Technical Appendix D

Cultural Resources Assessment

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

PHASE I ASSESSMENT OF FIRST NANDINA LOGISTICS CENTER MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

PREPARED FOR

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REALTY TRUST, INC.
AND FIRST INDUSTRIAL ACQUISITIONS, INC.

URS PROJECT NO. 29870665.20000

APRIL 2014

C U L T U R A L R E S O U R C E S
A S S E S S M E N T D R A F T

PHASE I ASSESSMENT OF FIRST NANDINA LOGISTICS CENTER MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

United States Geological Survey (USGS) Perris 7.5' Quadrangle
Township 3 South
Range 3 West
Section 31
APNs 316-210-002, -003, -004, -005, -006, -007, -008,-009, -010, -011, -051and -055

Prepared for

First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc. and
First Industrial Acquisitions, Inc.
311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 3900
Chicago, Illinois 60606

URS Project No. 29870665.20000

April 2014

URS

3500 Porsche Way
Suite 300
Ontario, CA 91764
909.980.4000 Fax: 909.980.1399

Management Summary

First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc. and First Industrial Acquisitions, Inc. (First Industrial) is proposing to develop the First Nandina Logistics Center (Project) on twelve individual parcels totaling approximately 73 acres (APN 316-210-002, -003, -004, -005, -006, -007, -008, -009, -010, -011, 051, and -055) bound by Nandina Avenue to the north, Heacock Avenue to the west, Indian Street to the east, developed and undeveloped parcels to the south, in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The project consists of an approximate 925,220 square ft. commercial complex which would involve full ground disturbance of the entire property. A cultural resources investigation and report for the Project was conducted in accordance with the California Environment Quality Act (CEQA) Public Resources Code (PRC), § 21000 et seq., and the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, § 15000. This project is not expected to have Federal level involvement.

URS Corporation Americas (URS) prepared this cultural resources technical report for distribution to First Industrial for the project which includes: a discussion of the project and project location; a review of site records for previously completed cultural resource investigations in the project area and within a half-mile radius search area; a discussion of relevant historic themes and contexts; and the results of an intensive survey of the project area.

During the course of assessing the property for cultural resources, which included both a cultural resources records search and an intensive survey of the project area, no historic resources were identified. The project area is currently both undeveloped and heavily developed. The undeveloped portions (APN 316-210-002, -003, -004, -005, -008, -009 and -051) have been heavily impacted for agricultural use. The heavily developed portions (APN 316-210-006, -007, -010, -011and-055) have been impacted by construction grading and existing industrial storage facilities. Although the assessment did not identify any new historical resources, there may remain potential buried resources.

In the event that any prehistoric or historic cultural resources are discovered during the course of construction, all work in the vicinity must halt, and an archaeologist called to evaluate the significance of the find. In accordance with California PRC 5097.9, §5097.98 should human remains be encountered, work in the vicinity must halt and the County Coroner must be notified

immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

1. Introduction 1
1.1. Project Description and Location 1
1.2. Regulatory Framework 1
1.3. Personnel 4
1.4. Environmental Setting 4
1.4.1. Physiography 4
1.4.2. Geology 4
1.5. Current Physical Setting 6
2. Cultural Context 25
2.1. Regional Prehistory 25
2.1.1. PaleoIndian (San Dieguito) Period (12,000 to 8,000 B.P.) 25
2.1.2. Archaic Period (CA. 8,000 to 1,000 B.P.) 25
2.1.3. Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,000 B.P. to 1769) 26
2.1.4. Ethnography: The Luiseño and Juaneño 27
2.1.5. Ethnography: Cahuilla 29
2.1.6. Regional History 30
3. Methods 32
3.1. Literature Review 32
3.2. Field Methods 32
4. Previous Investigations and Recorded Sites 33
4.1. Previous Investigations 33
4.2. Recorded Archaeological Sites 34
4.3. Sacred Lands File 35
5. Results of Field Investigation 36
6. Conclusions and Recommendations 39
6.1. Conclusions 39
6.2. Recommendations 39
7. Bibliography 41

Tables

Table 4.1. Previous Archaeological Surveys Conducted Within a ½-Mile of the Project Area. 33
Table 4.2. Known Historic Properties Previously Documented Within a ½-Mile of the Project Area. 34

Figures

Figure 1.1. Project Vicinity Map..... 2
Figure 1.2. USGS Map with the Location of the project area..... 3
Figure 1.3. Project area location on a physiographic provinces and geological map of California. 5
Figure 1.4. Aerial Map with APNs..... 7
Figure 1.5. West facing overview of project area from APN 316-210-004, along Nandina Avenue..... 8
Figure 1.6. South facing overview of project area from APN 316-210-004, along Nandina Avenue 8
Figure 1.7. Southeast facing overview of project area from APN 316-210-004..... 9
Figure 1.8. North facing overview of project area from APN 316-210-004, along Nandina Avenue 9
Figure 1.9. Southeast facing overview from southwest corner of APN 316-210-011 10
Figure 1.10. East facing overview from northwest corner of APN 316-210-011. 10
Figure 1.11. East facing overview from APN 316-210-011. 11
Figure 1.12. East facing overview from APN 316-210-10 11
Figure 1.13. East facing overview from APN 316-210-10. 12
Figure 1.14. West facing overview of parking area on western edge of APN 316-210-010. 12
Figure 1.15. Southwest facing overview of residence on APN 316-210-010..... 13
Figure 1.16. West facing overview of APN 316-210-010 with animal pen structures..... 13
Figure 1.17. West facing overview of APN 316-210-010 with auxiliary storage..... 14
Figure 1.18. North facing overview from APN 316-210-008..... 14
Figure 1.19. West facing overview from APN 316-210-008..... 15
Figure 1.20. East facing overview from southeast corner of APN 316-210-008..... 15
Figure 1.21. South facing overview from southern end of APN 316-210-008 16
Figure 1.22. Northeast facing overview of project area from APN 316-210-008..... 16
Figure 1.23. Northwest facing overview of project area from APN 316-210-008..... 17
Figure 1.24. North facing overview of APN 316-210-007 17
Figure 1.25. Northeast facing overview of auxiliary structure foundations and fill soils from APN 316-210-007..... 18

Figure 1.26. Northeast facing overview of auxiliary structure foundations with burmed soils in background from APN 316-210-008. 18
Figure 1.27. Northwest facing overview of residential foundation from APN 316-210-008. 19
Figure 1.28. West facing overview of cinder block wall foundation from APN 316-210-008. 19
Figure 1.29. East facing overview of residential foundation from APN 316-210-008. 20
Figure 1.30. South facing overview of APN 316-210-055. 20
Figure 1.31. East facing overview of APN 316-210-055 21
Figure 1.32. Southeast facing overview of APN 316-210-055. 21
Figure 1.33. South facing view of residence and auxiliary garage at 17731 Indian Street (APN 316-210-055). 22
Figure 1.34. Southeast facing view of residence and auxiliary garage at 17731 Indian Street (APN 316-210-055). 22
Figure 1.35. West Southwest facing view of residence at 17731 Indian Street (APN 316-210-055). 23
Figure 1.36. West facing view of additional residential structure at 17731 Indian Street (APN 316-210-055). 23
Figure 1.37. Northwest facing overview of residential property. 24
Figure 2.1. California Indian Tribal Groups. 28
Figure 5.1. Northwest facing view of bermed soil at location of the historical resource 33-007649 (CA-RIV-7649) that was not relocated, within APN 316-210-007. 37
Figure 5.2. North facing view on bermed soil at location of historical resource 33-007649 (CA-RIV-7649) that was not relocated, within APN 316-210-007. 38

Attachments

Attachment A Curriculum Vitaes
Attachment B Native American Consultation
Attachment C Confidential Record Search Results
Attachment D Recorded or Updated Site Records

1. INTRODUCTION

The proposed Project consists of an approximate 1,367,000 square ft. commercial complex which would involve full ground disturbance of the entire property. URS provided cultural resource consulting services to support the development of the proposed project. As part of these services, URS is providing First Industrial with a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment survey report. This report includes a discussion of the project and project location; a review of previously conducted investigations within the project area and a half-mile search radius; a discussion of relevant historic themes and contexts; a Sacred Lands file search with the NAHC, and coordination efforts with local tribes; and the results of an intensive survey of the project area.

1.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

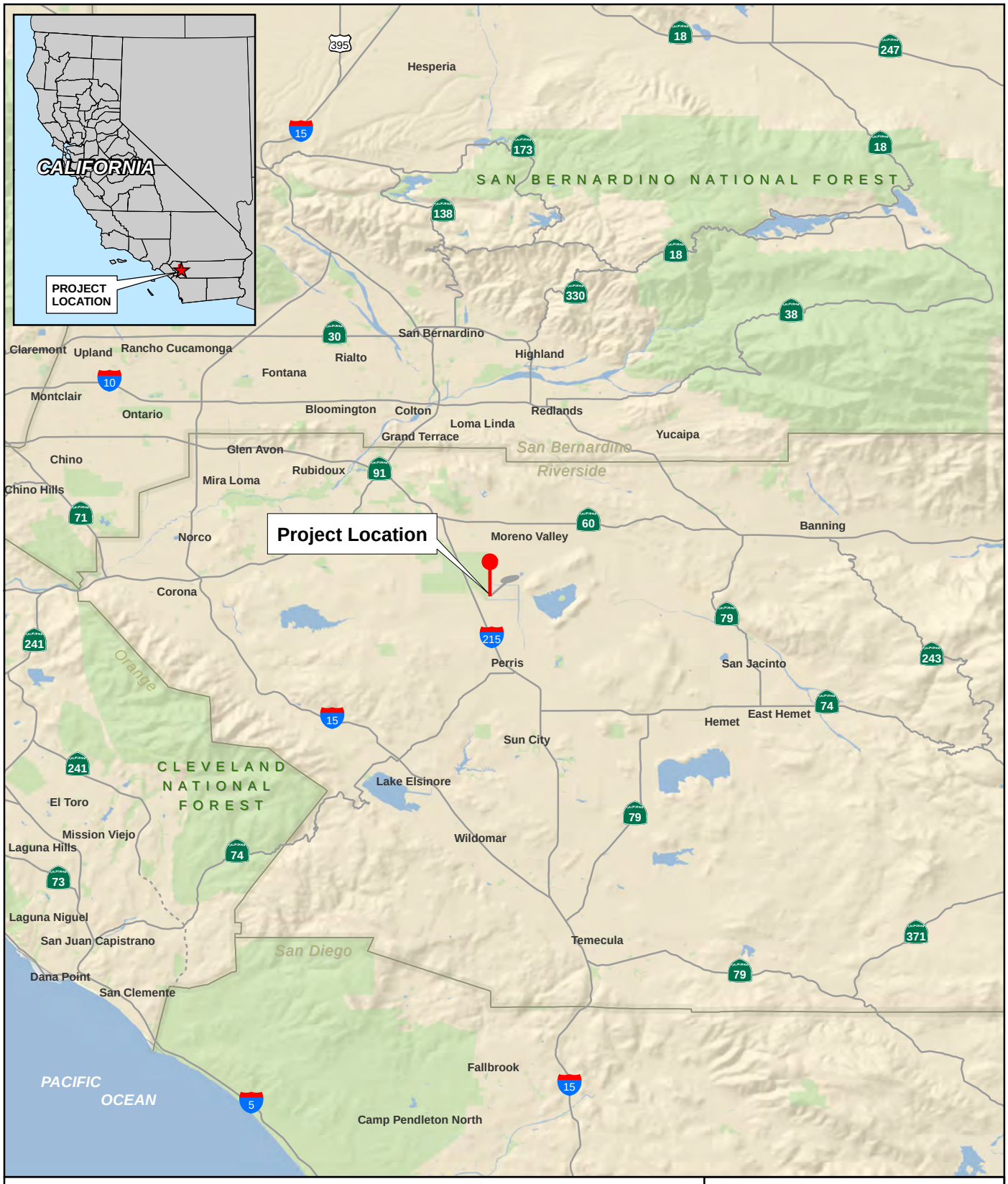
The proposed Project consists of an approximate 1,367,000 square ft. commercial complex located south of Nandina Avenue, East of Heacock Street, and west of Indian Street in the City of Moreno Valley, CA (Figure 1.1). The Project is located in the northwest quadrant of the Perris United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle map within Section 31 of Township 03 South and Range 03 West, at an approximate elevation of 1,470 feet above sea level (Figure 1.2). The UTM coordinates near the center of the study area are 477882 mE and 3747160 mN. The Project is composed of both undeveloped parcels that receive frequent weed abatement (i.e., disking), and developed parcels. Land use surrounding the study area includes residential and commercial development, March Air Reserve Base, disturbed open areas, and public infrastructure.

1.2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended in 1999. All cultural resource management for the proposed project is conducted in compliance with the *CEQA Statues and Guidelines* (California 1999). This directs the lead agencies to determine if an archaeological site is a historically significant cultural resource. A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource may in turn have a significant effect on the environment (California 1999:14). Therefore, a cultural resource shall be considered historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the *California Register of Historical Resources* (CRHR), which are stated below:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past;



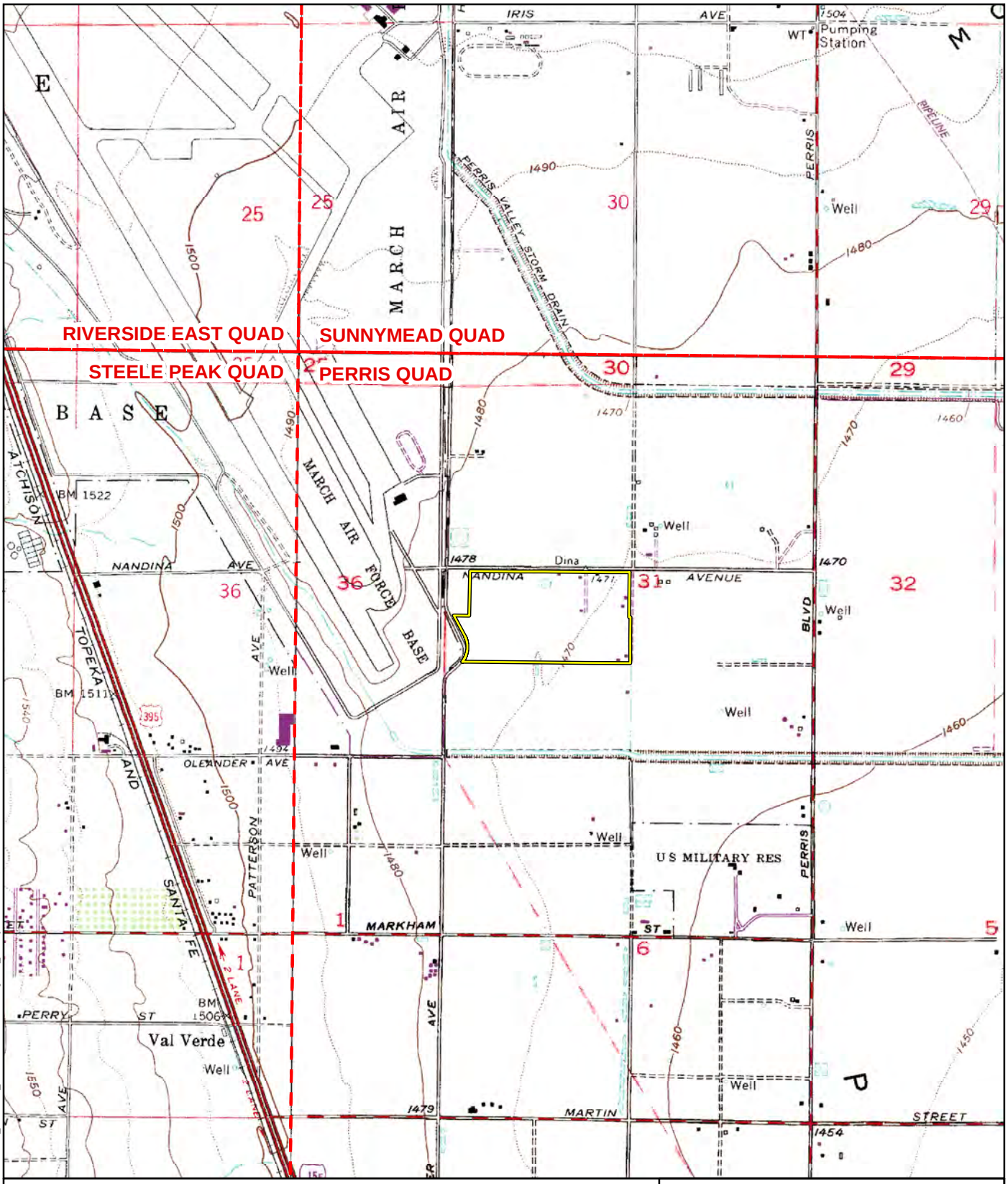
I:\First_Industrial_Indian\MXD\Cultural\Figure1.1_regional.mxd

Figure 1.1
Regional Location

First Nandina Logistics Center

URS

T:\Natural Resources Group\PROJECTS BY NAME\First Industrial\First Indian\Figures



Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Digital Quads

Project Site

Quad Boundaries

N

0 2,000 Feet

Figure 1.2

Vicinity Map

First Nandina Logistics Center

URS

I:\First_Industrial_Indian\MXD\Cultural\Figure2_vicinity.mxd

T:\Natural Resources Group\PROJECTS BY NAME\First Industrial\First Indian\Figures\Cultural

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.3. PERSONNEL

URS archaeologist Dustin Kay conducted the cultural resources assessment for the project area. Mr. Kay has over twenty years of professional experience in cultural resource management and multidisciplinary environmental planning. He routinely conducts bibliographic research, archaeological fieldwork, and preparation of documents including impact assessments, avoidance strategies and mitigation recommendations for governmental and private clients. Mr. Kay holds Bachelor of Science degree in anthropology from Oregon State University (Attachment A).

1.4. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.4.1. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The project area lies in the City of Moreno Valley in northwestern Riverside County within the San Jacinto Plains. The general vicinity of the project is a diverse geographic region, with Lake Perris and the San Jacinto Nuevo Mountains to the east, and Temecula Valley to the south.

1.4.2. GEOLOGY

The project area is located near the center of the Perris Valley, a sub-basin of the San Jacinto watershed. The elevation of the floor of the Perris Valley ranges from about 1,400 to 1,700 feet (ft) above sea level, while the project area elevation ranges from 1,465 to 1,475 ft. The project area is situated on an alluvial fan and within the floodplain of the San Jacinto River. It is an area of relatively flat topography comprising the Perris Upland within the northern edge of the Peninsular Ranges Physiographic Province (Figure 1.3). The materials within the valley area are characterized by Pliocene - Pleistocene alluvium ranging from relatively thin (20 feet to 200 feet) to intermediate thickness (up to 2,000 feet), overlaying the primarily granitic bedrock.

The Peninsular Ranges are the southernmost mountain range in California and extend south along the coast from the Los Angeles Basin to the tip of the Baja Peninsula. The Peninsular Ranges include the San Jacinto, Santa Rosa, Agua Tibia, Laguna and Santa Ana Mountains (Norris and Webb 1990:277). In addition, the Perris Block is composed of a large mass of granitic rock that is bounded by the San Jacinto Fault, the Elsinore Fault and the Santa Ana River.

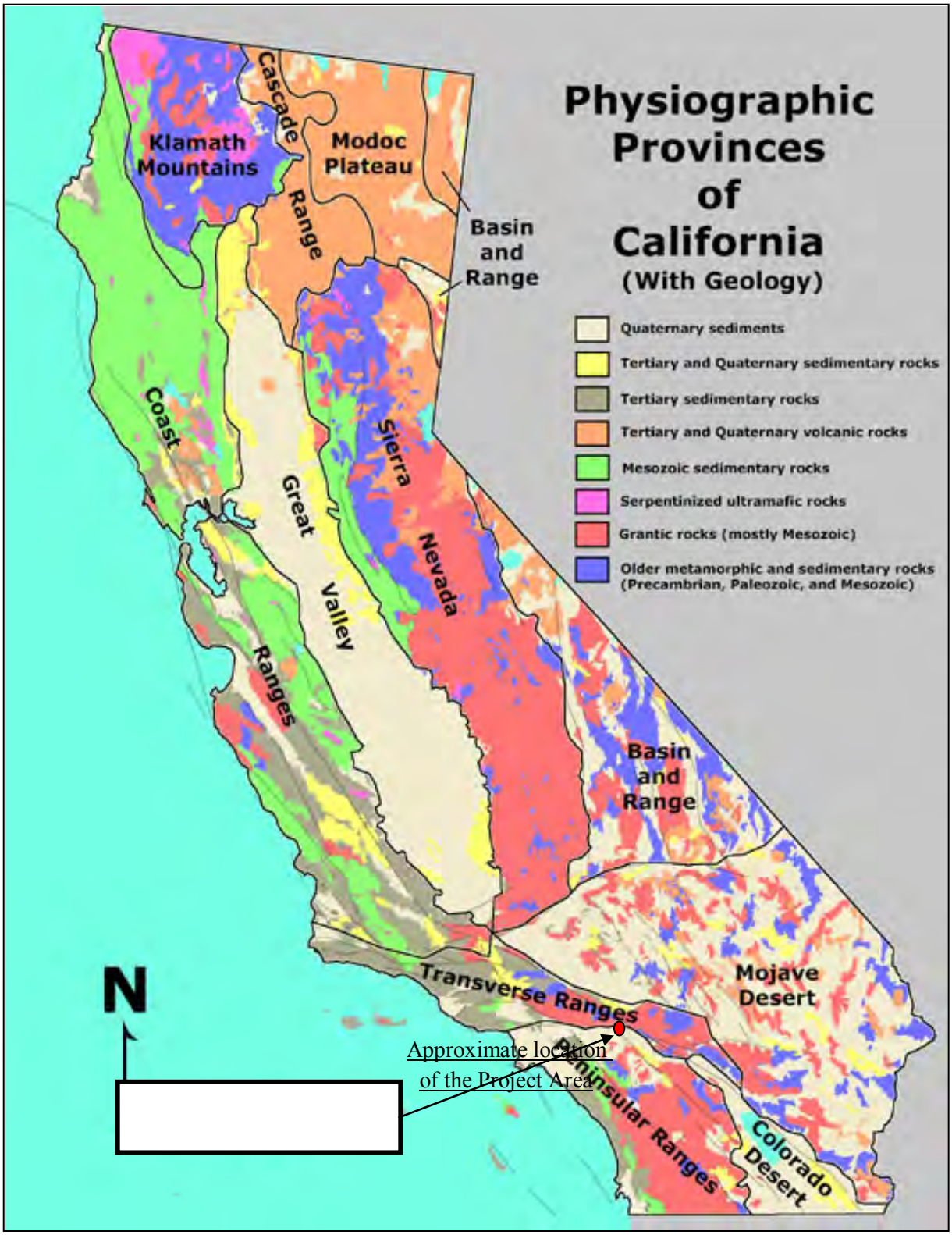
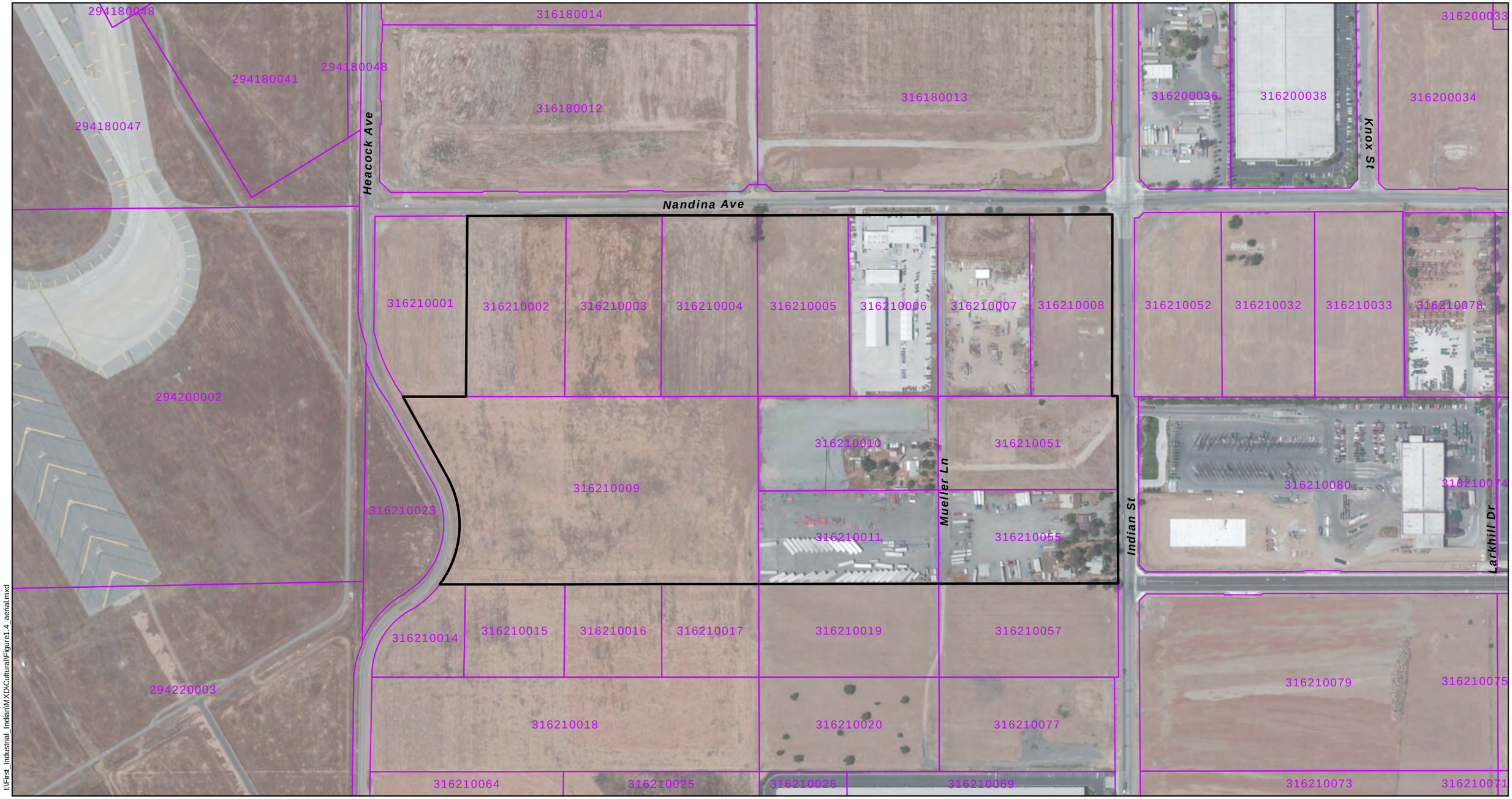


Figure 1.3. Project area location on a physiographic provinces and geological map of California (http://education.usgs.gov/california/provinces.htm).

The entire Peninsular Ranges Physiographic Province is bounded on the east by the Salton Sea Trough, on the west by the Pacific Ocean and to the north by the Transverse Ranges (Figure 1.3). The bedrock geologic units that dominate the lower elevations of the Peninsular Ranges, in which the project area is located, consists of sedimentary formations ranging from Jurassic through Holocene deposits (Norris and Webb 1990:280-283). The project area is located within an area dominated by Tertiary and Quaternary Period sediments. The Tertiary Period is divided into five epochs: Paleocene, which dates from 65 million years ago (mya) to 58 mya, the Eocene which dates from 58 mya to 37 mya, the Oligocene which dates from 37 mya to 24 mya, the Miocene which dates from 24 mya to 5.3 mya and Pliocene which dates from 5.3 mya to 1.6 mya. The Quaternary Period is typically divided into two epochs: Pleistocene, which dates from 1.6 mya to 10,000 years ago and Holocene, which dates from 10,000 years ago to the present. (Woodford, et. al. 1954, II: 65).

1.5. CURRENT PHYSICAL SETTING

The project area currently consists of relatively flat open, undeveloped parcels that receive frequent weed abatement (i.e., disking), as well as other more developed parcels (Figure 1.4). The undeveloped fields consist of fallow hay/alfalfa vegetation, offering poor to fair ground visibility (5 to 30 percent) within the project area, as shown in (Figures 1.4 thru 1.7; and 1.17 thru 1.22). There are four parcels containing paved and graveled parking and storage facilities offering no visibility as shown in Figures 1.8 thru 1.13. In addition, there is a residential property that is covered by existing structures and heavy grass vegetation, offering poor to fair visibility (5 to 30 percent) within the southern portion of the project area, as shown in Figures1.14 thru 1.16. The Project is bordered by Nandina Avenue to the north, Heacock Avenue to the west, Indian Street to the east, and undeveloped parcels to the south.



I:\First_Industrial_Indian\MXD\Cultural\Figure1.4_aerial.mxd

N

0 150 300 600 Feet

Parcel Boundaries

Project Site

FIGURE 1.4

Aerial Overview with APN's

First Nandina Logistics Center

URS

T:\Natural Resources Group\PROJECTS BY NAME\First Industrial\First Indian\Figures\BTR\

Figure 1.5. West facing overview of project area from APN 316-210-004, along Nandina Avenue.

Figure 1.6. South facing overview of project area from APN 316-210-004, along Nandina Avenue.

Figure 1.7. Southeast facing overview of project area from APN 316-210-004.

Figure 1.8. North facing overview of project area from APN 316-210-004, along Nandina Avenue.

Figure 1.8. Southeast facing overview from southwest corner of APN 316-210-011.

Figure 1.10. East facing overview from northwest corner of APN 316-210-011.

Figure 1.11. East facing overview from APN 316-210-011.

Figure 1.12. East facing overview from APN 316-210-10.

Figure 1.13. East facing overview from APN 316-210-10.

Figure 1.14. West facing overview of parking area on western edge of APN 316-210-010.

Figure 1.15. Southwest facing overview of residence on APN 316-210-010.

Figure 1.16. West facing overview of APN 316-210-010 with animal pen structures.

Figure 1.17. West facing overview of APN 316-210-010 with auxiliary storage.

Figure 1.18. North facing overview from APN 316-210-008.

Figure 1.19. West facing overview from APN 316-210-008.

Figure 1.20. East facing overview from southeast corner of APN 316-210-008.

Figure 1.21. South facing overview from southern end of APN 316-210-008.

Figure 1.22. Northeast facing overview of project area from APN 316-210-008.

Figure 1.23. Northwest facing overview of project area from APN 316-210-008.

Figure 1.24. North facing overview of APN 316-210-007.

Figure 1.25. Northeast facing overview of auxiliary structure foundations and fill soils from APN 316-210-007.

Figure 1.26. Northeast facing overview of auxiliary structure foundations with burmed soils in background from APN 316-210-008.

Figure 1.27. Northwest facing overview of residential foundation from APN 316-210-008.

Figure 1.28. West facing overview of cinder block wall foundation from APN 316-210-008.

Figure 1.29. East facing overview of residential foundation from APN 316-210-008.

Figure 1.30. South facing overview of APN 316-210-055.

Figure 1.31. East facing overview of APN 316-210-055.

Figure 1.32. Southeast facing overview of APN 316-210-055.

Figure 1.33. South facing view of residence and auxiliary garage at 17731 Indian Street (APN 316-210-055).

Figure 1.34. Southeast facing view of residence and auxiliary garage at 17731 Indian Street (APN 316-210-055).

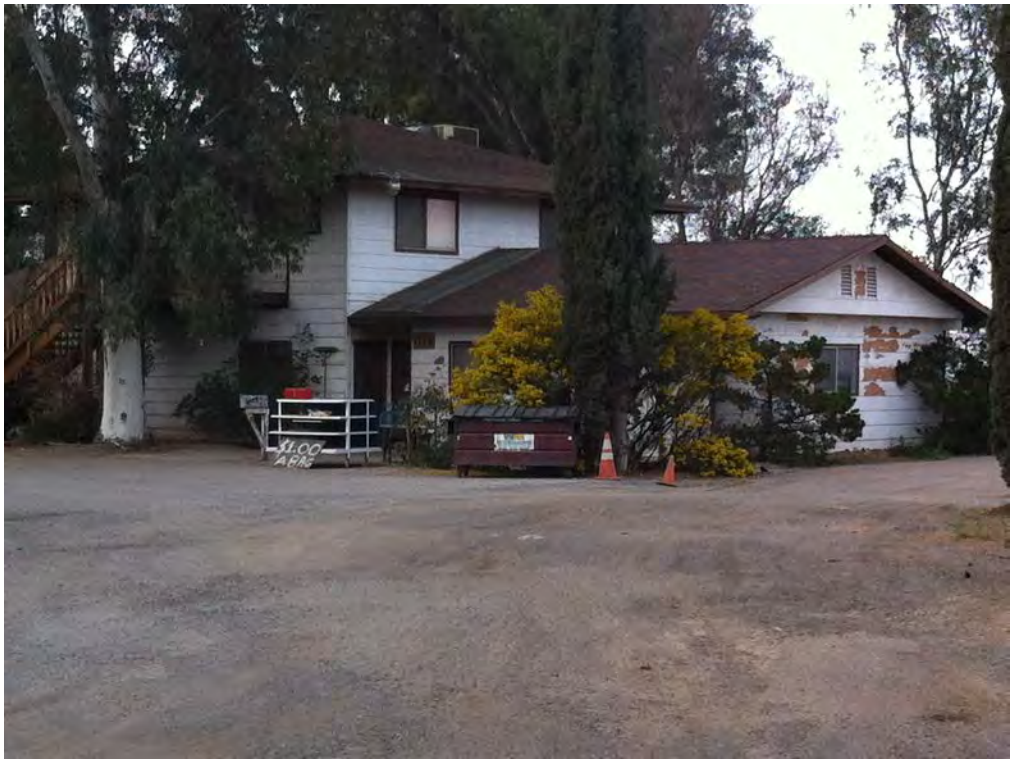


Figure 1.35. West Southwest facing view of residence at 17731 Indian Street (APN 316-210-055).

Figure 1.36. West facing view of additional residential structure at 17731 Indian Street (APN 316-210-055).

Figure 1.37. Northwest facing overview of residential property.

2. CULTURAL CONTEXT

2.1. REGIONAL PREHISTORY

Archaeological research in the Riverside County area has resulted in the development of a temporal scheme for regional prehistory that is generally accepted by the archaeological community. The temporal periods include: Paleoindian period, 12,000 to 8,000 years before present (BP), the Archaic period, beginning between 8,000 and 7,000 BP and transitioning to the Late Prehistoric period at approximately 1,000 BP. Although specific dates are given, the beginning and end for each period is not static because technological innovations occur at different times within this region. For example, the introduction of the bow and arrow closely coincides with the introduction of pottery, but their introduction does not appear to have occurred simultaneously throughout the region (Moratto 1984). Direct dates obtained by radiocarbon assay are also only tenuously associated with archaeological assemblages (Taylor, et. al. 1996). Despite the tenuous data distinguishing periods, assemblages (artifacts and botanical and faunal materials) are the primary source of information used to characterize periods.

2.1.1. PaleoIndian (San Dieguito) Period (12,000 to 8,000 B.P.)

During the Paleoindian Period a noticeable change occurred in the tool kit assemblage throughout California, as well as throughout North America. The fluted projectile point, the most recognizable artifact in the Paleolithic tool assemblage, was an integral part of the hunting arsenal beginning around 15,000 BP and lasting until 9000 years BP. In southern California during the Paleoindian Period, two cultures developed: the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT), of interior southern California, and the Paleo-Coastal Tradition (PCT), in which the Los Angeles Basin is located. The two traditions are separated more by economic than technological differences, argues Moratto (1984:104). The PCT generally is associated with those peoples inhabiting the bay estuaries of southern California and were adapted to a coastal existence. Here they relied heavily on marine foods including shellfish, sea mammals and waterfowl.

2.1.2. Archaic Period (CA. 8,000 to 1,000 B.P.)

The nature of the transition from the Paleoindian to the Archaic Period is unclear, however some archaeologists speculate that the artifact assemblages associated with Archaic Period sites are typically more diverse and exhibit more complex regional variation than Paleoindian sites. This shift from subsistence practices that focused largely on hunting during the Paleoindian period to a more diverse hunting and gathering economy adapted to diverse regions during the Archaic Period is generally considered to have happened gradually. In southern coastal California, these Archaic Period sites are referred to as La Jolla Period (Warren 1968). This tradition is believed

to have begun as early as 9,000 years BP and continued until approximately 3,000 B.P. (e.g. McDonald et al. 1996), spanning the middle Holocene (Erlandson 1994).

During the La Jolla Period, a localized manifestation of the Archaic Period, southern California populations seasonally inhabited areas near or surrounding coastal lagoons, marshes, estuaries and bays, and subsisted in large part on resources from these environments (Bouscaren 1998). Faunal assemblages associated with mid-Holocene La Jolla Period sites indicate shellfish were a primary subsistence resource along the coast (Erlandson 1994; Masters and Gallegos 1997). However, milling tools, including manos and metates, are prevalent in many La Jolla sites suggesting that grains, grasses, tubers and seeds were also an important subsistence resource (Warren 1968; Masters and Gallegos 1997; Erlandson 1994).

Flaked stone tools recovered from sites dating to the Archaic Period are generally made of coarser-grained stone than the fine-grained cherts and obsidian tools typically associated with Paleoindian flaked stone industries (Warren 1968). The flaked stone technology dating to the Archaic is predominantly cobble-based, with tools typically derived from expediently worked river cobbles. Scrapers, knives and projectile points from these assemblages are generally less refined than tools made during the Paleo-Indian Period. Archaic site assemblages occasionally include dart (atlatl) points (McDonald et al. 1996) that are larger and more massive than projectile points used with bows and arrows (Warren 1968; Fenenga 1953).

The transition from Archaic Period subsistence strategies to Late Prehistoric subsistence strategies is reflected in a diversification of subsistence strategies and intensified use of certain resources, such as acorns (Erlandson 1994; Wallace 1978). Although mortars and pestles were present by around 6,500 years ago, they become more prevalent at this time, essentially replacing the grinding slabs (metates) and (manos) (Erlandson 1994). Many researchers speculate that the transition from manos and metates to mortars and pestles coincides with a transition from a reliance on hard seeds to pulpier foods such as roots, nuts, or acorns, as well as intensified processing (e.g. Moratto 1984; Glassow 1996a, 1996b).

2.1.3. Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,000 B.P. to 1769)

Wallace (1955) first characterized the Late Prehistoric Period in Southern California. The period probably began sometime around the B.C. /A.D. transition, but expanded culturally around 500 A.D. with the introduction of the bow and arrow. The end of the period is recognized as the end of the 18th Century, when the Spanish mission system was fully implemented. During the Late Prehistoric Period, the predecessors of the ethnographic Luiseño and Juaneño lived in large villages along the southern California coastline, which included northern San Diego, Orange and southern Los Angeles County. In addition, their lands extended for about 30 miles to the wide valleys leading into the California interior. Neighboring groups to the north, east and south included the Gabrielino, Serrano, Cahuilla, Cupeño, and the Diegueño. Both the Luiseño and Juaneño are included among the groups of so-called Mission Indians. They are considered

Mission Indians since the Spanish named them after the Mission San Luis Rey, and the Mission San Juan Capistrano, respectively. The Luiseño and Juaneño languages derive from Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan stock, which suggests that the group may have originated from the southeast, perhaps from the eastern California deserts or the southern Great Basin (Kroeber 1925:578-580).

Certain indicators such as diagnostic shell beads and finely worked projectile points help identify many Late Prehistoric sites in Southern California archaeologically (Bean and King 1974). Among the coastal Luiseño and Juaneño, a maritime tradition at least partially carried over from the Millingstone and Intermediate (Archaic) Period cultures (Harrington 1978). By 1,000 B.P. the Canaliño/Chumash/ Luiseño/Juaneño maritime traditions were using ocean-going vessels in an exploitation strategy partially based on deep-sea fishing and marine mammal hunting. During the Late Period, *circa* 900 to 200 years ago, a highly advanced fishing and hunting strategy developed that included the exploitation of a wider variety of fish and shellfish. These new subsistence strategies, coupled with the appearance of the bow and arrow, enabled a substantial increase in local populations, the development of permanent settlements, and a 'money' economy based on the shell bead trade.

2.1.4. Ethnography: The Luiseño

The project area falls within the traditional boundaries of California Indians that were associated with the Missions of San Luis Rey and San Juan Capistrano during the Spanish Period (1769-1821) (Bean and Shipek 1978). These Native Americans were known as Luiseño (Kroeber 1925; Harrington 1934) and spoke a language that falls within the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Figure 2.1). This language family is extremely large and includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin. Due to the close geographic proximity of Juaneño and Serrano bands living in the area, and linguistic similarities, ethnographers suggested they shared the same ethnic origins (R.C. White 1963; Bean and Shipek 1978). Correspondingly, these groups will be referred to as the Luiseño in this document. Luiseño territory extended from the Aliso Creek in Laguna Beach to Agua Hedionda Creek in Carlsbad along the coast, and east from Palomar Mountain to Santiago Peak, occupying most of modern day north San Diego and south Orange Counties. The territory spanned from the ocean beaches, to the lush interior grass lands, to the pine and cedars of Mount Palomar at an elevation of 6,000 ft. (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Figure 2.1. California Indian Tribal Groups.

Ethnographic accounts of the Luiseño from early contact through the 20th century provide a pretty good idea, although likely a bit flawed, of how this culture existed for several hundred years before the arrival of Europeans. Population estimates of pre-European Luiseño village sizes range approximately 4000 to 5000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557; Kroeber 1925:646) to nearly 10,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557; White 1963:104). The Luiseño were a patrilineal ordered society who owned an area in common with each other and were politically and economically autonomous from all neighboring groups (Strong 1929). Each village had a chief who held an administrative role that controlled religious, economic and warfare issues (Boscana 1933). The chief was supported by an assistant and an advisory council which were all hereditary within each lineage (R.C. White 1963).The Luiseño had multiple villages ranging from seasonal satellite villages to larger more permanent villages. The larger coastal and large inland valley villages most likely had more complex administrative structure due to larger lineages (Strong 1929).Villages were located along streams in narrow valleys and typically sheltered from the harsh climate and in a defensible location. Their houses were large circular thatched and domed structures of tule, fern, or carrizo that were large enough to house several families (Johnson 1962). Smaller ceremonial structures were also present in the villages and were used in a variety of ways. These structures were earth-covered and different ones were used as sweathouses, others as meeting places for adult males, others as menstrual huts, and others as a ceremonial enclosure (*yuva'r*) (Blackburn 1962-63; Heizer 1968).

The single most important food source of the Luiseño was the acorn. Although the acorn is high in protein, the flour derived from the grinding of the acorn requires a tremendous amount of energy, through flushing repeatedly the acorn-mush with water to remove the tannins. The Luiseño used a wide variety of foodstuffs found locally in their environment other than just acorns however. Meat was derived from rabbits, deer, antelope, quails, ducks, even small vermin and lizards; small bows with wooden-shafted, stone projectile-tipped arrows were used to hunt game, including rabbits and deer. Meat dishes were often accompanied with yucca, which when cooked is rather starchy, various cacti, sunflower, pine nuts and fruits and berries. Food items were then processed in clay bowls, stored in coiled baskets and possibly processed in steatite bowls originating from the Chumash of the Catalina Islands.

2.1.5. Ethnography: Cahuilla

At the time of European settlement, the region was occupied by Cahuilla Indians, a subgroup of the Takic family of Uto-Aztecan speakers (Bright and Hill, 1967). The Cahuilla were nonpolitical, spoke a common language and recognized to nonterritorial patrimonies, túktem (Wildcats) and 'istam (Coyotes) (Kroeber 1925). They were organized into clans composed of three to ten lineages that were dialectically different. Lineages cooperated in defense, large communal subsistence activities, and ritual performances (Bean 1978). Each lineage had a village site and a recognized subsistence territory, yet most of the clan territory was open to all Cahuillas.

A clan's founding lineage had a ceremonial leader, a nět, who was responsible for ceremonies and keeping the peace. The nět determined when and where people gathered food or hunted, administered first-fruit rites, ensured storage of collected foods for the community's use (ceremonial, subsistence and exchange). The nět knew boundaries and territorial rites, and passed his knowledge, skills and position on to his eldest son—whenever possible the lineage leader remained within a direct line of descent.
The nět was assisted by a påxa, which also was a hereditary office. The påxa helped arrange the details for the order and performance of many rituals, sought out and punished anyone who transgressed ritual rules (Bean 1978). He was responsible for scheduling ceremonial performances, contacted people who were to contribute food, told them what to bring, and ensured that proper protocol was followed during ceremonies.

Shamans, půrvulam, also had great power among the Cahuilla. Shamans controlled natural phenomena such as rain, created food, divined, cured illnesses (both supernaturally and naturally caused), performed sacred ceremonies, and kept evil forces at bay (Bean 1978). The position of půrvulam was earned by skill, and hence cross-cut clan and lineage boundaries—an association of shamans essentially created an interclan of power-oriented persons. Together, the nět, påxa and půrvulam formed an elite group who made important decisions during good and bad times—but were particularly critical to society during disaster or epidemics.

Hunting and gathering remained the dominant subsistence practice of the Cahuilla until European settlement of the region. However, the Cahuilla used proto-agricultural techniques to raise corn, beans and squash. Wild plants exploited by the Cahuilla include acorn, mesquite, Mohave yucca, pinion nuts, screwbean pods, and the fleshy bulbs of various cacti (Bean 1978). A variety of tubers, wild seeds, berries, fruits and succulent greens provided additional variety to the Cahuilla diet. Deer, rabbit, antelope, mountain sheep, doves, ducks, quail and roadrunner as well as reptiles and insects were hunted, skinned and cleaned by men (Bean 1978).

2.1.6. Regional History

History of Moreno Valley (1870 - Present)

The Moreno Valley of today was unclaimed public land until 1870, when approximately 13,500 acres were purchased from the U.S. government in a single transaction. This transaction contained the 11,500 acre Alessandro Tract and the town of Alessandro, currently occupied by March Air Reserve Base. The tracts were then offered to settlers in 1887 (Gunther 1984; Tang et al. 2006). The initial land development failed and the Alessandro Tract was obtained by the Bear Valley Land and Water Interest, which created the Bear Valley reservoir and the Redlands colony.

There were several years of prosperity and development in the early 1890s when water from the Bear Valley reservoir reached the Moreno Valley area. The communities of New Haven

(Moreno) and Midland developed during these years of prosperity; these communities soon were abandoned during the late 1890s when heavy periods of drought caused the Bear Valley reservoir to stop delivering water to the area.

The Moreno Valley area started to recover during the early 20th century. In 1912, 1,100 acres of the Alessandro tract was subdivided into the Sunnymead Orchard Tract, which changed the previous community of Midland to Sunnymead. In 1923, several land developments west of Sunnymead resulted in the development of the community of Edgemont (Tang et al. 2006).

Even with the land developments that occurred in the area during the 1920s, the economy of Moreno Valley was severely inconvenienced by a lack of a reliable water supply until 1973. At this time, the California Aqueduct and Lake Perris were completed, and this brought about the promise of affordable housing and an influx of residents to the Moreno Valley area (Tang et al. 2006). With the rapid growth of the area, the residents of the communities of Moreno, Sunnymead and Edgemont voted to incorporate as the City of Moreno Valley in 1984, which was now the second largest city in Riverside County.

3. METHODS

3.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to conducting the archaeological survey, Dustin Kay, URS archaeologist, conducted a California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search on February 12, 2013 at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), at the University of California Riverside, Riverside, CA (Attachment C). The CHRIS records search included a review of recorded historic properties (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures, objects or districts), within the project area and a ½ -mile radius around the project site, which are on file at the EIC. The following references were also reviewed: the California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and the California State Historical Inventory (HRI).

The purpose of the records search is to determine whether any previous cultural resources investigations have been performed or any cultural resources recorded within or adjacent to the proposed project area. Pertinent archaeological literature was reviewed to provide a context for understanding cultural resources that might be encountered in the project area.

URS additionally conducted an on-line search of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) record. Accession Number and BLM Serial Number CACAAA 082209 from the search indicates that the western half of section 31, encompassing the 12 parcels totaling 73-acres of land within the SW quarter of Section 31 of Township 3 South, Range 3 West, was sold to Gustave Make on April 24, 1820.

3.2. FIELD METHODS

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted by Dustin Kay, on March 12 and 19, 2013. The survey methods consisted of an intensive, walk-over survey in parallel 15 meter (m); north/south transects covering the extent of the project area. Ground surface was inspected for the presence of historic and prehistoric artifacts and features. The outer extent of the project area and certain location landmark features were collected using a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS); Digital photographs were also taken of the project area and are included in this report.

SECTIONFOUR PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND RECORDED SITES

4. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND RECORDED SITES

4.1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

According to the CHRIS results on file with the EIC, there have been ten cultural resource surveys conducted within ½ -mile radius of the project area. Four of the cultural resource surveys are within the project area (Table 4.1). The first survey was completed in 1987 by Daniel McCarthy of Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside and involved a pedestrian survey of 680 acres, which encompassed the entire project area. The second survey was completed in in 1995 by William Manley of William Manley Consulting and Earth Tech and involved a pedestrian survey of 2,500 acres, which encompassed approximately 12 acres of the western portion of the current project area. The third survey was completed in in 1996 by Meg McDonald and Barb Giacomini of ASM Affiliates, Inc. and involved a pedestrian survey of 2,500 acres, which encompassed approximately 12 acres of the western portion of the current project area. The fourth and final survey was completed in 2006 by Robert and Laura White of Archaeological Associates and involved a pedestrian survey of approximately 5 acres, which encompassed APN 312-210-005 of the current project area. During these surveys no cultural resources were recorded inside the 58 acre project area, although three historic resources were identified within a ½-mile of the project area.

Table 4.1 Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within the Project Area and within a ½ -Mile of the Project Area

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Within the Project Area (Yes/No)?
Smith, Joan R. Archaeological Impact Evaluation: Eastern Municipal Water District Sewage Pipeline. Mariposa Avenue to Existing Reclamation Facility, Sun City. On file at EIC.	1974	RI-00146	Perris	No
McCarthy, Daniel F. Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. On file at EIC.	1987	RI-02171	Perris	Yes
McDonald, Meg and Barb Giacomini. An Intensive Survey of Approximately 2,500 acres of March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California. On file at EIC.	1996	RI-03510	Perris and Steele Peak	Yes
Love, Brice and Bai Tom Tang. Cultural Resources Report: APN 660-160-012, Located in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California. On file at EIC.	1997	RI-04016	Perris	No
Tang, Bai "Tom", et. al. Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Nandina distribution 1 and 2, city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. On file at EIC.	2006	RI-06660	Perris	No
White, Robert S. and Laura S. White. A Cultural Resources Assessment of a 5.06-Acre Parcel Located at 24365 Nandina Avenue, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County.	2006	RI-07007	Perris	Yes

Table 4.1 Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted Within the Project Area and within a ½ -Mile of the Project Area

Citation	Survey Year	Survey Number	Quadrangle(s) (7.5 Minute)	Within the Project Area (Yes/No)?
Manley, William and EARTH TECH. Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March Air Force Base.	1995	RI-08272	Perris and Steele Peak	Yes
Sanka, Jennifer M. Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review; Perris Boulevard Project in Moreno Valley, riverside County, California. On file at EIC	2007	RI-07396	Perris	No
Tang, Bai "Tom", et. al. Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California. On file at EIC.	2007	RI-07538	Perris	No
Hoover, Anna M. and et. al. An Archaeological Mitigation-Monitoring Report for the Temecula Creek Project.	2012	RI-08881	Perris	No

4.2. RECORDED HISTORICAL RESOURCES

A review of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), which includes the statewide Historical Resources Inventory (HRI), was conducted to identify whether any historic properties have been previously recorded within the project area or within a ½-mile radius of the project area. These files indicate that there is one previously recorded historical resource within the project area and two previously recorded historical resources within a ½-mile radius of the project area (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2
Known Historic Properties Previously Documented Within a ½-Mile of the Project Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Site Description	USGS Quadrangle (7.5 Minute)	Recorded	Site Within Project Area (Yes/No)?
33-7649	CA-RIV-7649	Camp Haan Barracks	Perris	1981	Yes
33-7650	CA-RIV-7650	Camp Haan Barracks (Boyd Tanks Co.)	Perris	1981	No
33-15854	P33-15854	Isolated concrete standpipe and concrete remains of well	Perris	2007	No

- Site 33-007649 (CA-RIV-7649) is a Vernacular Wood Frame structure located at 24415 Nandina Avenue. The structure is a former Camp Haan barracks that was moved to this location. The site is located within the Project Area.

- Site 33-760 (CA-RIV-7650) consists of Vernacular Wood Frame structures located at 23960 Oleander Avenue. The three structures are former Camp Haan barracks moved to this location and pieced together to form a factory. The structure is located approximately 2,138 ft. southwest of the Project Area.
- Site 33-15854 (P33-15854) consists of an isolate concrete standpipe and the fragmented concrete remains of a well, located 1,586 ft. southeast of the Project Area.

4.3. SACRED LANDS FILE

A request to conduct a search of the Sacred Lands File for the project area was done with the Native American Heritage Commission on March 21, 2013. David Singleton, Program Analyst of the Native American Heritage Commission stated that the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. In addition, a California Native American Contacts list for Riverside County was attached. Letters were sent to the 11 Native American contacts provided by the NAHC requesting interest or concerns involving the project or the project area. On April 19, 2013, Tuba E. Ozdil, Tribal Planner for the Temecula Band of Luiseno Mission Indians responded. They indicated that the project in not within reservation lands although it is within their ancestral territory. They request participation in all historical resource surveys and all surface excavation activities. Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process. They request copies of all applicable historical resource reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents. In addition, they request government to government consultation with the Lead Agency (see Attachment B).

5. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATION

The project area consists of both open, flat, developed parcels, and undeveloped fields. Developed land use surrounding the study area includes residential and commercial development, March Air Reserve Base, disturbed open areas, and public infrastructure. The undeveloped fields contain moderate to dense ground vegetation which have been heavily impacted through frequent weed abatement (i.e., disking).

The intensive pedestrian survey was conducted using parallel, 15 meter wide north/south transects. The open fields offered poor to fair (0 - 30%) visibility. The developed parcels offered little to no visibility due to paved or graveled ground surfaces. As the project area has been impacted by development, grading, and disking, there is no ground surface integrity within the project area. The native soils of the project area consist primarily of fine grained silt.

The southeast portion of the Project area, there are two residential structures and auxiliary structures located at 17731 Indian Street (Figures 1.33 thru 1.36). These structures are currently occupied and constructed in 1975 according to County records. Since these building are less than 50 years old, they do not qualify as historic resources. Ground surface visibility on the residential property ranges from poor to fair (0 -25 %). The ground surface has been graded and is covered with heavy gravels and dense vegetation.

The remains of a residence and auxiliary structure were identified within parcel 316-210-008 (Figures 1.27 thru 1.29). The remains consist of a structural foundation and concrete patios, auxiliary structural foundation, cinder block walls, walking path, and electrical junction box. There are burnt structural remains around the foundation and patio foundations, along with broken window glass fragments adjacent to the foundation and foundation wall remains. There is minimal debris located within the vicinity. The remains are modern, since the residence does not appear until 1977 in aerial photographs (R M Environmental, Inc. 2006).

The ground surface contains modern refuse consisting of plastic, glass fragments, concrete, asphalt and metal debris. The refuse appears to be a collection of debris from the demolition of previously existing structures, foundations roads/driveways along with deposits of trash and debris dropped onto the project area. This debris has been extensively mixed up with the soil due to the field disking.

The concrete foundation remains of two auxiliary structures and a light pole were identified with parcel 316-210-007 (Figures 1.24 thru 1.26). No additional structural mains were observed. There is no debris located within the vicinity. The ground surface has been graded and an imported silty loam soil along with a heavy gravel base has been deposited in the area. The remains are modern, since the residence does not appear in a 1977 aerial photograph, but first appears in a 1980 aerial photograph (R M Environmental, Inc. 2006).

One previously recorded resource, the relocated barracks building 33-007649 (CA-RIV-7649) was not relocated and the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) form was updated (Appendix C) to reflect present condition and impacts in that location. The location of the resource has been severely impacted by grading, and approximately six feet (two meters) of graded soils have been bermed up from the northern parcel (APN 316-210-007) edge at Nandina Ave to approximately 200 feet (60 meters) south (Figures 5.1 and 5.2). Bermed soil spans the width of the parcel. The historical resource was not observed and therefore could not be relocated.

Figure 5.1. Northwest facing view of bermed soil at location of the historical resource 33-007649 (CA-RIV-7649) that was not relocated, within APN 316-210-007.

Figure 5.2. North facing view on bermed soil at location of historical resource 33-007649 (CA-RIV-7649) that was not relocated, within APN 316-210-007.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. CONCLUSIONS

The entire project area has been previously surveyed for historic properties as early as 1987 and one historic property was previously recorded in 1981. Since the project area had not been surveyed since 2006, which at that time involved an intensive survey of approximately five acres of the project area resulting in negative findings; it was determined necessary to conduct a new pedestrian survey of the project area. This is due to the fact that over time, mechanical impacts to the ground surface along with environmental impacts resulting from erosion could bring resources to the surface.

The intensive pedestrian survey of the project area was negative for cultural resources; no previously recorded resources were relocated and no new cultural resources qualifying as historical resources were noted within the project area. As a result, no further work is recommended concerning effects on historic resources (cultural resources listed, eligible, or potentially eligible for listing on the CRHR).

6.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the lack of previously and newly identified historic properties, significant or otherwise, within the project area, no impacts are anticipated as a result of implementation of the proposed project and therefore no mitigation measures are recommended.

Although the cultural resources survey was conducted in a thorough a manner, there is always the possibility that previously unidentified archaeological resources could be discovered during ground disturbance. In addition, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(f), the following steps should be taken in the event of previously undiscovered cultural resources are encountered during project implementation:

- In the unlikely event that cultural resources (chipped or ground stone lithics, animal bone, ashy midden soil, structural remains, historic glass or ceramics, etc.) are discovered during the course of ground disturbance will be redirected and all work within 50 feet of the find must halt, until an archaeologist evaluates the significance of the find. Depending on the significance of the discovery, a program of monitoring and/or mitigation may be necessary.

- If human remains are discovered, the Riverside County Coroner's office must be notified immediately under state law (California Health and Safety Code 7050.5) and all activities in that area must cease until appropriate and lawful measures have been implemented. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted (California Public Resources Code 5097.98). The Native American Heritage Commission will designate a Most Likely Descendent

(MLD) who will make recommendations concerning the disposition of the remains in consultation with the property owner and project archaeologist.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bean, L. and Thomas F. King
1974 The Explanation of Differences and Similarities Among Beads Used in Prehistoric and Early Historic California. Antap: California Indian Political and Economic Organization. pp. 75-92. Ballena Press.

Bean, L.J.,
1978 "Cahuilla," in Handbook of North American Indians, California, Vol. 8, pp. 575587, R.F. Heizer (ed.), Smithsonian Institution.

Bean, Lowell J., and Florence Shipek
1978 Luiseño. Handbook of North American Indians. California vol. 8. 538-549.

Bouscaren, Stephen
1998 *The First Southern Alta and Northern Baja California Inhabitants*. Paper on file at the URS San Diego office.

Bright, William, and Jane Hill
1967 The Linguistic History of the Cupeño. In Studies in Southwestern Linguistics

California
1999 http://ceres.ca.gov/ceqa/guidelines/

Castillo, E. D.
1978 The impact of Euro-American exploration and settlement. In: R. F. Heizer, vol. ed., Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California: 99-127. Washing, D.C.: Smithsonian Institute.

Chambers Group, Inc.
1997 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Stearns Property, City of Brea, Orange County.

Erlandson, Jon M.
1994 *Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast*. New York: Plenum Press.

Fenenga, Franklin
1953 Weights of Chipped Stone Points: A Key to Their Functions. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 9(3):309-323.

Glassow, Michael A.
1996a *Purisimeno Chumash Prehistory: Maritime Adaptations Along the Southern California Coast. San Diego*: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.

1996b The Significance to California Prehistory of the Earliest Mortars and Pestles. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 32(4):14-26.

Gunther, Jane
1984 Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories.. Riverside, CA.

Harrington, J.P
1978 Tomol: Chumash Watercraft as Described in the Ethnographic Notes of John P. Harrington. T. Hudson, J. Timbrook, and M. Rempe (eds.). Ballena Press Anthropological Papers, 9. Santa Barbara, CA.

Kroeber, Alfred L.
1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington.

Masters, Patricia M. and Dennis R. Gallegos
1997 Environmental Change and Coastal Adaptations in San Diego County During the Middle Holocene. In *Archaeology of the California Coast During the Middle Holocene*. J.M.E.A.M. Glassow, ed.

McDonald, Meg, James D. Eighmey, and J. Jeffrey Flenniken
1996 *Data Recovery at CA-SDI-10,027 A Prehistoric Quarry Site Near Jamul, San Diego County, California*. San Diego: ASM Affiliates, Inc.

Morrato, Michael
1984 *California Archaeology*. Orlando, Florida: Academic Press, Inc.

Norris, Robert M. and Robert W. Webb
1990 *Geology of California*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Perris Valley Historical and Museum Association
2008 http://members.aol.com/perrismuseum/history.htm

R M Environmental, Inc.
2006 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment 4.96 Acres, Assessor Parcel Number 316-210-032; Southwest of the Intersection of Indian Avenue and Nandina Avenue, Moreno Valley, California.

Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
1988 Archaeological Assessment for the May Project, City of Perris.

Tang, Bai Tom et al.
2006 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Nandina Distribution 1 and 2, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

Taylor, R.E., C. Vance Haynes, Jr., and Minze Stuiver
1996 Clovis Folsom Age Estimates: Stratigraphic Context and Radiocarbon Calibration. *Antiquity* 70:515-525.

USGenNet
2008 http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ca/county/riverside/

Wallace, William J.
1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 11(3):214-230.

1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology, 9,000 to 2,000 B.C. In *California Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 8. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.

Warren, Claude N.
1968 Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3).

Weber, David J.
1992 *The Spanish Frontier in North America*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

White, Raymond C.
1963. Luiseño Social Organization. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 48(2): 91-194. Berkley.

Woodford, A. O., J. E. Schoellhamer, J. G. Vedder, and R. F. Yerkes
1954 Geology of the Los Angeles Basin. In *Geology of Southern California*, Bulletin 170, vol. 1. San Francisco: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mines.

ATTACHMENT A:
CURRICULUM VITAES

Dustin R. Kay, B.S.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Archaeology

Cultural Resource Management

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology

Oregon State University 1992

WORK HISTORY

21 total years (7 years with URS / 14 years with others)

TRAINING

OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER

Mr. Kay is an Archaeologist with more than 16 years of experience, principally as an independent consultant. The last 13 years, working primarily in central and southern California regions, including Alameda, Contra Costa, Imperial, Inyo, Los Angeles, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. Mr. Kay is a URS staff archaeologist, participating in cost proposals and scopes of work, field investigations, data analysis, and preparation of technical reports. Experience includes many phases of historic and prehistoric cultural resource projects, serving as crew chief, laboratory supervisor, and field archaeologist. Archaeological experience includes conducting and supervising surveys, testing programs, and construction monitoring. Technical skills include artifact illustration, computer graphics, survey, mapping, site recording, excavation, laboratory analysis, construction monitoring, and preparation of research design and technical reports. Addition work experience includes projects in Oregon, Washington, and Texas.

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

BrightSource Energy, Inc. Rio Mesa Solar Electric Generating Facility. Riverside County, California. The Class III Cultural Resources assessment covered approximately 10,000 acres and was conducted under the direction of the California Energy Commission (CEC) and The Bureau of Land Management – Palm Springs Field Office. Responsibilities: field director (managing up to 30 people in the field), crew chief, assisting with report writing and work plan, preparing Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms.

Tessera Solar North America Calico Solar Project, Class III Cultural Resource Investigation (Intensive Field Survey), Barstow, CA. Served as project crew chief for this Project. The Class III Intensive survey of over 10,000 acres was conducted under the Bureau of Land Management (BLM-Lead Agency) and California Energy Commission (CEC) direction. The cultural resources assessment was provided as partial fulfillment of the environment studies required under NEPA, Section 106 and CEQA for both the required BLM technical report and CEC Application for Certification (AFC) for the proposed Solar Power facility. Responsibilities involved running field crews, surveying project area, recording sites and writing DPR forms.

Tessera Solar North America Imperial Valley Solar Project, Class III Cultural Resource Investigation (Intensive Field Survey), El Centro, CA. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. The Class III Intensive survey of over 8,000 acres was conducted under the Bureau of Land Management (Lead Agency) and California Energy Commission (Application for Certification) direction. The cultural resources assessment was provided as partial fulfillment of the environment studies required under NEPA, Section 106, and CEQA for the both the required BLM technical report and CEC Application for Certification (AFC) for the proposed Solar Power facility. Responsibilities involved running field crews, surveying project area, recording sites and writing DPR forms.

Alamo Solar Photovoltaic Facility, WDG Capital Partners, L.P., San Bernardino County, CA. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. The Class III Intensive survey of approximately 128 acres was conducted under the California Energy Commission (CEC) direction. The cultural resources assessment was provided as a partial fulfillment of the environmental studies required under CEQA for the CEC Application for Certification (AFC) for the proposed Power Plant Facility. power to serve the electrical load requirements of California. The Project will generate approximately 20 megawatts (MW) alternating current (AC) photovoltaic (PV) modules on approximately 100 acres of the 128-acre site. The proposed Project will connect with the existing Southern California Edison (SCE) Victor-Helendale 33-kV transmission line that runs north-south along National Trails Highway (Route 66).

Pio Pico Energy Center, L.L.C Pio Pico Energy Center Project, Otay Mesa – San Diego County, CA. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. The Class III Intensive survey of approximately 13 acres was conducted under the California Energy Commission (CEC) direction. The cultural resources assessment was provided as a partial fulfillment of the environmental studies required under CEQA for the CEC Application for Certification (AFC) for the proposed Power Plant Facility.

Granite Wind Project Class III Intensive Pedestrian Survey. Lead Agency – County of San Bernardino BLM. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. Project involved directing field crews, surveying project area, recording sites and preparing DPR forms.

Caltrans I-405 Widening Project from SR-73 to I-605, Orange County, CA. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. The Cultural Resources Assessment survey covered approximately 15 miles and was conducted under the direction of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The cultural resources assessment report was provided to Caltrans as part of the environmental studies portion of the required under Section 106 and CEQA. (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Banning High School Expansion Project. Lead Agency – Banning Unified School District. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources, and writing the final report.

Westside Subway Extension Project, Los Angeles County, California. Lead Agency – Cal Trans. Served as project architectural historian. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources, and documenting historic structures.

Hesperia Commerce Center Project. Lead Agency – City of Hesperia. Served as project archaeologist. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources, and writing the final report.

Perris Airport Distribution Center Project. Lead Agency – City of Perris. Served as project archaeologist. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources, and writing the final report.

BNSF Tehachapi Rail Expansion Project. Lead Agency – Cal Trans. Served as project archaeologist. Project involved surveying the project area, recording resources and researching local resources.

Cultural Resource Assessment and Evaluation for Camp Karl Holton, Los Angeles County, San Fernando, California. Lead Agency – Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources, and writing the final report.

Groundwater Monitoring Wells Replacement, 2005 Storm Repairs, San Bernardino County, California. Lead Agency – FEMA/Mojave Water Agency. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources, and writing the final report.

Nursery Products LLC Composting Facility, San Bernardino County, California. Lead Agency – County of San Bernardino Land Use Services Department. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources.

CA-036 Wildwood Creek multi-purpose Detention/ Desilting Basin, Yucaipa, California. Lead Agency – FEMA. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources, and writing the final report.

Trunk 'A' Sewer – 2005 Storm Repairs Project, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District, Los Angeles County, California. Lead Agency – FEMA. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources, and writing the final report.

Borrow Road Repair Project, Casitas Municipal Water District, Ventura County, California. Lead Agency – FEMA. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources, and writing the final report.

Templin Highway at mile marker 3.80 Slope and Culvert Reconstruction Los Angeles County, California. Task Order Number EP05-033. Lead Agency – Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources, and writing the final EIR report.

Frank R. Bowerman Landfill Master Development Plant. Lead Agency – County of Orange Integrated Waste Management Department. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources, and writing the final EIR report.

Big Tujunga Dam Seismic Retrofit Project, Los Angeles County, California. Lead Agency – FEMA. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources, and writing the final report.

EVWD North Fork Water Channel Replacement Project (HMGP 1498-32-30). Lead Agency – FEMA. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources, relocating and recording resources, and writing the final report.

Rancho Cucamonga Berm (HMGP 1498-71-21) and Culvert (HMGP 1498-74-49) Projects. Lead Agency – FEMA. Served as project archaeologist for this Project. Project involved surveying the project area, researching local resources, and writing the final report.

Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring Treatment Plan State Route 22 / West Orange County Connection Orange County, California. Lead Agency - Orange County Transportation Authority; California Department of Transportation, District 12; Federal Highway. Served as field archaeologist during construction grading and excavation for highway off ramp widening. Initiated Native American consultation.

Phase I and II investigations for the Hyundia/Kia Test Site. Client – Hyundai/Kia. Lead Agency – City of California City, Kern County, California. March 2004 – May 2004. Served as field archaeologist on intensive pedestrian surveys for alternate track locations resulting in the discovery and recordation of 23 new archaeological sites and data recovery.

Archaeological Survey for Lennar Industrial Development at March AFB, Riverside County, CA. Served as crew chief for reconnaissance survey of proposed industrial park development. Identified previously undiscovered prehistoric milling site. Mapped, photographed and recorded milling features.

Archaeological Monitoring for the Miramar Hills Realignment project, San Diego, CA. Field Monitor during mechanical auguring and manual excavation of test pits during geological soils testing.

Archaeological Monitoring and Testing at Fairbanks Ranch Country Club. San Diego, CA.. Serving as Crew Chief on archaeological monitoring for a 9-hole expansion of the golf course. Monitoring resulted in the identification of human remains and buried cultural components. Participated in data recovery excavation, mapping, and profiling of units. Currently working on report preparation.

Archaeological Survey and Testing of Edwards Air Force Base Project (USAF). **Lancaster, CA.** Served as field archaeologist for this project. The project involved a phase II reconnaissance which includes relocating previously recorded sites, survey and testing to determine eligibility.

Archaeological Survey for Sprint Cell Tower Project (Sprint Communications). **Blythe, CA.** Served as field archaeologist for the project. The project involved a cultural resources survey for the construction of a cellular telephone tower and access road at 378 Eucalyptus Avenue.

Archaeological Testing, Survey and Monitoring for (PGE) North Baja Natural Gas Pipeline. Blythe, CA. Served as lead cultural monitor for the 78 mile pipeline project from Ehrenberg, Arizona to the All American Canal at the Mexican border, which involved coordinating monitors, working directly with Environmental Coordinator, Lead Biologists and Construction Foremen. Oversaw site location, recording, monitoring and construction activities. Monitored construction activities and excavated units within newly discovered sites. Conducted information records search at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside.

Archaeological Survey for the Niland to Blythe Power line Replacement Project. **Imperial County, CA**. Served as field archaeologist for an intensive cultural resources survey for a portion of the project. The project involved a literature search and field survey to identify the presence and location of archaeological sites within the project boundary. Participated in recording and locating some of the new sites found during the survey, which included many historic can scatters. Conducted records search at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside

Archaeological Survey of Training Segment of the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, CA. Served as crew chief for base survey and cultural resource inventory of the Quackenbush segment. Project tasks involved recording of archaeological sites, mapping, and photographing.

Archaeological Survey for Sprint Cell Towers Project, San Diego County, CA Served as field archaeologist for the project. The project involved a cultural resources survey for the construction of a cellular telephone towers throughout San Diego County.

Archaeological Survey for Cingular Cell Towers Project, **San Diego County, CA** Served as field archaeologist for the project. The project involved a cultural resources survey for the construction of a cellular telephone towers throughout San Diego County.

Archaeological Monitoring of San Dieguito River Valley Regional Park (MWWD). San Diego, CA. Served as field archaeologist and report co-author for the project, which involved cultural resource monitoring of 1.61 acres for the revegetation of a riparian habitat.

Archaeological Survey for San Pasqual Homes (San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians). Valley Center, CA. Served as report co-author for a project involving the completion of firebreaks on the San Pasqual Indian Reservation. This involved the review of historic information, including maps and database information.

Archaeological Survey for Rincon Water (Indian Health Services). Escondido, CA. Served as field archaeologist for the project, which involved a cultural resources survey for the construction of a new water line on the Rincon Indian Reservation. For a portion of the survey, he also served as Crew Chief. The goal was to identify and record any archaeological sites within the project area. The project also involved records searches in order to identify any previously recorded sites in the area.

Archaeological Monitoring for San Diego Padres Ballpark Project (Padres Construction L.P.). San Diego, CA. Served as archaeological monitor during trench excavation for PG&E utilities and communication lines.

Archaeological Survey for U.S.-Mexico Border Power line/Light Project. San Diego County, CA. Participated in survey of U.S.-Mexico border for new lighting system. Recorded new sites and relocated previously recorded sites.

Archaeological Survey and Testing of Camp Pendleton Sewer Line Project (US Marine Corp). **San Diego County, CA.** Participated survey, laboratory supervisor for Phase I and II excavations of prehistoric and historic sites on Camp Pendleton,

Archaeological Survey for Hellman Ranch Project (Lang Homes) Seal Beach, CA. Served as field archaeologist and monitor at the following sites CA-ORA-260, CA-ORA-261, CA-ORA-262, CA-ORA-263/852, CA-ORA-264, CA-ORA-1472. Responsibilities included archaeological monitoring of construction, and numerous burial excavations, while working along side the Tongva / Gabrielino Tribe.

Archaeological Survey for the CA-ORC-269, Rock Shelter Site Project. **Newport Beach, CA.** Served as field archaeologist for the project, which involved block unit excavation of 200 units during mitigation of site.

Archaeological Monitoring and Testing for Level 3 Fiber Optics Project. Central to Southern, CA. Served as field archaeologist and archaeological monitor during project activities. Monitored construction activities for placement of fiber optic cable running from Oakland, California to Burbank, California. Performed test excavations and data recovery, completed site maps, artifact illustrations and conducted records search at the Central Coast Information Center at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Archaeological Monitoring Burials along the Level 3 Fiber Optics Project. Montecito, CA. Served as field archaeologist during data recovery for test excavation of burial feature at (CA-SBA-1213). Excavated and sorted artifacts, illustrated artifacts, performed record search and gathered reference information at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Archaeological Monitoring of Junipero Serra High School Project. San Juan Capistrano, CA. Served as archaeological monitor during trench excavation and vertical boring around site CA-ORA-855.

.

Archaeological Monitoring of Natural Gas Line 1004 Span Replacement Project. Santa Barbara, CA. Managed the construction monitoring program for an archaeologically sensitive area of the project area.

Archaeological Monitoring of the DELCO Corp. Development Project. Goleta, CA. Conducted construction monitoring of trenches and excavated column samples from trenches.

Archaeological Survey for the California State Parks Beach Parking Lot and Interpretive Overlook Project. **Santa Barbara County, CA.** Served as report co-author and field archaeologist for the project. The project involved a cultural resources survey for the construction of a parking lot and interpretive overlook at the Nipomo Dunes Preserve.

Archaeological Monitoring and Testing of the Bacara Resort and Spa Project. Santa Barbara County, CA. Participated in archaeological monitor and testing during construction activities. This project involved the development of a resort along the Santa Barbara county coastline. Involved in test excavations and data recovery, and construction monitoring.

Archaeological Testing for the El Presidio Project. Santa Barbara, CA. Served as field archaeologist for the reconstruction project. The project involved location of original structural foundations for the Santa Barbara Presidio. Conducted test excavations, data recovery and mapping.

Archaeological Survey and Testing of Camp Swift, Army National Guard Project. Elgin, Texas. Participated in 6000-acre survey and data recovery testing for base wide cultural resource inventory of Camp Swift. Served as report co-author and field archaeologist during survey, mapping, testing sites, historic research, illustrations, artifact analysis, and report writing activities.

Archaeological Testing for the Los Carneros Industrial Park Project. **Goleta, CA.** Served as field archaeologist for the project, which involved test, excavation, data recovery, trench monitoring and mapping site CA-SBA-56for development of the site.

Archaeological Survey of Vandenberg Air Force Base. Lompoc, CA. Served as field archaeologist conducting a base wide survey, mapping, relocating and recording of archaeological sites.

Archaeological Survey and Testing of Castle Air Force Base Testing Project. Merced County, CA. Participated in the relocation survey and excavation of a historic homestead site on Castle Air Force Base.

Archaeological Testing and Monitoring for Santa Barbara Rail Road Depot Reconstruction Project. Santa Barbara, CA. Monitored construction activities and participated in Phase I testing.

Archaeological Testing and Monitoring of Rancho San Marcos Golf Course Development Project. Santa Barbara County, CA. Participated in data recovery excavations of prehistoric and prehistoric/historic sites in the Santa Ynez Valley, as part of mitigation requirements. Worked as lab archaeologist for artifacts collected and illustrated diagnostic tools. Served as field archaeologist, monitored mechanical grading activities and capping of prehistoric archaeological site (CA-SBA-2202) for mitigation measures prior to and during construction development of Golf Course.

Archaeological Survey and Excavation for the Santa Barbara Airport Expansion Project. Santa Barbara County, CA. Participated as a field archaeologist, conducting a reconnaissance survey to relocate known sites within the Goleta slew and placed test excavation pits within the area of potential effect.

Archaeological Testing of Residential Housing Development Project. Santa Barbara, CA. Participated in Phase I testing of site CA-SBA-40, within the residential neighborhood area of Hope Ranch.

Archaeological Survey for the ARCO Oil Pipeline Relocation Project. **Richmond, CA.** Served as field archaeologist, conducted survey of Right of Way for oil pipelines and pipeline alternatives.

Archaeological Survey for the Grazing Unit Fence Project. Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA. Conducted Phase I investigation survey for the U.S. Penitentiary's San Antonio Grazing Fence corridor.

Archaeological Monitoring of the Phelps Road Housing Development Project. **Goleta, CA.** Conducted Phase I investigations, monitored construction activities and prepared report.

Archaeological Monitoring of the Montessori School Center Development Project. Montecito, CA. Conducted Phase I investigation survey and prepared report for the relocation of the Montessori School Center in Montecito, CA.

Archaeological Testing for the AT&T Fiber Optic Cable Project. Santa Barbara County, CA. Participated in Phase I excavations at Rincon Point (CA-SBA-1).

Archaeological Monitoring of Castillo and Montecito Streets Utility Project. **Santa Barbara, CA.** Monitored construction activities and prepared report for buried utility placement at the intersection of Castillo and Montecito Streets.

Archaeological Monitoring of Cox Communications Cable Line Installation Project. Santa Barbara County, CA. Monitored construction activities during trenching for placement of buried cable conduit along Cathedral Oaks Road in Goleta, California. Monitored construction activities during junction box placement along San Ysidro Road in Montecito, CA.

Archaeological Monitoring of Cal Trans 5-Points Round-a-bout Development Project. **Santa Barbara, CA.** Monitored construction activities and prepared report for street improvements at 5-Points Round a bout.

Archaeological Survey for the Juarez Hosmer Adobe Housing Development Project. Montecito, CA. Participated in Phase I investigations and prepared report for housing development at Juarez Hosmer Adobe site.

Archaeological Monitoring of Samarkand Retirement Facilities Development Project. Santa Barbara, CA. Monitored construction activities and prepared report for development at Samarkand Retirement Facilities.

Archaeological Analysis of the Veterans Building Development Project. Santa Barbara, CA. Participated as laboratory archaeologist during preparation of artifacts for curation of the Veterans Building (CA-SBA-27),

Archaeological Monitoring of Winchester Commons Housing Development Project. Santa Barbara County, CA. Monitored construction activities during trenching of horse remains at Winchester Commons (CA-SBA-70),

Choro Valley Water Pipeline Project. San Luis Obispo County, CA. Participated in Phase I testing and data collection within the Choro Valley Water Pipeline corridor.

Archaeological Survey and Excavation for the Vandenberg Air Force Base Fiber Optics Project. Santa Barbara County, CA. Participated in Phase I survey and testing of fiber optic line on south Vandenberg Air Force Base.

Archaeological Excavation for the Space Launch Complex-6 Project. Santa Barbara County, CA. Participated in data recovery excavation for development around Space Launch Complex-6 within Vandenberg Air Force Base.

Archaeological Excavation for the El Capitan Ranch Project. **Santa Barbara County, CA.** Participated as field director, conducting data recovery excavation at El Capitan Ranch (CA-SBA-2156).

Archaeological Excavation for the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department Development Project. **Goleta, CA.** Participated in test excavations for placement of drainages and a new administration building.

Archaeological Survey for the Santa Barbara County Development Plan. **Orcutt, CA.** Participated in the archaeological survey and site recordation of undeveloped property within the city of Orcutt.

Archaeological Excavation for the Cathedral Oaks Road Extension Project. Goleta, CA. Participated in data recovery excavation and sorted materials collected from CA-SBA-2499.

Archaeological Monitoring for the Nesbit Property Project. **Summerland, CA.** Conducted construction monitoring during grading and mechanical excavation within the boundaries of CA-SBA-1202 and CA-SBA-125.

Archaeological Monitoring for the Gray Avenue Housing Development Project. Santa Barbara, CA. Conducted construction monitoring during grading activities.

Archaeological Monitoring for the 1215 De La Vina Street Retirement Housing Project. Santa Barbara, CA. Conducted construction monitoring during grading activities.

Archaeological Survey and Excavation for the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) Pipeline Project. San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties, CA. Participated in the survey testing portions and monitored construction activities for the state water project. Participated as Lab Director for work on CA-SBA-248.

Archaeological Excavation for the Fairview Overpass Improvement Project. Goleta, CA. Served as field archaeologist and conducted Phase II data collection excavations

Archaeological Excavation for the Ventura County Court House Project. Ventura, CA. Participated in data recovery excavation of Neophyte encampment site. Exposed and recorded a segment of the Buena Ventura Mission aqueduct.

Archaeological Excavation for the Pringle Creek School Development Project. **Salem, Oregon**. Participated in Phase I test excavations for the Pringle Creek school.

North West Natural Gas Pipeline Project. **Oregon.** Participated in Phase I – III survey, historic/prehistoric data recovery excavation, site map preparation, and illustrations of artifacts collected.

Archaeological Survey for the Timberline Ski Resort Chair Lift Relocation Project. Multnomah County, Oregon. Participated in Phase I survey locating prehistoric sites.

Archaeological Survey and Excavation for the SAFECO Industrial Park Development Project. Portland, Oregon. Participated in Phase I and II survey and data recovery excavation of prehistoric sites along the Columbia River.

Urban Area Security and Hazard Mitigation

Homeland Security Initiative. San Diego Urban Area. San Diego, CA. Assisted with the collection and processing of high security data involving equipment, training, planning and exercise data, data entry, analysis, verification of data and input into the tool kit for UA1 and UA2. All information conducted for the City of San Diego, San Diego County and associated Fire Districts in compliance with the California Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

County of San Diego Unified Emergency Services Organization, Multi-hazard Mitigation Plan. Assisted with the collection and review of historical, natural and human caused hazard data for the County of San Diego.

Storm Water Services

United States Postal Service Facilities Storm Water (SW) Services, San Diego County, CA. 2003. Performed sampling for Storm Water (SW) Services for US Postal Service Facilities. Completed sampling and storm water observation for grab, and Vortox sampling at USPS VMF and VFS facilities as well as the preparation of samples and COC's for Laboratory Analysis. Aided in weather tracking for each event and helped coordinate with lab for sample pick-up and/or receiving.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

URS Corporation, Staff Archaeologist / Field Director, San Diego, California, July 2003-Present

Chambers Group, Inc., Field Director, Redlands, California, 2004

Earth Tech, Field Archaeologist, Colton, California, March 2003-May 2003

MBA, Field Archaeologist, Irvine , California, September 2002-Present

EDAW, Inc., Lead Cultural Monitor / Field Archaeologist, San Diego, California, March-October, 2002

Tierra Environmental Services, Associate Archaeologist, San Diego, California, August-December, 2001

LSA, Field Archaeologist, Irvine, California, June – August 2001, October-December 2002

Chambers Group, Inc., Field Archaeologist, Irvine, California, August, 1999-June, 2001, 2002

Dustin Kay Archaeological Consulting, Field Director, Santa Barbara, California, June 1999

Larry Wilcoxon, Field Archaeologist, Goleta, California, March 1999

David Stone, Archaeological Consultant, Santa Barbara, California, 1998 2001

MacFarlane Archaeological Consultants, Field / Lab Archaeologist, Ventura, California, 1998-2001

Hutash Consultants, Field Archaeologist, Goleta, California, February-July, 1998

Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation, Field / Lab Archaeologist, Santa Barbara, California, 1993-1994, 1998-1999

Adjutant General's Dept., Associate Archaeologist, Austin, Texas, December 1996-November 1997

ISERA Group, Field Director, Goleta, California, February-November 1995

Applied Earth Works, Field Archaeologist, Lompoc, California, 1994-1995, 1999-2001

SAIC, Field & Lab Director / Field Archaeologist, 1993-1996, 1998-1999, March 2003

Greenwood and Assoc., Field Archaeologist, Pacific Palisades, California, August-September 1993

Archaeological Investigations North West, Field Archaeologist / Illustrator, Portland, Oregon, December 1989-June 1993

LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

English

CITIZENSHIP

United States

TECHNICAL REPORTS

2006 *Cultural Resource Technical Report: CA-036 Wildwood Creek multi-purpose Detention/ Desilting Basin, Yucaipa, California.* Prepared for Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. URS Corporation Rancho Cucamonga, California.

2005 *Cultural Resource Technical Report: Trunk 'A' Sewer – 2005 Storm Repairs Project, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared for Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. URS Corporation Rancho Cucamonga, California.

2005 *Cultural Resource Technical Report: Borrow Road Repair Project, Casitas Municipal Water District, Ventura County, California.* Prepared for Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. URS Corporation Rancho Cucamonga, California.

2005 *Templin Highway at mile marker 3.80 Slope and Culvert Reconstruction Los Angeles County, California. Task Order Number EP05-033.* Prepared for Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. URS Corporation Rancho Cucamonga, California.

2005 *Frank R. Bowerman Landfill Master Development Plant.* Prepared for County of Orange Integrated Waste Management Department. URS Corporation Rancho Cucamonga, California.

2005 *Big Tujunga Dam Seismic Retrofit Project, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared for Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. URS Corporation Rancho Cucamonga, California.

2005 *EVWD North Fork Water Channel Replacement Project (HMGP 1498-32-30).* Prepared for Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. URS Corporation Rancho Cucamonga, California.

2004 *Rancho Cucamonga Berm (HMGP 1498-71-21) and Culvert (HMGP 1498-74-49) Projects.* Prepared for Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. URS Corporation Rancho Cucamonga, California.

2002 (contributor) *Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for a 1.6 Acre Revegetation Project within the San Dieguito River Valley Regional Park, San Diego, California, LDR No. 41-0207.* Prepared for City of San Diego, Metropolitan Wastewater Department. Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California.

2001 (contributor) *Cultural Resources Survey Report for the San Pasqual Residential Firebreaks Project, San Pasqual Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for San Pasqual Band of Indians. Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California.

1999 *Phase I Archaeological Resources Report: Proposed Two-story duplex unit at 1719 Thomas Avenue, Santa Barbara, California.* David Stone Archaeological Consulting, Santa Barbara, California.

1999 *Phase I Archaeological Resources Report: Proposed four-car garage at 132 Natoma Avenue, Santa Barbara, California.* David Stone Archaeological Consulting, Santa Barbara, California.

1999 *Phase I Archaeological Resources Report: Proposed two-story single family duplex unit with attached garage at 1222 East Mason Street, Santa Barbara, California.* David Stone Archaeological Consulting, Santa Barbara, California.

1999 *Phase I Archaeological Resources Report: Proposed two-car garage at 1221 Chino Street, Santa Barbara, California*. David Stone Archaeological Consulting, Santa Barbara, California.

1999 *Phase I Archaeological Resources Report: Proposed duplex units at 1228 Punta Gorda Street, Santa Barbara, California*. David Stone Archaeological Consulting, Santa Barbara, California.

1999 *Phase I Archaeological Resources Report: Proposed two-story single-family residence with covered decks at 1095 Mockingbird Lane, Santa Barbara, California.* David Stone Archaeological Consulting, Santa Barbara, California.

1999 *Phase I Archaeological Resources Report: Proposed new Garage at 107 East Micheltorena Street, Santa Barbara, California*. David Stone Archaeological Consulting, Santa Barbara, California.

1998 *Phase I Archaeological Resources Report: Proposed Beach Parking Lot and Interpretive Overlook at Nipomo Dunes Preserve located in Santa Barbara County, California*. David Stone Archaeological Consulting, Santa Barbara, California.

1997 (contributor) *Phase I Archaeological Resource Inventory of Camp Swift.* Prepared for the Texas Army National Guard Bureau. Adjutant General's Department, Austin, Texas.

1996 (contributor) *Archaeological Monitoring of proposed Intersection Improvements and Underground Utility Placement at Castillo and Montecito Streets, Santa Barbara, California*. Prepared for Cox Communications. SAIC, Santa Barbara, California.

1996 (contributor) *Phase I Archaeological Resource Investigation of proposed Montessori Center School Development*. Prepared for Montessori Center School. SAIC, Santa Barbara, California.

1996 (contributor) *Phase I Archaeological Resource Investigation for proposed Midland School Improvements in Santa Barbara County, California*. Prepared for Midland School. SAIC, Santa Barbara, California.

1996 (contributor) *Archaeological Monitoring of proposed Residential Buildings and Underground Parking Structure Development at Samarkand Retirement Community, 2550 Treasure Drive, Santa Barbara, California*. Prepared for Samarkand Retirement Community. SAIC, Santa Barbara, California.

1996 (contributor) *Phase I Archaeological Resource Investigation of Proposed Phelps Road Housing Development in Santa Barbara County, California*. Prepared for Investec Realty. SAIC, Santa Barbara, California.

1996 (contributor) *Phase I Archaeological Resource Investigation of Juarez-Hosmer Adobe in Montecito, California*. Prepared for Investec Realty. SAIC, Santa Barbara, California.

1995 (contributor) *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Proposed Cable Installation Location in Santa Barbara County, California*. Prepared for Cox Communications. SAIC, Santa Barbara, California.

ATTACHMENT B:
NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

March 11, 2013

Mr. David Singleton
Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Rm. 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: **Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contact List Request First Indian Project.**
Moreno Valley, Riverside County, CA
URS Project No. 29870665.20000

Dear Mr. David Singleton:

At your earliest convenience, please conduct a search of the Sacred Lands File for the proposed **First Indian Project**, in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, CA. The First Indian project location is shown on the USGS Perris 7.5 Minute Quadrangle in:

Project Area: Section 31 of Township 3 South, Range 3 West (*M.D.B.M*). See attached document.

In addition, please provide a list of Native American groups/individuals corresponding to the areas who may be contacted in regard to this project.

Please email or fax the results to me at (909) 980-1399, referencing your letter to "**First Indian Project (29870659.20000).**"

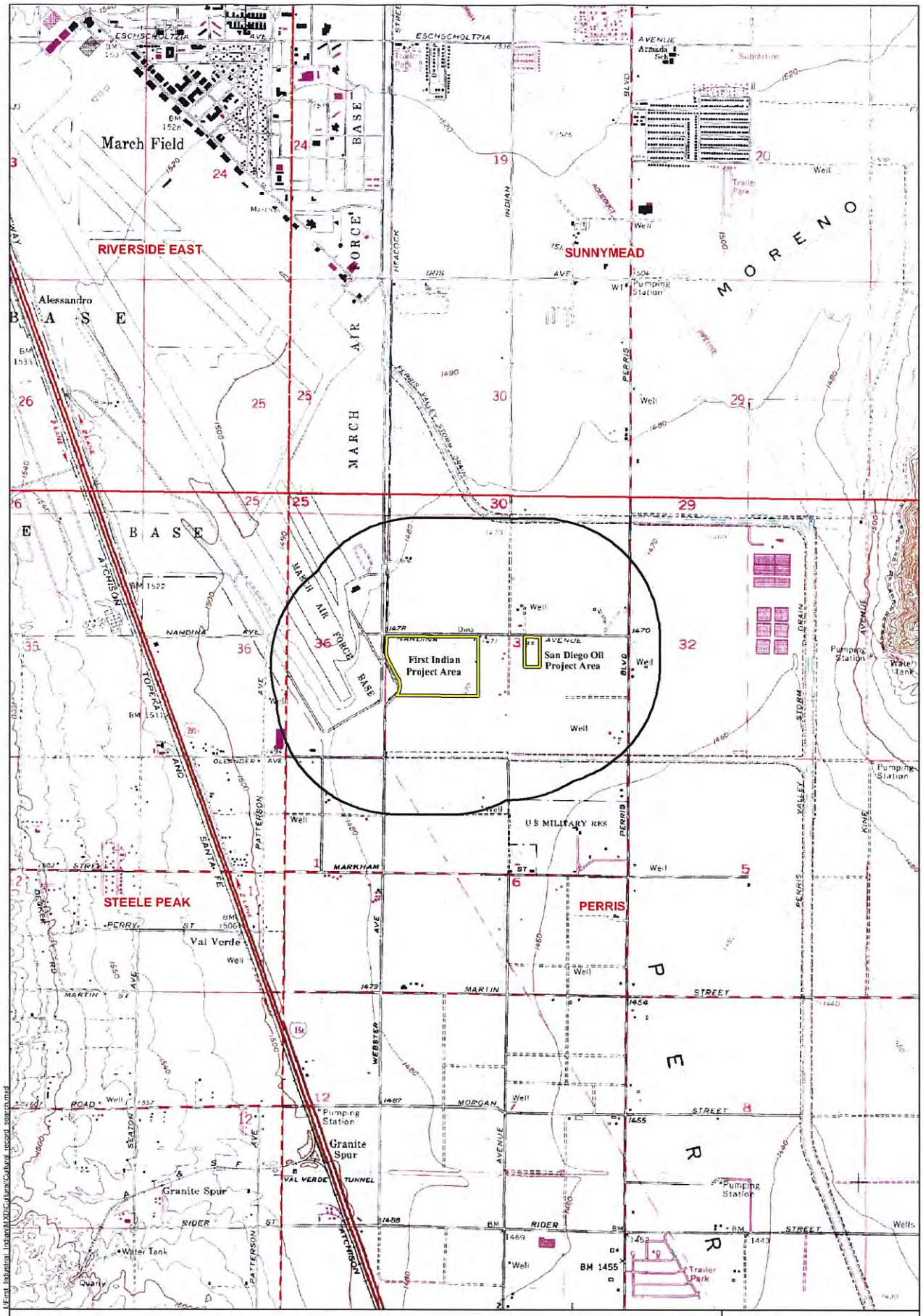
If you have any question or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (909) 980-4000 or via email at dustin.kay@urs.com. Thank you.

Sincerely,

URS Corporation

Dustin Kay, B.S.
Staff Archaeologist

URS Corporation
3500 Porsche Way, Suite 300
Ontario, CA 91764
Tel: 909.980.4000
Fax: 909.980.1399



1/2 Mile Buffer

First Indian Parcels

Quad Boundaries

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Cultural Record Search

First Indian Parcels

URS

T:\Natural Resources Group\PROJECTS BY NAME\First Industrial\First Indian\Figures\Cultural\

I:\First_Industrial_Indian\MXD\Cultural\Cultural_record_search.mxd

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
www.nahc.ca.gov

March 21, 2013

Mr. Dustin Kay, B.S.
Staff Archaeologist
URS CORPORATION
3500 Porsche Way, Suite 300
Ontario, CA 91764

Sent by FAX to: (909) 980-1399
No. of Pages: 3

Re: **First Indian Project (29870659.20000) located in the City of Moreno Valley; Riverside County, California**

Dear Mr. Kay:

A record search of the sacred land file failed to indicate the presence of Native American sacred places/sites in the immediate project area, based on the USGS coordinates you provided. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other data sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
March 21, 2013

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
(951) 770-8100
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 506-9491 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Carla Rodriguez, Chairwoman
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3724 - FAX
(909) 864-3370 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
John Marcus, Chairman
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
(951) 659-2700
(951) 659-2228 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Daniel McCarthy, M.S.., Director-CRM Dept.
26569 Community Center. Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933, Ext 3248
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 862-5152 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Rroad Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton , CA 92369

(909) 528-9027 or
(909) 528-9032

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Luther Salgado, Chairperson
PO Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
915-763-5549

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed First Indian Project (29870659.20000); located in the City of Moreno Valley; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
March 21, 2013

Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst
P.O. Box 2183 Luiseño
Temecula , CA 92593
ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov
951-770-8104
(951) 694-0446 - FAX

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano
Banning , CA 92220 Cahuilla
siva@dishmail.net
(951) 849-4676

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed First Indian Project (29870659.20000); located in the City of Moreno Valley; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

March 22, 2013

Ms. Anna Hoover
Cultural Analyst
Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593

Subject: First Indian Logistics Center Project
Moreno Valley, Riverside County, CA
URS Project No. 28970665.20000

Dear Ms. Anna Hoover:

First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc. and First Industrial Acquisitions, Inc. is proposing to develop the First Indian Logistics Center project on 12 individual parcels totaling approximately 73 acres (APN 316-210-001, -002, -003, -004, -005, -006, -007, -008, -009, -010, -011, 051, and -055) bound by Nandina Avenue to the north, Heacock Avenue to the west, Indian Street to the east, developed and undeveloped parcels to the south. The project would involve the development of industrial buildings.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project is situated in the San Jacinto Plains. The project area lies in the City of Moreno Valley in northwestern Riverside County. The project area is situated south of Nandina Avenue, east of Heacock Avenue and west of Indian Street, in the City of Moreno Valley, with Lake Perris and San Jacinto Nuevo Mountains to the southeast, and Temecula Valley to the south.

The project is located within section 31 of Township 3S and Range 3W of the Perris United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series map. More specifically, the center point of the project is located at Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 11 477886mE, 3747160mN (NAD83/WGS84). (see attached figure).

On behalf of the Applicant, URS Corporation (URS) contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Native American Sacred Lands File. On February 21, 2013, the NAHC responded to URS indicating that they have failed to identify the presence of Native American cultural resources within the project area. However, the NAHC

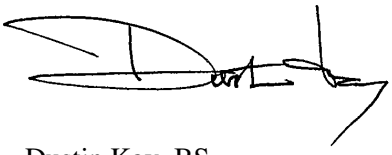
URS Corporation
3500 Porsche Way, Suite 300
Ontario, CA 91764
Tel: 909.980.4000
Fax: 909.980.1399

forwarded your name as a person who may have specific knowledge of the project area and provide further information on the presence or absence of sacred sites.

The Applicant and URS appreciate your assistance in this project by responding to our request for information. Please feel free to contact Dustin Kay at 619-917-6355 or dustin.kay@urs.com, if you should have any questions or concerns about this project.

Sincerely,

URS CORPORATION



Dustin Kay, BS
Staff Archaeologist

DK:ml

Attachment

PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES

Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians

Post Office. Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593
Telephone (951) 308-9295 • Fax (951) 506-9491

Chairperson:
Germaine Arenas

Vice Chairperson:
Mary Bear Magee

Committee Members:
Evie Gerber
Darlene Miranda
Bridgett Barcello Maxwell
Aurelia Marruffo
Richard B. Scearce, III

Director:
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:
Anna Hoover

April 19, 2013

VIA E-Mail and USPS

RE: Request for Information for First Indian Logistics Project in the City of Moreno Valley. (URS)

Dear Mr. Kay;

The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians ("the Tribe") appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced Project. After reviewing the provided maps and our internal documents, we have determined that the Project area is not within reservation lands although it is within our ancestral territory.

At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project and are concerned that important cultural resources could be impacted by any proposed development activities. Although we do not know exactly what this Project is proposing or how it could potentially impact cultural resources, based upon our traditional knowledge of the area, previously recorded Luiseño village complexes, which include sacred/ceremonial areas, are located a mile and half east and west, respectively, from the Project area. As the Project lies between these sensitive areas, it is possible that cultural resources may be located subsurface that could be impacted by the proposed earthmoving activities. This area is a traditional cultural landscape that the Tribe's ancestors utilized for thousands of years prior to the arrival of the Spanish. Furthermore, the Tribe believes that the identification of surface resources should not be the only factor when determining the potential for impacts to cultural resources in archaeological reports. Geologic features, water elements, landscape analysis, and ethnographic and tribal information must also be vital parts of the analysis. If you have additional Project details, we would be happy to meet with you and review the Project landscape and our information. Additionally, we would like to accompany you on the field survey if you have not completed it already.

Currently the Tribe requests the following:

1) Participation in all archaeological surveys and all surface excavation activities including but not limited to archaeological excavations, geological testing, mass grading and trenching;
2) Notification once the Project begins the entitlement process, if it has not already;
3) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports, site records, proposed grading plans and environmental documents (EA/IS/MND/EIR, etc);
4) Government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency(CEQA and/or SB18

The Tribe believes that monitoring by a Riverside County qualified archaeologist and a professional Pechanga Tribe monitor may be required during earthmoving activities however it is too early to make those recommendations. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once we have discussed the Project further with yourself and/or the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

As a sovereign governmental entity, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed Project. We would like you and your client to know that the Tribe does not consider initial inquiry letters from project consultants to constitute appropriate government-to-government consultation, but rather tools to obtain further information about the Project area. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its rights to participate in the formal environmental review process, including government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency, and requests to be included in all correspondence regarding this Project.

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within Luiseño ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-770-8113.

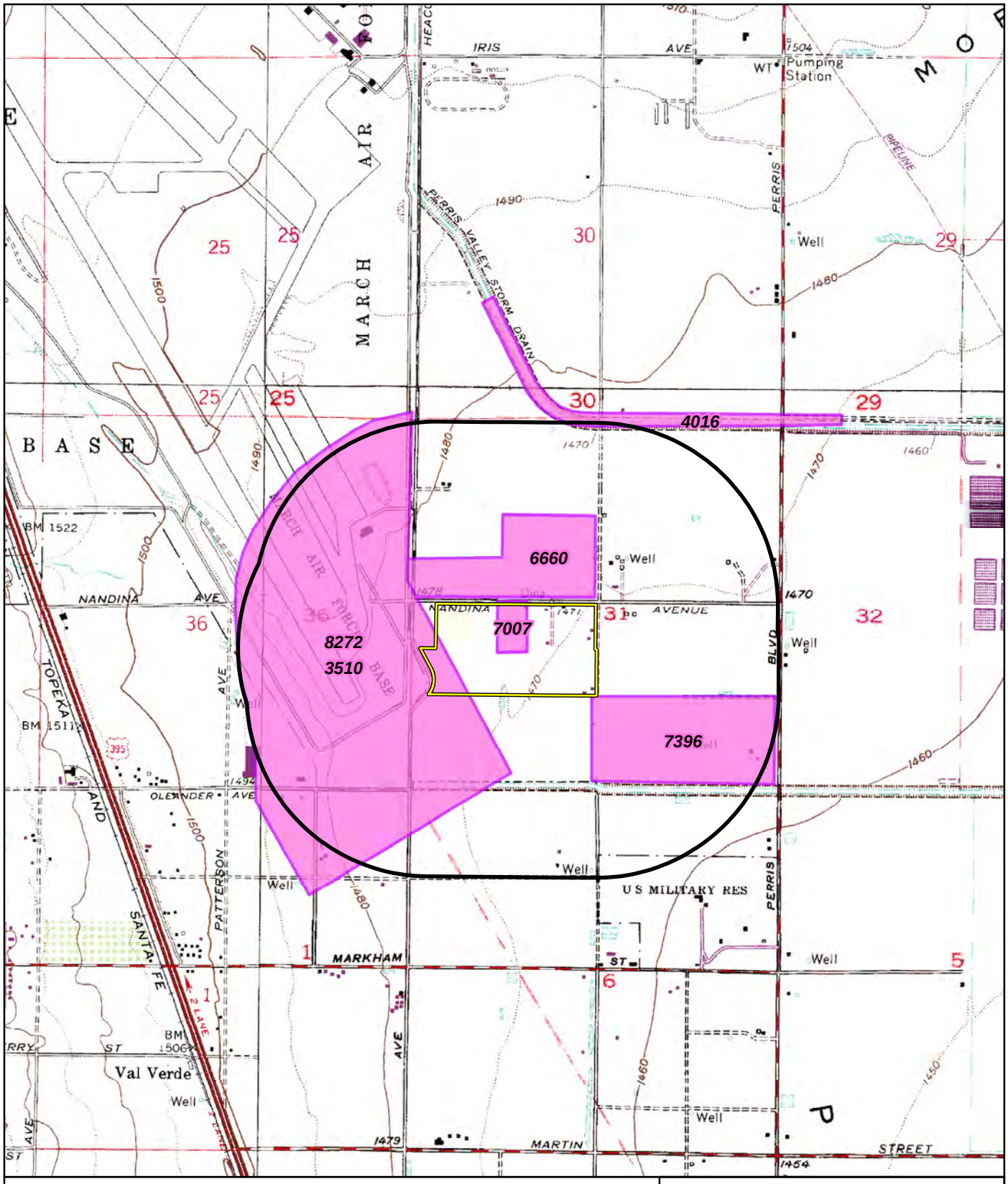
Sincerely,

Tuba E. Ozdil
Tribal Planner

ATTACHMENT C:
CONFIDENTIAL RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

Eastern Information Center Report Listing

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Pages	Resources	Acreage Survey	Acreage Monitoring
RI-00146	1974	Joan R. Smith	Archaeological Impact Evalutation: Eastern Water District, Sewage Pipeline, Maripose Avenue to Existing Reclamation Facility, Sun City	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	9	1	3600.00	0.00
RI-02171	1987	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	50	65	680.00	0.00
RI-03510	1996	MCDONALD, MEG and BARB GIACOMINI	AN INTENSIVE SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 2,500 ACRES OF MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ASM AFFILIATES, INC.	73	65	2500.00	0.00
RI-04016	1997	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI TOM TANG	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: APN 660-160-012, LOCATED IN THE COACHELLA VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	15	0	3.00	0.00
RI-06660	2006	TANG, BAI "TOM", MICHAEL HOGAN, CLARENCE BODMER, THOMAS MELTZER, and LAURA H. SHAKER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, NANDINA DISTRIBUTION 1 AND 2, CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	26	0	54.00	0.00
RI-07007	2006	White, Robert S. and White, Laura S.	A Cultural Resources Assessment of a 5.06-Acre Parcel Located at 24365 Nandina Avenue, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County	Archaeological Associates	13	0	~5.06	0.00
RI-07396	2007	Sanka, Jennifer M.	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review: Perris Boulevard Project in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	MBA	89	2	~71.28	0.00
RI-07538	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez	Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	50	0	~3840.00	0.00
RI-08272	1995	William Manley Consulting and EARTH TECH	Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March Air Force Base	EARTH TECH and William Manley Consulting	112	0	0.00	0.00
RI-08881	2012	Anna M. Hoover, Kristie R. Blevins, Jim McPherson, and Barbara Loren-Webb	An Archaeological Mitigation-Monitoring Report for the Temecula Creek Project	L&L Environmental, Inc.	234	0	0.00	0.00



Previous Conducted Surveys

First Nandina Project Site

½ Mile Buffer

N

0 2,000 Feet

Appendix C.1A

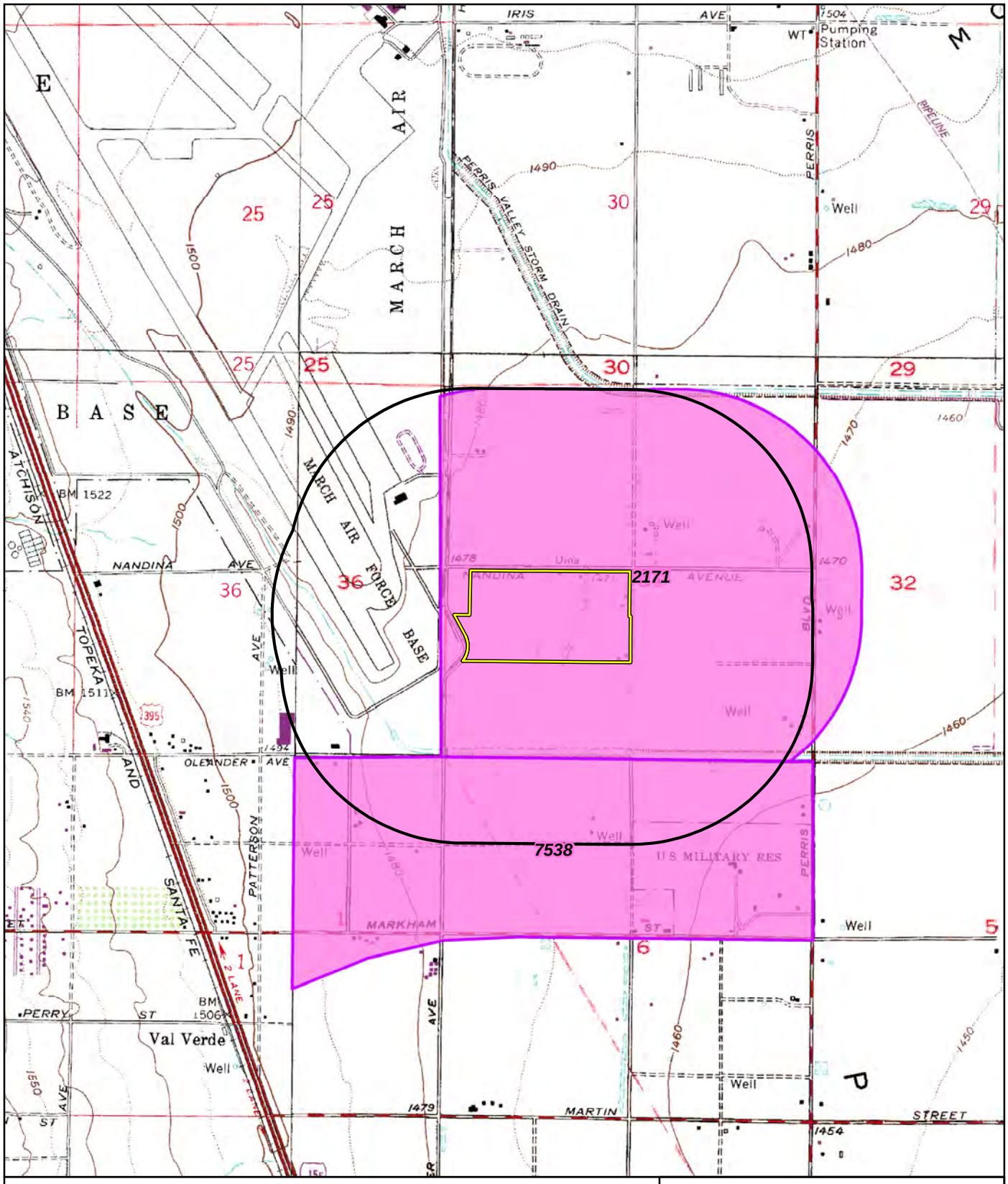
Previously Conducted Surveys within ½ Mile of Project Area

First Nandina Logistics Center

URS

I:\First_Industrial_Indian\MXD\Cultural\AppC-1_Previous_Cultural_Surveys.mxd

T:\Natural Resources Group\PROJECTS BY NAME\First Industrial\First Indian\Figures\Cultural



Previous Conducted Surveys

First Nandina Project Site

½ Mile Buffer

N

0 2,000 Feet

Appendix C.1B

Previously Conducted Surveys within ½ Mile of Project Area

First Nandina Logistics Center

URS

I:\First_Industrial_Indian\MXD\Cultural\AppC-1B_Previous_Cultural_Surveys.mxd

T:\Natural Resources Group\PROJECTS BY NAME\First Industrial\First Indian\Figures\Cultural

ATTACHMENT D:
RECORDED OR UPDATED SITE RECORDS

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 33-7649 (Update)
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other The historical resource was not observed and therefore could not be relocated.
Review Code _____ **Reviewer** _____ **Date**

Page 1 **of** 1 **Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 33-7649

P1. Other Identifier: Camp Haan Barracks
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Riverside
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Perris **Date** _____ **T** 03 ; **R** 03 ; NW **¼ of** SW **¼ of Sec** 31 ; _____ **B.M.**
c. Address 24415 Nandina Ave. City Moreno Valley Zip 92370
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 478190 mE/ 3747180 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
The building was located directly south of Nandina Avenue within parcel number 316-210-007.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The site was not located. The location of the resource has been severely impacted by grading, and approximately six feet (two meters) of graded soils have been burmed up from the northern parcel (APN 316-210-007) edge at Nandina Ave to approximately 200 feet (60 meters) south. The burmed soil spans the width of parcel. The historical resource was not observed and therefore could not be relocated.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) None
***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North facing overview of disturbed site location with raised soil burm in background.
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Dustin Kay
URS Corporation
3500 Porsche Way, Suite 300
Ontario, CA 91764

***P9. Date Recorded:** 3-19-2013
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Phase I Assessment Survey of First Nandina Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, CA

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☐Location Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐Other (List):