



**Submitted to:**

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## **CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

# **SEATON AVENUE AND PERRY STREET PROJECT**

**Unincorporated, Riverside County, California**



**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT:  
SEATON AVENUE AND PERRY STREET PROJECT,  
UNINCORPORATED RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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**Type of Study:** Cultural resources assessment

**Cultural Resources within Area of Potential Impact:** None

**USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle:** Steele Peak, Section 02 of Township 4S, Range 4W

**APN(s):** 314-091-005

**Survey Area:** Approx. 8.94 acres

**Date of Fieldwork:** April 21, 2021

**Key Words:** Archaeology, CEQA, Phase I Survey, Negative Cultural Result, Riverside County

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The EPD Seaton Avenue and Perry Street Project (hereto after referred to as Project or Project Area), proposes the construction of two roughly 50,000 square foot, light-industrial buildings with associated auto and trailer parking on an approximately 9.43-acre parcel (APN 314-091-005), located north of Perry Street, between Beck Street and Seaton Avenue, in Unincorporated Riverside County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by E|P|D Solutions, Inc. (EPD) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation of the Project Area. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and included cultural resources records search, background research, a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach efforts with 21 Native American tribal representatives, and a pedestrian field survey.

On March 12, 2021, MCC submitted a California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) record search request to the Eastern Information Center (EIC), located on the campus of University of California, Riverside. The EIC provided the results of the search on September 15, 2021. The CHRIS records search identified a total of 61 cultural resources investigations previously conducted within the Project Area's 1-mile radius buffer, none of which are adjacent to or intersect the Project Area. No previously recorded archaeological resources were identified within the Project Area as a result of the records search; however, seventy-five were identified within the 1-mile search buffer. These resources consist of one multi-component resource, 18 historic-era resources, and 56 prehistoric resources.

The SLF search conducted by the NAHC did not identify the presence of Sacred Lands or Tribal Cultural Resources in the vicinity of the Project Area. The NAHC provided contact information for 21 Native American tribal representatives for outreach efforts, and MCC contacted each of the representatives for information about the Project Area. As a result, MCC received seven responses from Native American Tribes or individuals. One of the Native American Tribes, the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, identified existing archaeological sites and multiple areas of impact within the Project Area identified during the Tribe's in-house database search. The Tribe requests consultation with the Lead Agency and Project Proponents, and to be continually updated regarding the progress of the project. The Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians and the Cahuilla Band of Indians request Native American Monitoring during all ground disturbing activities. Two additional tribes, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, request copies of the record search results, and cultural resource documentation generated during the Project. The tribal requests were acknowledged, and the information provided will be given to the lead agency. MCC did not conduct formal consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, with the Native American representatives.

The pedestrian survey of the Project Area was conducted on April 21, 2021 by MCC Archaeologist Judy Cardoza. Survey conditions were poor due to overgrown vegetation contributing to poor ground visibility. The Project Area has been moderately disturbed due to dirt roads, vehicular activity, modern refuse, and bioturbation. No cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey.

Based on the above findings, the probability of encountering cultural resources within the Project Area is considered high due to poor ground visibility and the presence of 56 prehistoric resources identified in the Project vicinity. Due to poor surface visibility and the Project Area being moderately disturbed, MCC recommends archaeological monitoring for vegetation clearing, trimming, and removal in addition to any ground disturbance occurring for the first 5 feet during construction. MCC also recommends setting a plan in place to expediently address inadvertent discoveries and/or human remains, should these be encountered during any phase of development associated with the Project. If Native American monitoring is required as a mitigation measure, we highly recommend including archaeological monitoring as well, in order to allow for expeditious and collaborative review of potential archaeological resources, if such potential resources are unearthed during the course of project-related ground disturbance.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the EIC at the University of California Riverside, Riverside. All notes, photographs, correspondence and other materials related to this Project are located at MCC, Inc located in Pomona, California.

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## INTRODUCTION

The EPD Seaton Avenue and Perry Street Project (Project or Project Area) proposes the construction of two roughly 50,000 square-foot, light-industrial buildings with associated auto and trailer parking on an approximately 9.43-acre parcel (APN 314-091-005), located north of Perry Street, between Beck Street and Seaton Avenue, in unincorporated Riverside County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by EPD Solutions, Inc. (EPD) to conduct a Phase I cultural investigation of the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This assessment was conducted pursuant to all applicable State of California regulations regarding cultural resources, as well as guidelines established by the County of Riverside. According to these regulations and guidelines, if development of a Project has the potential to result in significant impacts to cultural resources, a plan must be developed to mitigate those impacts to a level which is less than significant. This assessment documents the potential for encountering cultural resources during development of this Project and provides recommendations on how to mitigate impacts to those resources.

### PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located in unincorporated northwestern Riverside County (Figure 1). The Project consists of one parcel (APN 314-091-005), approximately 9.43 acres, located north of Perry Street, between Beck Street and Seaton Avenue, in unincorporated Riverside County, California (Figures 2 and 3). The Project Area is situated west of the Perris Reservoir and west of the Escondido Freeway (Interstate 215). Specifically, the Project Area is bounded by Donna Lane to the north, industrial uses followed by Perry Street to the south, Seaton Avenue to the east, and Beck Street to the west. The proposed Project is located within Section 2, Township 4 South, Range 4 West on the Steele Peak USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (San Bernardino Base Meridian) (Figure 2). The Project consists of constructing two light-industrial buildings with associated auto and trailer parking.

### PROJECT PERSONNEL

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA, President of Material Culture Consulting Inc., served as the Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist for the study. Ms. Belcourt coordinated the records searches and performed editorial review of this report. Belcourt is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Florida, a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles with over 17 years of experience in California archaeology (See Appendix A). Ms. Belcourt is also a Riverside County Qualified Archaeologist. Assistant Project Manager Erika McMullin, B.A., provided co-authorship of the report and GIS support. MCC Archaeologist Judy Bernal, B.A., conducted the pedestrian survey. MCC Archaeologist Karleen Ronsairo, M.A., provided co-authorship of this report. Cultural Resource Project Manager Lily Arias, M.A., provided editorial review of the report.

### ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area is located in northwestern Riverside County, approximately 0.4 miles west of California Interstate 215. Bound by the Box Springs Mountains to the north, the Badlands to the east, and Lake Perris Recreation Area and Bernasconi Hills to the northeast, the Project Area is located within a relatively flat valley floor, surrounded by hills and mountains. Elevations are approximately 473 meters (m) (1552 ft) above mean sea level (AMSL) throughout the Project Area. The region is located within the Peninsular Ranges, a northwest-southeast oriented complex of blocks separated by similarly trending faults (Norris and Webb 1978). Most geological formations found within this area are comprised the Southern California Batholith, a great mass of basement igneous rocks. The climate in the region is characterized as Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and temperate, wet winters. Vegetation observed within the Project Area include foxtail grasses and wildflowers throughout the majority of the

Project Area with large Pepper trees on the exterior fence line boundaries. Heavy use of the Project Area was observed due to residential trash dumping.



Figure 1. EPD Seaton Avenue and Perry Street Project Vicinity (1:500,000)

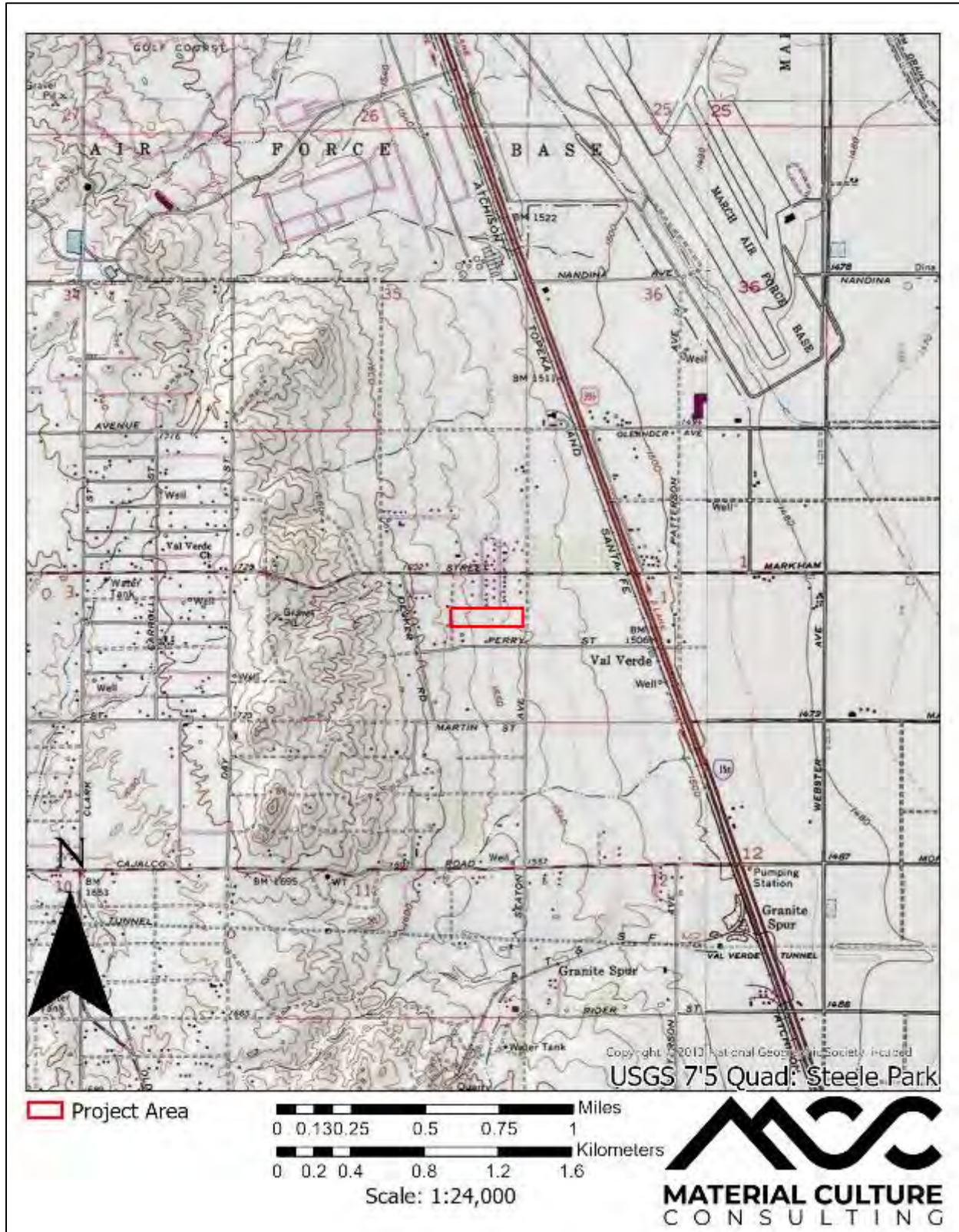


Figure 2. EPD Seaton Avenue and Perry Street Project Location (as depicted on Perris USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle, 1:24,000)



Figure 3. EPD Seaton Avenue and Perry Street Project Area (as depicted on aerial photograph, 1:2,000)

## PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

There is no specific model of early human occupation offered within the Riverside County region. The earliest sites known in the area are attributed to the San Dieguito culture, which consists of a hunting culture with a flaked stone tool industry (Warren 1967). The material culture related to this time include scrapers, hammer stones, large flaked cores, drills, and choppers, which were used to process food and raw materials. These types of early sites are more likely to be found along ancient lake terraces. Most evidence of this early occupation is located further south-southwest and currently there is no evidence of human occupation within the Perris Valley region prior to about 2,300 years ago.

Around 8,000 years ago, subsistence patterns changed, resulting in a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with a decrease in the number of flaked stone tools. The material culture from this time period includes large, bifacially worked dart points and grinding stones, handstones and metates. Archaeologists initially designated this period as the "Millingstone Horizon" (Wallace 1955). Later, the Millingstone Horizon was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1967) with various regional expressions including Topanga and La Jolla. Use of this classification system by archaeologists has varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, while others continued to use the Millingstone Horizon, and still others used Middle Holocene (the geologic time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2). Recently, this generalized terminology was criticized by Sutton and Gardner (2010) as suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial, and temporal variation, as well as the movement of peoples throughout space and time. It is these factors that are believed to be critical to an understanding of prehistoric cultural adaptation and change in this portion of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The Encinitas Tradition characteristics include abundant metates and manos, crudely-made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, and very few projectile points, indicating a subsistence pattern focused on hunting and gathering a variety of floral resources. Faunal remains vary by location but include marine mammals, fish, and shellfish, as well as terrestrial animals, reptiles, and birds (Sutton and Gardner 2010:7). The Encinitas Tradition has been redefined to have four patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010: 8-25). These include the Topanga Pattern in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties, the La Jolla Pattern in coastal San Diego County, and the Sayles or Pauma cultures in inland San Diego County extending into western Riverside County, where the Project is located. At approximately 3,500 years ago, Pauma groups in the general Project vicinity adopted new cultural traits which transformed the archaeological site characteristics - including mortar and pestle technology. This indicated the development of food storage, largely acorns, which could be processed and saved for the leaner, cooler months of the year.

At approximately 1,500 years before present, bow and arrow technology started to emerge in the archaeological record, which also indicates new settlement patterns and subsistence systems. The local population retained the subsistence methods of the past but incorporated new materials into their day-to-day existence, as evidenced by the archaeological record. The Palomar Tradition is attributed to this time and is comprised of two larger patterns: the Peninsular Pattern in the inland areas of the northern Peninsular Ranges (e.g., San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains) and the northern Coachella Valley (Sutton 2010), and the San Luis Rey pattern of the western Riverside region. Archaeological sites from this time period are characterized by soapstone bowls, arrowhead projectile points, pottery vessels, rock paintings, and evidence of cremation sites. The shift in material culture assemblages is largely attributed to the emergence of Shoshonean (Takis-speaking) people who entered California from the east. Archaeological investigations at the Eastside Reservoir Project refines the chronology for the past 1500 years into

four stages: Saratoga Springs (1500-750 BP), Late Prehistoric (750-410 BP), Protohistoric (410-180 BP), and Historic (post-180 BP). This research shows a large number of semi-residential sites during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly at the end of the Saratoga Springs period which ended by the Late Prehistoric period (Applied Earthworks 2001). The increased use of the area suggests that the area may have had a more favorable environment than in surrounding regions.

## ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The Project Area has historically been situated between two Native American territories: the Luiseño people and the Cahuilla people. Migration of Shoshone peoples from the Great Basin into the desert and coastal Southern California regions occurred approximately 1000 to 600 years B.P.

### *Cahuilla*

The Cahuilla territory was bounded by the San Bernardino Mountains to the north, the Orocochia Mountains to the east, the Santa Ana River/the San Jacinto Plain and the eastern portion of Palomar Mountains to the west, and Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains to the south (Bean 1978). The Cahuilla existed within the most geographically diverse region, having exploited more than 500 native and non-native plants (Bean and Saubel 1972). The Cahuilla spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin (Bean and Shippek 1978).

The prehistoric Cahuilla occupation is characterized by structures within permanent villages that ranged from small brush shelters to dome-shaped or rectangular dwellings. Villages were situated near water sources, in the canyons near springs, or on alluvial fans at man-made walk-in wells (Bean 1972). There appears to be slight difference in subsistence tools between the Desert, Pass, or Mountain Cahuilla groups. The Desert Cahuilla used deep, wooden mortars with a long pestle whereas San Geronimo Pass Cahuilla utilized shallower mortars with basketry rims (Kroeber 1908: 40, 43). Cahuilla granaries were usually raised on pole platforms two to four feet high, which resembled birds' nests, and were used to store mesquite (Kroeber 1908: 42).

In comparison with other Southern California tribes, the Cahuilla appear to have had a lower population density and a less rigid social structure. The Cahuilla are patrilineal, with closely related patrilineages that share an assumed common ancestor which is important socially and ceremonially (Hudlow 2007). The office of lineage leader, also known as a *né̄t*, directed subsistence activities, settled conflicts, represented the clan regionally and was responsible for correct performances of ceremonies, with the official role of the chief passed from father to eldest son (Bean 1978; Hudlow 2007).

Initial contact with European explorers with the Cahuilla most likely occurred during the expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza in 1777 (Napton and Greathouse 1982). The presence of the San Gabriel Mission in the early 1800s led to more contact via baptisms (Napton and Greathouse 1982). It also led to the Native Americans moving away from traditional habitation sites to separate themselves from the influence of the Mission (Brumgardt 1977). The Cahuilla traditions may have been relatively stable until mission secularization in 1834, due to the policy of the Catholic Mission fathers, or *padres*, to maintain imported European traditional style settlement and economic patterns (Bean and Shippek 1978). After 1877, when the United States government established Indian reservations in the region and religious missionaries began conversion of the Native American populations in the region, traditional cultural practices were prohibited. Presently, the Cahuilla reside in nine separate reservations in

Southern California, located in Imperial, Riverside and San Diego counties (Bean 1978).

### *Luiseño*

The Spanish name Luiseño was used to identify Native Americans who were associated with the Mission San Luis Rey, with the Luiseño most likely had no known native term for their own nationality (Bean and Shipek 1978). Extensive research has been accumulated that gives detailed accounts of the Luiseño (DuBois 1908, Sparkman 1908, Kroeber 1976, White 1963, and Bean and Shipek 1978). At the time of these ethnographies, the Luiseño maintained a sophisticated political organization structure, and their lands extended from western San Jacinto to the Pacific Ocean along several major waterways, including Temecula, Santa Margarita, and San Luis Rey Rivers (Bean and Shipek 1978). Neighboring tribes included the Cahuilla to the east, the Serrano to the north, and the Gabrielino to the west. Each of these groups are part of the same Uto-Aztecan linguistic group and are Takic-speakers. The boundaries for territories fluctuate as new information evolves in ethnographic research, so there is a likelihood that there was quite a bit of overlap between groups over time as well.

The Luiseño organized themselves according to family groups or lineages, rather than forming exogamous moieties. Each lineage occupied land that they held in common, and they lived socially and politically separately from others (Bean and Shipek 1978). They typically resided in villages near reliable water sources and maintained special purpose camps close to the main villages. In the springtime, families would replenish food supplies by gathering local fruit, seeds, bulbs and roots. In the fall, families would move into the upland areas to gather acorns, prickly pear, toyon berries, and yucca. The Luiseño territory contained several species of oak that produced edible acorns. Acorns were stored and processed as needed by breaking the shell, grinding the meat into a powder, and leaching the tannic acid from the nut by using water. A porridge was made from the leached nuts and cooked with water using hot stones in baskets. The Luiseño used a wide variety of tools, including manos and metates, bone and shellfish hooks, stone and shell ornaments, bone awls, wooden throwing sticks, hammer stones, handstones, pestles, mortars, and drills, which are evident in late Prehistoric archaeological sites. Presently, there are six federally recognized Luiseño tribes with associated reservations within Southern California.

## **HISTORIC CONTEXT**

In 1769, Spanish settlers began to enter and colonize Alta California. Once the first European exploration of California occurred, the region underwent immense change. As early as 1827, Anglo-Americans were migrating into Southern California. In the decades to come, California would be taken by the United States with the close of the Mexican-American War and subsequent events such as the Civil War and California Gold Rush would continue to shape the history of California.

### *Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) to Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)*

The Spanish period began in 1769 with Captain Gaspar de Portolá's land expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican Independence. During the Spanish Period, the influence of San Luis Rey Mission (1798) was apparent throughout the surrounding regions, with much of the area used for cattle grazing. At its peak, the Mission controlled multiple ranches and claimed control over what is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County. However, after control of the area shifted to Mexico, secularization began throughout the area and the missions and their associated ranches began to decline. The Mexican government proceeded to push settlements of Mexican populations from the south by deeding large grants to individuals who promised to employ settlers. Small villages were established on some ranchos, while small towns appeared in areas between ranchos. The Project Area, however, was not part of any Mexican land grant.

*American Period (1848 to present)*

The Gold Rush of 1849 would see tremendous influx of Americans and Europeans flooding into Southern California. The passing of the Homestead Act of 1862 increased the influx of settlers within the region. Eventually, Riverside County was settled by homesteaders and farmers, and quickly became a diversified agricultural area with citrus, grain, grapes, poultry, and swine being the leading commodities. This influx of settlers led to population pressures and increased conflicts with the local indigenous groups. The passage of the Act for the Governance and Protection of Indians in 1850 further degraded the position of the Luiseño and Cahuilla. By 1877, The Cahuilla were moved to reservations in a checkerboard pattern throughout the Palm Springs and Coachella Valleys in Riverside County (Napton and Greathouse 1982) which broke up reservation land into discontinuous patchwork pieces, restricting access by the tribe to sacred lands and traditional gathering places. The Perris Valley area remained unclaimed public land until 1870, when a large tract of over 13,400 acres were purchased from the U.S. government in a single transaction (Tang and Hogan 2013).

The San Jacinto Valley and Perris Valley areas were historically a treeless desert where large herds of sheep roamed freely. Gold deposits were found by both Spanish and Mexican miners. Miners continued to strike, and the mines expanded to include tin, coal, and clay. A mining camp flourished in the Gavilan Hills in the Temescal Mountain range. Perris Valley started to become more attractive to settlers as it offered a moderate climate, rich soil, and flat land. Farmers and businesspersons began moving into the area, lured by the prospects of opportunities and cheap land. Soon after, the area built a reputation as a grain, fruit, and vegetable producer. Later, alfalfa, potatoes, onions, and grapes became crop additions (City of Perris 2013).

In 1881, the California Southern Railroad laid the tracks for the transcontinental route of the Santa Fe Railway through the plains, west of the project. At this time, the area where the railroad was placed was referred to as the San Jacinto Plains. Surveying and construction of the railroad route was led by Frederick Thomas Perris, for whom the City of Perris was named. The railroad was completed in 1882, which allowed hundreds of settlers to enter the area for homesteading, most of them settling in Pinacate to the south (City of Perris 2013).

While the railroad had played an important part in establishing new towns across the county, the people now turned to agriculture for their future development. Because of limited groundwater, dry grain farming was the main crop before water was brought to the valley by the Eastern Municipal Water district in the early 1950's. Alfalfa, the King potato, and sugar beets became the mainstay of farming the Perris Valley (City of Perris 2013).

## RESEARCH DESIGN

The objectives of an archaeological assessment are to locate, interpret, and evaluate the indications of past human activities within the study area. The indicators of such activities are represented by cultural resources and can consist of many different types of materials – stone tools, historic neighborhoods, historic-era can scatters, village sites, food waste, tool manufacturing waste, trails, stone alignments, petroglyphs, hearths, or human skeletal remains. Based on the research provided above it is likely all of these resource types may exist within the general Project region. The scope of this study is to identify and evaluate the significance of observable cultural resources, should they exist within the Project area.

### LEGAL COMPLIANCE BASIS

This Project is subject to both state and local regulations, including CEQA and the Riverside County General Plan. It is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with... historic environmental qualities." The CEQA Guidelines further states that public or private Projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such Projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed Project. In the event that a Project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered. CEQA includes historic and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

### RESEARCH THEMES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Riverside County has a rich prehistoric and historic cultural heritage. However, based on previous research, numerous previously recorded cultural resources have been identified in close proximity of the Project Area and nearby region. Of the known resources, prehistoric sites appear to occur along intermittent drainages, and are often associated with boulder outcrops. Food processing sites, consisting of bedrock grinding and milling features, and ground stone implement fragments are found within the region but not within the Project Area. The closest known sites of this type are located along the foothills and canyons to the south, indicating that some areas may have been used more frequently or for longer periods. Petroglyph sites are known to exist in the general region but have not been encountered in the vicinity of the Project area.

### PREHISTORIC RESEARCH DOMAINS

Future archaeological research within the general Project area has the potential to address research questions regarding settlement patterns, site structure, subsistence strategies, trade and distribution networks and tool technologies. Questions for the Project have been selected to contribute to the context and understanding of the prehistory and history of California. Based on the literature review, research questions fall into several prehistoric and historic domains. The prehistoric research domains are Chronology and Cultural Affiliation, Subsistence and Site Function, and Toolstone Procurement and Use. Historic research domains focus primarily on the topics of Community Development. Defining research questions also helps focus the documentation of resources during survey so that artifacts, features and other remains that can contribute to an understanding of regional history and prehistory are carefully noted.

## CHRONOLOGY AND CULTURAL AFFILIATION

At prehistoric sites throughout Western Riverside County, chronometric data generally derive from time-sensitive artifacts (e.g., projectile points, beads, and ceramics), physically dateable artifacts (e.g., obsidian), and organic remains (dateable through chronometric assay). Time-sensitive and dateable artifacts can occur in surface and subsurface contexts, the former sometimes being less reliable than the latter in terms of dating archaeological components. Dateable organic remains (e.g., bone, shell, fiber, loose charcoal) can be acquired from midden deposits or, in the best examples, from buried features like hearths. In any case, sites that have dateable items or remains can be placed at least tentatively within an existing temporal framework, be it local or regional, and used to compare and contrast temporal adaptive patterns in human behavior. For the most part, sites that can be dated have greater overall data potential than undated sites because they can be placed in time and can help refine our understanding of long-and short-term changes in prehistoric human adaptation.

Given the importance of chronological data to all archaeological interpretation, it will be critical to document the presence of any time-sensitive artifacts within the Project area. Sites that can contribute valuable chronological data may be recommended eligible for listing on California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion (4), research potential.

## SUBSISTENCE-SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Subsistence is one of the most basic of human needs having a direct effect on human behavior. Prehistoric subsistence procurement activities consist of any number of variables including site location in relation to landform, water supply, and raw materials; site size; site function; and duration of occupation. Material culture, such as lithic and ground stone tools, ceramics, and faunal and botanical remains, provide data representative of subsistence-related activities and strategies.

The Project Area is within a larger settlement area used by the Cahuilla and Luiseño peoples. Information on the nature and intensity of prehistoric use of the Project area, including the types of sites present, their density, and environmental context, will contribute to a more complete picture of settlement and subsistence patterns in this part of California. Combined with chronological information (above), this information can also assist in determining adaptive changes over time. Sites that can offer valuable data concerning prehistoric subsistence-settlement patterns may be recommended eligible for listing on CRHR under Criterion (4), research potential.

## TOOL-STONE PROCUREMENT AND USE

Basic patterns in lithic material use can be helpful for reconstructing the approximate geographic extent of past settlement and trade systems. Sites that can offer valuable information concerning patterns of prehistoric toolstone procurement and use may be recommended eligible for listing on CRHR under Criterion (4), research potential, particularly if they are accompanied by chronological data that can be used to place stone-working behaviors in time.

## HISTORIC RESEARCH DOMAINS

Historic archaeological sites can offer important data concerning any number of historic themes and may be recommended eligible for listing on CRHR under Criterion (4), research potential. They might also be eligible under Criterion (1) if they can be linked to certain historical events that were important in California's past, Criterion (2) if

they are found associated with persons important in history, or under Criterion (3) if they contain structural features that are distinctive of a particular historic period or demonstrate an exceptional aesthetic quality. For the purposes of this Project, we plan to focus historic period research on the theme of community development and built environments. The historic research domains will specifically address the historic-era built environment within the Mead Valley region of Unincorporated Riverside County, as it is felt that this topic is important to our understanding of the history in Western Riverside County.

## **SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS**

The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and require similar protection to what National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 mandates for historic properties. According to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(c) (1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may affect the resources historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

Sites with the potential to yield artifacts and other data that can address research questions may be evaluated as eligible for CRHR listing per Criterion (4). Some prehistoric sites may be evaluated as CRHR-eligible under Criterion (1) if they relate to culturally significant events or (mythological) persons (Criterion 2), or represent high artistic forms (e.g., rock art), per Criterion (3).

Under CEQA, if an archaeological site is not a significant "historical resource" but meets the definition of a "unique archaeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g) as follows: An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing on the NRHP or CRHR nor qualify as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA PRC Section 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, “A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects” [PRC Section 21083.2(h)].

Impacts to historical resources that alter the characteristics that qualify the historical resource for listing on the CRHR are considered to be a significant effect (under CEQA). The impacts to a historical resource are considered significant, if the Project activities physically destroy or damage all or part of a resource, change the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contribute to its significance, or introduce visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource. If it can be demonstrated that a Project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may instruct reasonable efforts to be made to require any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)).

#### **TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (Gatto; Stats. 2014, ch. 532), enacted in September 2014, sets forth both procedural and substantive requirements for analysis of tribal cultural resources as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21074, and consultation with California Native American tribes. Tribal cultural resources include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, and sacred places or objects that have cultural value or significance to a tribe. A tribal cultural resource is one that is either: (1) listed on, or eligible for listing on the CRHR or local register of historical resources (see section below); or (2) a resource that the CEQA lead agency, at its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, determines is significant pursuant to the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1, subdivision (c) (see PRC Section 21074). Further, because tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have specific expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources, AB 52 sets forth requirements for notification and invitation to government to government consultation between the CEQA lead agency and geographically affiliated tribes (PRC Section 21080.3.1[a]). Under AB 52, lead agencies must avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources, when feasible, regardless of whether consultation occurred or is required.

Tribal cultural resources per PRC 21074 (A)–(B) are defined as either of the following:

- 1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
  - a) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
  - b) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- 2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.
  - a) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.

## COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN

The Multipurpose Open Space Element of the *Riverside County General Plan* provides the following requirements for culturally sensitive areas within the County:

- OS 19.1 Cultural resources (both prehistoric and historic) are a valued part of the history of the County of Riverside
- OS 19.2 The County of Riverside shall establish a Cultural Resources Program in consultation with Tribes and the professional cultural resources consulting community that, at a minimum, would address each of the following: application of the Cultural Resources Program to projects subject to environmental review; government-to-government consultation; application processing requirements; information database(s); confidentiality of site locations; content and review of technical studies; professional consultant qualifications and requirements; site monitoring; examples of preservation and mitigation techniques and methods; curation and the descendant community consultation requirements of local, state and federal law. (AI 144)
- OS 19.3 Review proposed development for the possibility of cultural resources and for compliance with the cultural resources program.
- OS 19.4 To the extent feasible, designate as open space and allocate resources and/or tax credits to prioritize the protection of cultural resources preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state (AI 145).
- OS 19.5 Exercise sensitivity and respect for human remains from both prehistoric and historic time periods and comply with all applicable laws concerning such remains.

## **METHODS**

### **CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

On March 12, 2021, MCC submitted a record search request to the EIC, located at the University of California, Riverside, Riverside County. A cultural resources records search was completed by EIC staff in September 2021. The search included a review of previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. The CHRIS search also included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Inventory of Historic Resources. Additionally, MCC reviewed the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) and Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) for Riverside County to identify any previously evaluated historical properties located in the records search buffer. Archival maps of the Project Area vicinity were also inspected for indications of historical structures.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

MCC requested a SLF search from the NAHC on March 12, 2021. The NAHC responded on March 24, 2021, stating that there are no known sacred lands within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. The NAHC requested that 21 Native American tribes or individuals be contacted for further information regarding the Project Area and vicinity. MCC subsequently sent letters on March 31, 2021, to the 21 Native American contacts, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Additional attempts at contact by emails and/or phone calls were made on April 20 and May 10, 2021, respectively.

### **CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS**

The survey stage is important in a Project's environmental assessment to identify cultural or paleontological resources, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of cultural resources sensitivity. MCC Archaeologist Judy Bernal, B.A., conducted the survey of the 9.43-acre parcel (APN 314-091-005) of the Project Area on April 21, 2021. The survey consisted of walking in parallel transects spaced at approximately 5-meter intervals over the Project Area, while closely inspecting the ground surface. All undeveloped ground surface within the ground disturbance portion of the Project Area was examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Representative photographs were taken of the entire Project Area.

## RESULTS

### CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The CHRIS records search identified a total of 61 cultural resources investigations previously conducted within the Project Area's 1-mile radius buffer (see Table 1). None of the previously conducted cultural studies are within the Project Area. The 60 studies conducted within the 1-mile buffer search area date between 1977 and 2019 and include nine telecommunications projects, five development projects, three utility projects, one roadwork project, and one recreation projects.

**Table 1. Previous Conducted Resources Investigations within 1 -mile Radius of Project Area**

CHRIS Report Number	Authors	Year	Title of Study	Affiliation	Distance from Project Area
RI-00250	N. Nelson Leonard, III and Donna Belligio	1977	An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Road Improvements in the Mead Valley Vicinity, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research unit, U.C. Riverside	Within ½ -mile
RI- 00422	Richard Lando	1978	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Survey of Six Road Right-of-ways, Mead Valley, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	Within ½ -mile
RI-00676	Joan Oxendine	1979	Archaeological Assessment of PM 13082	Riverside County Planning Department	Within ½ -mile
RI-00677	Joan Oxendine	1979	Archaeological Assessment of PM 14880	Riverside County Planning Department	Within ¼-mile
RI-00678	Joan Oxendine	1979	Archaeological Assessment of PM 14881	Riverside County Planning Department	Within ¼-mile
RI-00975	Joan Oxendine	1980	Archaeological Assessment of PM 14882	Riverside County Planning Department	Within ½ -mile
RI-01093	Stephen Bourscaen	1980	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 16378, Val Area of Western Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	Within ½ -mile
RI-001166	Roger Desautels	1991	Archaeological Survey Report on The Proposed Cajalco Expressway in The Lake Mathews-Mead Valley Area of The County of Riverside	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Santa Ana, CA	Within ½ -mile
RI-01733	Salpas, Jean A	1983	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 19359	Unknown	Within ½ -mile
RI-02084	Hammond, S.R.	1987	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Route 215, p.m. 27.4/33.7	Unknown	Within ½ -mile

<b>CHRIS Report Number</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Title of Study</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Distance from Project Area</b>
RI-02450	Parr, Robert E.	1989	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-100-001 Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside	Within ½ -mile
RI-02451	Parr, Robert E.	1989	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-100-001 Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside	Within ¼-mile
RI-02452	Parr, Robert E.	1989	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-100-001 Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside	Within ¼-mile
RI-02453	Parr, Robert E.	1989	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-040-006, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside	Within ¼-mile
RI-02454	Parr, Robert E.	1989	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-040-020-023, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside	Adjacent to Project Area
RI-02455	Parr, Robert E.	1989	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-110-001, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside	Within ¼-mile
RI-02456	Parr, Robert E.	1989	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-120-009, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside	Within ¼-mile
RI-02457	Parr, Robert E.	1989	An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 314-100-002, Located Near Val Verde in Western Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside	Within ½ -mile
RI-02459	Keller, Jean S.	1988	An Archaeological Assessment of Plot Plan 10,873, Riverside County, California	Unknown)	Within ½ -mile
RI-03189	Peak And Associates and Brian F. Mooney Associates	1990	Cultural Resources Assessment of at&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California	Peak and Associates & Brian F. Mooney Associates	Within ½ -mile
RI-03190	Peak And Associates	1990	Part III, Addendum To: Cultural Resources Assessment of at&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside, And San Diego Counties, California	Peak And Associates	Adjacent to Project Area
RI-03262	Macko, Michael E.	1991	Archaeological Assessment of The Proposed Oak Park Commerce Center, Parcel Map 25101, Asa #18, With Related Plot Plans 12468 And 12470, Riverside County, California	Macko Archaeological Consulting	Adjacent to Project Area
RI-003388	Brewer, Christina	1991	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 26734, County of Riverside, California	Saddleback Community College	Within 1-mile
RI-03512	Drover, Christopher	1992	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Test Phase, Cfd 88-8, 8.4 Mg [Million-Gallon] Water Tank Site; Archaeological Site Riv1330, Woodcrest, California	Unknown	Within ½ -mile

<b>CHRIS Report Number</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Title of Study</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Distance from Project Area</b>
RI-03583	Drover, Christopher	1992	An Archaeological Assessment Of "A" Street North and South Improvements and Proposed Emwd Pump Station Site, Riverside County Transportation Department, North of Perris, California.	Unknown	Within ¼-mile
RI-03789	Drover, Christopher	1989	A Cultural Resource Inventory: Oakwood Industrial Park-- Tentative Parcel Map 24110, Near Perris, California	Unknown	Within ¼-mile
RI-03797	Keller, Jean	1994	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Riverside Grand Prix, 245.57 Acres of Land Near Perris, Riverside County, California	Unknown	Within ½ -mile
RI-04154	Mason, Roger, Chambers Group, INC. Philippe Lapin, and Wayne H. Bonner	1998	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey for A Pacific Bell Mobile Telecommunications Facility: Cm 126-11 Near Perris, Riverside County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	Within ½ -mile
RI-04211	Love, Bruce and Bai Crm Tech "Tom" Tang	1999	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Perris Valley Industrial Corridor Infrastructure Project Near the City of Perris, Riverside County, California.	CRM Tech	Within ½ -mile
RI-04475	Sandelin, Linda	2002	A Cultural Resource Inventory Of 3 Acres Located on The Steele Peak 7.5' Quad, 19248 Harvill Avenue, Apn:317-110-028-1, Perris, Riverside County, California	Author	Within ½ -mile
RI-04540	Dalton, Jodi I.	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment, Markham Materials Yard Expansion in Western Riverside County	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within ½ -mile
RI-04766	Hogan, Michael, Bai Tang, And Josh Smallwood	2004	Historical/archaeological resources survey report, specific plan no. 341/eir 466, near the city of Perris, riverside county, California	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	Adjacent to Project Area
RI-04767	Hogan, Michael, Bai, Ca Tang, Josh Smallwood, And Dicken Everson	2004	Archaeological testing and site evaluations, specific plan no. 341/466, near the city of Perris, riverside county, California	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	Within ½ -mile
RI-04963	Hoover, Anna M., Kristie R. Blevins, and Hugh Wagner	2005	A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report on The Oleander Property, Apns 295-310-011, -048 & -052, 69.41-Acres, County of Riverside, California.	L&LEnvironmental, Inc.	Within ½ -mile
RI-05548	Cotterman, Cary D., Evelyn N. Chandler, and Roger D. Mason	2005	Cultural Resources Survey of A 1- Acre Parcel in Perris, Riverside County, ca (APN 314-110-030)	Ecorp Consulting, Inc.	Within ½ -mile

<b>CHRIS Report Number</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Title of Study</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Distance from Project Area</b>
RI-05713	Lorna Billat	2005	Letter Report: Historic Consultation for Nextel of California (Nextel) Wireless Telecommunications Service (WTS) Facility Project Chelsea/ CA-5389A, in Perris, Riverside County, California.	EarthTouch, Inc., Layton, UT	Within 1-mile
RI-05800	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, Daniel Ballester, And Mary Hillis Shockley	2001	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, March Arb Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion, Near March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	Within 1-mile
RI-07268	Tsunoda, Koji	2007	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Service Extension Project on the Pinewood 12kV Circuit in Riverside County, California (WO#6677-1339, AI# 7-1214, JO#6102-0468)	Jones & Stokes	Within ½ -mile
RI-07537	Sanka, Jennifer M. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2007	Phase I Cultural Assessment and Paleontological Records Review, Oleander Avenue Project, Perris, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
RI-07538	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Clarence Bodmer, Josh Smallwood, and Melissa Hernandez	2007	Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	Within ½ -mile
RI-07568	McGinnis, Patrick	2007	Archaeological Survey Report of the I-215/Van Buren Boulevard Interchange Project Riverside County, California	Tierra Environmental Services	Within ½ -mile
RI-07570	Rosenberg, Seth A	2007	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Limos by Tiffany Project, APN 317-240-052; PP22532; FTA2006-26	Brian F. Smith and Associates	Within ½ -mile
RI-08031	Carla Allred	2009	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, Site Number(s)/Name(s): LA-3411A/EMWD Rancho Drive TCNS# 49589	Earth Touch Inc, Layton, Utah	Within ½ -mile
RI-08166	Michael Hogan and Bai Tang	2008	Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Program Tentative Parcel Map No. 36034	CRM Tech, Colton, California	Within 1-mile
RI-08272	William Manely Consulting and Earth Tech	1995	Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
RI-08433	Katherine H. Pollack	2007	Archaeological Assessment of Southern Half of Hammock 33kV Overhead DSP Project, March Air Reserve Base, Riverside County, California.	Southern California Edison	Within ½ -mile

<b>CHRIS Report Number</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Title of Study</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Distance from Project Area</b>
RI-08515	Jay K. Sanders	2010	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Barnes/ Perry Street Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	Within ¼-mile
RI-08893	Bai "Tom" Tang	2012	Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Analyses: Discount Tire Cross Dock Facility; a Portion of Specific Plan Co. 341-EIR 466	CRM TECH	Within ¼-mile
RI-08986	Joan George and Vanessa Mirr	2013	Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring: Knox Logistics Center Project, Riverside County	Applied Earth Works, Inc.	Within ½ -mile
RI-09054	Jean A. Keller	2013	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 36512, Apr 314-170-005, 013 Thru 016; 314-140-056; 314-180-001, 007, 009,010, 011,013,014	Cultural Resources Consultant	Within ½ -mile
RI-09416	Clarence L. Hoff and Brian F. Smith	2014	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sedrak Fairfield Inn Project County of Riverside	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Within ½ -mile
RI-09781	Brian F. Smith, Tracy A. Stropes, and Jennifer R. Kraft	2016	An Updated Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Nandina Business Center Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Within ½ -mile
RI-10199	Phil Fulton	2014	Discovery And Monitoring Plan for The Mid County Parkway	LSA Associates Inc	Within ½ -mile
RI-10345	Justin Castells and Joan Inc. George	2018	Cultural Resource Assessment for The Markham/Patterson Projection, City of Perris, Riverside County, California	Applied EarthWorks,	Within ½ -mile
RI-10378	Brian F. Smith	2018	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Nandina Business Center Project, Unincorporated Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Within ½ -mile
RI-10393	Ivan Sturdwick	2018	Results Of Archaeological Monitoring for the 68.48 Acre Optimus Logistics Center Project At I-215 And Ramona Expressway in Perris, Riverside County, California (Tentative Parcel Map 35682	LSA	Within ½ -mile
RI-10471	Robert Cunningham and Wendy Blumel	2017	Cultural Resources Inventory 0.7-Acre Property in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	Within ½ -mile
RI-10756	Brian F. Smith and Jennifer R. Kraft	2016	A Phase I And II Cultural Resources Assessment for The Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No.36962 Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Within ½ -mile
RI-10775	Brian F. Smith, Jennifer R. Kraft, and Mary M. Lenich	2015	A Phase I And II Cultural Resources Assessment for The Decker Parcels I Project Planning Case No 36950, Riverside County, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Within ½ -mile

CHRIS Report Number	Authors	Year	Title of Study	Affiliation	Distance from Project Area
RI-10783	Jennifer M. Sanka, William R. Gilean, and Leslie Nay Irish	2019	Final Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report Farmer Boys Restaurant Project Perris Area, Riverside County, California	L&L Environmental, Inc.	Within ½ -mile

**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES**

The records search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Project Area; however, seventy-five cultural resources were identified within the 1-mile search buffer. These resources consist of one multi-component resource, 18 historic-era resources, and 56 prehistoric resources. All seventy-five resources are included in the table below.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-mile Radius of Project Area**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Attributes	Year and Author	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
P-33-001183	CA-RIV-00118	Historic	AH01 (R/R Foundations)	1977 (S. Hammond, n/a)	Not Evaluated	Within ½-mile
P-33-001263	CA-RIV-001263	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1977 (Belligio); 1980 (S. Bouscaren)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-001330	CA-RIV-001330	Prehistoric, Historic	AP04 (BRM); AP02 (Lithic Scatter); AP15 (Midden); AH16 (Water Tank)	1992 (E.R. Shickler, Christopher Drover, Santa Ana, CA.); 1992 (D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover, Santa Ana, CA.); 1992 (C.E. Drover, Christopher Drover, Santa Ana, CA.)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-001336	CA-RIV-001336	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1980 (S. Bouscaren)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-002013	CA-RIV-002013	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1979 (Oxendine)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-002725	CA-RIV-002725	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1983 (Jean A. Salpas)	Not Evaluated	Within ½-mile
P-33-003500	CA-RIV-003500	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1989 (R.E. Parr, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 2004 (Josh Smallwood); 2004 (Josh Smallwood)	Not eligible under CEQA	Within ¼-mile
P-33-003501	CA-RIV-003501	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1989 (R.E. Parr, Archaeology Research	Not eligible	Within ¼-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Attributes	Year and Author	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
				Unit, UC Riverside, CA.); 2004 (Josh Smallwood); 2004 (Josh Smallwood)	under CEQA	
P-33-005362	CA-RIV-005362	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (J. Keller, Jean A. Keller)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005363	CA-RIV-005363	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (J. Keller, Jean A. Keller)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005364	CA-RIV-005364	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, Jean A., Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005365	CA-RIV-005365	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005366	CA-RIV-005366	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005369	CA-RIV-005369	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005370	CA-RIV-005370	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005371	CA-RIV-005371	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005372	CA-RIV-005372	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005373	CA-RIV-005373	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM); AP15 (Habitation Site)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not eligible under CEQA	Within 1-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Attributes	Year and Author	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
P-33-005374	CA-RIV-005374	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005375	CA-RIV-005375	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005376	CA-RIV-005376	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005377	CA-RIV-005377	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005378	CA-RIV-005378	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005379	CA-RIV-005379	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005380	CA-RIV-005380	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM); AP15 (Habitation Site)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM TECH); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not eligible under CEQA	Within 1-mile
P-33-005381	CA-RIV-005381	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005382	CA-RIV-005382	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005383	CA-RIV-005383	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Attributes	Year and Author	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
P-33-005384	CA-RIV-005384	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005385	CA-RIV-005385	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-005386	CA-RIV-005386	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM); AP15 (Habitation Site)	1994 (Keller, J, Jean A. Keller, Consulting); 2008 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM TECH); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not eligible under CEQA	Within 1-mile
P-33-005389	CA-RIV-005389	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (J. Keller, Jean A. Keller Consulting); 2004 (J. Smallwood)	Not eligible under CEQA	Within 1-mile
P-33-005390	CA-RIV-005390	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	1994 (J. Keller, Jean A. Keller Consulting); 2004 (J. Smallwood); 2018 (Courtney J. Accardy)	Not eligible under CEQA	Within 1-mile
P-33-007623	N/A	Historic	AH16 (Structure)	1982 (B. Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 1983 (J. Snyder, Caltrans); 1999 (B. Love, CRM TECH)	Appears Eligible	Within 1-mile
P-33-007639	N/A	Historic	HP02 (Building)	1982 (Betty Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	Not Evaluated	Within ½-mile
P-33-007640	N/A	Historic	HP02 (Building)	1982 (Betty Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-007650	N/A	Historic	HP06, HP34 (Building)	1982 (Betty Harmon, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-008700	N/A	Historic	AH05 (Site)	1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA); 2014 (Jean A. Keller, Cultural Resources Consultant); 2017 (Pat Moloney, Renee Elder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Not Evaluated	Within ½-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Attributes	Year and Author	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
P-33-008701	N/A	Historic	AH06 (Water Conveyance System)	1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA); 2017 (Pat Maloney, Renee Elder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	Not Evaluated	Within ½-mile
P-33-008702	N/A	Historic	AH02 (Site: Foundations)	1999 (Bruce Love, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA)	Not evaluated	Within ½-mile
P-33-013446	CA-RIV-007465	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	N/A	Not eligible under CEQA	Within 1-mile
P-33-013447	CA-RIV-007466	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	2018 (Courtney J. Accardy)	Not eligible under CEQA	Within 1-mile
P-33-013448	CA-RIV-007467	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	N/A	Not eligible under CEQA	Within ½-mile
P-33-013449	CA-RIV-007468	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	N/A	Not eligible under CEQA	Within 1-mile
P-33-013450	CA-RIV-007469	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	N/A	Not eligible under CEQA	Within ½-mile
P-33-013788	CA-RIV-007549	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	2004 (Everson, Dicken, CRM Tech)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-015743	CA-RIV-008196	Historic	AH07 (Railroad/Traill/Railroad bed)	2005 (P. Easter. And P. Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2006 (Peggy Beedle, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2007 (Theodore Cooley, Jones & Stokes); 2007 (Craft, Andrea, Jones and Stokes); 2008 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH); 2009 (M.C. Hamilton, J. George, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2010 (S. Justus and A. Giacinto, ASM Affiliates); 2011 (Joshua Trampier, Statistical Research, Inc.); 2012 (Stacie Wilson and Jill Gibson, AECOM); 2012 (C. Cotterman, E. Denniston, ECORP Consulting); 2015 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH); 2016 (Michael Hogan,	Not eligible under CEQA	Within ½-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Attributes	Year and Author	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
CRM TECH)						
P-33-016044	N/A	Prehistoric	AP16 (Flake)	2005 (Ewers, Dan, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016069	CA-RIV-008303	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	2001 (Wallack, Nicole, Shannon Younger, Phil Fulton, Maria Aron, and Chris Roberts, LSA Associates, Inc.); 2005 (Wallack, Nicole, Shannon Younger, Phil Fulton, Maria Aron, and Chris Roberts, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016097	CA-RIV-008331	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	2005 (Ewers, Daniel, Phil Fulton, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016098	CA-RIV-008332	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	2005 (Fulton, Phil, Dan Ewers, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016099	CA-RIV-008333	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	2005 (Fulton, Phil, Dan Ewers, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016109	CA-RIV-008343	Historic	AH02 (Foundations)	2005 (Fulton, Phil, Dan Ewers, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016110	CA-RIV-008344	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	2005 (Fulton, Phil, Dan Ewers, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016239	CA-RIV-008390	Historic	AH02 (Foundations) ; AH03 (Landscaping) ; AH04 (Privy/trash scatter/dumps)	2005 (Ewers, Daniel, Lesley Whittaker, and Nat Lawson, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Not Evaluated	Within ½-mile
P-33-016250	CA-RIV-008401	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	2007 (Keller, Jean A., Keller)	6Z (CHRSC Code)	Within ½-mile
P-33-016251	CA-RIV-008402	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	2007 (Keller, Jean A., Keller)	6Z (CHRSC Code)	Within ½-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Attributes	Year and Author	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
P-33-017078	CA-RIV-008887	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	2008 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM TECH); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not Evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-017079	CA-RIV-008888	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	2008 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM TECH); 2008 (Robert Porter, CRM TECH); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not eligible under CEQA	Within 1-mile
P-33-017080	CA-RIV-008889	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM); AP15 (Habitation Site)	2008 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM TECH); 2008 (Ballester, Daniel, CRM TECH)	Not eligible under CEQA	Within 1-mile
P-33-017081	CA-RIV-008890	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM); AP15 (Habitation Site)	2008 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM TECH); 2008 (Ballester, D. / Porter, R., CRM TECH)	Not eligible under CEQA	Within 1-mile
P-33-017098	CA-RIV-008900	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM); AP15 (Habitation Site)	2008 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM TECH); 2008 (Ballester, D., CRM TECH)	Not eligible under CEQA	Within 1-mile
P-33-017099	CA-RIV-008901	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM); AP15 (Habitation Site)	2008 (Smallwood, Josh, CRM TECH); 2008 (Ballester, D., CRM TECH)	Not eligible under CEQA	Within 1-mile
P-33-024092	N/A	Historic	AH05 (Well/cistern)	2013 (Jean A. Keller, Cultural Resources Consultant.)	6Z (CHRSC Code)	Within ½-mile
P-33-024147	CA-RIV-011874	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	2015 (Jennifer Kraft, Brian F. Smith and Associates)	Not evaluated	Within ½-mile
P-33-026856	N/A	Prehistoric	AP15 (Metate Fragment)	2016 (Stephen Byrne, ICF)	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-028172	N/A	Historic	AH04 (Privy/Trash scatter/dumps)	2018 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-028522	CA-RIV-012857	Historic	AH02 (Foundations); AH16; HP33 (Farm/Ranch)	2018 (Andrew Garrison, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Attributes	Year and Author	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
P-33-028523	CA-RIV-012858	Historic	AH02; AH16; HP33	2018 (Andrew Garrison, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	Not eligible under CEQA	Within 1-mile
P-33-028563	CA-RIV-012873	Prehistoric	AP02 (Lithic scatter)	2018 (Andrew Garrison and James Shrieve, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.); 2019 (Andrew Garrison, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	Not eligible under CEQA	Within ¼-mile
P-33-028575	N/A	Prehistoric	AP02 (Lithic scatter)	2018 (W.R. Gillean, J.M. Sanka, L&L Environmental, Inc)	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-028588	CA-RIV-012877	Historic	AH16	2017 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-028589	CA-RIV-012878	Historic	AH06 (Water conveyance system)	2017 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-028851	CA-RIV-012938	Historic	AH02 (Foundations) ; AH03 (Landscaping/ orchard)	2005 (Phil Fulton, Chris Roberts, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-028891	CA-RIV-012941	Prehistoric	AP04 (BRM)	2019 (John Goodman, Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile

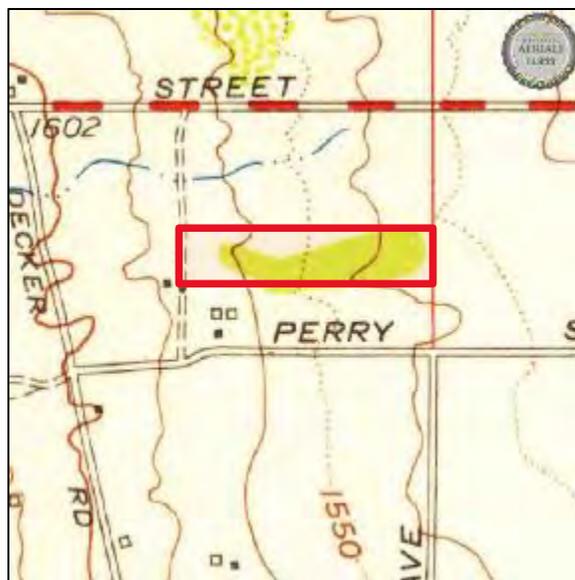
Several additional sources were consulted for this project as well (Table 3). No historical properties were identified during the review of the BERD and related sources. A review of Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records (BLM GO 2008) indicated Patent CACAAA 083426, a Sale-Cash Entry, was issued to Sophia Stralo (Strelow [sic]) for 158.27-acres on April 9, 1892. No additional information about Ms. Stralo could be found.

**Table 3. Additional Sources Consulted for the Project**

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historical United States Geological Survey topographic maps (USGS 2012)	Negative; Project Area has existed as agricultural field.

Source	Results
Historical United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Negative; Project Area has existed as agricultural field.
California Register of Historical Resources (1992-2010)	Negative
California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976-2010)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (1995 & supplements to 2010)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (1992 to 2010)	Negative
Local Historical Register Listings	Negative
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records (BLM GO 2008)	Positive; CACAAA 083426 Land Grant issued to Sophia Stralo in 1892 for ~158-acres of land.

A review of historical aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate the Project Area has existed as a vacant lot with a few trees as early as 1944 (Figure 4). The parcels located immediately south and west of the Project Area have evidence of a residential building existing on-site as early as 1955 and plowing activities are visible. The plowing activities extended into the Project Area as seen in a historical aerial from 1967 (Figures 5). By the mid-1970s, development around the Project Area increased and multiple dirt roads were present in the Project Area (Figure 6). The Project Area and the surrounding area has remained relatively unchanged since the early 1990s (Figure 7). In 2009, a majority of the trees located in the eastern portion of the Project Area were removed (Figure 8). Presently, the Project Area exists as a vacant lot with some dirt roads and vegetation present.



**Figure 4.** Project Area prior to development of the surrounding area (depicted on 1955 topographic map)



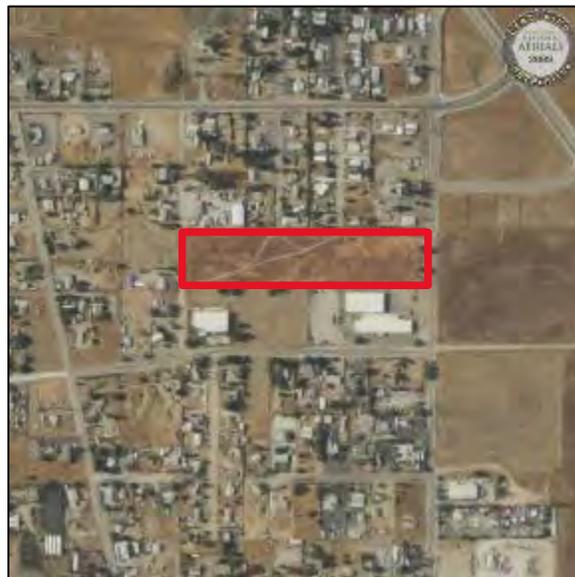
**Figure 5.** Project Area with some plowing present (depicted on 1967 aerial photograph)



**Figure 6.** Project Area with increased development in surrounding area (depicted on 1978 aerial photograph)



**Figure 7.** Project Area and surrounding area as relatively unchanged (depicted on 1994 aerial photograph)



**Figure 8.** Project Area with tree vegetation removed in eastern portion (depicted on 2009 aerial photograph)

## **NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

On April 6, 2021, MCC received an email from Ms. McCormick from the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation stating, "This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the project."

On April 23, 2021, MCC received an email received from Ms. Madrigal stating, the Project Area is Luiseño territory, and no known resources are within the project area. The Band recommends an archaeological records search to be conducted and asked for a copy of the records search results to be provided to Rincon.

On May 6, 2021, MCC received an email from Ms. Gonzalez Romero, Historic Preservation Technician of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI), stating the Project Area is not within the ACBCI boundaries, but it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requested a map that clearly delineates the Project Area, copies of any cultural resource documentation generated in connection with this project, and a copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

On May 10, 2021, MCC called Ms. Vance, Chairperson of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, who informed MCC that emails should be directed to [culturalresources@augustineband.com](mailto:culturalresources@augustineband.com). An email detailing the Project information was forwarded to the cultural resource department.

On May 10, 2021, MCC called Ms. Torres, Cultural Resource Manager for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, who asked for the email outreach letter to be directed to THPO, Ann Brierty. An email detailing the Project information was forwarded to Ms. Brierty.

On May 12, 2021, MCC received an email from BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator of the Cahuilla Band of Indians, stating the Project is outside of the Cahuilla reservation boundary, but is located within the Cahuilla Traditional Land Use Area. Therefore, the tribe does have an interest in the project. The Tribe believes that cultural resources may be unearthed during ground disturbing activities during construction. They request that a tribal monitor from Cahuilla be present for all ground disturbing activities including survey and to be notified of all updates with the project moving forward.

On May 26, 2021, MCC received an email from Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist of Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, on behalf of Mr. Ontiveros with an attached letter. The letter stated the Project Area is considered sensitive due to existing sites within the area. Additionally, multiple areas of impact were identified during the Tribe's in-house database search. The Tribe requests consultation with the Lead Agency and Project Proponents, to be continually updated regarding the progress of the project, the Tribe continues to act as a consulting tribal entity, Native American monitoring by the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, and requests proper procedures be taken, and the tribe be honored.

No other additional groups or individuals have responded with information about the Project Area as of June 21, 2021. The outreach was conducted as an informational purpose only and formal consultation will be conducted by the Lead Agency. Additionally, all requests were acknowledged and will be provided to the Lead Agency. All written NAHC and Native American correspondence materials and our communication log are provided as Appendix C.

### **CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS**

During the survey of the Project Area on April 21, 2021, an intensive pedestrian survey was conducted for the 9.43-acre Project Area (APN 314-091-005) (Figure 9-16). During the survey, conditions were poor due to low ground visibility (less than 5%). Observed vegetation included tall foxtail grasses and wildflowers throughout most of the Project Area. The Project Area was relatively flat, and no soil profiles or deep cuts were exposed. Portions of the Project Area were disturbed due to dirt roads being present and used continually. Other disturbances observed included modern refuse and bioturbation. Soil in the Project Area consisted of light brown, coarse-grained silty sand with pebble-sized inclusions of granitic rock. Granitic (diorite) boulders are present mostly in the southwest corner of the Project Area in a highly deteriorated state due to erosion and human activity. No evidence of cultural modification was observed on or around the boulders. No cultural material was identified during the cultural resources survey.



**Figure 9.** Overview of Project Area from northeast corner, view west



**Figure 10.** Overview of Project Area from northwest corner, view south



**Figure 11.** Overview of Project Area from southwest corner, view north/northwest



**Figure 12.** Overview of Project Area from southeast corner, view west



**Figure 13.** Representative photo of soils, plan view



**Figure 14.** Representative photo of soils, plan view



**Figure 15.** Overview of southwest/northeast dirt road cutting through Project Area, view southwest



**Figure 16.** Overview of fence line debris in northern portion of Project Area, view north

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project Area included a CHRIS records search, background research, NAHC outreach, and a field pedestrian survey. No previously conducted cultural resources investigations were identified adjacent to or intersecting the Project Area. Additionally, no previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the Project Area as a result of the records search. However, 56 prehistoric resources were identified within 1-mile of the Project Area. Outreach to the NAHC and local tribal groups resulted in three tribal groups identifying the Project Area as potentially sensitive, and two of the three requested tribal monitoring. While no cultural material was observed at the surface due to low ground visibility in some areas, archaeological features and resources may have subsurface components that could be revealed during construction of the proposed Project. The proposed Project Area is considered to have high sensitivity for presence of prehistoric and archaeological deposits or features, and a low to moderate sensitivity for historic archaeological resources. Due to poor surface visibility and the Project Area being moderately disturbed, MCC recommends archaeological monitoring for vegetation clearing, trimming, and removal in addition to any ground disturbance occurring for the first 5 feet during construction. MCC recommends setting a plan in place to expediently address inadvertent discoveries and human remains (as described below), should these be encountered during construction. In addition, if Native American monitoring is required as a project mitigation measure, we recommend the presence of archaeological monitors as well, to assess the significance potential finds in a collaborative manner with the Tribes.

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

**Date: September 21, 2021**

**Signed:**



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**Printed Name:**

**Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA, Qualified Riverside County Archaeologist  
Principal Investigator and Owner, Material Culture Consulting**

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**Appendix A:**  
Qualifications

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA  
President and Principal Environmental Specialist



Tria Belcourt oversees and is responsible for the entire work process at Material Culture Consulting. She is responsible for planning, supervising, and overseeing field projects, including responsibility for the professional quality of evaluations and recommendations. Tria has primary accountability for the technical completeness and competence of work conducted by her staff. She is responsible for development of work plans and/or research designs, for performance of crew chiefs, for selection standards and limitations on work assignments of crew members, for analysis and interpretation of field data, for integration of fieldwork results into comparative regional perspectives, and for preparation of reports. Tria's advanced academic training and more than sixteen years of professional archaeological experience has included rigorous training and application of anthropological and archaeological theory and methods, and in recording, collecting, handling, analyzing, evaluating, and reporting cultural property data, relative to the type and scope of work proposed.

Tria has been an archaeological project manager and principal investigator for over nine years, leading and managing several complex compliance projects throughout the State of California and in Southern Nevada, which have involved each step of cultural resource compliance and management. Prior to this, she spent six years as a field technician and crew chief on projects throughout California and the Southeastern United States. Her experience includes conducting background research, field survey, resource testing and formal NRHP/CRHR evaluation, data recovery plan development and implementation. She has prepared hundreds of technical reports for all of the above to state and federal standards, including following BLM standards for GIS spatial data management and technical reporting – ranging from simple clearance forms, to letter reports, to extensive data recovery reports. She was the lead preparer of the Fort Irwin Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (2009-2013) and has also prepared several cultural resource management plans for state regulated projects. She has overseen and conducted archaeological monitoring and management of unanticipated discovery of resources, including Native American human remains on federal lands (and repatriation of the remains), and reported the results and outcomes of cultural resource monitoring efforts in lengthy technical reports. Finally, Tria regularly provides third party and QA/QC review of cultural resource technical documents, due to her keen understanding of state and federal regulations and laws governing the management of cultural resources throughout the state of California.

#### EDUCATION

2014	Graduate Certificate in Environmental Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University
2010	Professional Certification in CEQA/NEPA, ICF International Corporation
2009	M.A. in Anthropology, University of Florida Gainesville, Florida Professional Certification in GIS
2006	B.A. in Anthropology, Magna Cum Laude, University of California, Los Angeles, California

#### AFFILIATIONS/CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

- Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)
- Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

#### UTILITY SECTOR EXPERIENCE

***SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Control Silver Peak 66kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (October 2016- present).*** Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-2018) and Environmental Intelligence (2018-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

***SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) - Kern River 66kV, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (October 2016- present).*** Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

***SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Eldorado Pisgah Lugo 220kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (October 2016- present).*** Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

***SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Control Haiwee 115kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (April 2017- present).*** Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-2018) and to SWCA (2018-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

***SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Ivanpah Coolwater Kramer Inyokern 115kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (April 2017- present).*** Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-2018) and to SWCA (2018-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

***Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), NERC Alert Program – Archaeological Principal Investigator; throughout California; 2015 – Present.*** Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of on-call task orders involving cultural resource desktop reviews, records searches and field reviews for the PG&E NERC Alert program: tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor (Arcadis).

***Southern California Edison (SCE), On-Call and Emergency Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2013 – Present.*** Belcourt has provided oversight of over 200 task orders for on-call and emergency projects to date, involving cultural resource desktop reviews, records searches and field reviews for deteriorated poles, system upgrades, initial studies to support capital projects, and monitoring support to replace facilities due to natural disasters. This high-volume program includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedules, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractor (SWCA).

***Southern California Edison (SCE), Large Capital Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2014 – Present.*** Belcourt has provided oversight of over 20 task orders for major projects to date, involving cultural resources for this contract with SWCA, Environmental Intelligence and ICF. This includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractors.

***Southern California Edison (SCE), Small Capital Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2014 – Present.*** Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of task orders involving cultural resources for this contract with Environmental Intelligence and ICF. This includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractors.

***Southern California Edison (SCE), Coolwater Lugo Transmission Project — Environmental Project Manager; San Bernardino County, California; 2014 – 2015.*** Belcourt provided oversight of all project management on CWLTP: tracking and reporting efforts of subconsultants (Pacific Legacy, Paleo Solutions and Urbana Preservation and Planning), maintaining project schedule and timely submittal of project deliverables to agency reviewers. Served as communication facilitator between SCE and BLM/CPUC agency reviewers. Provided final review of the Cultural Resources Technical Report (which included over 1,000 cultural resources) and the Historic Built Environment Report - prior to draft submittal to BLM.

***SCE, Eldorado Ivanpah Transmission Project – In-house Consultant for Archaeology; San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada; 2010-2012.*** Belcourt provided complex regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management. She developed compliance training to inform and guide construction activities and major capital project teams. She also developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on project mitigation measures. Tria coordinated with BLM archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. She provided environmental analyses, technical reports, and clearance documentation for over 20 project modifications during construction without delay to project. Developed the cultural resources geodatabase for EITP and coordinated regularly with the project GIS team.

***Silver State South Substation, In-house Consultant for Archaeology; Southern California Edison, Clark County, NV; 2010-2012.***

Provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management during project licensing and scoping. Identified potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources, developing appropriate mitigation measures in preparation for and projecting alternative conclusions.

***Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Multiple Roles; Southern California Edison, Segments 1-3 and Segments 6-11, Kern, Los Angeles and Orange County, CA; 2009 - Present.***

Tria provided service to this project over seven years in multiple roles – archaeological field monitor, project coordinator, in-house consultant at SCE, and principal investigator. She provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management for all segments of TRTP. Developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on the mitigation measures in the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (FEIR/EIS) for TRTP, and for the existing Special Use Permits and Record of Decision for TRTP, issued by the Angeles National Forest (ANF). Oversaw preparation of the Historic Properties Treatment Plans, fieldwork and technical report preparation for two large-scale Phase III Data Recovery excavations on Angeles National Forest. Coordinated with ANF archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. Provided cultural resources analyses and clearance documentation, including technical reports, for over 100 project modifications during construction without delay to project. Finally, Tria was responsible for maintaining the geospatial data for the project within the SCE cultural resources geodatabase TRTP and coordinated with the project GIS team.

***Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan Area, Principal Investigator; Cadiz Inc., San Bernardino County, CA; 2013.***

Oversaw records search to identify the extent of previous cultural resources surveys and all previously recorded prehistoric and historic resources within the 7,500-acre Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) area (Project Area) located on lands administered by the BLM Needles Field Office in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California.

## **SOLAR SECTOR EXPERIENCE**

***Ecoplexus California Correctional Institution Solar Project, Tehachapi, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (April 2018 – present).***

Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

***Ecoplexus Ironwood State Prison and Chuckawalla Valley State Prison Solar Project, City of Blythe, Riverside County.***

***Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (June 2018 – present).*** Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

***Ecoplexus California State Prison Centinela Solar Project, City of Imperial, Imperial County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (August 2017 – April 2018).***

Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

***Ecoplexus Calipatria State Prison Solar Project, City of Calipatria, Imperial County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (August 2017 – April 2018).***

Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

***Ecoplexus RJ Donovan State Prison Solar Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018 – April 2018).***

Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

***Ecoplexus Salinas Valley State Prison Solar Project, City of Soledad, Monterey County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018 – April 2018).***

Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

***Ecoplexus Correctional Training Facility Soledad Project, City of Soledad, Monterey County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018 – April 2018).*** Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

***SDG&E Cameron Substation Photovoltaic Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (September 2017 – present).*** Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, facilitated Native American consultation between County of San Diego and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

***Forefront Power Beard Solar Project, Dustin Acres, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018- April 2018).*** Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

***Forefront Power Broadman Solar Project, Livermore, Alameda County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (February 2018- March 2018).*** Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

***Forefront Power Nachtigall Solar Project, Wasco, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-April 2018).*** Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

***Forefront Power Rocha Solar Project, Fuller Acres, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-April 2018).*** Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

***Forefront Power Shafter Solar Project, City of Shafter, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-present).*** Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

***Forefront Power Anderson Twisselman Solar Project, Lost Hills, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-April 2018).*** Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

***Forefront Power Weedpatch Solar Project, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-present).*** Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Jennifer Kelly, M.Sc.  
Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project  
Manager



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Jennifer Kelly has experience in all aspects of paleontology. She has extensive experience with monitoring, salvage, fieldwork, project management, and report writing, as well as volunteer experience from the La Brea Tar Pits/Page Museum and the Cooper Center of Orange County (Paleontology department) and field experience as a Staff Geologist for Leighton Geotechnical. Her expertise is Geology, and she has her M.S. in Geological Sciences, emphasis in Geochemistry.

Jennifer has taught lab courses in paleontology and general geology, and also assisted with field mapping classes. Jennifer is HAZWOPER 40-hour certified and a registered Orange County paleontologist. She has authored and co-authored more than 100 paleontological compliance documents, including PRMPs, EIR, EIS, PEA, treatment plans, final monitoring reports, survey reports, and other compliance documents, in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, Caltrans and city and county laws, ordinances, regulations, and statutes.

#### Education

2012 M.Sc. in Geology, California State University, Long Beach, California  
2005 B.S., Geology (preliminary work for entry to M.S. Geology Program), California State University, Long Beach  
2004 B.A., Theater Arts, California State University, Long Beach

#### Certifications and Training

- 40 Hour Certification for HAZWOPER training under 29 CFR 1910.120, CA (2013 – 2014)
- Orange County Certified Paleontologist
- San Diego County Certified Paleontologist

#### Recent Professional Experience in California

***Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Harvill Industrial Project, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California (2017-present).*** Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation for this project, and prepared the Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Plan (PRIMP). Kelly also oversees the paleontological monitoring program for this Project. This project is ongoing and is scheduled to be complete in 2020.

***Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Rider Commerce Center Project, Unincorporated Riverside County, California (2018-present).*** Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation for this project, and prepared the Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Plan (PRIMP). Kelly also oversees the paleontological monitoring program for this Project. This project is ongoing and is scheduled to be complete in 2020.

***Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Ontario Ranch Logistic Center, City of Ontario, County of San Bernardino, California (2018-present)*** Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation for this project, and authored the PRIMP for this project. Kelly also oversees the paleontological monitoring program for this Project. This project is ongoing and is scheduled to be complete in 2021.

***Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Saddleback College, City of Mission Viejo, Orange County (2018-present)*** Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation for this project, prepared the Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Plan (PRIMP), and

oversaw the paleontological monitoring program detailed in the PRIMP. Kelly is currently co-authoring the final paleontological mitigation report. This project is in the final stages and is scheduled to be completed 2020.

### Private Development Sector Experience

***Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Proposed Alta Vista Specific Plan Project, SC Development, City of Placentia, Orange County (2017).*** Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

***Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Magnolia Tank Farm Project, SLF-HB Magnolia, LLC, City of Huntington Beach, Orange County (2017).*** Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

***Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Santa Fe Springs Apartment Project, Clearwater Communities, City of Whittier, Los Angeles County (2017).*** Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

***Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Rider Business Center Project, Capstone Advisor, Unincorporated Riverside County (2017).*** Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

***Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Los Olivos French Valley Project, Newland Homes LLC, Unincorporated Riverside County (2017).*** Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

***Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Veteran's Village Community Development Project, UHC LLC, Cathedral City, Riverside County (2017).*** Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

***Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Colony Commerce East Project, CapRock Partners, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County (2016).*** Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

***Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Jurupa Valley Medical Clinic Project, Boureston Company, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County (2016).*** Ms. Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation relating to Paleontological resources for this project.

### Renewable Energy Sector Experience

***Paleontological Project Manager, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project (TRTP), Southern California Edison (SCE), Kern County, Los Angeles County, San Bernardino County (2009-2015).*** Ms. Kelly conducted and led surveys along this project's right of way. She was also in charge of scheduling monitoring crews during grading in areas of paleontological sensitivity, managing and reviewing log sheets, and tracking data that is incorporated to final reports. Ms. Kelly played a valuable role with scheduling for the project's needs. She monitored, surveyed, and reported on all paleontological facets of this project as the Lead Paleontological Monitor for segment 3B, which was located near Rosamond, and for segments 4-11 which extended into Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties. She authored more than 10 of the compliance reports for this project. She also performed monitoring on every segment of this Project.

***Paleontological Project Manager, West of Devers Transmission Line Project, SCE, Riverside County, California (2009-2016).*** Ms. Kelly provided all project management and paleontological related services. This included proper BLM authorization and permitting to conduct surveying and a research design for field reconnaissance related to PEA, EIS/EIR documentation for the proposed transmission line. She assisted with managing documentation with laws relating to paleontological resources, among which are CEQA and NEPA compliance.

**APPENDIX B (CONFIDENTIAL):  
CHRIS Record Search Results**

**APPENDIX C:**  
NAHC and Native  
American Outreach

# Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

## Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** Seaton Ave. and Perry St. Project

**County:** Riverside

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Steele Peak

**Township** 04S      **Range:** 04W      **Section(s):** 02

**Company/Firm/Agency:** Material Culture Consulting, Inc.

**Street Address:** 2701-B N. Towne Ave

**City:** Pomona      **Zip:** 91767

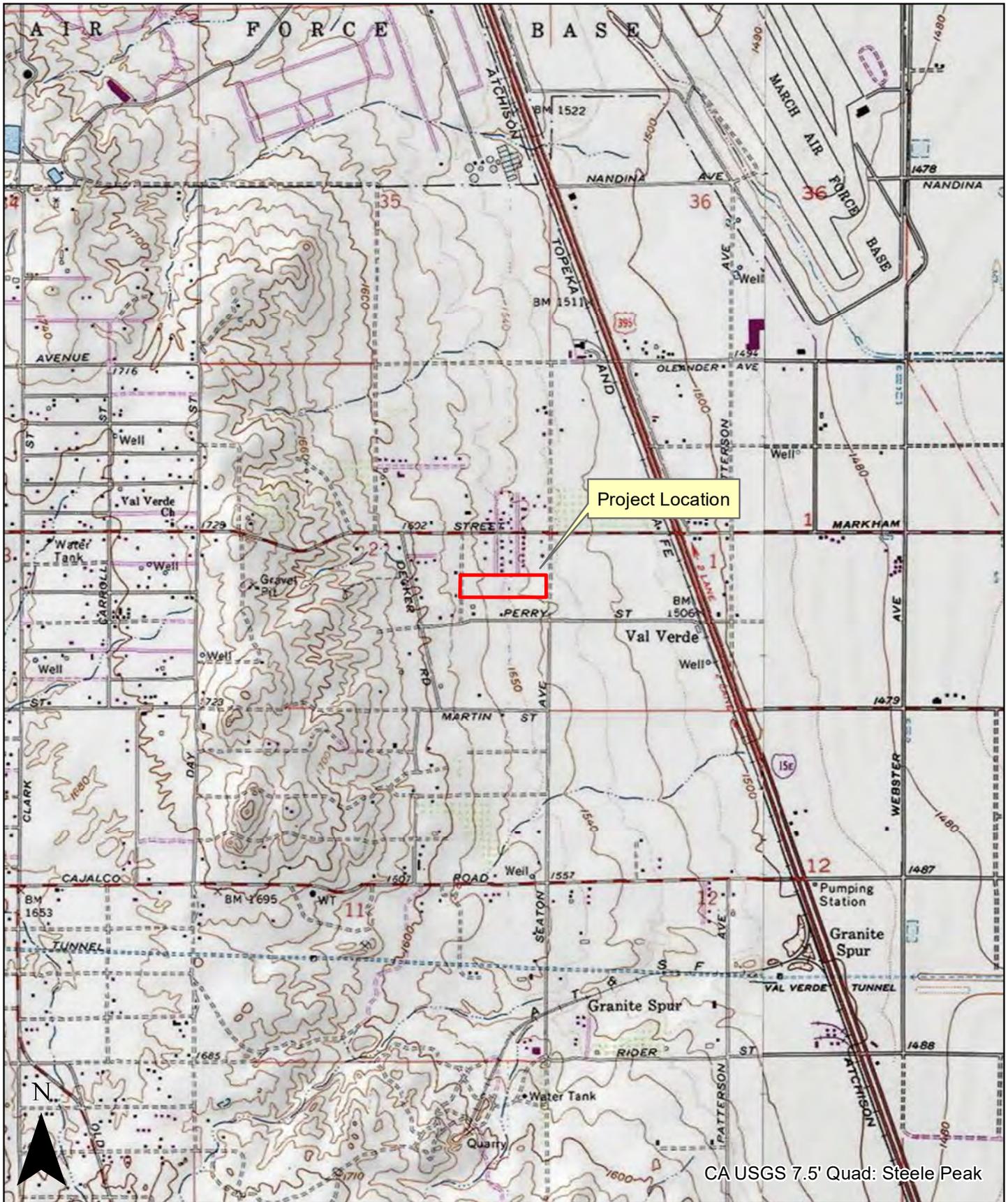
**Phone:** 626-205-8279

**Fax:** 626-249-0479

**Email:** tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

### Project Description:

The Project proposes the construction of industrial buildings on a 8.94 acre lot near the City of Perris, Riverside County. Please see the attached map for more details on the project location.



Project Location

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

1:24,000



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
3/24/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

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

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians**

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Cabazon Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Seaton Ave. and Perry St. Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
3/24/2021**

***Pechanga Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources  
Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306  
Fax: (951) 506-9491  
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation***

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

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation***

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

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

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

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

John Gomez, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

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

***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

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

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

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Seaton Ave. and Perry St. Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
3/24/2021**

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

Michael Mirelez, Cultural  
Resource Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Cahuilla

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## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 24, 2021

Tria Belcourt  
Material Culture Consulting, Inc.Via Email to: [tria@materialcultureconsulting.com](mailto:tria@materialcultureconsulting.com)

Re: Seaton Ave. and Perry St. Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Belcourt:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
Laura Miranda  
*Luiseño*VICE CHAIRPERSON  
Reginald Pagaling  
*Chumash*SECRETARY  
Merri Lopez-Keifer  
*Luiseño*PARLIAMENTARIAN  
Russell Attebery  
*Karuk*COMMISSIONER  
William Mungary  
*Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache*COMMISSIONER  
Julie Tumamait-  
Stenslie  
*Chumash*COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
Christina Snider  
*Pomo*NAHC HEADQUARTERS  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

March 30, 2021



RE: Seaton Ave. & Perry St. Project, City of Perris; Steele Peak USGS 7.5 'Quadrangle, Riverside Co., California.

**Greetings,**

Material Culture Consulting, Inc (MCC) is conducting the cultural resources review of the above project to support preparation of environmental review documents. The proposed project entails construction of a warehouse/distribution building on a privately-owned parcel 5.2 miles N-NW of the City of Perris (see attached map). As part of our background research and a forthcoming field survey, we would like to invite you to share any knowledge of potential cultural resources located within or near the project area. Please note - this request is **not** part of any formal local, state, or federal consultation process, and all requests for consultation should be directed to Riverside County as the Lead CEQA Agency.

Our firm contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 12, 2021 to request review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) and for a list of tribes with traditional lands and/or cultural places within the area. The NAHC responded on March 24, 2021 stating that the SLF review resulted in **negative** results and provided your contact information as part of the list. We understand that negative results do not preclude the existence of cultural resources, and that a tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource, which is why we are contacting you.

**Project Location and Description**

The proposed Seaton Ave. and Perry St. Project may be found on the Steele Peak, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle in Section 2 of Township 4 South, Range 4 West (San Bernardino Base Meridian). The project footprint is located on vacant commercial land in a light-industrial zoned area one-half mile west of Interstate 215. The proposed development project includes construction of an 113,000 square-foot, light-industrial building with associated auto and trailer parking on a 0.94-acre parcel (Riverside County APN 314-091-005). The Area of Potential Impact (API) includes the entire parcel.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any knowledge of cultural resources within or adjacent to the API. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the API can be shared with Project Manager Sonia Sifuentes via telephone at 909-730-8829, email at [sonia@materialcultureconsulting.com](mailto:sonia@materialcultureconsulting.com); with Assistant Project Manager Erika McMullin via telephone at 909-967-8216, email at [erika@materialcultureconsulting.com](mailto:erika@materialcultureconsulting.com); or via standard mail to MCC's Pomona Office. Thank you very much for your assistance.

Kindest regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tria Belcourt', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA  
President and Principal Archaeologist  
626-205-8279  
[tria@materialcultureconsulting.com](mailto:tria@materialcultureconsulting.com)

Seaton Ave. and Perry St. Project  
 CEQA Due Diligence Native American Contact Log  
 March 31, 2021  
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Name/Affiliation	Date and Method of 1st Contact	Date of 1 <sup>st</sup> Follow Up Attempt	Date of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Follow-Up Attempt	Results	MCC Response
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	n/a	On May 6 2021, MCC received an email from Arysa Gonzalez Romero, Historic Preservation Technician, stating the Project Area is not within the ACBCI boundaries, but it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following: a map that clearly delineates the Project Area, copies of any cultural resource documentation generated in connection with this project, and a copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.	MCC will include response in our final report.
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	n/a	See above.	See above.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	Phone call placed and email sent on May 10, 2021.	MCC spoke to the tribal secretary who informed us the emails should be directed to culturalresources@augustineband.com	

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Doug Welmas, Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	Phone call placed on May 10, 2021.	As of July 1, 2021, MCC has not received a response.	n/a
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	Phone call placed on May 10, 2021 and email sent to BobbyRa y Esparza.	MCC received an email on May 12, 2021, from BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator, stating this project is outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary it is located within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. Therefore, the tribe does have an interest in the project. The tribe believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during ground disturbing activities during construction. They request that a tribal monitor from Cahuilla be present for all ground disturbing activities including survey and to be notified of all updates with the project moving forward.	MCC will include the response in their final report.
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021 <a href="mailto:rchapparosa@loscoyotesband.org">rchapparosa@loscoyotesband.org</a> <a href="mailto:mcastellano@loscoyotesband.org">mcastellano@loscoyotesband.org</a>	Phone call placed on May 10, 2021	As of July 1 <sup>st</sup> , MCC has not received a response	n/a
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	See below	See below	See below

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Denisa Torres, Cultural Resource Manager Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	Phone call placed on May 10, 2021.	MCC spoke to tribal secretary who asked for email to be direct to Ann Brierty, THPO.	
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	Phone call placed on May 10, 2021.	As of July 1, 2021, MCC has not received a response.	n/a
Mark Macarro, Chairperson Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	Phone call placed on May 10, 2021.	As of July 1, 2021, MCC has not received a response.	n/a
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Coordinator Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	Phone call placed on May 10, 2021.	As of July 1, 2021, MCC has not received a response.	n/a
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	N/A	N/A	Received an email from Ms. McCormick on 04/06/21-Tribe has no comment and defers to more local Tribes and supports their decisions on the project	MCC thanked Ms. McCormi ck for her response and stated it would be included in the report.

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Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	N/A	N/A	See response above	N/A
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Denae Hamilton-Vega New Chairperson for Tribe as approx. March 1, 2021 (Joseph passed away recently) -April 20, 2021	n/a	n/a	n/a
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	Phone call placed on May 10, 2021	As of July 1, 2021, MCC has not received a response.	n/a
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	N/A	Email received April 23, 2021 from Ms. Madrigal- no known cultural resources within the area but recommends an archaeological records search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to Rincon.	MCC will include the response in the final report
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	N/A	See response above.	See above
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	Phone call placed on May 10, 2021.	As of July 1, 2021, MCC has not received a response.	n/a

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Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Dept. Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	Phone call placed on May 10, 2021.	On May 26, 2021, MCC received an email from Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist, on behalf of Mr. Ontiveros with an attached letter. The letter stated the Project Area is considered sensitive due to existing sites within the area. Additionally, multiple areas of impact were identified during the Tribe's in-house database search. The Tribe requests consultation with the Lead Agency and Project Proponents, to be continually updated regarding the progress of the project, the Tribe continues to act as a consulting tribal entity, Native American monitoring by the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, and requests proper procedures be taken and the tribe be honored.	MCC will include the response in the final report.
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	Phone call placed on May 10, 2021.	See above.	See above
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Letter sent via USPS on March 31, 2021	Email sent April 20, 2021	Phone call placed on May 10, 2021.	As of July 1, 2021, MCC has not received a response.	n/a



03-006-2021-019

May 06, 2021

[VIA EMAIL TO:tria@materialcultureconsulting.com]  
Material Culture Consulting  
Mrs. Tria Belcourt  
342 Cucamonga Avenue  
Claremont, CA 91711

**Re: Seaton Ave. & Perry St. Project, City of Perris**

Dear Mrs. Tria Belcourt,

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

\*A map that clearly delineates the project area.

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

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

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)883-1327. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Arysa Gonzalez Romero  
Historic Preservation Technician  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
AGUA CALIENTE BAND  
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



Erika McMullin <[erika@materialcultureconsulting.com](mailto:erika@materialcultureconsulting.com)>

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**Proposed EPD Seaton Ave and Perry Rd Project, City of Perris; Steele Peak USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California.**

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**BobbyRay Esparza** <[Besparza@cahuilla.net](mailto:Besparza@cahuilla.net)>

Wed, May 12, 2021 at 9:39 AM

To: Erika McMullin <[erika@materialcultureconsulting.com](mailto:erika@materialcultureconsulting.com)>

Good morning

The Cahuilla Band has received and reviewed the above project located in Riverside County, Ca. We do not have knowledge of any cultural resources within or near the project area. Although this project is outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary it is located within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. Therefore, we do have an interest in the project. We believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during ground disturbing activities during construction. We request that a tribal monitor from Cahuilla be present for all ground disturbing activities including survey and to be notified of all updates with the project moving forward. The Cahuilla Band appreciates your assistance in preserving Tribal Cultural Resources in your project.

Respectfully,

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

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**From:** Erika McMullin <[erika@materialcultureconsulting.com](mailto:erika@materialcultureconsulting.com)>

**Sent:** Monday, May 10, 2021 1:18 PM

**To:** Erika McMullin <[erika@materialcultureconsulting.com](mailto:erika@materialcultureconsulting.com)>

**Subject:** Proposed EPD Seaton Ave and Perry Rd Project, City of Perris; Steele Peak USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California.

[Quoted text hidden]



Sonia Sifuentes <[sonia@materialcultureconsulting.com](mailto:sonia@materialcultureconsulting.com)>

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## Seaton Ave. 7 Perry St. Project, City of Perris, Riverside County, CA

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**Quechan Historic Preservation Officer** <[historicpreservation@quechantribe.com](mailto:historicpreservation@quechantribe.com)>  
To: Sonia Sifuentes <[sonia@materialcultureconsulting.com](mailto:sonia@materialcultureconsulting.com)>

Tue, Apr 6, 2021 at 8:48 AM

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

Thank you,

H. Jill McCormick, M.A.

Quechan Indian Tribe

Historic Preservation Officer

P.O. Box 1899

Yuma, AZ 85366-1899

Office: 760-572-2423

Cell: 928-261-0254

E-mail: [historicpreservation@quechantribe.com](mailto:historicpreservation@quechantribe.com)



This email has been checked for viruses by Avast antivirus software. [www.avast.com](http://www.avast.com)

May 26, 2021

Attn: Erika McMullin, Cultural Resources Assistant Project Manager  
Material Culture Consulting, Inc.  
2701-B North Towne Avenue  
Pomona, CA 91767



**RE: Seaton Avenue & Perry Street Project – one-half mile west of Interstate 215 (APN 314-091-005) – City of Perris, Riverside County, CA**

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

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JOE", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581  
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137  
Cell (951) 663-5279  
[jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov](mailto:jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov)

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

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

**Treatment and Disposition of Remains.**

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

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

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

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

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

**Coordination with County Coroner's Office.** The Lead Agencies and the Developer should immediately contact both the Coroner and the Soboba Band in the event that any human remains are discovered during implementation of the Project. If the Coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the

Coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c).

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



**Confidentiality:** The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and the lead agency for said project, as well as hired consultant (Material Culture Consulting, Inc.). No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

# Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

## CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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



April 23, 2021

**Sent only via email to: [tria@materialcultureconsulting.com](mailto:tria@materialcultureconsulting.com)**

Material Culture Consulting  
Tria Belcourt  
2701-B North Towne Avenue  
Pomona, CA 91767

**Re: Seaton Ave. & Perry St. Project, City of Perris, Steele Peak USGS 7.5 ‘ Quadrangle, Riverside Co., California**

Dear Ms. Belcourt,

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

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon’s history, culture and identity. We do not have knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635 or via electronic mail at [cmadriral@rincon-nsn.gov](mailto:cmadriral@rincon-nsn.gov). We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Cultural Resources Manager