare. |
| Greven Knoll III (formerly Sayles complex) | 3,000 to 900 | Abundant manos and mutates; Elko dart points for atlatls or spears; scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones; late discoidals; few mortars and pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts. | No shellfish; yucca and seeds as staples; hunting important but animal bones also processed; flexed inhumations beneath rock cairns; and cremations rare. |
| Peninsular I | 900 to 750 | Appearance of small points (Cottonwood points &, Desert Side-notched) for arrows; shaft straighteners; pottery; few stone ornaments or stone pipes; appearance of shell ornaments; use of obsidian glass from Coso, Obsidian Butte, Bagdad, and unknown sources; and use bedrock metates but few mortars and pestles. | Adoption of a lacustrine-based subsistence system; movement of people into the northern Coachella Valley from the interior valleys as Lake Cahuilla filled; establishment of major residential bases along the Lake Cahuilla shoreline; and primary pit cremations. |
| Peninsular II | 750 to 300 | Addition of brown ware pottery, ceramic pipes and figurines; use of same obsidian sources; and the use of stone fish traps as levels of Lake Cahuilla fluctuated and eventually declined. | Lacustrine based subsistence; and the appearance of the Peninsular Funerary Complex, with secondary cremations placed in ceramic “containers” and associated mourning ceremonies. |
| Peninsular III | 300 to 150 | Continued use of Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points; brown ware and buff ware pottery; primary use of Obsidian Butte as an obsidian source; addition of new figurine types; addition of some cultigens such as melons and squash, and the introduction of Euro-American material culture (e.g., glass beads and metal tools). | Adoption of terrestrial-based subsistence system; full-time villages near springs; movement of some people west into the northern Peninsular Ranges as Lake Cahuilla became desiccated; use of domesticated species obtained from Colorado River Yumans and Euro-Americans; primary pit cremation as the principal mortuary practice; and retention of mourning ceremonies. |

Greven Knoll sites tend to be located in the inland valley areas characteristic of the Project Area. These inland people apparently did not switch from the use of manos and metates to the use of pestles and mortars that is seen in coastal sites dating to approximately 5,000 years ago, possibly

reflecting their closer relationship with desert cultural peoples who did not exploit acorns. The Greven Knoll toolkit is dominated by manos and metates throughout its 7,500 year extent. In Phase I, other typical characteristics were pinto dart points for atlatls or spears, charmstones, coggled stones, absence of shell artifacts, and flexed position burials. In Phase II, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears and core tools are observed along with increased indications of gathering. In Phase III, stone tools including scraper planes, choppers and hammerstones are added to the tool kit, and yucca and plant seeds are staple foods, animal bones are heavily processed (broken and crushed to extract marrow), and burials tend to be marked by stone cairns (Sutton and Gardner 2010).

Early Peninsular sites tend to be near sources of freshwater in valleys. The former Lake Cahuilla played a major role in the prehistory of the Colorado Desert. Lake Cahuilla formed periodically when the Colorado River broke its channel and flowed into the Salton Trough of the Coachella and Imperial Valleys, forming a large, deep body of fresh water. Sutton (2011) suggests that some San Luis Rey I people of Yuman descent split away and migrated east to the northern Peninsular Ranges and the northern Coachella Valley to exploit Lake Cahuilla, and in so doing became Peninsular I. The Peninsular Pattern then developed through the Peninsular I, II and III phases (Sutton 2011).

The Peninsular I phase is marked by small points for arrows, the appearance of bedrock mortars indicating use of acorns, pottery, the appearance of shell ornaments, and pit cremations are common. Hunting and gathering of terrestrial resources and the exploitation of Lake Cahuilla's lacustrine resources resulted in the development of new technologies for waterfowl decoys and fish traps and/or nets. The Peninsular II phase has some important new material traits including brown ware pottery, ceramic pipes and figurines, and secondary burials in containers. The Peninsular III phase reflects the archaeological signature of the ethnographic groups that had become established in Peninsular I and II phases with the addition of some Euro-American material culture (Sutton 2011).

Although various bands spoke the Cahuilla language, each person's primary identity was linked to clan lineage and moiety, rather than tribal affiliation. The two moieties of the Cahuilla were *Istam* (coyote) and *Tuktum* (wild cat). Affiliation was inherited from the father's moiety and members of one moiety had to marry into the other group. Each clan was an independent, politically autonomous land-holding unit (Bean and Saubel 1972; Bean 1978; Strong 1929).

In addition to lineage residence areas and clan territory owned in common with other clan members, each lineage had ownership rights to various food collecting and hunting areas. Individuals also "owned" specific areas rich in plant resources, as well as hunting grounds, rock quarry locations, and sacred spots used only by shamans, healers, and ritual practitioners.

Cahuilla clans varied in size from several family groups to those composed of several thousand people. Clans were generally situated so that each lineage or community was located near a reliable water source and in proximity to significant food resources. Within each community, house structures were spatially placed at some distance from each other. Often a community would spread over a mile or two in distance with each nuclear and extended family having homes and associated structures for food storage and shaded work places (ramadas) for tool manufacture and food processing. Each community also contained a house clan leader.

In more recent times, a ceremonial house (kishumnawat) was placed within each community, and most major religious ceremonies of the clan were held there. In addition, house and ceremonial structures, storage granaries, sweat houses, and song houses (for recreational music) were present. Usually an area within one to three miles contained the bulk of materials needed for daily subsistence, although territories of a given clan might be larger, and longer distances were traveled to get precious exotic resources, usually found in the higher elevations of the surrounding mountains.

While most daily secular and religious activities took place within the community, there were locations at some distance from the community where people camped for extended periods to harvest acorns or piñon nuts. Throughout the area, there were sacred places used primarily for rituals, intergroup or inter-clan meetings, caches for sacred materials, and locations for use by shamans or medicine men. Generally, hilly, rocky areas, cave sites, or walled cave sites were used for temporary camping, storage of foods, fasting by shamans, and as hunting blinds. Between the mid-1500s and the 1800s, the Cahuilla were variously contacted by Spanish explorers, then Mexican ranchers, and later American settlers. By the mid-1800s, the Cahuilla were fully exposed to new peoples with new cultural ways, opportunities, and constraints. In the 1860s, several epidemics devastated the Cahuilla population and the increasing contact with Europeans continued to have a major impact on their traditional lifeway. Survivors of decimated Cahuilla clans joined villages that were able to maintain their ceremonial, cultural, and economic institutions (Bean 1978). Today there are 2,996 (alone) people who identify as Cahuilla (4,238 in any combination) according to the 2010 United States Census (United States Census Bureau 2010).

ETHNOGRAPHY

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

The Project Area and the surrounding lands have been reviewed by number cultural reports for various projects over the last 30 years (O'Connell et al 1973; Bean and Vane 1979; Bean and Vane 1980; Bean 2005; Lerch and Cannon 2008; Horne and McDougall 2008; Eddy et al. 2014). A review of the ethnographic literature identifies the Project Area as being within the traditional territory of a number of different tribes, the Cahuilla, the Luiseno, the Gabrielino and the Serrano.

Robert Heizer, in the map provided in Volume 8 of the Smithsonian Institution's Handbook of North American Indians, California shows that the Project Area is in Cahuilla territory (Heizer 1978:ix). This information is based on the territory boundaries for the Cahuilla provided by Lowell Bean (1978:576) (Figure 6). Although Bean's decades long research of collecting and identifying Cahuilla place names did not identify Cahuilla place names for the Project Area, the oral histories documented by Francisco Patencio, né of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, in the book *Legends and Stories of the Palm Springs Indians* shows that the Perris Valley is important to the Cahuilla. Patencio stated that the Moreno Valley, located to the north of the Perris area, was where the first gathering of "a great people" occurred prior to separating and going to the four directions (Patencio 1943:99). It is also from Moreno Valley that Evon ga net, the leader of the Fox people (now known as the Agua Caliente Cahuilla), started naming areas on the landscape for the Cahuilla people (Patencio 1943:52).

Although not specifically called out in *Legends and Stories*, the stories that Patencio recounts came from the Cahuilla song cycles, short songs sung together describing Cahuilla origins, history and the lives of significant tribal leaders (Apodaca 1999:1). One such song cycle is the Bird Song Cycle which details the origination and migration of the Cahuilla people, much like birds, across the landscape to their final homes (Apodaca 1999:2). Other stories in *Stories and Legends* (e.g. Early People, Esel I Hut, Yellow Body, Head Man of Moreno, and the Story of the New Stars), also identify other leaders as residing in or travelling through Moreno Valley and its "hills", including the Project Area.

Katherine Sauvel, a Cahuilla elder originally from Santa Rosa Reservation, stated that Kúnvaxmal, (identified as Evon ga net by other Cahuilla bands) travelled to Perris, specifically to where Perris Lake is now located and sat down. She states that you can see where he sat (Sauvel and Elliot 2004c:1221-1222). Sauvel is probably referring to RIV-62, petroglyph site in the pit and groove style interpreted as the outline of Evon ga net's genitals. The boulder is located in the Bernasconi Pass, five miles to the southeast of the Project Area. Others believe this imprint was left by Tahquitz (Taakwic), an evil spirit which will be discussed in the Luiseño section below (Bean and Vane 1980: 5-17). The boulder was moved from its original location by road construction (O'Connell et al 1973:1). Further, she states that her father told her that Cahuilla territory reached all the way to Riverside, which is to the northwest of the Project Area and included all of Menifee Valley, located to the south of the Project Area (Savel and Elliot 2004a:985). Sauvel also mentions Mystic Lake, an ephemeral fresh water lake that is 8.5 miles to the east of the Project Area. She relates that her father told her that Kúnvaxmal named areas around the Mystic Lake area although she did not remember the specific Cahuilla name for Mystic Lake (Sauvel and Elliott 2004b:685).

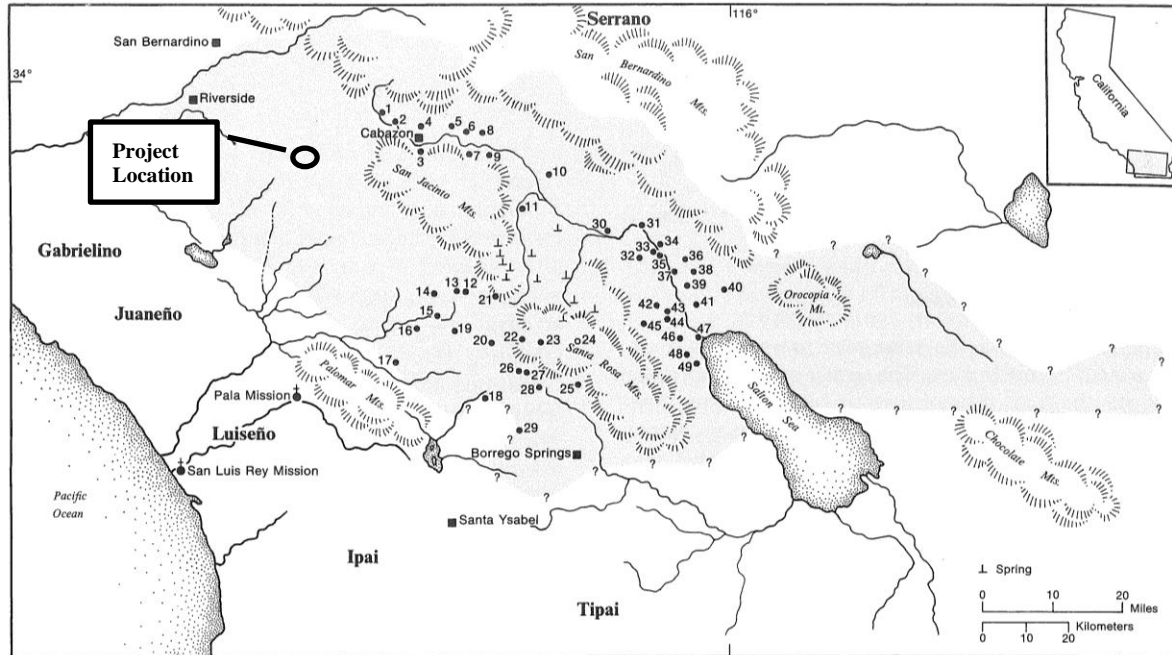


Fig. 1. Tribal territory and villages. 1, *aykat*; 2, *pisataga*; 3, *hivana*; 4, *wáqsí*; 5, *pálakna*; 6, *hévina*; 7, *téčaga*; 8, *wánikik*; 9, *wáqina*; 10, Palm Springs; 11, *pánik*; 12, *páwata*; 13, *Pastawha*; 14, *sáwvelpa*; 15, *páwi*; 16, *wiyasmal*; 17, *áwaga*; 18, *éiya*; 19, *máwet síwpa*; 20, *páwki*; 21, *pál pisa*; 22, *Natečta*; 23, *síwiw*; 24, Old Santa Rosa Indian Ruins; 25, *Ataki*; 26, *tépaŋha*; 27, *Wiliya*, *sáwivel* (or *sáw'wel*); 28, *sáwiš*; 29, *páčawal*; 30, *káviníš*; 31, *pál téwat*; 32, *il' čúghaluŋi*; 33, *pál sétaxat*; 34, *pál sétamal*; 35, *Coachella*; 36, *pál áyil*; 37, *Thermal*; 38, *áwal páčava*; 39, *tivakiktem hémki?*; 40, *máyswat hēla-nat*; 41, *pál mūluŋalet*; 42, *máwl mī'?*; 43, *témal sikalet*; 44, *pál hīlwiwet*; 45, *púičekiva*; 46, *Alamo*; *pál pūni*; 48, *Agua Dulce*; 49, *túva*, *ú-lišpači*.

Figure 6. Cahuilla Territory showing approximate location of Project Area (Bean 1978)

Finally the investigations at the Peppertree site, Riv-463, and other sites in the Lake Perris area, located four miles northeast of the Project Area, show that Cahuilla from the Salton Sea area moved to the area approximately 500 years ago (Wilke 1973a, b).

Based on research conducted by Alfred Kroeber from 1903-1907 and published in his seminal work the *Handbook of the California Indians* in 1925, Kroeber firmly places the Project Area within the traditional territory of the Luiseno (Kroeber 1907, 1908, 1909, 1925: Plate 57) (Figure 7).

This is corroborated by the oral histories that have been collected from Luiseno tribal members during the historic period by early anthropologists, linguists, ethnologists, and ethnographers. These stories tell of the importance of Mystic Lake and the village of Paavo' located 9.25 miles to the east-northeast of the Project Area, and its relationship to Takwish, an evil spirit known to a number of southern California tribes with many spelling variants (e.g. Tauquitch, Takwich, Tahquitz, Takwic, Takwis, Ta-quich, Dakwish, Chuap) (Gunther 1984:14-15; James 1903; and Cabse 1910).

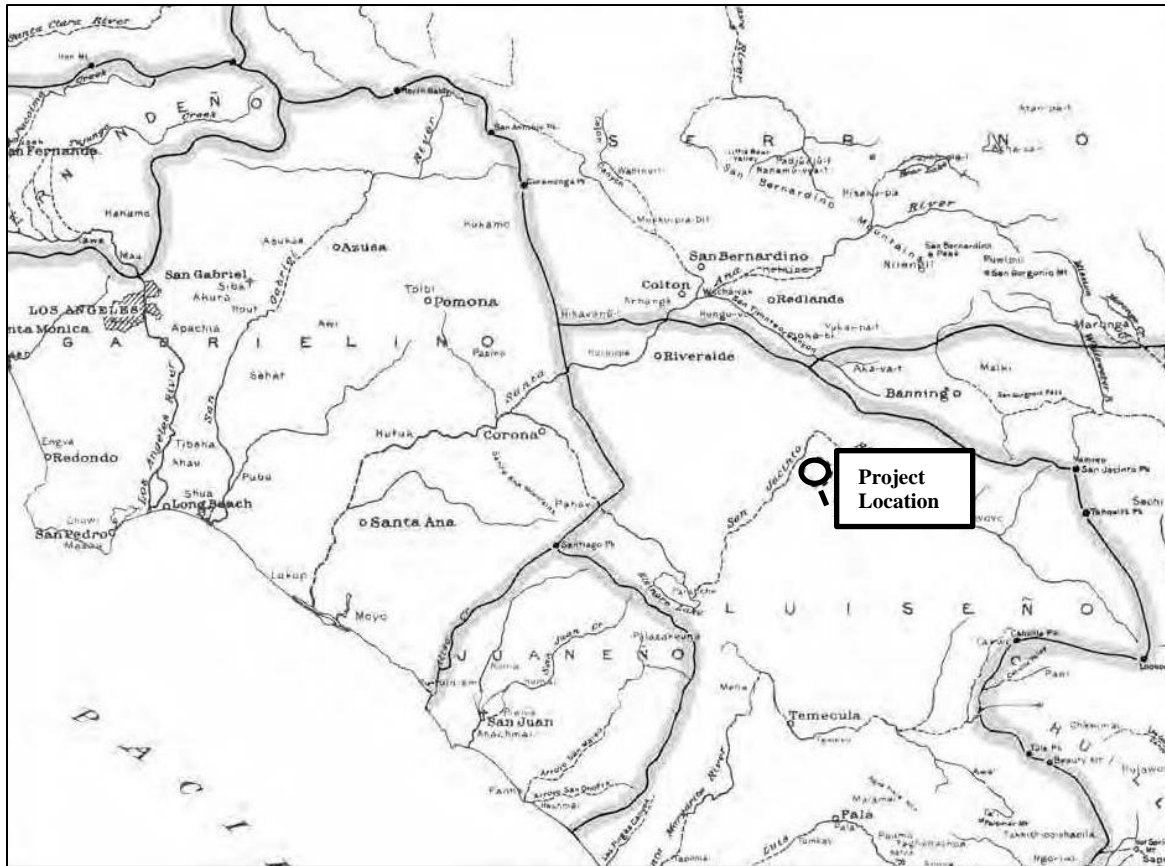


Figure 7. Luiseno Territory showing approximate location of Project Area (from Figure 7 Lerch and Cannon 2008 based on Kroeber 1925 Plate 57)

In 1903, George Wharton James, photographer, journalist and collector of all things California Native American, published a story of a fight between Takwish (spelled Tauquitch in the article) and Algoot, as told to him by Jose Pedro Lucero, a Luiseño. Algoot learns that his son and his friends have gone to challenge Takwish. Algoot goes after the boys only to learn that his son has been killed by Takwish. After training for many months, Algoot challenges Takwish to a fight and Takwish replies, “Fight thee? Yes!...Go you away to the valley where the river of my mountain flows into the lake, and there I will meet and fight you...”. Algoot then goes “down into the valley, where Algooton, once called Lakeview, now is” (James 1903:157). During the fight, Takwish throws large granite boulders at Algoot, who picks them up and throws them back at Takwish. “Those who now wander about the San Jacinto and Moreno Valleys will see the piled-up granite boulders there, all of which were thrown by the mountain monster during this terrific conflict” (James 1903:158).

Father William Hughes recorded a variant of the Algoot and Takwish story from Bonefacio Cabse, a Captain of Soboba, in which the spirit of Takwish which took its flight eastward to

Pahvoo, the hill southwest of Lakeview, upon which to this day a great green rock may be seen (Cabse 1910). Eddy et al 2014 posits that this area is located in the Bernasconi Hills

Kroeber (1916:34) states that Algoonton may be a Spanish misspelling of the Luiseño word alwut which means raven. J.P. Harrington (1933:131), a well-known linguist and early ethnographer, records raven as Qawí'alwut. Qawí'alwut is considered a sacred Chinigchinich messenger (Dubois 1908:99). In a variant of the Takwish story from the Pauma Luiseño (spelled Dakwish in the article), Kroeber (1906:318) states that a chief and medicine man named Tukupar (which in Gabrielino means sky), turns himself into a raven in order to enter Dakwish's house.

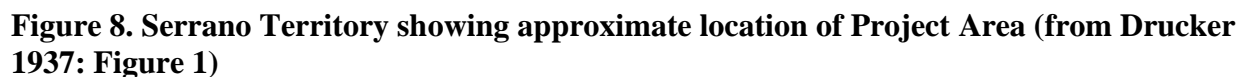
In a letter prepared by the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga) regarding their comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR) for the Southern California Edison (SCE) Lakeview Substation Project, they state that the Paavo' and the Lakeview area is significant to their tribal members. According to a traditional song, after the death of Wuyóot, eagle searches for a place where there was no death. Starting at Temecula, he flies north to San Bernardino and then to the east, south, and west then returning to Temecula; probably flying over the Project Area (Hoover 2012).

Additionally, the Pechanga believe that portions of the modern Ramona Expressway, located less than a mile south of the Project Area, was part of a large trade and travel route that connected the Luiseño villages of Qaxaalku, Tuu 'uv and Paxavxa in the Mead Valley and Corona areas and over the National Forest mountains to the Pacific Ocean and eastward through the Badlands to lands controlled by the Cahuilla (Hoover 2012).

Finally during discussion with tribal members of the Pechanga for the SCE Devers-Mira Loma 500 kV Transmission Line Route, which included the Perris area, members mentioned the Perris vicinity have several types of cultural resources they felt were important including rock art sites (Bean and Vane 1979:7-5). The Lake Perris Archaeological District was also identified by Pechanga tribal members as an area of concern.

Conversely, Raymond White states that the consultants that he talked to excluded the Project Area from Luiseño territory and placed it directly in Serrano territory (White 1963:105). He stated that the Luiseño moved into the area after 1800. Phillip Drucker (1937), working with Soledad Mojado, a Serrano, stated that the Soboba Indian Reservation and the Project Area was Serrano territory (Figure 8).

Bean and Vane (1979:7-5) also recorded the importance of the Perris area to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. They identified the importance of native flora and archaeological sites in the area and that care should be taken to preserve the plants of this traditional gathering area.



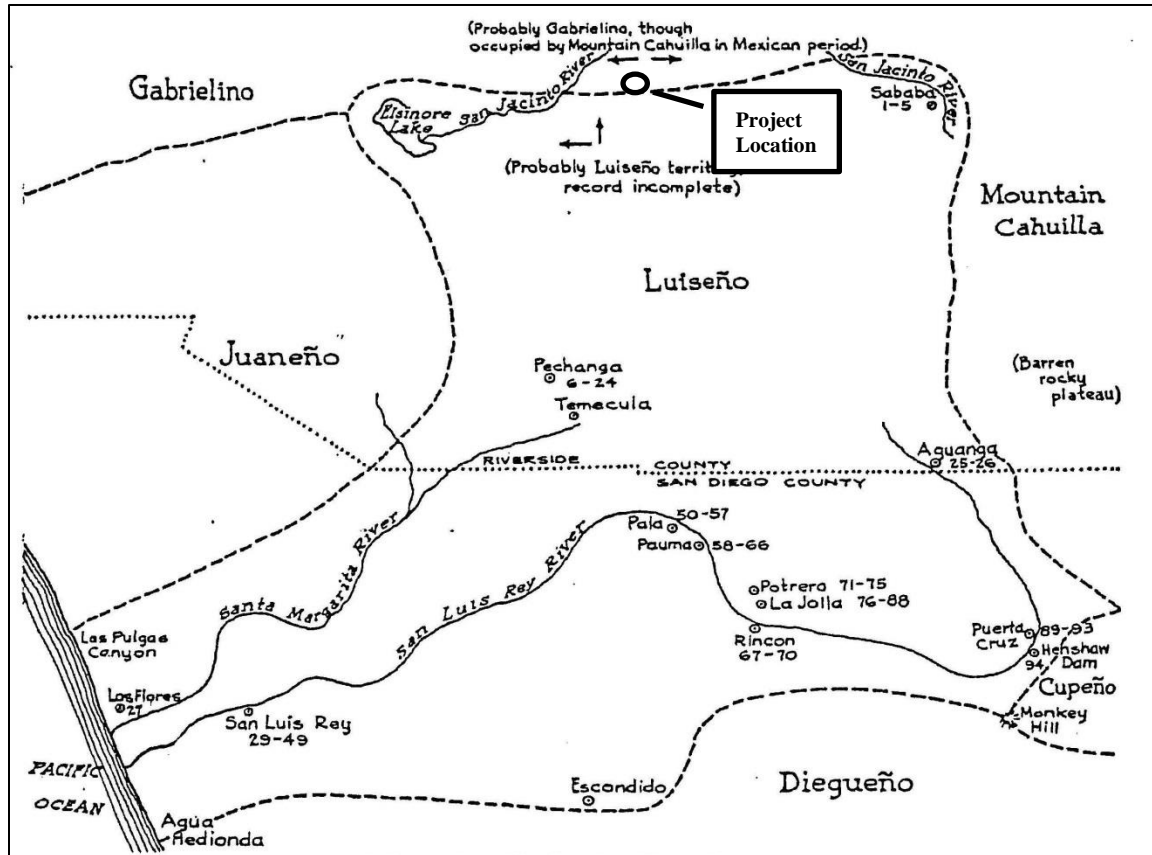


Figure 9. Gabrielino Territory showing approximate location of Project Area (from Map 7 in Strong 1929: 275)

A cultural boundary map produced by Duncan Strong (1929: Map 7) in his book Aboriginal Society in Southern California shows the Project Area within Gabrielino territory (Figure 9). However very little evidence has been found that connects the Gabrielino to Project Area. John P. Harrington, was a well-known linguist and ethnographer who collected information from various tribal members during the early 1900s, worked with Adan Castillo, a Cahuilla/Luiseño man who was born on the Soboba reservation (Mills and Brickfield 1986:76-77; Lerch and Cannon 2008:30). Castillo told Harrington that the name for Mystic Lake, identified as San Jacinto Lake in the Harrington notes, was páyvI, a Gabrielino word. He further stated that the people at Soboba use the Gabrielino word that literally means “where the water stands” (Harrington Papers Reel 113, Frame 740). Why the people at Soboba used a word in the Gabrielino dialect to refer to Mystic Lake is unknown.

Bernice Johnson (1962:21) documented that the Gabrielino had a similar belief in the being Takwish (spelled Takwis) as the Cahuilla and Luiseño, with the story recorded being similar to the story Kroeber (1906) collected from his Pauma Luiseño informant. However there is no mention of his association with the Lakeview/Mystic Lake area.

Overall, the bulk of the archaeological and ethnographic evidence for habitation of the Project Area, best supports four possible options; 1) the area was home to an ancestral population that has since dispersed north to become the Serrano, south to become the Luiseño, west to become the Gabrielino, and east to become the Cahuilla; 2) the area reflects shifting control between regional groups through time, possibly related to periods of environmental stress or abundance; 3) that the Spanish missionary practice of *reduccion*, gathering tribal members from throughout the area into concentrated villages, left large expanses of territory void, allowing neighboring tribal groups to move into the area during the historic period; or 4) that the Project Area has been used by multiple groups without any exclusive control for a long period of time.

Locating the tribal use of the Project Area is further complicated by Spanish colonization and the displacement of the Native American communities through the American Period. Consequently, this report recognizes that the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, Luiseño, and Serrano nations have used the Project Area and this section will review the ethnohistorical information for each tribe.

CAHUILLA

The Cahuilla occupied the San Gorgonio Pass (referred to as the Pass Cahuilla), San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains (Mountain Cahuilla), and the Coachella Valley and the northern end of Imperial Valley (Desert Cahuilla). The Cahuilla are linked to other Takic language family groups such as the Serrano and Luiseño, and share many aspects of culture and religion with those tribes.

These peoples spoke the Cahuilla language but each person's primary identity was linked to clan lineage and moiety, rather than tribal affiliation. The two moieties of the Cahuilla were *Istam* (coyote) and *Tuktum* (wild cat). Affiliation was inherited from the father's moiety and members of one moiety had to marry into the other group. Each clan was an independent, politically autonomous land-holding unit (Bean 1972, 1978; Strong 1929).

In addition to lineage residence areas and clan territory owned in common with other clan members, each lineage had ownership rights to various food collecting and hunting areas. Individuals also "owned" specific areas rich in plant resources, as well as hunting grounds, rock quarry locations, and sacred spots used only by shamans, healers, and ritual practitioners.

Cahuilla clans varied in size from several family groups to those composed of several thousand people. Clans were generally situated so that each lineage or community was located near a reliable water source and in proximity to significant food resources. Within each community, house structures were spatially placed at some distance from each other. Often a community would spread over a mile or two in distance with each nuclear and extended family having homes and associated structures for food storage and shaded work places (*ramadas*) for tool manufacture and food processing. Each community also contained a house clan leader.

In more recent times, a ceremonial house (*kishumnawat*) was placed within each community, and most major religious ceremonies of the clan were held there. In addition, house and ceremonial structures, storage granaries, sweat houses, and song houses (for recreational music) were present. Usually an area within one to three miles contained the bulk of materials needed for daily subsistence, although territories of a given clan might be larger, and longer distances were traveled to get precious exotic resources, usually found in the higher elevations of the surrounding mountains.

While most daily secular and religious activities took place within the community, there were locations at some distance from the community where people camped for extended periods to harvest acorns or piñon nuts. Throughout the area, there were sacred places used primarily for rituals, intergroup or inter-clan meetings, caches for sacred materials, and locations for use by shamans or medicine men. Generally, hilly, rocky areas, cave sites, or walled cave sites were used for temporary camping, storage of foods, fasting by shamans, and as hunting blinds.

Between the mid-1500s and the 1800s, the Cahuilla were variously contacted by Spanish explorers, then Mexican ranchers, and later American settlers. By the mid-1800s, the Cahuilla were fully exposed to new peoples with new cultural ways, opportunities, and constraints. In the 1860s, several epidemics devastated the Cahuilla population and the increasing contact with Europeans continued to have a major impact on their traditional lifeway. Survivors of decimated Cahuilla clans joined villages that were able to maintain their ceremonial, cultural, and economic institutions (Bean 1978). Today there are 2,996 (alone) people who identify as Cahuilla (4,238 in any combination) according to the 2010 United States Census (United States Census Bureau 2006-2010).

LUISEÑO

Luiŕeño also speak a language of the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of Uto-Aztecan. Luiŕeño social structure included complex ranks of shamans and secular leaders who guided the rancheria in community social and political tasks and for successful resource exploitation (White 1963:121). More specific details of Luiŕeño social structure are difficult to reconstruct due to the effects of missionization. It is clear, however, that Luiŕeño society was patrilineal and exogamous (White 1963). Certain parcels of land containing oak trees and other food resources traditionally used were generally recognized as belong to a specific lineage (Dubois 1908). It is unclear whether Luiŕeño lineages formed larger kinship units prior to historic contact.

The integral geographic and sociopolitical unit of the ethnohistoric Luiŕeño was the rancheria, which included one or more village locations. Abundant natural resources along the valley floor sustained semi-permanent villages whose residents claimed additional lands on Palomar Mountain (Gifford 1918). The traditional settlement pattern consisted of secondary and autonomous village groups, each with specific hunting, collecting, and fishing areas located in

diverse ecological zones. Typically these were in valley bottoms, along streams or along coastal strands near mountain ranges (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

Two or more permanent base camps were used along with number of special purpose camps such as quarry sites, hunting blinds and milling stations (True et al. 1974:78; True and Waugh 1983:109-114). One base camp was the winter village, which was occupied continuously for four to six months annually; this was where most ceremonies took place. Winter villages were generally located in sheltered valleys and often featured pictographs associated with rituals. The other base settlement was the late summer/fall, acorn-gathering and hunting camp, located near oak trees owned by the village group. The entire village lived and worked together in such base camps.

In spring, the winter village group was divided into smaller family groups. These would occupy different areas where fresh vegetables resources were available, or they would go to the coast for shellfish gathering. The spring disaggregation is a normal occurrence in gathering societies. It occurs after winter supplies have been depleted and compensates for the paucity of spring resources. The late summer/fall camps were also subdivisions of the main villages group and were occupied by kin-groups. The major coalescence occurred in the winter villages, after the varied resources were gathered and the subsistence of the village was assured for a period of time.

With respect to precontact Luiseño population estimates, Kroeber (1925:649) opined that 3,000 was a low figure and 4,000 a liberally-allowed maximum. In 1856 The Luiseño numbered; over 2,500; in 1885, 1,142; and 983 in 1914 (cited in Bean and Shipek 1978:558). Today there are 5,067 (alone) people who identify as Luiseño (7,150 in any combination) according to the 2010 United States Census (United States Census Bureau 2006-2010).

SERRANO

The name Serrano comes from a Spanish word meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander.” The Serrano were nomadic and migratory, and according to lore passed down, they migrated to the cool, pine forests of the San Bernardino Mountains to the west during the summer and returned to the desert regions during the winter. The Serrano language is considered part of the Takic subfamily of the larger Uto-Aztecan language. The Serrano culture area extends from the San Bernardino Mountains south to Yucaipa Valley, east to the Mojave River watershed, and north to the Twentynine Palms region (Bean and Smith 1978a:570). Most Serrano village sites were located in the foothills of the upper Sonoran zone with a few outliers located near permanent water sources on the desert floor, or in the forest transition zone.

The Serrano traded with the Mojave to the east and the Gabrielino to the west. They also traded with their close neighbors, the Cahuilla in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains, the Banning Pass area, and the greater Coachella Valley. In addition, the Serrano traded with the

Chemehuevi who occupied the lower Colorado River region, some of whom migrated westward towards the Project study area.

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Women were responsible for most of the gathering and acorns, piñon nuts, and mesquite beans were collected as staple foods. Spring cactus fruits and berries were consumed fresh for both food and water. Flower blossoms were roasted and eaten. Yucca blossoms and stalks were blanched before being eaten. Roots were used for food and medicine, and leaves and stems were used for making tea. Digging sticks were frequently used to dig for plants and roots for subsistence and medicinal purposes (Johnston 1965:8). One main seed resource was chia, and stands of chia were periodically burned in order to increase yield. Other major plant foods included mesquite beans and the nuts from piñon pine and acorn. Acorns were leached by placing baskets of pounded and shelled acorn meal into a sandy hole with just enough water to allow the dissolved tannic acid to seep out. Other plant seeds were parched and made into a mush by boiling or cooking and dropping a heated stone into a water-tight basket filled with seeds and water. Some seeds were dried and stored in baskets. Baskets were made from willow and mesquite branches and woven with bone awls.

Because of their migratory nature, the Serrano and neighboring tribes “cached” many of their possessions and provisions instead of transporting these often heavy items long distances. These “caches” were guarded by “spirit sticks” that were left upright adjacent to the cache. Today there are 324 (alone) people who identify as Serrano (514 in any combination) according to the 2010 United States Census (United States Census Bureau 2006-2010).

GABRIELINO (TONGVA)

The name Gabrielino is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to the Native Americans associated with the Mission San Gabriel. It is unknown what these people called themselves before the Spanish arrived, but today they call themselves Tongva, meaning “people of the earth”.

“Much of the southern California archaeological literature argues that the Gabrielino moved into southern California from the Great Basin around 4,000 Before Present (B. P.), “wedging” themselves between the Hoka-speaking Chumash, located to the north, and the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay, located to the south (see Sutton 2009 for the latest discussion). This Shoshonean Wedge, or Shoshonean “intrusion” theory, is counter to the Gabrielino community’s knowledge about their history and origins. Oral tradition states that the Gabrielino have always lived in their traditional territory, with their emergence into this world occurring at Puvungna, located in Long Beach” (Martinez and Teeter 2015:26).

The Tongva speak a language that is part of the Takic language family and at the time of Spanish contact, their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga Canyon in the

northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Bean and Smith 1978b, McCawley 1996). At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people.

The Tongva are considered to have been one of the wealthiest tribes and to have greatly influenced tribes they traded with (Kroeber 1925:621). Houses were domed and circular structures thatched with tule or similar materials (Bean and Smith 1978b:542). The best known artifacts were made of steatite and were highly prized. Many common everyday items were decorated with inlaid shell or carvings reflecting an elaborately developed artisanship (Bean and Smith 1978b:542).

The main food zones utilized were marine, woodland, and grassland (Bean and Smith 1978b). Plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet at contact. Acorns were the most important single food source. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used along with chia. Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability. Greens and fruits were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages (Bean and Smith 1978b:538-540).

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks and other birds. Most predators were avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks. Marine foods were extensively utilized. Sea mammals, fish and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone, turban, mussels, clams, scallops, bubble shells, and others (Bean and Smith 1978b:538-540).

Today there are 1814 (alone) people who identify as Tongva (2,903 in any combination) according to the 2010 United States Census (United States Census Bureau 2006-2010).

HISTORIC SETTING

EUROPEAN CONTACT TO 1900

Prior to the 1880s, the Perris Valley was known as the San Jacinto Plains after the river that crosses it. Historic land use was primarily ranching but mines were also present, including gold,

tin, coal and clay. With the completion of the California Southern Railroad in 1882, settlers began flocking to the valley staking out homesteads.

By 1885 land for a new town was purchased from the Southern Pacific Railroad. The citizens offered to erect a depot, dig a well, and donate a number of lots to the railroad in exchange for establishing a station at the new town. The town site of Perris was officially named a station on the Transcontinental Route of the Santa Fe on April 1, 1886 and by 1887, six passenger trains and two freight trains stopped at Perris daily. This rapid growth proved short-lived when heavy storms repeatedly washed out the tracks in the Temecula Gorge in the early 1890s, causing the railroad to abandon service to San Diego by way of Perris.

1900 TO 1950s

In 1911, Perris became an incorporated city. While the railroad had played an important part in establishing the new town, the people now turned to agriculture for their future development. Because of limited groundwater, dry land grain farming dominated agriculture before water was brought to the valley by the Eastern Municipal Water district in the early 1950s.

MODERN TIMES (LATE 1950S TO PRESENT)

Alfalfa, the King potato (which would produce two crops a year), and still later, sugar beets became the mainstay of farming the Perris Valley. With the construction of Lake Perris in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Perris became attractive as a recreational area. Local attractions such as activities at the Lake, hot air ballooning, Orange Empire Railway Museum, and skydiving are attracting international recognition (City of Perris n.d.).

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The earliest USGS topographic quadrangle map for the Project Area is the 1901 Elsinore (1:125,000). This map shows paved roads and railroad tracks adjacent to the Project Area, but no development within Project Area. The 1953 Perris (1:24,000) USGS topographic quadrangle map shows a grouping of mostly linear buildings within the Project Area and directly east. This grouping is labelled Mayer Farms. The 1967 Perris (1:24,000) USGS topographic quadrangle map continues to show elongated building structures within the Project Area. The 1973 Perris (1:24,000) USGS historical quadrangle map shows more building development and road development with the Project Area. No additional changes were visible within the Project Area. Mayer Farms is still labelled on the most recent USGS topographic quadrangle map (Perris; 1979; 1:24000). Today much of what was the central portion of Mayer Ranch (Mayer Farms) east of Harvill Avenue is occupied by the El Dorado Stone Company's yard.

The earliest USDA historic aerial photograph of the Project Area dates to 1966 (NETROnline 1967) and shows the elongated greenhouse buildings but this already post-dates the Mayer Ranch. USDA historic aerial photographs for 1967 and 1978 (NETROnline 1967, 1978) indicate that the greenhouse buildings have been demolished sometime between when these two images

were captured. The 1997 USDA historic aerial photograph shows that most of the structures that remained in the 1978 image have been demolished by 1997. Harvill Avenue is also constructed to cut through the former Mayer Ranch lands during this time (NETROnline 1978, 1997). The 2016 USDA historic aerial photograph does not depict any additional appreciable changes from the 1997 photograph (NETROnline 1997, 2016).

Louis B. Mayer Ranch

In 1938, Louis B. Mayer established what is described as a thoroughbred racehorse empire. Mayer invested an estimated \$2,500,000 into his 504-acre breeding farm which included stallions, brood mares, and yearling purchases; the ranch was located in Perris, California. Mayer's investments would result in a significant profit for him with his horses winning 315 races (including 45 stakes) between 1938 and 1947 (Newspapers 1949). Notable horses associated with the Mayer Ranch include: Alidon, Hyperion, and Great Circle.

In February of 1949, it was reported that Mayer's breeding farm in Perris would be sold to Mr. Ellsworth M. Stater and Mrs. Meredith Howard Harless for a price estimated at over \$1,000,000 (Newspapers 1949). The new owners announced their intention to continue use of the ranch as a thoroughbred breeding center. The ranch was then would soon sold to the Church of the Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Henry D. Moyel, a member of the church council, valued the property at \$400,000. Moyel stated that the site would be used for the production of produce which would be processed by the church's canneries and distributed to families in need. The final purchase price of the ranch was not disclosed (Newspapers1950).

RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which the land and resources within the Project Area were used prehistorically and historically, and to help determination resource significance. The Project Area alone is too small to derive a pattern of site location from but the CHRIS record search and other background research reveal a pattern in which prehistoric archaeological sites are located west of Project Areas where granitic outcrops were used for bedrock milling station and for rock art, and historic period resources are located in flatter areas that are suitable for building construction and agriculture. The main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, therefore the goal here is not to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early Southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues. The following research questions consider the small size and location of the Project Area as discussed above.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Can located cultural resources be situated within a specific period, or related to a specific population or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the same area or similar environment?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for Mediterranean environments of the region?

DATA NEEDS

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the Project Area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA states that: It is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects, and that the procedures required are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed project and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which will avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects.

CEQA declares that it is state policy to: “take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities.” It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

As of 2015, CEQA established that “[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (Public Resources Code, § 21084.2). In order to be considered a “tribal cultural resource,” a resource must be either:

- (1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or
- (2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Public Resources Code §20184.3 (b)(2) provides examples of mitigation measures that lead agencies may consider to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

Section 5097.5: No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands (lands under state, county, city, district or public authority jurisdiction, or the jurisdiction of a public corporation), except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor. As used in this section, “public lands” means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmarks No. 770 and above. The California Register statute specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for listing on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or resources that meet the California Register criteria are resources which must be given consideration under CEQA (see above). Other resources, such as resources listed on local registers of historic resources or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register is not automatic.

Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historical integrity and are historically significant at the local, state or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance.

Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

Native American Human Remains

Sites that may contain human remains important to Native Americans must be identified and treated in a sensitive manner, consistent with state law (i.e., Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98), as reviewed below:

In the event that human remains are encountered during project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

California Administrative Code, Title 14, Section 4307

This section states that “No person shall remove, injure, deface or destroy any object of paleontological, archeological or historical interest or value.”

METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Cogstone archaeologist, Logan Freeberg, requested a search of the California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside on March 16, 2021 which included the entire proposed Project Area as well as a half-mile radius. The normally required one-mile search radius was reduced to a half mile with permission of Heather Thomsen, Riverside County Archaeologist (Appendix B).

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the EIC records search, a variety of sources were consulted in March 2021 and May 2021 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project Area and a one-mile radius (Table 4). Sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), California Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). Specific information about the Project Area, obtained from historic-era maps and aerial photographs, is presented in the Project Area History section.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 17, 2021. The NAHC responded on March 30, 2021 with a negative result and a list of seventeen tribes and individuals that should be contacted for additional information about the Project Area (Appendix C). Scoping letters were sent to these tribes and individuals on April 28, 2021 via United States Postal Service certified mail. Cogstone contacted those tribes and individuals who had not yet responded via electronic mail on May 17, 2021. A copy of the scoping letter was attached to these electronic mail messages. A third contact seeking information about the Project Area was made via telephone call to those tribes and individuals who had not yet responded on June 7, 2021.

HISTORIC SOCIETIES CONSULTATION

A total of three historical societies were consulted for information regarding the Project. Each institution was contacted three times. The first contact was made via United States postal Service

(USPS) mail. The second and third contacts were made via electronic mail. Summaries of the consultation attempts with each party are located in the results section and Appendix D.

FIELD METHODS

The survey stage is important in a Project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of cultural resources sensitivity. All undeveloped ground surface areas within the Project Area were examined. Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.) were visually inspected. Ground visibility within the Project Area was generally poor (approximately 15 percent). Much of the area was covered in grass, weeds, and modern refuse. Most areas of bare ground were located directly north of Orange Avenue and south of the shed. Photographs of the Project Area, including ground surface visibility and items of interest, were taken with a digital camera.

The surveyor searched for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics).

SITE RECORDING PROCEDURES

After the pedestrian survey is completed, the surveyor returns to each artifact or feature and records its location using a geographic positioning system (GPS) receiver, and measures the artifact or feature to the greatest practicable accuracy. This usually entails measurement with a tape measure or pacing. The resource is then described in detail including any information concerning the relationship between resources. These data are recorded on survey record forms and on survey maps that have been prepared for the Project. The resource is then photographed with a digital camera and these photographs are logged on a photographic record form, noting minimally a description of the resource, and the direction the photograph was taken. When appropriate, scales are included in photographs. Environmental data such as topography, landforms, vegetation, and any resources within and near the resources are noted. Information is then reviewed prior to leaving the site.

Once fieldwork is complete, any additional background research based on what is found in the field is completed, and any data issues are resolved. Information for the site is then entered into electronic versions of the applicable Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms.

RESULTS

RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

Results of the record search indicate that one previous study has been completed within the Project Area while an additional 20 studies have been completed previously within a half-mile radius of the Project Area (Table 2).

Table 2. Previous studies within a half-mile radius of the Project Area

| Report No. (RI-) | Author(s) | Title | Year | Distance (miles) from Project Area |
|-------------------------|--|--|-------------|---|
| 00887 | McCarthy, Daniel F. | Archaeological Survey of the Motte Rimrock Reserve, Riverside County, California | 1981 | 0.25 – 0.5 |
| 00889 | Palette, Drew M. | Two Luiseno Rock Art Sites | 1987 | 0 – 0.5 |
| 01035 | Momyer, George R. | Indian Picture Writing in Southern California | 1937 | 0 – 0.5 |
| 02139 | De Munck, Victor | An Archaeological Assessment of TP 22539 Located in the Perris Area of Riverside County, California | 1987 | 0.25 – 0.5 |
| 02448 | Swope, Karen | An Archaeological Assessment of a 32 Acre Parcel (AP # 317-240-001) Located Near Perris in Riverside County, California | 1989 | 0.25 – 0.5 |
| 03189 | Peak And Associates and Brian F. Mooney Associates | Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California | 1990 | 0 – 0.25 |
| 03190 | Peak and Associates | Part III, Addendum to: Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, California | 1990 | 0 – 0.25 |
| 03283 | Demcak, Carol | Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 26672, a 26.07 Acre Property Located Near Perris (Perris Quadrangle), County of Riverside | 1991 | 0.25 – 0.5 |
| 03344 | Keller, Jean A. | An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 26836, 8.99 Acres of Land Near Perris, Riverside County, California, USGS Perris, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series | 1991 | Within |
| 03537 | Gillette, Donna, Nadra McClain, David Mottola, Laurie Pares, and Richard Shepard | Motte Rimrock Reserve, CA-RIV-114, a Possible Luiseno Girls' Puberty Rite Site | 1991 | 0 – 0.5 |
| 03883 | Keller, Jean A. | A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 27997, 19.75 Acres of Land Near Perris, Riverside County, California | 1994 | 0.25 – 0.5 |
| 04014 | Shepard, Richard Starr | Luiseno Rock Art and Sacred Landscape in Late Prehistoric Southern California | 1996 | 0 – 0.5 |

| Report No. (RI-) | Author(s) | Title | Year | Distance (miles) from Project Area |
|-------------------------|--|--|-------------|---|
| 06274 | Underbrink, Susan | Cultural Resources Survey of a 6.9 Acre Parcel (APN 317-240-028, 029, 039, 041) in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California | 2006 | 0.25 – 0.5 |
| 06449 | Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Harvill Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 317-260-007 and -033, Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California | 2004 | 0 – 0.25 |
| 06914 | Jim Harrison | Letter Report: Biological and Cultural Resources Due Diligence Regarding the 500-Acre Watson Land Company-Perris Property in Riverside County, California | 2003 | 0.25 – 0.5 |
| 07538 | Tang, Bai "Tom," Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez | Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California | 2007 | 0.25 – 0.5 |
| 07688 | Clifford, James | A Cultural Resources Survey for the Meehan Project, Riverside County, California | 2005 | 0 – 0.25 |
| 08013 | Gust, Sherri, and Kim Scott | Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for Harvest Landing, City of Perris, California | 2005 | 0 – 0.25 |
| 08771 | Tang, Bai "Tom" | Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resource Study Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) Perris Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project in and near the Cities of Riverside, Perris, and Menifee, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2444 | 2010 | 0 – 0.25 |
| 09633 | Goodwin, Riordan | Cultural Resources Record Search, Site Survey, and Native American Scoping Assistance for the Riverside County Transportation Yard Complex, Riverside County, California (LSA Project No. RCT1303) | 2013 | 0 – 0.25 |
| 10199 | Fulton, Phil | Discovery and Monitoring Plan for the Mid County Parkway | 2014 | 0 – 0.25 |

The EIC indicated that no cultural resources have been recorded within the Project Area, but one resource listed in the BERD appears to have incorrect locational information and is likely within the Project Area (see Other Sources section). Outside of the Project Area a total of 17 cultural resources have been previously documented within the one-half mile search radius (Table 3). These consist of four cultural resources within a one-quarter mile radius of the Project Area, 12 cultural resources with a one-quarter to one-half mile radius of the Project Area, and one resource located 0-0.5 miles from the Project Area. These resources are one multi-component site/historic district, eight prehistoric archaeological sites, two historic archaeological sites, six historic built environment resources, and one historic isolate.

Table 3. Cultural resources recorded within a half-mile radius of the Project Area

| Primary No. (P-33) | Trinomial No. (CA-RIV) | Resource Type | Resource Description | Year Recorded | Distance (miles) from Project Area | NRHP/CRHR Status |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| 000114 | 000114 | Multi-Component Site/Historic District | Buttercup Farms Pictograph and Rock Shelter | 1929, 1951, 1962, 1969, 1975, 1976, 1979, 1980, 1991 | 0 - 0.5 | Listed in NRHP/CRHR, 5/3/1976 |
| 007628 | | Historic Built Environment | Queen Anne Style House | 1982 | 0 – 0.25 | Unevaluated |
| 007629 | | Historic Built Environment | Vernacular Wood Frame and Vernacular Stone Building | 1982 | 0.25 – 0.5 | Unevaluated |
| 007646 | | Historic Built Environment | Vernacular Wood Frame Building | 1982 | 0 – 0.25 | Unevaluated |
| 007648 | | Historic Built Environment | Vernacular Wood Frame | 1982 | 0.25 – 0.5 | Unevaluated |
| 007676 | | Historic Built Environment | Vernacular Ranch House Building | 1982 | 0 – 0.25 | Unevaluated |
| 015743 | 008196 | Historic Built Environment | California Southern Railway | 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2015, 2016 | 0 – 0.5 | Recommended not eligible; not in BERD |
| 016382 | 008530 | Prehistoric Archaeological Site | Food Processing Site with Bedrock Milling Features | 2005 | 0.25 – 0.5 | Unevaluated |
| 016383 | 008531 | Prehistoric Archaeological Site | Food Processing Site with Bedrock Milling Features | 2005 | 0.25 – 0.5 | Unevaluated |
| 016396 | 008544 | Prehistoric Archaeological Site | Food Processing Site with Bedrock Milling Features | 2005 | 0.25 – 0.5 | Unevaluated |
| 016397 | 008545 | Historic Archaeological Site | Domestic Refuse Scatter | 2005 | 0.25 – 0.5 | Unevaluated |
| 016398 | 008546 | Prehistoric Archaeological Site | Food Processing Site with Bedrock Milling Features | 2005 | 0.25 – 0.5 | Unevaluated |
| 016399 | 008547 | Prehistoric Archaeological Site | Food Processing Site with Bedrock Milling Features | 2005 | 0.25 – 0.5 | Unevaluated |

| Primary No. (P-33) | Trinomial No. (CA-RIV) | Resource Type | Resource Description | Year Recorded | Distance (miles) from Project Area | NRHP/CRHR Status |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 016400 | 008548 | Prehistoric Archaeological Site | Food Processing Site with Bedrock Milling Features | 2005 | 0.25 – 0.5 | Unevaluated |
| 016401 | 008549 | Prehistoric Archaeological Site | Food Processing Site with Bedrock Milling Features | 2005 | 0.25 – 0.5 | Unevaluated |
| 016402 | 008550 | Prehistoric Archaeological Site | Food Processing Site with Bedrock Milling Features | 2005 | 0.25 – 0.5 | Unevaluated |
| 026720 | | Historic Isolate | Historic Metal Standpipe | 2017 | 0.25 – 0.5 | Unevaluated |

OTHER SOURCES

Table 4. Additional sources consulted

| Source | Area | Results |
|---|---------------|---|
| National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) | Project Area | Negative |
| | 1-Mile Radius | Positive; P-33-000114 (CA-RIV-114) |
| Historic USGS Topographic Maps | Project Area | See Project Area History section |
| | 1-Mile Radius | The 1953 Perris and Steele Peak (both 1:24,000) USGS topographic quadrangle maps show little change in the search radius but a few more buildings seen. Mayer Farms is first depicted on the Perris map. The 1973 Perris and Steele Peak (both 1:24,000) USGS topographic quadrangle maps show virtually no changes from the 1953 maps within the search radius except for a few new small capacity roads and building reconfiguration in the northeast corner of Mayer Farms. No significant changes are depicted on the 1978 Steele Peak and Perris 1979 USGS topographic quadrangle maps within the search radius. |

| Source | Area | Results |
|---|---------------|--|
| Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs | Project Area | See Project Area History section |
| | 1-Mile Radius | The 1966/1967 USDA historic aerial photographs indicate that most roads within the search radius were section and quarter section road with less patterned roads following the base of the hills to the west of the Project Area. State Highway 215 is visible in its current configuration (NETROnline 1966; 1967). Land within the search radius is primarily in agricultural production. The 1978 and 1997 USDA aerial photographs show increasing commercial and residential development especially along State Highway 215 and the northern-eastern portion of the search radius (NETROnline 1978; 1997). The 2002 USDA aerial photograph shows new housing and commercial development throughout the search radius especially in the northeast and southwest portions (NETROnline 2002). The 2005 and 2016 USDA aerial photographs indicate continued but slowed residential development within the search radius (NETROnline 2005; 2016). Aerial photographs from Google Earth for February 2016 and October 2016 indicate that the El Dorado Stone Company yard is paved and its stock expanded greatly between when these photographs were taken (Google Earth 2016a; 2016b). |
| California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) | Project Area | Negative |
| | 1-Mile Radius | Positive; P-33-000114 (CA-RIV-114) |
| Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) | Project Area | Positive; 24016 Orange Ave., OTIS ID 463913; NRHP Status Code 3S |
| | 1-Mile Radius | Positive; 23896 Orange Ave., OTIS ID 463952; NRHP Status Code 3S |
| California Historical Landmarks (CHL) | Project Area | Negative |
| | 1-Mile Radius | Negative |
| California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) | Project Area | Negative |
| | 1-Mile Radius | Negative |
| Local Historical Societies and Associations | Project Area | See below |
| Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records | Project Area | Positive: see Table 5 |

Table 5. BLM land patents within Project Area

| Name | Year | Accession Number | Aliquots T; R; S | Authority |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Southern Pacific Railroad CO | 1891 | CACAAA 072347 | T: 4S; R: 4W, Section 13 | July 27, 1866: Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific (14 Stat. 292) |

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

On March 31, April 7, and April 28, 2021, Cogstone made three attempts to contact the Perris Valley Historical Museum, Riverside County Heritage Association, Motte Historical Museum. One attempt was made by mail and two by email. No response has been received from the Riverside County Heritage Association.

A response dated April 29, 2021, was sent by mail from the Perris Valley Historical Museum and received by Cogstone. Dennise Manning (Treasurer and Volunteer of the PVHM) responded: “The property you are assessing for this project, however, has no significant value that we are aware of.”

On April 28, 2021, an email response was sent by Maria Mathey of the Motte Historical Museum. Ms. Mathey notified Cogstone that our request for information was forwarded to the Mote Museum owners. No further response has been received.

A search of the Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records indicates that one land patent was obtained for portions of the Project Area on October 7, 1891, through the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Grant (14 Stat. 292), by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (see Table 4).

NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

As of July 7, 2021, five responses to the Native American scoping letters sent on April 28, 2021 have been received.

On May 21, 2016, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office archaeologist Lucy Padilla responded by electronic mail. She noted that the Project is within the Tribe’s traditional use area and requested the record search results and report for the project. Record search results were sent to the Tribe on June 9, 2021.

On June 7, 2021, Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California Cultural Resources Coordinator Bobby Ray Esparza requested the scoping letter be sent to him directly, and requested tribal monitoring during all ground disturbance. The scoping letter was sent that day.

On May 12, 2021, Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Cheryl Madrigal replied by electronic mail. She indicated that the Tribe has no knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project area and requested the archaeological record search results be sent. Record search results were sent to the Tribe on June 9, 2021.

On May 5, 2021, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation Historic Preservation Officer Jill McCormick responded by electronic mail that the Tribe has no comment and defers to more local tribes.

On June 7, 2021, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians, California operator indicated during a telephone call that the Tribe has no objection to the Project.

ANDERSON HOUSE

The Anderson House was constructed ca. 1900 and is found in the BERD (OTIS ID 463913; NRHP Status Code 3S - Appears eligible for NRHP as an individual property through survey evaluation) with the address 24016 Orange Street, Perris, CA. This appears to be an error and the address should be 24016 Orange Avenue, Perris, CA. The zip code recorded in the BERD of 92370 would be correct for the Orange Avenue location. The house at 24016 Orange Avenue appears on the 1979 Perris (1:24,000) USGS topographic quadrangle map but was razed to the foundation prior to when the 1997 USDA aerial photograph of the area was taken (NETROnline 1997). On June 24, 2021, the EIC indicated that they have no additional documentation for this resource.

PREDICTIVE MODELING OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROJECT AREA

Two resources within the search radius are special in nature and this makes them unlikely to contribute to predictive modeling. A section of the California Southern Railroad, P-33-015743, is located 0-0.5 miles from the Project Area. Railroads are constructed through most environments and their course is determined by factors unrelated to the Project Area. P-33-000114 is hypothesized as a ceremonial site and is unique among these other prehistoric resources as it contains a midden and rock art. This implies that it was used either consistently or on a recurring cycle over a long term. Bedrock outcrops were necessary for creation of the rock art at the site, but other factors also played a role in the siting of the prehistoric component of this resource.

All eight of the bedrock milling sites are located from 0.25-0.5 miles away from the Project Area. The remaining seven resources are historic in age, occur in both the 0-0.25 miles and 0.25-0.5 miles zones around the Project Area, and consist of buildings, foundations, or discarded refuse. These are all located on flat or gently sloping land that would be suitable for building construction or agriculture. Historic portions of P-33-000114 also seem to fit this pattern.

The determining factor for location of the prehistoric archaeological sites within the record search radius is presence/absence of boulders suitable for milling surfaces. Natural vegetation is no longer present in the Project Area but the presence of eight bedrock milling sites indicates that economically useful plant resources were harvested nearby. Water availability may have played a role in where these milling sites were located but almost certainly played a role in what time of year the sites were used. Flat or gently sloping topography where buildings can be constructed and crops raised is the shared factor for historic age resources near the Project Area.

SURVEY

Cogstone archaeologist Sandy Duarte conducted the intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area on April 1, 2021 (Figures 10, 11) using two to three meter wide transects. The Project Area has been previously cleared for agricultural use and is heavily disturbed. Within areas of bare ground, surficial sediments primarily consisted of yellowish-brown sandy silts (see Figure 3, Figure 12). A built environment resource consisting features related to the Louis B. Mayer Horse Ranch (Mayer Ranch) and to the later use of the Project Area as a produce farm for needy operated by member of the Church of Latter-Day Saints (LDS Farm). A grouping of small rectangular slabs at the southeast corner of the Project Area seems to be associated with (and predate) the Mayer Farm. Features associated with the LDS Farm include a now largely-bare wood frame shed with corrugated metal roofing and remnant corrugated metal siding, a large flat concrete foundation with linear elements. A Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site record was completed for this resource (Appendix E). No archaeological resources were observed.

Cogstone archaeologist and principal investigator John Gust returned to the Project Area on May 19, 2021, to take additional photographs and measurements.



Figure 10. Project Area overview, facing east



Figure 11. Project Area overview, facing north



Figure 12. Typical sediments within Project Area

MAYER RANCH

Historic Context: Agriculture 1938 to 1951

Rectangular slab house foundation and possible concrete basin

Three associated slab foundations are located approximately 70 feet north of Orange Avenue and approximately 55 feet west of Harvill Avenue (Appendix E, Figure E-23). The slab in the best

condition (Slab A, Figure 13) is approximately 50 feet north-south by approximately 30 feet east-west by five inches thick. This slab is smooth and broken into large chunks. The second slab (Slab B, Figure 14) is approximately 35 feet north-south by about 50 feet east-west by approximately 5 inches thick and has a rough finish. The third slab (Slab C, Figure 15) is approximately 15 feet north-south by up to 50 feet east-west and is located adjacent to and north of the second slab. This slab has linear ridges that run north-south. A mostly buried partial linear concrete feature is located north of and extending from the first slab (Figure 16). A March 9, 2011 aerial photograph accessed through Google Earth shows this feature as an incomplete basin approximately 38 feet long north-south by 25 feet long east-west with approximately 5 feet wide walls, with an enclosed area of approximately 35 feet north-south by 15 feet east-west (Google Earth 2011; Appendix E, Figure E-24).

A large ranch house or other building is shown in this area in USDA aerial photographs from 1966, 1967, and 1978 but is no longer present in the 1997 USDA aerial photograph (NETROnline 1966; 1967; 1978; 1997). This is likely what appears in the BERD as OTIS ID 463952, listed as the Anderson House located at 24016 Orange Street as the zip code listed of 92370 consistent with other Orange Avenue addresses. This is distinct from P-33-007646, which was also recorded as the Anderson House and is located approximately 0.3 miles south of the Project Area. This area was associated with the Mayer Horse Ranch.



Figure 13. Slab A, facing southeast



Figure 14. Slab B, facing east



Figure 15. Slabs B (left) and C (right), facing southeast



Figure 16. Faint remnant of basin feature, facing north-northwest

LDS FARM

Historic Context: Agriculture (ca. 1951 to ca. 1997)

Shed

This shed is a 40-foot long north-south by 25-foot wide east-west by 12-foot tall wood frame building that sits on an approximately 5 inch poured concrete slab (Figures 17-19; see Appendix E, Figure E-23). Approximately 80 percent of the siding is missing from the north, east, and west sides making it unclear if the shed originally had windows other than on the west side where two frames are extant. Doorway openings are present in the center of the north wall and west of center in the south wall. There are chimney/vent pipes on the roof along piping along the west wall but no stove or other appliance is present. Much of what siding remains on the shed is now covered by modern graffiti.



Figure 17. South side of shed building, facing north



Figure 18. West side of shed building, facing east



Figure 19. Shed north side with greenhouse main slab in foreground, facing south

Greenhouse Foundation

These greenhouse foundations are made of approximately 5-inch-thick concrete. The main slab of the greenhouse foundation starts approximately 25 feet north of the northern doorway of the shed, and extends for approximately 130 feet (Figure 20; see Appendix E, Figures E-23, E-24). The southern 50 feet of this slab is approximately 12 feet wide and the remainder is approximately 24 feet wide. Four narrow slabs extend approximately 240 feet west from the main slab (Figure 21). These extensions are in poorer shape but the one in best condition is approximately 12 feet wide. Originally the northernmost extension slab ran approximately 240 feet east of the main slab as well (Frame Finder 1977; NETROnline 1966; USGS 1979). What appears to be the remnants of a fifth extension slab is located at the southwest corner of the object. Highly fragmented end slabs are located between the extension slabs along the west edge of the foundations. The example in best condition is approximately 8 feet long north-south by 5 feet wide east-west by 5 inches thick (Figure 22). The foundations accommodated four greenhouses (see Figures 2, Appendix E, Figure E-23). No temporally diagnostic artifacts were found in association with the resource.



Figure 20. Main greenhouse foundation slab, facing north



Figure 21. Greenhouse foundation extension slabs, facing west



Figure 22. Slab between greenhouse extension slabs (most intact example), facing northwest

CRHR EVALUATION

Louis B. Mayer (given name Eliezer Mayer, Lazar Mayer, or Lazar Meir) born reportedly born on July 12, 1884, but this is in dispute. He grew impoverished up in Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada, after his family fled what is now Ukraine in 1886 due to persecution of Jews. In the early 1900s he changed his name to Louis. He worked as a scrap metal dealer in Boston from 1904, also marrying Margaret Shenberg that year. He soon purchased a burlesque house, and then turned his attention to legitimate theater in New England, and eventually to small movie theaters. He eventually moved his business to Los Angeles and started producing films in 1918. He then founded Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer with Samuel Goldwyn and Marcus Loew of Metro Pictures (Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, The 2021).

Over the next 25 years MGM was the most powerful studio in Hollywood. He was known to be hard on the talent he employed, many claiming he was abusive. Mayer was the highest paid man in America, one of its most successful horse breeders, and the de facto spokesman for Hollywood. The studio's power peaked at the end of World War II, and Mayer was forced out of the company in 1951. Margaret had divorced Mayer in 1947 after 43 years of marriage (New York Times, April 29, 1947). Mayer died of Leukemia in 1957 (Britanica.com 2021). MGM Studios continues to be an important part of the economy of California to this day.

In 1938, Mayer started his thoroughbred racehorse empire. He invested an estimated \$2,500,000 into his 504-acre breeding farm Perris, California which included stallions, brood mares, and

yearling purchases Mayer's investments was profitable as he won over 300 between 1938 and 1947 (Newspapers 1949).

In February 1949, as Mayer's power at MGM and in Hollywood declined the horse farm was sold to Mr. Ellsworth M. Statler, son of the founder of the Statler Hotel System and Mrs. Meredith Howard Harless, wife of former congressman Richard F. Harless, for around \$1,000,000 (Newspapers 1949a,b). The Church of the Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints soon acquired the property for use as a farm to help feed the needy (Newspapers 1950). No more is known about the LDS farm, the congregation that operated it, or Statler and Harless' brief ownership of the horse ranch.

As the Project Area for this Project is only 7.24 acres (1.34 percent) of the original 504-acre of the Mayer Ranch the resource cannot be completely evaluated. Individual features are evaluated for their potential to contribute to the resource as a whole.

FEATURE ASSOCIATED WITH MAYER RANCH

Rectangular slab house foundation and possible concrete basin

The house that sat on this slab foundation appears to be the Anderson House (OTIS ID 463913), built in 1900. When evaluated the house was assigned NRHP Status Code 3S (Appears eligible for National Register as an individual property through survey evaluation). Only the slab foundation for this house and a possible basin feature were found during survey in April 2021. Based on information from the 1979 Perris (1:24,000) USGS topographic quadrangle map and a 1997 USDA aerial photograph (NETROnline 1997), the house was removed between 1979 and 1997. As the building is no longer present, it lacks integrity by all measures and cannot satisfy CRHR Criteria 1, 2, or 3. Modern demolition standards mandate the removal of all debris and no historic-age material was identified on the surface. The basin feature is thus unlikely to contain intact cultural deposits and is not likely to yield important information to history or prehistory, and does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 4. This feature is not significant and does not contribute to the eligibility of the resource as a whole.

FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH LDS RANCH

Shed

The earliest USDA aerial photograph that includes the shed dates to 1978 (NETROnline 1978). It is not visible in an USDA aerial photograph from 1967 (NETROnline 1967). Thus, its construction date is at least 16 years after Louis B. Mayer sold his horse ranch. As the shed dates to after Mayer sold his horse ranch, it is not 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, and does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 1. It is also not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history and does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 2. The shed is well built but of utilitarian design. As such it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or

represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values, and does not satisfy CRHR criterion C. The shed is built on a concrete slab foundation and there is not potential for associated intact buried cultural deposits or other sources of important information. The feature has not, does nor it have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation, and does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 4. The shed is also in a dilapidated state and lacks integrity of material and has reduced integrity of design and workmanship. Shifts in land use from primarily agriculture to mixed land use and the creation of Harvill Avenue has greatly reduced integrity of setting and feeling. Only integrity of location remains intact. The feature is not significant and does not contribute to the CRHR eligibility of the resources as a whole, under any criteria.

Greenhouse foundation slabs

These concrete slab foundations also post-dates the Mayer Ranch. Later use of the features is neither 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, and does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 1. The features are also not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history and does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 2. The greenhouses that once sat on these concrete foundation slabs are no longer present and therefore cannot embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values, and do not satisfy CRHR criterion 3. There is not potential for associated intact buried cultural deposits or other sources of important information associated with these slab foundations. The features have not, does nor do they have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation, and does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 4. As the greenhouses associated with these foundations are no longer present, the features lack all seven measure of integrity. These foundation slabs are not significant and do and not contribute to the CRHR eligibility of the resource as a whole.

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

The portion of the resource within the current Project Area has been reported on DPR 523 series forms (Appendix E). The shed's method of construction is not unique and the building has been fully photographed. Only a small portion of the possible basin feature associated with the former house at 24016 Orange Avenue was found during survey. As the house appears on the 1979 Perris USGS topographic but not in the 1997 USDA aerial photograph it appears to have been removed after 1979. Modern demolition standards would require removal of all construction debris, so it is unlikely Perris USGS topographic quadrangle map that any historic-age materials remain within the basin area. The remaining features are concrete foundations of various sizes that have been mapped and have no further potential to provide additional data. This portion of the resource within the current Project Area is not significant under CRHR Criteria 1, 2, 3, or 4.

All important data has been collected and reported. The recommended mitigation is: Recordation Sufficient.

CULTURAL SENSITIVITY

Based on the results of the pedestrian survey, the cultural records search, and the Sacred Lands File Search, the Project Area has low sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources. Analysis of these data sources, historical USDA aerial photographs and USGS topographic quadrangle maps, and additional background research indicate that the Project Area also has low sensitivity for buried historical archaeological features such as foundations or trash pits.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this study indicate no contributing elements to historical resources are located within the Project Area. All important information has been obtained for the portion of the resources within the current Project Area resource and the mitigation measure of Recordation Sufficient is recommended. The Project Area represents only a small fraction of the entire resource all features within the Project Area are recommended as not significant and features within the Project Area would not contribute to the eligibility of the resource for listing in the CRHR under any criteria.

We find that recordation has exhausted the data potential of features within the Project Area and recommend the mitigation measure Recordation Sufficient and that the Project proceed as planned. No further cultural resources work is recommended within the current Project Area.


In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with

appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

CERTIFICATION

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

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| SIGNED: |  |
| PRINTED NAME: | Desiree Martinez, M.A., RPA |
| COUNTY REGISTRATION #: | |
| DATE: | July 6, 2021 |

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS

DESIREÉ RENÉE MARTINEZ
Principal Investigator and Co-Author

EDUCATION

1999 M.A., Anthropology (Archaeology), Harvard University, Cambridge

1995 B.A., Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Martinez is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with 24 years of experience in archaeological fieldwork, research, and curation. She has expertise in the planning, implementation, and completion of all phases of archaeological work and has participated in archaeological investigations as a crew member, tribal monitor, and principal researcher. She meets national standards in archaeology set by the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. Her experience also includes compliance with CEQA, NEPA, NHPA Sec 106, NAGPRA, SB 18, AB 52, and other cultural resource laws. In addition, Ms. Martinez has vast experience in lab analysis and museum collections management. Ms. Martinez also has extensive experience consulting with Native American leaders and community members in a variety of contexts. Finally, Ms. Martinez is at the forefront of creating and implementing collaborative archaeological agendas at the State and National levels. She is also on the list of Riverside County Certified Consultants.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

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

American Automobile Association (AAA) Auto Reclamation Center Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA. Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of 25.5 acres. Performed archaeological record searches, survey, site recordation, GIS mapping, and prepared report. Conducted intensive investigations to identify TCRs under AB 52. Sub to PlaceWorks. Project Manager/TCR Specialist. 2016

Dune Palms Bridge, Caltrans District 8, La Quinta, Riverside County, CA. The project involved replacing a low water crossing at the Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel. Conducted supplemental archaeological survey and site documentation as part of Cogstone's larger effort involving a record search, sacred lands search, NAHC consultation, intensive field survey, and APE mapping. Sub to Parsons Brinckerhoff. Principal Archaeologist. 2015

Devers-Mirage Project, Southern California Edison, Palm Springs, Riverside County, CA. Evaluated Garnet Hill (aka Hoon wit ten ca va), located in Palm Springs, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a Traditional Cultural Property. Collected extensive archaeological, ethnohistorical and historical information about the use and significance of the hill to the Cahuilla people. Documented findings in a written report and gave public presentations of results in a number of professional venues. In-house Consultant Archaeologist. 2011-2013

Sentinel Power Plant, Southern California Edison, Palm Springs, Riverside County, CA. Provided regulatory oversight and project management of cultural and paleontological resources. Provided cultural and paleontological assessment of the project area. Worked with generator's consultants to ensure that SCE's project scope was described accurately and reviewed by their environmental assessments and documents. Conducted a cultural resources supplemental pedestrian survey, and summarized findings in a written technical report. Created GIS shapefiles and maps delineating cultural resource boundaries and survey corridors. Oversaw cultural and paleontological resources monitoring during construction. In-house Consultant Archaeologist. 2011-2013

EDUCATION

- 2016 Ph.D., Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside (UCR)
2011 M.A., Department of Anthropology, UCR
2007 M.A., Applied Geography, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs (UCCS)
2002 B.A., Department of Anthropology, minor in Geography/Environmental Studies, UCCS

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over 9 years of experience in field archaeology. He meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and his field expertise includes pedestrian surveys, excavation monitoring, resource recording, and historic artifact analysis. Dr. Gust has managed a variety of projects at Cogstone in the water, development, residential, transportation, telecommunications, and public works sectors. Dr. Gust is a member of the Society for California Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology, and the American Anthropological Association.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

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

Euclid Fueling Station Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the construction of a convenience store, associated parking, gas station, and underground fuel storage tank. The assessment was conducted to meet the requirements of CEQA with the City of Santa Ana acting as lead agency. Cogstone conducted record searches, a Sacred Lands File Search, an intensive pedestrian survey, gave mitigation recommendations, and produced a report. Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019

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

Heathercliff Malibu Development Project, City of Malibu, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from the construction of a single residence bounded by Heathercliff Road to the southeast and the Pacific Coast Highway to the northwest. This study included all information required by the City of Malibu Archaeology Guidelines. Cogstone conducted a record search, Sacred Lands File Search, pedestrian survey, and produced an assessment. Sub to ACS Construction. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019

EDUCATION

2002 B.A., Cultural Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS

HAZWOPER Certified - Certified American Red Cross CPR; Certified American Red Cross Standard First Aid
Applied Archaeology of Southern California, USDA Forest Service, San Bernardino National Forest
Railroad Security Certified

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Duarte is a paleontologist and archaeologist with over 18 years of experience in paleontological and archaeological monitoring, surveying, and excavation in southern California. Ms. Duarte has experience with Native American consultation as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and under Senate Bill 18 for the protection and management of cultural resources. Beginning in 2006, Ms. Duarte worked for the U.S. Forest Service in the Biology, Timber, and Geology Department as an archaeologist, including serving as a trained wild-land firefighter to preserve archaeological sites from forest fires. Additional skills include paleontological identification, fossil preparation, artifact identification and preparation, and final report preparation.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Santiago Canyon Estates Fuel Mod Project, unincorporated Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential for surface cultural resources for compliance with Orange County Fire Authority's Precise Fuel Modification Plan for zones of the Santiago Canyon Estates Community. Services included a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, and conducted a reconnaissance survey. Sub to Fire Safe Council East Orange County Canyons. Archaeologist/Co-Author. 2020

Newport Village Project, City of Newport Beach, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during proposed construction of 14 residential condominium units, 108 apartment units, and 121,370 square feet of mixed-use development. The project would also have publicly accessible waterfront promenade with 844 parking spaces in surface-level and subterranean parking. Services included records searches, pedestrian survey, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, background research, and reporting. The City of Newport Beach acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Cox, Castle & Nicholson LLP. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

Prologis Vermont Avenue and Redondo Beach Industrial Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during proposed construction of an industrial center, 223 automobile parking spaces, 32 bicycle parking spaces, 36 high truck loading positions, and parking stalls for truck trailers. Services included records searches, pedestrian survey, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, background research, and reporting. The City of Los Angeles acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to PlaceWorks. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

Cannon Serrano Intersection Widening Project, City of Orange, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during proposed road improvements. Services included records searches, pedestrian survey, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, background research, and reporting. The City of Orange acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Michael Baker. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

EDUCATION

2018 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Certificate, California State University, Fullerton
2003 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Freeberg has over 18 years of professional experience in cultural resource management, and has extensive experience in field surveying, data recovery, monitoring, and excavation of archaeological and paleontological resources associated with land development projects in the private and public sectors. He has conducted all phases of archaeological work, including fieldwork, laboratory analysis, research, and reporting. Mr. Freeberg also has a strong grounding in conventional field and laboratory methods and is skilled in the use of ArcGIS.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

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

University of California Natural Reserve System San Joaquin Marsh Reserve Water Conveyance and Drainage Improvement Project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources for the proposed long-term water management improvements and habitat value of the Marsh Reserve. Services included pedestrian survey, records searches, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, background research, and reporting. Due to the proximity of the project to the San Diego Creek, the project required a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Section 106 NHPA compliance. University of California acted as the lead CEQA agency and USACE acted as lead agency under NEPA. Sub to Moffat & Nichol. GIS Supervisor. 2020-2021

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

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

APPENDIX B. REDUCED RECORD SEARCH RADIUS

John Gust

From: Thomson, Heather <HThomson@rivco.org>
Sent: Friday, March 12, 2021 10:33 AM
To: John Gust
Subject: RE: Search radius for cultural record searches in Riverside County

Yes. ½ mile is acceptable

From: John Gust <jgust@cogstone.com>
Sent: Friday, March 12, 2021 10:18 AM
To: Thomson, Heather <HThomson@rivco.org>
Subject: Search radius for cultural record searches in Riverside County

CAUTION: This email originated externally from the **Riverside County** email system.
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Good morning Heather,

Cogstone Resource Management has been retained to complete a cultural resources assessment for the Harvill Storage Yard Project located at 24016 Orange Avenue, Perris CA 92501 (APNs 317-270-013; 305-090-049). We understand that the County normally requires a cultural record search with a one mile buffer around the project area. Due to pandemic conditions the Eastern Information Center is running at diminished capacity. The information center is requesting search radii of ½ mile or smaller whenever possible (and prioritizing these smaller searches). Before we submit our request, has the County relaxed this one-mile requirement during the pandemic?

Thank you,
John Gust

John Gust, PhD, RPA
Principal Investigator/Project Manager

Cogstone Resource Management
[1518 W Taft Ave Orange, Ca 92865](#)
[714-974-8300](#) office | [951-315-6033](#) cell
jgust@cogstone.com <http://www.cogstone.com>
Field Offices in San Diego, Riverside, Morro Bay,
Sacramento, Arizona

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[County of Riverside California](#)

APPENDIX C. SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested

☒ CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52) – *Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2*

☐ General Plan (SB 18) – *Per Government Code § 65352.3.*

Local Action Type:

☐ General Plan ☐ General Plan Element ☐ General Plan Amendment
☐ Specific Plan ☐ Specific Plan Amendment ☐ Pre-planning Outreach Activity

Required Information

Project Title: Harvill Trailer Storage Yard

Local Government/Lead Agency: County of Riverside

Contact Person: Deborah Bradford

Street Address: 4080 Lemon St. 12th Floor

City: Riverside **Zip:** 92501

Phone: 951-955-6646 **Fax:**

Email: dbradfor@rivco.org

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Riverside **City/Community:** Perris

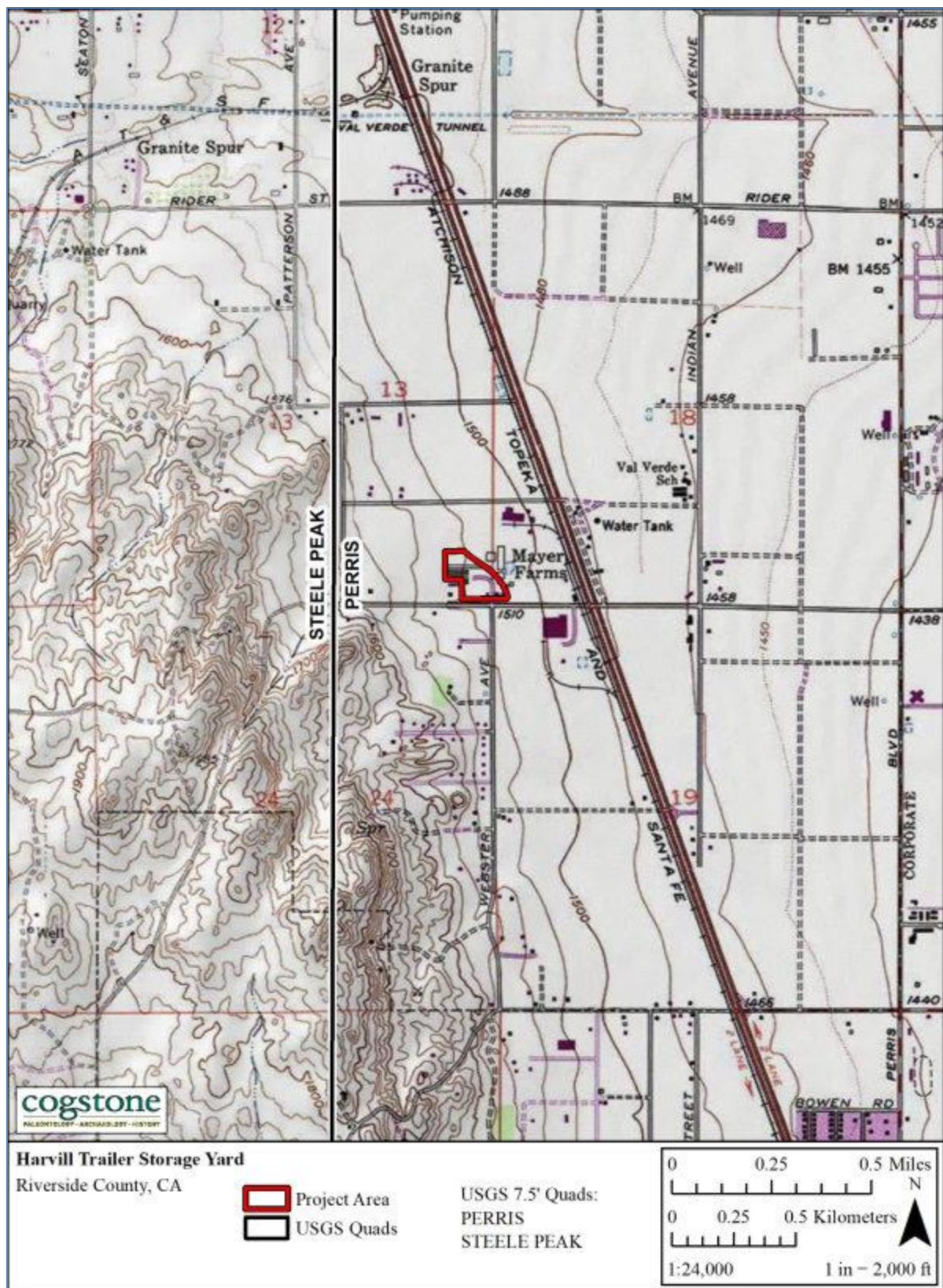
Project Description: The Project involves the construction of a 15,000 square-foot maintenance building for a surface trailer storage yard with 145 trailer stalls and 38 vehicle parking stalls on a vacant site.

Additional Request

☒ Sacred Lands File Search – *Required Information:*

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): Perris

Township: 4S/4S **Range:** 4W/3W **Section(s):** 13/18







STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gov. Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 30, 2021

Deborah Bradford
County of Riverside

Via Email to: dbradfor@rivco.org & cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

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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: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Bradford:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, [Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)] ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
3/30/2021**

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribes.com

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Cupeno
Rd. Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribes.com

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

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

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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project, Riverside County.

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1 of 2

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Riverside County
3/30/2021**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Thomas Torte, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
tmchair@torresmartinez.org

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This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project, Riverside County.

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ANZA CA 92539

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery | \$0.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required | \$0.00 |
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ROBERT MARTIN
12700 PUMARAB RD
BANNING CA 92220

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery | \$0.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required | \$0.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery | \$0.00 |
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Send To
DOUG WELMAS
84-215 INDO SPANOS HWY
INDRO CA 92203

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery | \$0.00 |
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DANIEL SALGADO
52501 US HIGHWAY 371
ANZA CA 92539

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March 28, 2021

Cogstone 5281

[FIRST LAST]
[TRIBE]
[TITLE/ROLE]
[ADDRESS, STREET]
[CITY, CA, ZIP]

RE: Native American Scoping Request for the Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

[TITLE & LAST NAME]:

The County of Riverside proposes to develop the Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project (Project). The Project involves the construction of a 15,000 square-foot maintenance building for a surface trailer storage yard with 145 trailer stalls and 38 vehicle parking stalls on a vacant site (Figure 1). The Project is located on approximately 7.24 acres within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 317-270-013-2 and 305-090-049-2 on the northwest corner of the intersection of Orange Avenue and Harvill Avenue at 24016 Orange Avenue, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The Project is located within Township 4 South, Range 4 West, Section 13 and Township 4 South, Range 3 West, Section 18 on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Perris 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 2). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act with the County of Riverside acting as the lead agency. The contact for this project is listed below.

| Point of Contact Information | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name/Title: | John Gust, Principal Investigator Cogstone Resource Management |
| Address: | 1518 W. Taft Avenue |
| City: | Orange, CA 92865 |
| Tel: | (714) 974-9300 |
| Fax: | (714-974-8303). |
| E-Mail: | jgust@cogstone.com |

We are contacting the [TRIBE] because the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) stated on March 30, 2021 that the [TRIBE] may have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project Area. Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) has been retained to prepare the cultural resources assessment of the Project Area. We invite you to help identify cultural resources and/or areas of religious and cultural significance that might be affected by the Project. If the Project might have an impact to these resources and/or spaces and places, we would like to discuss possible ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate the potential effects.

1518 West Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865
Office (714) 974-8300

Branch Offices
San Diego – Riverside – Morro Bay – Sacramento – Arizona

cogstone.com
Toll free (888) 333-3212

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

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 17, 2021 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on March 30, 2021 and reported that no known Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources are located within the Project Area or the immediate vicinity.

Cogstone requested a record search of the Project Area and a one-half mile buffer from the Eastern Information Center located at on the campus of the University of California, Riverside on March 16, 2021. The results of the record search are pending due to delays associated with the Covid-19 pandemic. These results will be shared with you upon request once the record search has been completed.

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted on April 1, 2021 and no cultural resources were observed in the Project Area

This is not a tribal consultation request. The County of Riverside is conducting AB 52 consultations. Cogstone would appreciate receiving any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources and sacred lands that you may have within the Project Area so that they can be included in the assessment that is being prepared. All information provided will be kept confidential.

If you have any questions or concerns with the Project, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone (714-974-8300), email (cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com), or fax (714-974-8303). Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Thank you for your assistance.



John Gust, Ph.D, RPA
Principal Investigator
Cogstone Resource Management

Attachments: Project vicinity map
Project location map

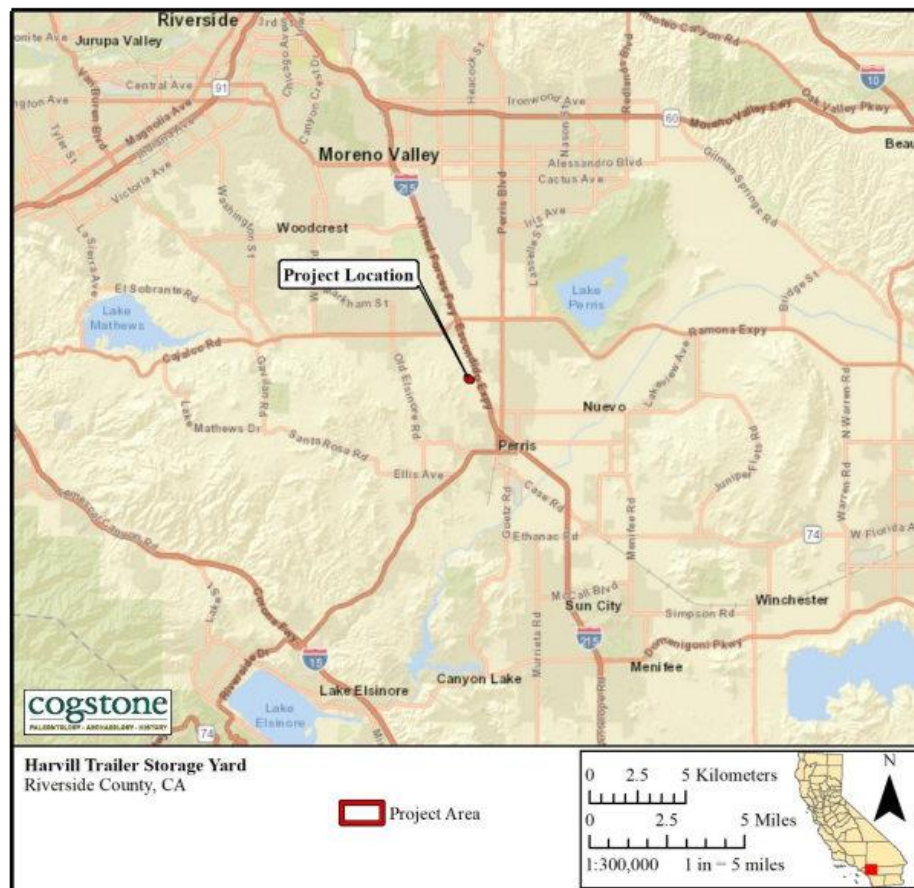


Figure 1. Project vicinity map

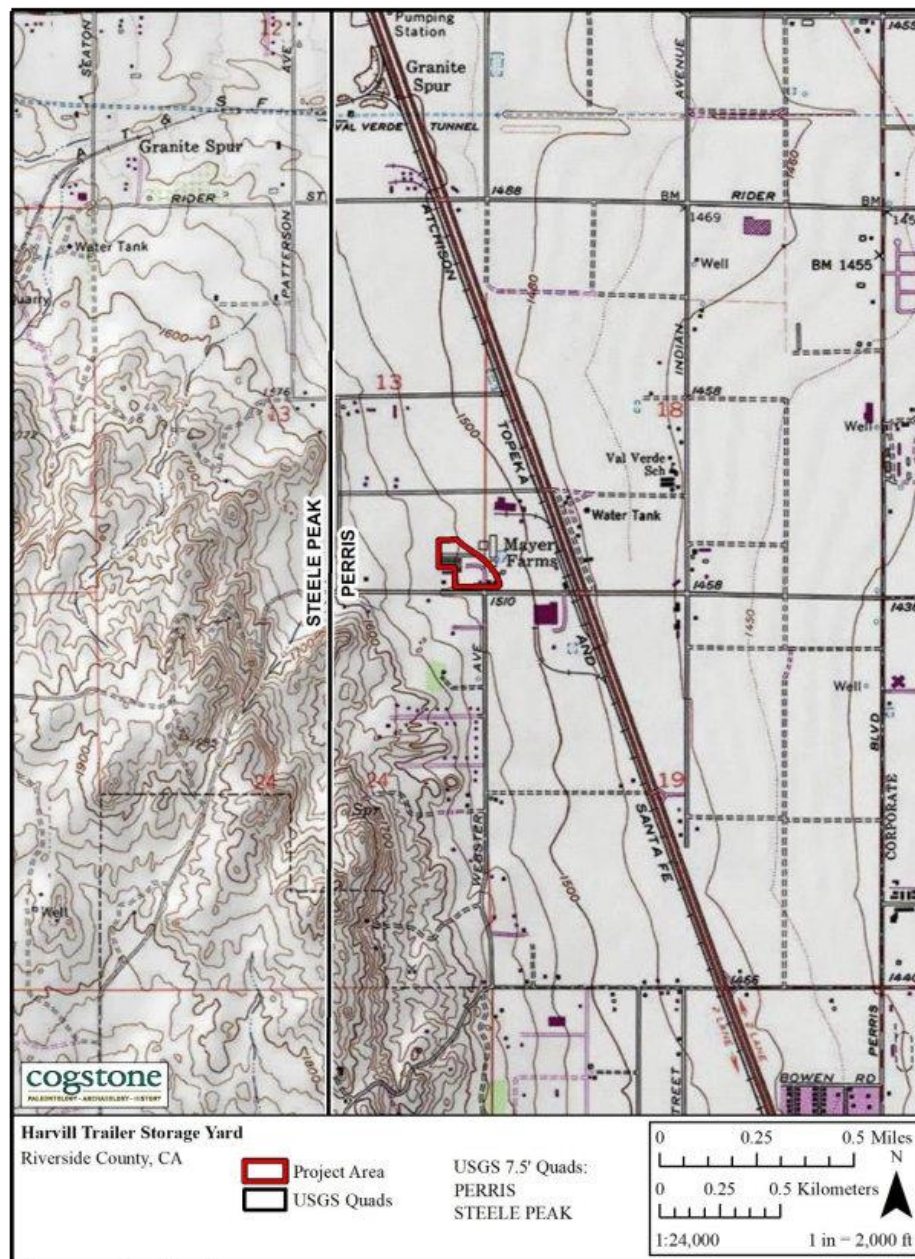


Figure 2. Project location map

Native American Scoping Contact Log

| Native American Group | First contact attempt and method | Second contact attempt and method | Third contact attempt and method | Replies Rec'd and Date | Comments |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians - Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | Electronic mail, 5/17/2021 | Phone call, 6/07/2021 | Tribe re-sent letter dated 5/21/2021 on 6/07/2021 | Lucy Padilla, archaeologist of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office responded. She noted that Project is within the Tribe's traditional use area and requested the record search results and report for the project. Record search results were sent to the Tribe on 6/9/021. |
| Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians - Jeff Grubbe, Chairman | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | Electronic mail, 5/17/2021 | -- | -- | See above |
| Augustine Band of Mission Indians - Amanda Vance, Chairperson | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | Electronic mail, 5/17/2021 | Phone call, 6/07/2021; left message | | No response received as of 6/07/2021 |
| Cabazon Band of Mission Indians - Doug Welmas, Chairperson | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | Electronic mail, 5/17/2021 | Phone call, 6/07/2021; left voicemail message | | No response received as of 6/07/2021 |
| Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California - Daniel Salgado, Chairman | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | Electronic mail, 5/17/2021 | Phone call, 6/07/2021 | During phone call, 6/07/2021 | Cultural Resources Coordinator Bobby Ray Esparza requested the scoping letter be sent to him directly and requested tribal monitoring during all ground disturbance. Letter was sent on 6/07/2021. |

| Native American Group | First contact attempt and method | Second contact attempt and method | Third contact attempt and method | Replies Rec'd and Date | Comments |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Morongo Band of Mission Indians, California - Robert Martin, Chairman | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | Electronic mail, 5/17/2021 | Phone call, 6/07/2021, left voicemail message | | No response received as of 6/07/2021 |
| Pala Band of Mission Indians - Shasta Gaughen, THPO | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | Electronic mail, 5/17/2021 | Phone call, 6/07/2021, left voicemail message | | No response received as of 6/07/2021 |
| Pechanga Band of Mission Indians - Mark Macarro, Chairperson | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | Electronic mail, 5/17/2021 (letter returned "not deliverable as addressed") | Phone call, 6/07/2021, left voicemail message | | No response received as of 6/07/2021 |
| Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California - Bo Mazzetti, Chairman | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | -- | -- | -- | See below |
| Rincon Band of Mission Indians - Cheryl Madrigal, THPO | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | -- | -- | Via Electronic mail, 5/12/2021 | THPO Cheryl Madrigal replied by electronic mail indicating the Tribe has no knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project area. She requested archaeological record search results be sent to the Tribe. Record search results were sent to the Tribe on 6/9/2021. |

| Native American Group | First contact attempt and method | Second contact attempt and method | Third contact attempt and method | Replies Rec'd and Date | Comments |
|--|---|--|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, California - Lovina Redner, Chairperson | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | Electronic mail, 5/17/2021 | Phone call, 6/07/2021 | During phone call, 6/07/2021 | Operator indicated that the Tribe has no response at this time. |
| Soboba Band of Mission Indians - Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | Electronic mail, 5/17/2021 | Phone call, 6/07/2021, left voicemail message | | No response received as of 6/07/2021 |
| Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation - Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | -- | -- | Via Electronic mail, 5/5/2021 | Tribe has no comment, defers to more local Tribes. |
| Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians, California - Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | Electronic mail, 5/17/2021 | Phone call, 6/07/2021 | During phone call, 6/07/2021 | Operator indicated that the Tribe has no objection to the project. |
| Ramona Band of Cahuilla, California - Joseph Hamilton, Chairman | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | Electronic mail, 5/17/2021 | Phone call, 6/07/2021 | During phone call, 6/07/2021 | Operator indicated that scoping letter should be sent to John Gomez, Environmental Manager via electronic mail. Letter was sent on 6/7/2021. |

| Native American Group | First contact attempt and method | Second contact attempt and method | Third contact attempt and method | Replies Rec'd and Date | Comments |
|--|---|--|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Torres-Martinez Band of Desert Cahuilla Indians - Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator | Certified USPS mail letter, 4/28/2021 | Electronic mail, 5/17/2021 | Phone call, 6/07/2021, left voicemail message | | No response received as of 6/07/2021 |

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-006-2021-022

May 21, 2021

[VIA EMAIL TO: jgust@cogstone.com]
Cogstone
Mr. John Gust
1518 W. Taft Avenue
Orange, California 92865

Re: Harvill Trailer Storage Yard

Dear Mr. John Gust,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the PPT210021 project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

*A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

*Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6956. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Lacy Padilla
Archaeologist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

John Gust

From: John Gust <jgust@cogstone.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 9, 2021 1:19 PM
To: 'THPO Consulting'
Cc: cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com
Subject: RE: Harvill

Director Garcia-Plotkin,

The record search results for the Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project can be downloaded from WeTransfer using this link: <https://we.tl/t-wLZ9i4gpRo>. The password for the 7-zip archive will be sent in separate email. One issue is that the historic house that I think should be within the Project Area was likely misplotted. I am trying to track down the site record if one exists.

The cultural assessment report for the project is not yet complete. The pedestrian survey revealed built environment feature from when the project Area was part of the Louie B. Mayer horse Rand and later a farm. No prehistoric materials or materials thought to originate with Native American have been identified.

Thank you,
John Gust

John Gust, PhD, RPA
Principal Investigator/Project Manager

Cogstone Resource Management
[1518 W Taft Ave Orange, Ca 92865](#)
[714-974-8300](#) office | [951-315-6033](#) cell
jgust@cogstone.com <http://www.cogstone.com>
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Sacramento, Arizona

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From: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Monday, June 7, 2021 10:21 AM
To: jgust@cogstone.com
Subject: Harvill

See attached.

Best regards,
Pattie

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Director of Historic Preservation
5401 Dinah Shore Drive

John Gust

From: BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>
Sent: Monday, June 7, 2021 11:19 AM
To: John Gust
Subject: Re: Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project

I will review and get back to you. Thank you

Respectfully,

BobbyRay Esparza
Cultural Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Cell: (760) 423-2773
Office: (951) 763-5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808

From: John Gust <jgust@cogstone.com>
Sent: Monday, June 7, 2021 10:49 AM
To: BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>
Subject: Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project

Mr. Esparza,

Here is the scoping letter for the Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project we just spoke about.

Thank you,
John Gust

John Gust, PhD, RPA
Principal Investigator/Project Manager

Cogstone Resource Management
[1518 W Taft Ave Orange, Ca 92865](#)
[714-974-8300](#) office | [951-315-6033](#) cell
jgust@cogstone.com <http://www.cogstone.com>
Field Offices in San Diego, Riverside, Morro Bay,
Sacramento, Arizona

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John Gust

From: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 5, 2021 11:57 AM
To: jgust@cogstone.com
Subject: FW: Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA

From: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer [mailto:historicpreservation@quechantribe.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 04, 2021 3:09 PM
To: 'cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com'
Subject: Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the project.

*Thank you,
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



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Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



May 12, 2021

Sent only via email to: jgust@cogstone.com

Cogstone

John Gust

1518 W. Taft Avenue

Orange, CA 92865

Re: Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Gust,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians ("Rincon Band" or "Band"), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. We do not have knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. Please provide a copy of the archaeological record search to the Rincon Band. Furthermore, we recommend reaching out to Tribes located closer to the project site, as they may have pertinent information.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 or via electronic mail at cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov. We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager

Bo Mazzetti
Chairman

Tishmall Turner
Vice Chair

Laurie E. Gonzalez
Council Member

John Constantino
Council Member

Joseph Linton
Council Member

John Gust

From: John Gust <jgust@cogstone.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 9, 2021 1:27 PM
To: 'Cheryl Madrigal'
Cc: 'Deneen Pelton'
Subject: RE: Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project

Good afternoon Cheryl,

The record search results for the Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project can be downloaded from WeTransfer using this link: <https://we.tl/t-wLZ9i4gpRo>. The password for the 7-zip archive will be sent in separate email. One issue is that the historic house that I think should be within the Project Area was likely misplotted. I am trying to track down the site record if one exists.

The cultural assessment report for the project is not yet complete. The pedestrian survey revealed built environment features from when the Project Area was part of the Louie B. Mayer horse Ranch and later a farm. No prehistoric materials or materials thought to originate with Native American have been identified.

Thank you,
John Gust

John Gust, PhD, RPA
Principal Investigator/Project Manager

From: Cheryl Madrigal <CMadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, May 12, 2021 7:46 AM
To: John Gust <jgust@cogstone.com>
Cc: Deneen Pelton <dpelton@rincon-nsn.gov>
Subject: Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project

John,

Please see attached response letter to above mentioned project. If you have any questions or comments, please contact us.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect our cultural assets.

Cheryl

Cheryl Madrigal
Cultural Resources Manager
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Department
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
1 West Tribal Road | Valley Center, CA 92082
Office: (760) 749 1092 ext. 323 | Cell: 760-648-3000
Fax: 760-749-8901
Email: cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov

APPENDIX D. HISTORICAL SOCIETIES CONSULTATIONS



PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

April 7, 2021 (1st Attempt: March 31, 2021)

Perris Valley Historical Museum
P.O. Box 343
Perris, CA 92572

RE: Information Request for the Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project, Riverside County, California

To Whom It May Concern:

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) is conducting a Phase I cultural and paleontological resources assessment for the Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project (Project) located on 7.24 acres of vacant lot within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 317-270-013-2 and 305-090-049-2 located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Orange Avenue and Harvill Avenue at 24016 Orange Avenue, in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.

The Project involves the construction of a 15,000 square-foot maintenance building for a surface trailer storage yard with 145 trailer stalls and 38 vehicle parking stalls on a vacant site.

We are contacting you because we would like to invite members of the Perris Valley Historical Museum to provide input regarding the redevelopment of the Project area. We appreciate your providing any comments, issues, and/or concerns relating to the history of the Project area. Please contact me at slopez@cogstone.com or at (714) 974-8300. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shannon Lopez".

Shannon Lopez, M.A.
Architectural Historian
(714) 974-8300 x.108
slopez@cogstone.com

1518 West Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865
Office (714) 974-8300

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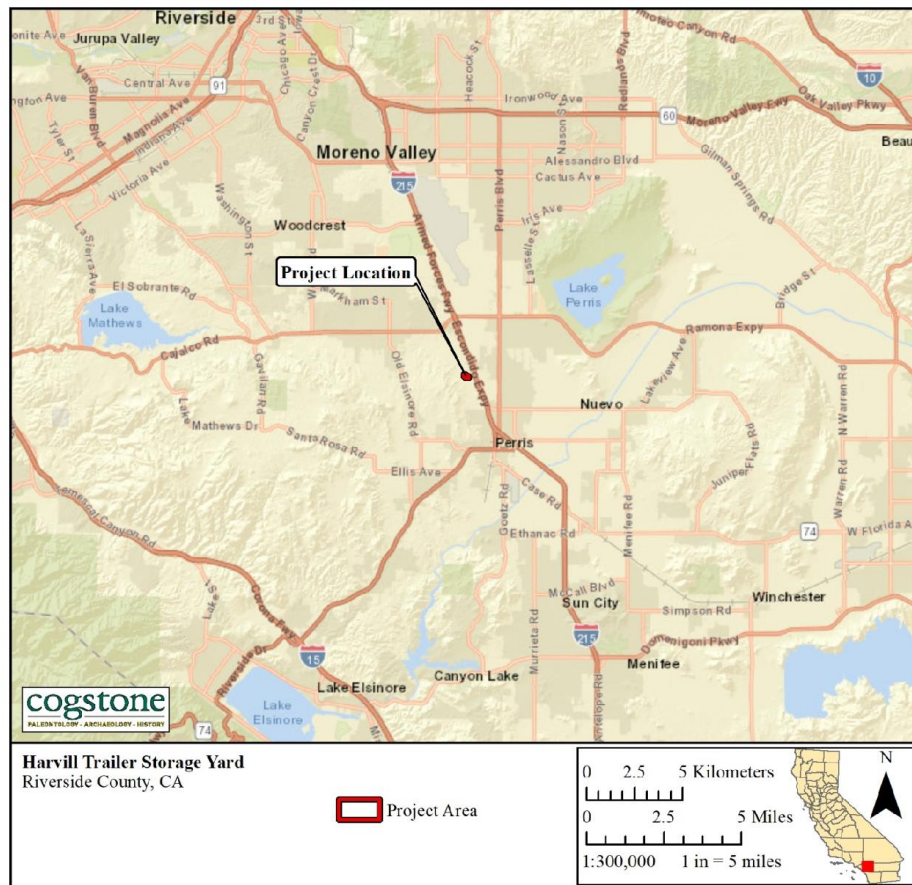


Figure 1. Project Vicinity

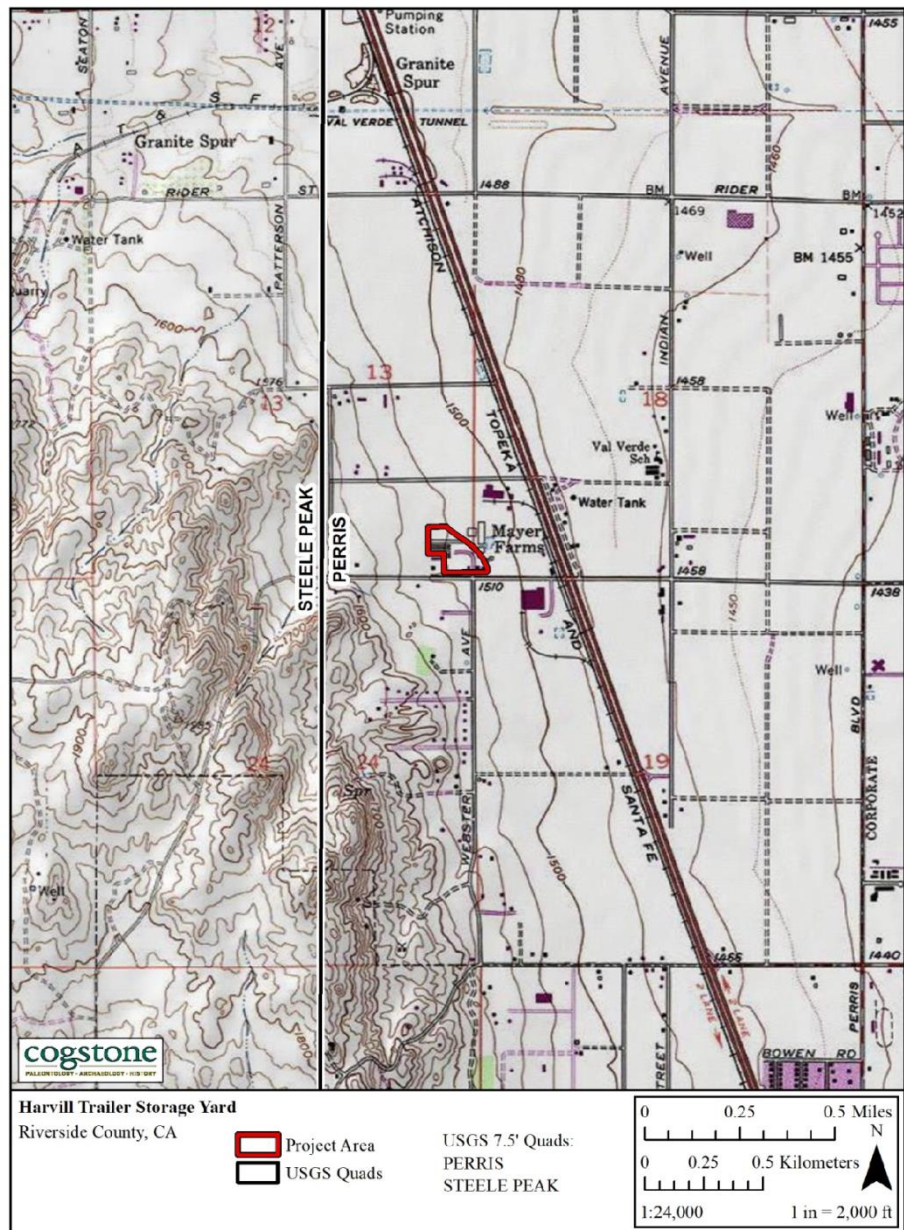


Figure 2. Project Location

cogstone.com



Figure 3. Project Aerial

cogstone.com



Perris Valley Historical Museum
P O Box 343
Perris CA 92572

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Kathy Watson

Vincent Magana, Emeritus

April 29, 2021

Cogstone
1518 West Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865

RE: Information Request
Harvill Trailer Storage Yard

Dear Ms. Lopez,

The Perris Valley Historical Museum would like to thank you for considering us when assessing local lands for development.

The property you are assessing for this project, however, has no significant historical value that we are aware of.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any further questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Dennise Manning, Treasurer & Volunteer
Perris Valley Historical Museum

951-657-0274

email – pvhandma@gmail.com

Re: Information Request for the Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project, Riverside County, California

From: Maria Mathey <maria@mottmuseum.com>

To: Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com>

Date: 4/28/2021 10:55 AM

I recieved it forwarded it to motte museum owners
Thank you

On Wed, Apr 28, 2021, 8:55 AM Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com> wrote:

Good Morning,

We would like to reach out to inquire if you received our two previous requests for information regarding the Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project, Riverside County, California.

Please let us know if you have any questions, comments, or concerns.

All the best,
Shannon Lopez

Shannon Lopez

Architectural Historian

Cogstone Resource Management

1518 W Taft Ave Orange, Ca 92865

714-974-8300 office |

slopez@cogstone.com www.cogstone.com

Field Offices in San Diego, Riverside, Morro Bay, Sacramento, Arizona

From: Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com>

To: <info@mottmuseum.com>

Sent: 4/7/2021 1:25 PM

Subject: Information Request for the Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project, Riverside County, California

Good afternoon,

Please see the attached for more information regarding our Information Request for the Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project, Riverside County, California.

Thank you very much for your time and we look forward to hearing from you.

All the best,
Shannon Lopez

Shannon Lopez

[Architectural Historian](#)

Cogstone Resource Management

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slopez@cogstone.com www.cogstone.com

Field Offices in San Diego, Riverside, Morro Bay, Sacramento, Arizona

Historic Society Contact Log

| Name | 1st Contact Attempt & Method | 2nd Contact Attempt & Method | 3rd Contact Attempt & Method | Response(s) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Perris Valley Historical Museum | USPS certified mail; March 31, 2021 | Electronic email; April 7, 2021 | Electronic mail; April 28, 2021 | On April 29, 2021, Dennise Manning, Treasurer and Volunteer for the Perris Valley Historical Museum, responded via USPS mail that “The property you are assessing for this project, however, has no significant value that we are aware of.” |
| Riverside County Heritage Association | USPS certified mail; March 31, 2021 | Electronic email; April 7, 2021 | Electronic mail; April 28, 2021 | No response as of June 9, 2021 |
| Motte Historical Museum | USPS certified mail; March 31, 2021 | Electronic email; April 7, 2021 | Electronic mail; April 28, 2021 | April 28, 2021, Maria Mathey responded via electronic mail that the information request was forwarded to Motte Museum owners. |

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX E. RESOURCE MAPS

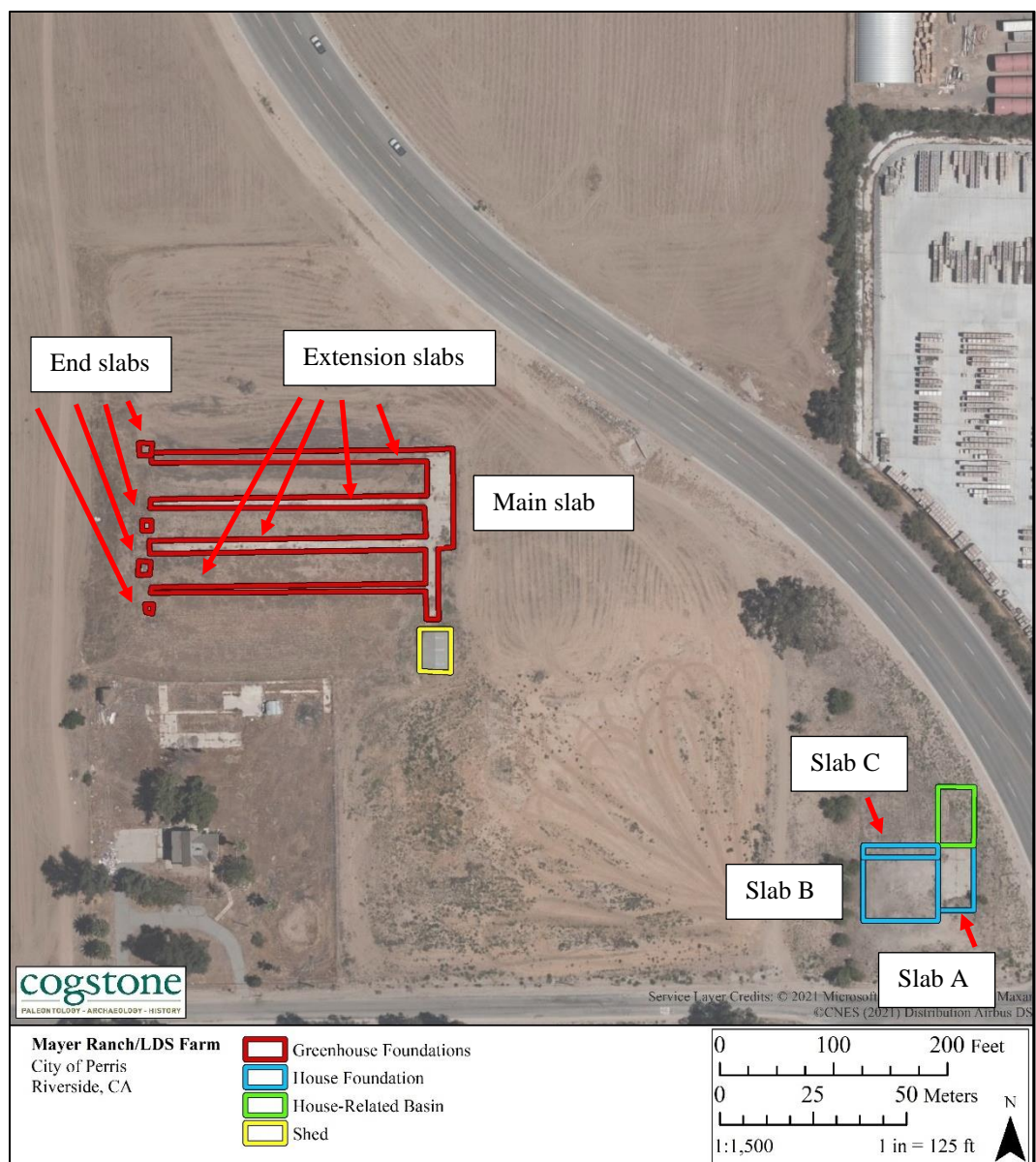


Figure E-23. Overview map of Mayer Ranch and LDS Farm Features within Project Area



Figure E-24. Aerial photograph of slabs A-C and basin feature, courtesy of Google Earth (dated March 9, 2011)

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX F. DPR FORMS

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 15

*Resource Name or #: Mayer Ranch

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

a. County: Riverside

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Perris Date: 1979 T 4S; R 4W; SE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 13; T4S, R3W, SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 18; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 24016 Orange Ave. City: Perris Zip: 92570

d. UTM: Zone: 11N; 477352mE/3741859mN

e. Other Locational Data: Corner of Harvill Ave. and Orange Ave, Perris, CA.; APNs 317-270-013-2 and 305-090-049-2 Elevation: Approx. 1310-1330 AMSL

P3a. Description: This site records describes what remains of a small portion movie mogul Louis M. Mayer's horse ranch (Mayer Ranch; founded in 1938 and sold in ca. 1951), and a later farm operated by members of the Church of Latter-Day Saints (LDS Farm; purchased ca. 1951 and operating for unknown period). Features related to the Mayer Ranch consist of a grouping of three concrete foundation slabs and a possible concrete basin feature located near the southeast corner of Harvill and Orange Avenues. Features related to the LDS Farm consist of a now largely-bare wood frame shed with corrugated metal roofing and remnant corrugated metal siding, and large flat concrete greenhouse foundations.

The pedestrian survey completed in April/May 2021 only included 7.24 acres of the 503-acre Mayer Horse Ranch. According to the Perris (1:24,000) USGS topographic quadrangle map most or all building associated with the Myer Ranch were clustered within the survey area and what is now the El Dorado Stone Company's yard located across Harvill Avenue directly to the east.

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP33

P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other



P5b. Description of Photo:

North side of shed with portion of concrete slab in foreground, facing south

P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: Shed: Ca. 1966-1978; Slab pre-1966; House ca. 1900 (see BSO records on pages 2 to 4)

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address:

Robert D. Aust
P.O. Box 57118
Riverside, CA 92517

P8. Recorded by:

John Gust
Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.;
1518 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92865

P9. Date Recorded:

May 13, 2021

P10. Survey Type: Intensive pedestrian

P11. Report Citation: Martinez, Desiree, John Gust, with Sandy Duarte. 2021. Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the Harvill Trailer Storage Yard Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 15

Resource Name or #: Mayer Ranch

B1. Historic Name: Anderson House **B2. Common Name:** Anderson House

B3. Original Use: House **B4. Present Use:** none ***B5. Architectural Style:** See Description below

***B6. Construction History:**

***B7. Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:**

Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Agriculture

Area: Perris, CA

Period of Significance: ca. 1900-ca.1980

Property Type: Farm/Ranch

Applicable Criteria: NA

Three associated slab foundations are located approximately 70 feet north of Orange Avenue and approximately 55 feet west of Harvill Avenue (Figures 1-5). The slab in the best condition (Slab A) is approximately 50 feet north-south by approximately 30 feet east-west by five inches thick. This slab is smooth and broken into large chunks. The second slab (Slab B) is approximately 35 feet north-south by about 50 feet east-west by approximately 5 inches thick and has a rough finish. The third slab (Slab C) is approximately 15 feet north-south by up to 50 feet east-west and it located adjacent to and north of the second slab. This slab has linear ridges that run north-south. A mostly buried partial linear concrete feature is located north of and extending from the first slab. A March 9, 2011 aerial photograph accessed through Google Earth shows this feature as an incomplete basin approximately 38 feet long north-south by 25 feet long east-west with approximately 5 feet wide walls, with an enclosed area of approximately 35 feet north-south by 15 feet east-west (GoogleEarth 2011).

A large ranch house or other building is located in this area in USDA aerial photographs from 1966, 1967, and 1978 but is no longer present in the 1997 USDA aerial photograph (NETROnline 1966; 1967; 1978; 1997). This is likely what appears in the BERD as OTIS ID 463952, listed as the Anderson House incorrectly located at 24016 Orange Street as the zip code is 92370 consistent with Orange Avenue addresses. This is distinct from P-33-007646, which was also recorded as the Anderson House and is located approximately 0.3 miles south. This area was associated with the Mayer Horse Ranch and the later LDS farm. This house seems to pre-date both the ranch and farm but no more is known currently but its proximity to buildings associated with first the Mayer Ranch and then the LDS Farm implies that that the house was used as part of both operations.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

***B12. References:** See page 14 of 15

B13. Remarks: Building has been razed to its slab foundations

***B14. Evaluator:** John Gust, Cogstone Resource Management

***Date of Evaluation:** May 19, 2021

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)
See Sketch map on Page 6 of 15

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 15

Resource Name or #: Mayer Ranch

B1. Historic Name: Greenhouses **B2. Common Name:** Greenhouses **B3. Original Use:** Greenhouses
B4. Present Use: None **B5. Architectural Style:** None ***B6. Construction History:** The greenhouses are in place in the 1966 and 1967 USDA aerial photographs (NETROnline 1966; 1967) but do not appear on the 1942 Perris (1:62,500) or 1953 Perris (1:24,000) USGS topographic quadrangle maps or later USDA aerial photographs (NETROnline 1994; 2002; 2005; 2009; 2010; 2012; 2014; 2016).

This Greenhouse foundations are made of approximately 5-inch-thick concrete (Figures 6-8). The main slab of the greenhouse foundations starts approximately 25 feet north of the northern doorway of the shed, and extends for approximately 130 feet. The southern 50 feet of this slab is approximately 12 feet wide and the remainder is approximately 24 feet wide. Four narrow slabs extend approximately 240 feet west from the main slab. These extensions are in poorer shape but the one in best condition is approximately 12 feet wide. Originally the northernmost extension slab ran approximately 240 feet east of the main slab as well (Frame Finder 1977; NETROnline 1966; USGS 1979). What appears to be the remnants of a fifth extension slab is located at the southwest corner of the object. Highly fragmented end slabs are located between the extension slabs along the west edge of the object. The example in best condition is approximately 8 feet north-south by 5 feet east-west by 5 inches thick (Figure 14). The foundation would have accommodated four rows of greenhouses. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were found in association with the resource.

The foundations appear sound in the 1978 USDA aerial photograph but are in increasingly poor repair in later USDA aerial photographs (NETROnline 1994; 2002; 2005; 2009; 2010; 2012; 2014; 2016). This appears to be in part due damage by discing equipment used for vegetation control.

***B7. Moved?** XNo ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:**NA **Original Location:** ***B8. Related Features:** Shed

B9a. Architect: none **b. Builder:** unknown

***B10. Significance:** **Theme:** Agriculture **Area:** Perris, CA
Period of Significance: ca. 1966- ca. 1978 **Property Type:** Farm **Applicable Criteria:** NA

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: NA

***B12. References:** See Page 14 of 15

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** John Gust/Shannon Lopez ***Date of Evaluation:** May 13, 2021

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)
See Sketch map on Page 6 of 15

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 4 of 15

Resource Name or #: Mayer Ranch

B1. Historic Name: Shed **B2. Common Name:** Shed **B3. Original Use:** Shed **B4. Present Use:** None
***B5. Architectural Style:** None ***B6. Construction History:** Shed is not present in USDA historical aerial photographs from 1966/1967 but is visible in a USDA aerial photograph from 1977 (Framefinder 1977; NETROnline 1966; 1967).

This shed is a 40-foot long north-south by 25-foot east-west by 12-foot tall wood frame building that sits on an approximately 5 inch poured concrete slab (Figures 9-12). Approximately 80 percent of the siding is missing from the north, east, and west sides making it unclear if the shed originally had windows other than on the west side where two frames are extant. Doorway openings are present in the center of the north wall and west of center in the south wall. There is a chimney/ or vent pipes on the roof along piping on the west wall but no stove or other appliance is present. Much of what siding remains on the shed is now covered by modern graffiti.

***B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** NA **Original Location:** ***B8. Related Features:** Concrete greenhouse foundations

B9a. Architect: none **b. Builder:** unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Agriculture

Area: Perris, CA

Period of Significance: ca 1977 **Property Type:** Farm **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:

***B12. References:** See Page 13 of 15

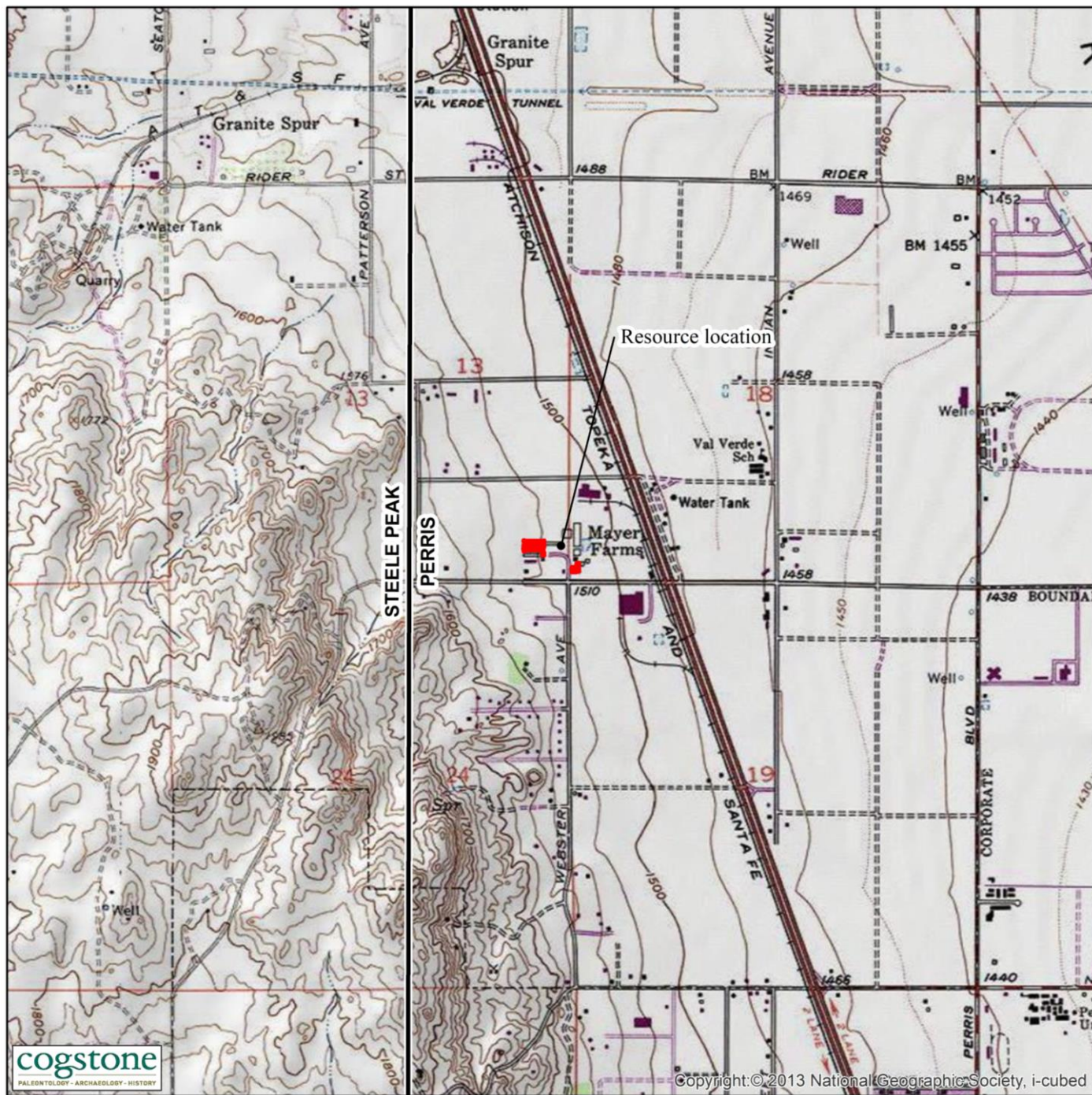
B13. Remarks: This parcel was the former home of the (Louis B.) Mayer Horse Ranch. This shed, however, post-dates the ranch by approximately two decades as it is present in the 1978 USDA historical aerial photograph of the area but not in the 1966 USDA aerial photograph (NETROnline 1966; 1978).

***B14. Evaluator:** John Gust/Shannon Lopez ***Date of Evaluation:** May 13, 2021

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)
See Sketch map on Page 6 of 15

(This space reserved for official comments.)

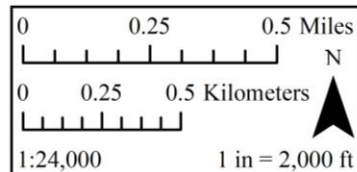
LOCATION MAP



Mayer Ranch
City of Perris,
Riverside County, CA

Resource
 USGS Quadrangle

USGS 7.5' Quadrangles:
PERRIS
STEELE PEAK



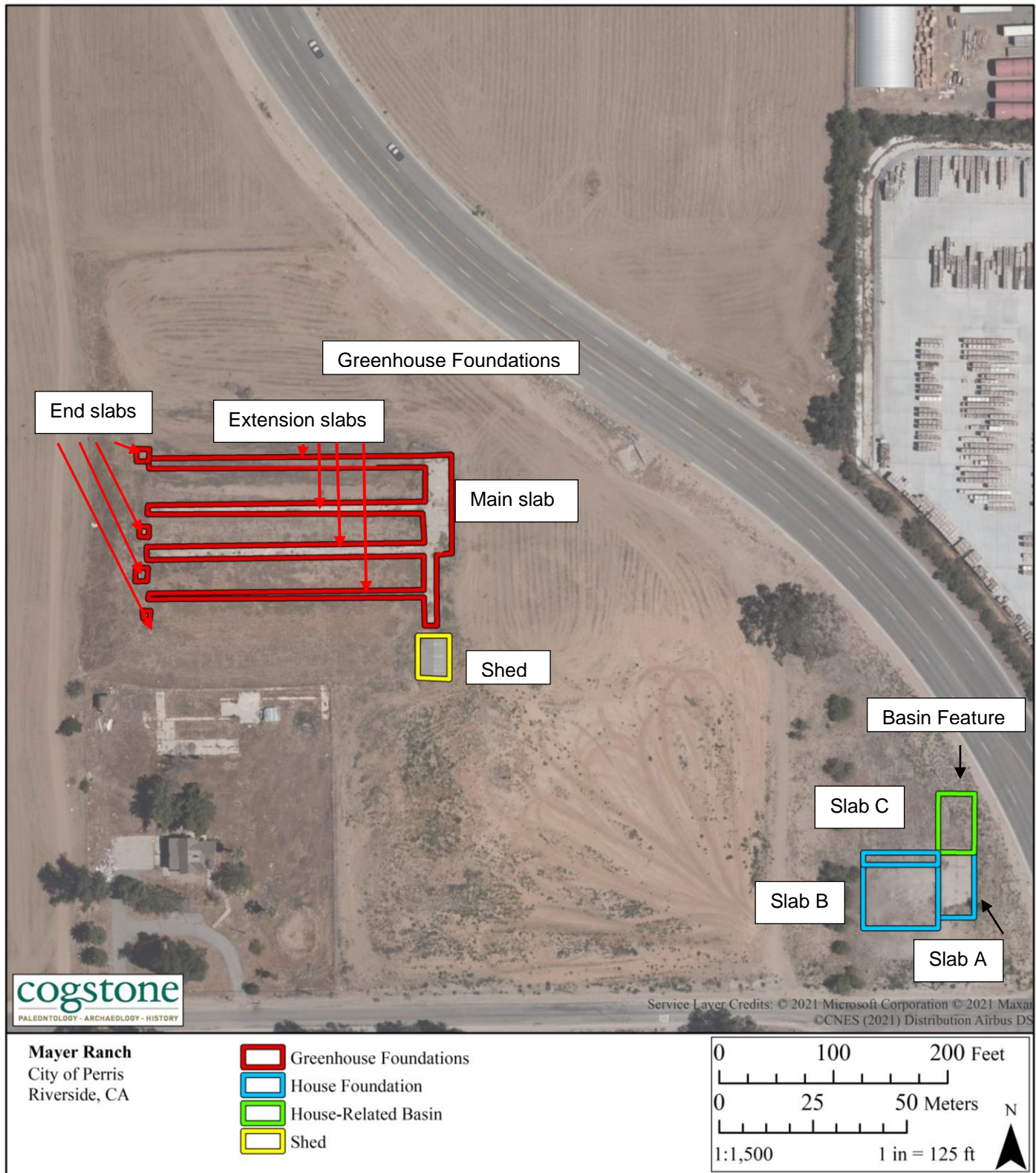
SKETCH MAP

Page 6 of 15

*Resource Name or # Mayer Ranch

*Drawn By: John Gust

*Date of Map: May 14, 2021



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#

Trinomial

Page 7 of 15

*Resource Name or # Mayer Ranch ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

*Recorded by: John Gust/Shannon Lopez

*Date: May13, 2021



Figure 1. Slab A, facing southeast



Figure 2. Slab B, facing east

CONTINUATION SHEET



Figure 3. Slabs B (left) and C (right), facing southeast



Figure 4. Faint remnant of basin feature, facing north-northwest

CONTINUATION SHEET



Figure 5. Location of former ranch house



Figure 6. Main greenhouse foundation slab, facing north

CONTINUATION SHEET



Figure 7. Greenhouse foundation extension slabs, facing west



Figure 8. Slab between greenhouse extension slabs (most intact example), facing northwest

CONTINUATION SHEET



Figure 9. East Wall of shed, facing west



Figure 10. Shed north and east walls, facing southwest

CONTINUATION SHEET



Figure 11. South side of shed building, facing north



Figure 12. West side of shed building, facing east

CONTINUATION SHEET

CRHR EVALUATION OF MAYER RANCH

Louis B. Mayer (given name Eliezer Mayer, Lazar Mayer, or Lazar Meir) born reportedly born on July 12, 1884, but this is in dispute. He grew impoverished up in Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada, after his family fled what is now Ukraine in 1886 due to persecution of Jews. In the early 1900s he changed his name to Louis. He worked as a scrap metal dealer in Boston from 1904, also marrying Margaret Shenberg that year. He soon purchased a burlesque house, and then turned his attention to legitimate theater in New England, and eventually to small movie theaters. He eventually moved his business to Los Angeles and started producing films in 1918. He then founded Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer with Samuel Goldwyn and Marcus Loew of Metro Pictures (Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, The Britanica.com 2021).

Over the next 25 years MGM was the most powerful studio in Hollywood. He was known to be hard on the talent he employed, many claiming he was abusive. Mayer was the highest paid man in America, one of its most successful horse breeders, and the de facto spokesman for Hollywood. The studio's power peaked at the end of World War II, and Mayer was forced out of the company in 1951. Margaret had divorced Mayer in 1947 after 43 years of marriage (New York Times, April 29, 1947). Mayer died of Leukemia in 1957 (Britanica.com 2021). MGM Studios continues to be an important part of the economy of California to this day.

In 1938, Mayer started his thoroughbred racehorse empire. He invested an estimated \$2,500,000 into his 504-acre breeding farm Perris, California which included stallions, brood mares, and yearling purchases. Mayer's investments were profitable as he won over 300 between 1938 and 1947 (Bakersfield Californian 1949).

In February 1949, as Mayer's power at MGM and in Hollywood declined the horse farm was sold to Mr. Ellsworth M. Statler, son of the founder of the Statler Hotel System and Mrs. Meredith Howard Harless, wife of former congressman Richard F. Harless, for around \$1,000,000 (Bakersfield Californian 1949, Monroe News-Star 1949). The Church of the Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints eventually acquired the property for use as a farm to help feed the needy (Pomona Progress Bulletin 1950). No more is known about the farm or the congregation that operated it, or Mr. Statler and Mrs. Harless' brief ownership of the horse ranch.

As the Project Area for this Project is only 7.24 acres (1.34 percent) of the original 504-acre of the Mayer Ranch the resource cannot be completely evaluated. Instead, individual features are evaluated for their potential to contribute to the eligibility of the resource as a whole.

FEATURE ASSOCIATED WITH MAYER RANCH

Rectangular slab house foundation and possible concrete basin

The house that sat on this slab foundation appears to be the Anderson House (OTIS ID 463913), built in 1900. When evaluated the house was assigned NRHP Status Code 3S (Appears eligible for National Register as an individual property through survey evaluation). Only the slab foundation for this house was found during survey in April/May 2021. Based on information from the 1979 Perris (1:24,000) USGS topographic quadrangle map and a 1997 USDA aerial photograph (NETROnline 1997), the house was removed between 1979 and 1997. As the building is no longer present, it lacks integrity by all measures and cannot satisfy CRHR Criteria 1, 2, or 3. Modern demolition standards mandate the removal of all debris and no historic-age material was identified on the surface. The basin feature is thus unlikely to contain intact cultural deposits and is not likely to yield important information to history or prehistory, and does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 4. This feature is not significant and does not contribute to the eligibility of the resource as a whole.

FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH LDS RANCH

Shed

The earliest USDA aerial photograph that includes the shed dates to 1978 (NETROnline 1978). It is not visible in an USDA aerial photograph from 1967 (NETROnline 1967). Thus, its construction date is at least 16 years after Louis B. Mayer sold his horse ranch. As the shed dates to after Mayer sold his horse ranch, it is not 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, and does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 1. It is also not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history and does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 2. The shed is well built but of utilitarian design. As such it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 14 of 15

Resource Name or #: Mayer Ranch

of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values, and does not satisfy CRHR criterion C. The shed is built on a concrete slab foundation and there is not potential for associated intact buried cultural deposits or other sources of important information. The feature has not, does nor it have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation, and does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 4. The shed is also in a dilapidated state and lacks integrity of material and has reduced integrity of design and workmanship. Shifts in land use from primarily agriculture to mixed land use and the creation of Harvill Avenue has greatly reduced integrity of setting and feeling. Only integrity of location remains intact. The feature is not significant and does not contribute to the CRHR eligibility of the resources as a whole, under any criteria.

Greenhouse foundation slabs

These concrete slab foundations also post-dates the Mayer Ranch. Later use of the features is neither 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, and does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 1. The features are also not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history and does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 2. The greenhouses that once sat on these concrete foundation slabs are no longer present and therefore cannot embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values, and do not satisfy CRHR criterion 3. There is not potential for associated intact buried cultural deposits or other sources of important information associated with these slab foundations. The features have not, does nor do they have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation, and does not satisfy CRHR Criterion 4. As the greenhouses associated with these foundations are no longer present, the features lack all six measure of integrity. These foundation slabs are not significant and do and not contribute to the CRHR eligibility of the resources as a whole.

References:

Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, The

2021 "Louie B. Mayer, American Producer". Encyclopaedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Louis-B-Mayer>, accessed July 2, 2021.

FrameFinder

1977 Flight TG_7700, Frame 14-37. https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/. Courtesy of UCSB Library Geospatial Collection. Accessed: May 13, 2021.

Google Earth

- 2011 Aerial photograph of Perris, CA dated March 9, 2011.
- 2016a Aerial photograph of Perris, CA dated February 9, 2016.
- 2016b Aerial photograph of Perris, CA dated October 21, 2016.
- 2018a Aerial photograph of Perris, CA dated February 19, 2018.
- 2018b Aerial photograph of Perris, CA dated December 2, 2018.

NETROnline

- 1966 *Historic Aerials*. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed May 13, 2021.
- 1967 *Historic Aerials*. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed May 13, 2021.
- 1978 *Historic Aerials*. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed May 13, 2021.
- 1994 *Historic Aerials*. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed May 13, 2021.
- 2004 *Historic Aerials*. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed May 13, 2021.
- 2005 *Historic Aerials*. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed May 13, 2021.
- 2010 *Historic Aerials*. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed May 13, 2021.
- 2012 *Historic Aerials*. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed May 13, 2021.
- 2014 *Historic Aerials*. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed May 13, 2021.
- 2016 *Historic Aerials*. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer#>, accessed May 13, 2021.

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1947 "Louis B. Mayer to Pay \$3,250,000 to Wife, Who Divorces Film Producer After 43 Years", New York Times, April 29, 1947, Page 29, <https://www.nytimes.com/1947/04/29/archives/louis-b-mayer-to-pay-3250000-to-wife-who-divorces-film-producer.html>, accessed July 1, 2021.

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1949 Louis Mayer Horse Farm is No More". The Bakersfield Californian. Wednesday, February 2, 1949. Page 25. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/3243439/?terms=mayer%20horse&match=1>. Accessed May 20, 2021.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Trinomial

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Resource Name or #: Mayer Ranch

Monroe News-Star, The

1949 "Mayer Disposes of Racing Stable". The Monroe News-Star (Monroe, Louisiana). Thursday, February 3, 1949. Page 11.
<https://www.newspapers.com>. Accessed: May 20, 2021.

Pomona Progress Bulletin, the

1950 "Mormon Church Purchases Big Mayer Ranch". The Pomona Progress Bulletin (Pomona, California). Mon, June 19, 1950. Page 11. <https://www.newspapers.com>. Accessed: May 20, 2021.

USGS (United States Geological Survey)

1942 *Perris*. U.S. Geological Survey [map]. 1:62,500. Topographic Quadrangle Map. Reston, Virginia.

1953 *Perris*. U.S. Geological Survey [map]. 1:24,000. Topographic Quadrangle Map. Reston, Virginia.

1979 *Perris*. U.S. Geological Survey [map]. 1:24,000. Topographic Quadrangle Map. Reston, Virginia.