

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST
For Archaeological Resources
(Must be attached to report)

APN: 317-140-004, -005, -019, -020, -028, -044, -045, and -046		Project No: PPT210133	EA Number:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Potentially Significant Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than Significant Impact	<input type="checkbox"/> No Impact	

(Check the level of significance that applies)

Historic Resources

Would the project:

- a) Alter or destroy a historic site?
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5?
- c) Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1)?

Findings of Fact:

The Project proposes demolition of three historic-era built environment resources. A HRER found that the three structures were found ineligible for listing under CRHR criteria 1, 2, and 3. However, the results of the records search have not yet been obtained, therefore it is unknown if any previously recorded cultural resources exist subsurface within the Project Area, including historical resources as defined by CEQA.

Proposed Mitigation:

MCC recommends the following mitigation measures:

Archaeological Monitoring: Archaeological monitoring should occur during all vegetation clearing, trimming, and removal as well during 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.

Inadvertent Discovery Plan: Due to the potential to encounter cultural resources during project related ground disturbance and Inadvertent Discovery Plan should be put in place. This plan will allow for the early identification of inadvertent discoveries as proper assessment and treatment.

MCC also recommends adding a measure stating that if Native American Monitoring is required, an archaeological monitor should also be present to assess the significance potential finds in a collaborative manner with the Tribes.

Monitoring:

Archaeological monitoring should occur during vegetation clearing, trimming, and removal as well as during all ground disturbance up to 5 feet below ground surface.

Archaeological Resources

Would the project:

- a) Alter or destroy an archaeological site?
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations §15064.5?
- c) Disturb and human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?
- d) Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?

Findings of Fact:

As described above, three historic-era built environment structures are present within the Project Area. During the survey no additional cultural resources were observed. However, during correspondence with local Native American tribes, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians indicated the Project falls within a known village site known as “quail place.” No additional information was provided as the tribe would prefer to disclose during consultation with Lead Agency. Additionally, the results of the CHRIS records search have not yet been obtained, therefore it is unknown if archaeological resources, including those with associated human remains, exist within the Project Area

Proposed Mitigation:

MCC recommends the following mitigation measures:

Archaeological Monitoring: Archaeological monitoring should occur during all vegetation clearing, trimming, and removal as well during 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.

Inadvertent Discovery Plan: Due to the potential to encounter cultural resources during project related ground disturbance and Inadvertent Discovery Plan should be put in place. This plan will allow for the early identification of inadvertent discoveries as proper assessment and treatment. MCC also recommends adding a measure stating that if Native American Monitoring is required, then it is recommended then an archaeological monitor be present as well to assess the significance potential finds in a collaborative manner with the Tribes.

Monitoring Proposed:

Archaeological monitoring should occur during vegetation clearing, trimming, and removal as well as during all ground disturbance up to 5 feet below ground surface.

Prepared By: Lily Arias and Erika McMullin Date: 08-13-2021

County Use Only

Received By: _____ Date: _____

PD-A# _____ Related Case# _____



Submitted to:

**E|P|D Solutions, Inc.
2 Park Plaza, Suite 1200
Irvine, CA 92614**

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
SEATON AVENUE AND
CAJALCO ROAD
PROJECT

Riverside County, California



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

Prepared for:

EPD Solutions, Inc.
2 Park Plaza, Ste. 1120
Irvine, CA 92614

Prepared by:

Karleen Ronsairo, M.A.
Erika McMullin, B.A.

Principal Investigator:

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA, Riverside County Qualified Archaeologist

Material Culture Consulting, Inc
2701-B North Towne Avenue
Pomona, CA 91767
626-205-8279

November 2021

Type of Study: Cultural resources assessment

Cultural Resources within Area of Potential Impact: Yes, three historic-built environment resources

USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle: Steele Peak, Section 12 of Township 4S, Range 4W

APN(s): 317-140-004, -005, -019, -020, -028, -044, -045, and -046

Survey Area: Approx. 17.5 acres

Date of Fieldwork: June 9, 2021, June 16, 2021, and June 18, 2021

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

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Seaton Avenue and Cajalco Road Project (hereafter referred to as Project or Project Area) proposes the demolition of existing structures and construction of an approximately 350,481 square foot (sq. ft) light industrial warehouse building and parking lot with ornamental landscaping and associated infrastructure on a 17.5-acre lot consisting of eight parcels (APNs 317-140-004, -005, -019, -020, -028, -044, -045, and -046), located at the southeast corner of Seaton Avenue and Cajalco Road in unincorporated Riverside County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by E|P|D Solutions, Inc. to conduct a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the Project Area. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and included background/literature review, a cultural resources records search, 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 April 16, 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 November 10, 2021. The CHRIS records search identified a total of 41 cultural resources investigations previously conducted within the Project Area's 1-mile radius buffer, five of which are adjacent to the Project Area. No previously recorded archaeological resources were identified within the Project Area as a result of the records search; however, 181 were identified within the 1-mile search buffer. These resources consist of 21 historic-era resources, and 160 prehistoric resources. The majority of the sites are bedrock milling features located south of the Project Area in the foothills and boulder outcrops.

The SLF search conducted by the NAHC did not identify the presence of Sacred Lands or Tribal Cultural Resources within 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 regarding the Project Area. As a result of outreach efforts, MCC received eight responses from Native American Tribes or individuals. The Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians identified an existing area of significance within the Project Area: a village site known as a "quail place" related to the Tribe's oral histories. The Tribe will disclose this information to the Lead Agency during consultation. No additional concerns were identified during the outreach efforts. MCC did not conduct formal consultation with the Native American representatives.

The field survey took place over three days due to access issues. On June 9, 2021, MCC Archaeologist Amy Chan conducted survey of APNs 317-140-004, -019, -020, -028, and -044. MCC Archaeologist Erika McMullin conducted the survey of APNs 317-140-045, and -045 on June 16, 2016, and APN 317-140-005 on June 18, 2021. During the surveys, visibility ranged from poor to good due to most of the parcels being developed and ground visibility being obscured by dense vegetation and refuse. The southern portion of the Project Area exists as an undeveloped, vacant lot with vehicular and refuse disturbances. Ground visibility was good in this area with minimal overgrown vegetation covering the ground surface. The northern portion of the Project Area consists of mixed-use development with residences, laydown yards, and associated businesses. Visibility was lower in this area due to the developed nature of the parcels, dense vegetation, and heavy refuse obscuring the ground surface. During the survey, three historic-era built environment resources were observed in APNS 317-140-004, -005, and -044. Background research indicated the resources were constructed in the mid-1940s and late 1960s. No other cultural resources were identified during the survey.

The historic properties identified within the Project Area were evaluated by Daly & Associates for eligibility to the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). The Historic Resource Evaluation Report concluded all three historic-age structures to be ineligible for listing to the CRHR (status code 6Z) under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 (Daly 2021).

Based on the above findings, the probability of encountering cultural resources within the Project Area is considered high due to the presence of the historic-era built environment resources and close proximity to the

Native American village site, Quail Place, and 160 other prehistoric-age sites. MCC recommends full time archaeological monitoring during initial ground disturbance activities, such as site preparation, demolition of historic structures, and grading up to five feet below surface, to quickly assess any discoveries of cultural resources during project implementation. Prior to construction, a cultural resource management plan (CRMP) should be prepared and employed.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	2
PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	2
PROJECT PERSONNEL	2
PREHISTORIC CONTEXT	4
ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT	5
HISTORIC CONTEXT	6
RESEARCH DESIGN	8
LEGAL COMPLIANCE BASIS	8
RESEARCH THEMES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA	8
<i>Prehistoric Research Domains</i>	8
<i>Historic Research Domains</i>	9
SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION	10
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES	11
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN	12
METHODS	13
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH	13
NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH	13
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS	13
HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION	13
RESULTS	14
CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH	14
NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH	30
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS	31
HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION	44
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	46
REFERENCES	48

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1. EPD SEATON AVENUE AND CAJALCO ROAD PROJECT VICINITY (1:250,000).....	1
FIGURE 2. EPD SEATON AVENUE AND CAJALCO ROAD PROJECT AREA (AS DEPICTED ON STEELE PEAK USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE, 1:24,000).....	2
FIGURE 3. EPD SEATON AVENUE AND CAJALCO ROAD PROJECT AREA WITH PARCEL BOUNDARIES (AS DEPICTED ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, 1:2,500).....	3
FIGURE 4. PROJECT AREA WITH STRUCTURE PRESENT (DEPICTED ON 1901 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP)	27
FIGURE 5. PROJECT AREA THREE STRUCTURES PRESENT (DEPICTED IN 1955 HISTORIC TOPOGRAPHIC MAP)	27
FIGURE 6. PROJECT AREA WITH STRUCTURES PRESENT (DEPICTED ON 1973 HISTORIC TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, USGS 1973)	28
FIGURE 7. PROJECT AREA WITH STRUCTURES PRESENT AND PRESENCE OF TREE LINED PROPERTY BOUNDARIES (DEPICTED ON 1978 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH)	28
FIGURE 8. PROJECT AREA WITH INCREASED COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SURROUNDING AREA (DEPICTED ON 2009 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH)	29
FIGURE 9. MAP OF SURVEY AREAS WITH SURVEY DATES (AS DEPICTED ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, 1:2,500)	32
FIGURE 10. OVERVIEW OF SOUTHERN SECTION OF PARCEL 317-140-044 WITH HISTORIC-ERA STRUCTURE IN BACKGROUND, VIEW SOUTH	33
FIGURE 11. OVERVIEW OF HISTORIC-ERA STRUCTURE IN PARCEL 317-140-044, VIEW EAST	33
FIGURE 12. OVERVIEW OF INTERIOR OF GATED PROPERTY IN PARCEL 317-140-028, VIEW NORTH	34
FIGURE 13. OVERVIEW OF UNDEVELOPED PORTION OF PARCEL 317-140-004, VIEW SOUTHEAST	34
FIGURE 14. OVERVIEW OF HISTORIC-ERA STRUCTURE IN PARCEL 317-140-004, VIEW SOUTHEAST	35
FIGURE 15. OVERVIEW OF UNDEVELOPED PARCELS 317-140-019 AND 317-140-020, VIEW NORTHWEST	35
FIGURE 16. REPRESENTATIVE PHOTO OF VEGETATION IN UNDEVELOPED PORTION OF PROJECT AREA.....	36
FIGURE 17. REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPH OF SOIL (317-140-004), PLAN VIEW	36
FIGURE 18. REPRESENTATIVE PHOTO OF SOIL IN PROJECT AREA (317-140-028), PLAN VIEW	37
FIGURE 19. REPRESENTATIVE PHOTO OF SOIL IN PROJECT AREA (317-140-044), PLAN VIEW	37
FIGURE 20. REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPH OF SOIL AND BIOTURBATION DISTURBANCE	38
FIGURE 21. OVERVIEW OF PARCEL 317-140-045 WITH EXAMPLE OF	38
FIGURE 22. REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPH OF GROUND VISIBILITY OBSCURED	39
FIGURE 23. OVERVIEW OF OPEN AREA WITH IMPORTED GRAVEL	39
FIGURE 24. REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPH OF SOIL	40
FIGURE 25. OVERVIEW OF PARCEL 317-140-046, VIEW NORTHEAST.....	40
FIGURE 26. OVERVIEW OF PARCEL 317-140-046, VIEW WEST	41
FIGURE 27. REPRESENTATION PHOTOGRAPH OF SOIL (317-140-045), PLAN VIEW	41
FIGURE 28. OVERVIEW OF PARCEL 317-140-005, VIEW NORTH	42
FIGURE 29. OVERVIEW OF PARCEL 317-140-005, VIEW NORTH	42
FIGURE 30. OVERVIEW OF PARCEL 317-140-005, VIEW SOUTH	43
FIGURE 31. OVERVIEW OF HISTORIC-ERA STRUCTURE IN 317-140-005, VIEW SOUTH	43
FIGURE 32. REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPH OF SOIL (317-140-005), PLAN VIEW	44
FIGURE 33. REPRESENTATIVE PHOTO OF MODERN REFUSE DISTURBANCE OBSERVED THROUGHOUT PROJECT AREA, VIEW NORTH	44

TABLE 4. REVIEW OF HISTORIC-ERA BUILT ENVIRONMENT APN REPORTS (COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE; DALY 2021).....	45
---	----

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS CONDUCTED RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN 1 -MILE RADIUS OF PROJECT AREA	14
TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 1-MILE RADIUS OF PROJECT AREA	19
TABLE 3. ADDITIONAL SOURCES CONSULTED FOR THE PROJECT	26
TABLE 4. REVIEW OF HISTORIC-ERA BUILT ENVIRONMENT APN REPORTS (COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE; DALY 2021).....	45

Appendix A: Qualifications
Appendix B: (CONFIDENTIAL) CHRIS Results
Appendix C: NAHC and Native American Correspondence
Appendix D: HRER and CONFIDENTIAL DPRs

INTRODUCTION

The Seaton Avenue and Cajalco Road Project (hereafter referred to as Project or Project Area) proposes the demolition of existing structures on site and the construction of an approximately 350,481 square foot (sq. ft) light industrial warehouse building and parking lot with ornamental landscaping and associated infrastructure on a 17.5-acre lot consisting of eight parcels (APNs 317-140-004, -005, -019, -020, -028, -044, -045, and -046), located at the southeast corner of Seaton Avenue and Cajalco Road, in unincorporated Riverside County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by E|P|D Solutions, Inc. 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 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 consists of eight parcels of approximately 17.5 acres (APNs 317-140-004, -005, -019, -020, -028, -044, -045, and -046), located at the southeast corner of Seaton Avenue and Cajalco Road 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 Cajalco Road and Cajalco Expressway to the north, agricultural fields to the south, industrial buildings to the east, and Seaton Avenue to the west. The proposed Project is located within Section 12, 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 the demolition of existing structures on site, and construction of an approximately 350,481 sq. ft. light industrial warehouse building and parking lot with ornamental landscaping and associated infrastructure. The warehouse building will include 335,481 sq. ft of warehouse space, 10,000 sq. ft of ground floor office space, and 5,000 sq. ft of mezzanine office space. The proposed building would result in a floor area ration (FAR) of 0.4969. The proposed Project will provide 244 parking spaces and 66 trailer spaces.

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). Riverside County Qualified Archaeologist Assistant Project Manager Erika McMullin, B.A., provided co-authorship of the report and GIS support. MCC Archaeologists and Cross-trained Paleontologists Amy Chan, M.A. and Erika McMullin conducted the pedestrian survey. MCC Archaeologist and Cross-trained Paleontologist Karleen Ronsairo, M.A., provided co-authorship of this report. MCC Cultural Resource Project Manager, Lily Arias, M.A., provided peer review of the report.

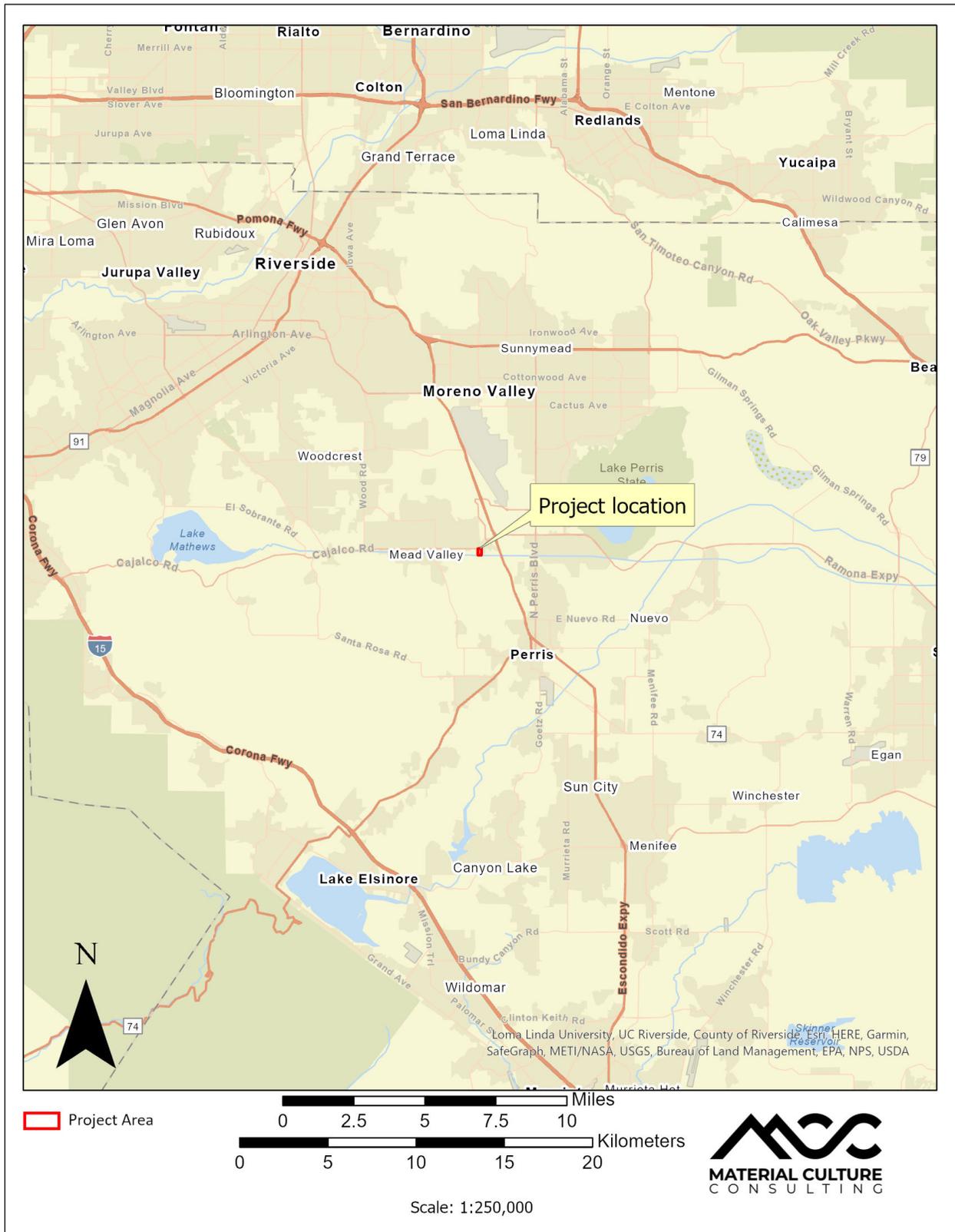


Figure 1. Seaton Avenue and Cajalco Road Project Vicinity (1:250,000)

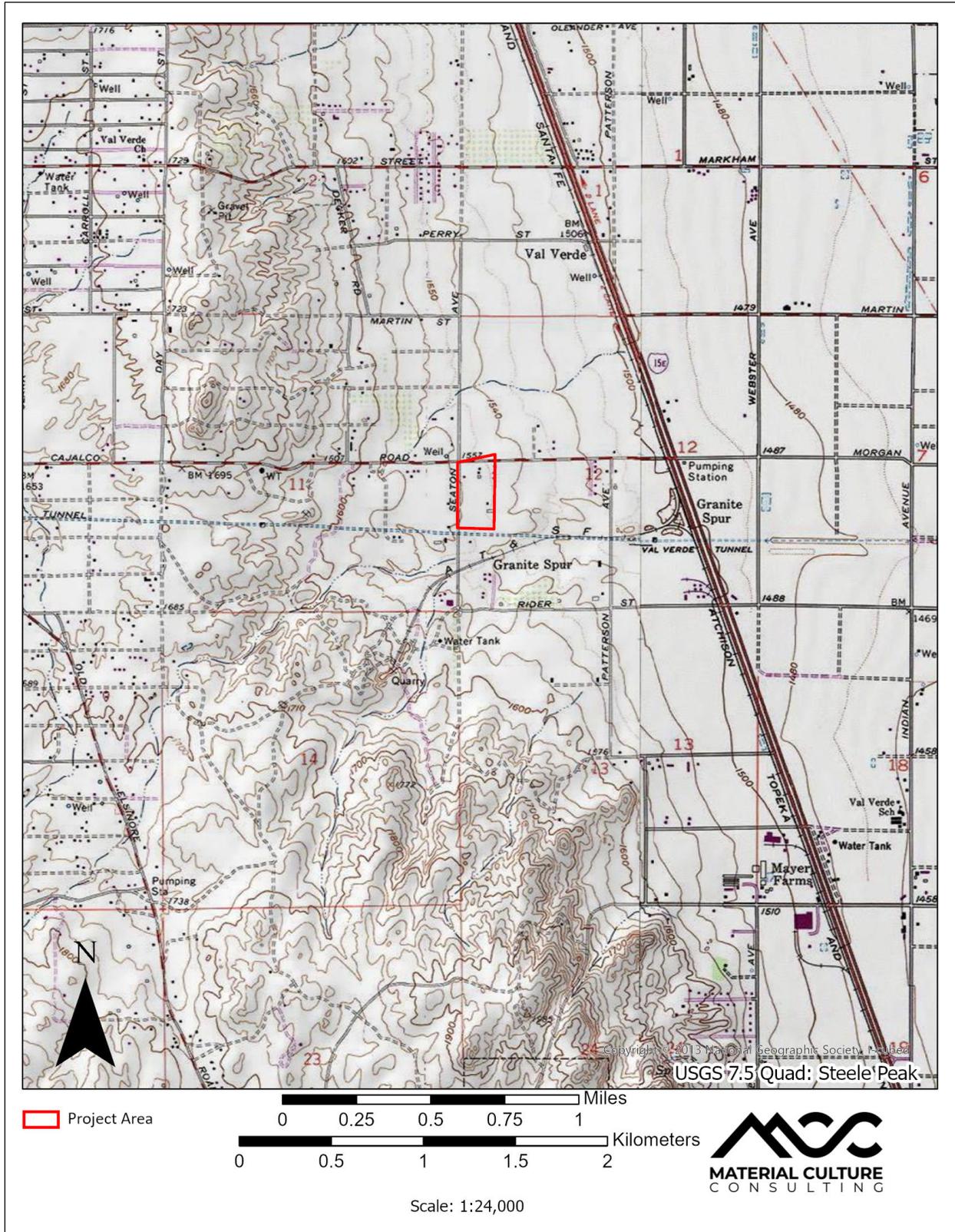


Figure 2. Seaton Avenue and Cajalco Road Project Area (as depicted on Steele Peak USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle, 1:24,000)



Figure 3. Seaton Avenue and Cajalco Road Project Area with Parcel Boundaries (as depicted on aerial photograph, 1:2,500)

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

There is no specific model of early human occupation offered within the Perris 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 included 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 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 larger two 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 (Takic-speaking) people who entered California from the east. Recent 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 Cahuilla people and the Luiseño 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. Both the Cahuilla and Luiseño ethnographic groups derived from this migration.

Cahuilla

The Cahuilla territory was bounded by the San Bernardino Mountains to the north, the Orocopia 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 Project Area falls within the western region of the tribe's traditional territory, denoted by the San Gorgonio Pass. 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 Gorgonio 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 Portola'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. However, the area that is now known as Perris Valley remained largely uninhabited.

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).

Historical Context of the Project Region

The Project is located within the San Jacinto Valley and Perris Valley. Prior to European settlement the area was 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. Based on previous research, 181 previously recorded cultural resources have been identified within the Project Area and nearby region. The majority of the known resources include prehistoric sites that 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, mainly south of the Project Area. However, none are directly within the Project Area. The closest known sites of this type are located along the foothills and boulder outcrops 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, Luiseño, and several other overlapping cultures, which are known in the area near Mead Valley. 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 EVALUATION

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 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 have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Note that California Historical Landmarks with numbers 770 or higher are automatically included in the CRHR.

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 require reasonable efforts to be made to permit 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.

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.
 - c) A historical resource described in §21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of §21083.2, or a “nonunique archaeological resource” as defined in subdivision (h) of §21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it (c) A historical resource described in §21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of §21083.2, or a “nonunique archaeological resource” as defined in subdivision (h) of §21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).
- 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

A records search request was sent to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS), located at the University of California, Riverside, in Riverside County on April 16, 2021. A cultural resources records search was completed by EIC staff on November 10, 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 were 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 April 16, 2021. The NAHC responded on April 29, 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 May 5, 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 May 24 and June 3, 2021, respectively.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS

The survey stage is important in a Project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of Project construction. MCC Archaeologist Amy Chan, M.A., conducted the survey of five parcels (APNs 317-140-004, -019, -020, -028 and -044,) of the Project Area. MCC Archaeologist Erika McMullin surveyed two parcels (APNs 317-140-045, and -046) on June 16, 2021, and one parcel (APN 317-140-005) on June 18, 2021. The survey consisted of walking in parallel transects spaced at approximately 5- to 10-meter intervals over the Project property, while closely inspecting the ground surface. All undeveloped ground surface areas within the ground disturbance portion of the Project Area were 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). Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.), if visible, were visually inspected for any potential presence of the above-mentioned indicators of cultural or paleontological resources. Representative photographs were taken of the entire Project Area.

HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION

Due to the presence of historic-age properties within the Project Area, EPD Solutions retained Daly and Associates to prepare a Historic Resource Evaluation Report (HRER) of the Project. The HRER included an intensive-level/pedestrian inspection of the Project Area and existing structures, a review of data for each parcel, and an evaluation of the property's eligibility for listing to the CRHR. The HRER summarizes the results of an intensive-level/pedestrian inspection of the site and the existing structures, and a review of historic data for each parcel (Daly 2021).

RESULTS

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The CHRIS records search identified a total of 41 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. However, five studies are located adjacent to the Project Area. The studies were conducted between 1977 and 2019 and include 23 cultural assessment projects, three linear road projects, three telecommunication projects, three monitoring projects, two transportation projects, two utility projects, two specific plans, one commerce project, one water project, and one historic property evaluation project.

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

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author(s)	Title of Study	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
RI-00250	1977	Leonard, N.N., and D. Belligio	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation Of The Proposed Road Improvements In The Mead Valley Vicinity, Riverside County, California</i>	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	Within ½-mile
RI-01093	1981	Bourscaen, S.	<i>Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment Of Tentative Parcel 16378, Val Area Of Western Riverside County, California</i>	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	Within ½-mile
RI-01166	1991	Desautels, R.	<i>Archaeological Survey Report On The Proposed Cajalco Expressway In The Lake Mathews-Mead Valley Area Of The County Of Riverside</i>	Surveys, Inc., Santa Ana, Ca	Adjacent to Project Area
RI-02448	1989	Swope, K.K.	<i>An Archaeological Assessment Of A 32 Acre Parcel (Ap # 317-240-001) Located Near Perris In Riverside County, California</i>	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	Within ½-mile
RI-02456	1989	Parr, R.E.	<i>An Archaeological Assessment Of Assessor's Parcel 314-120-009, Located Near Val Verde In Western Riverside County, California</i>	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	Within 1-mile
RI-02459	1988	Keller, J.S.	<i>An Archaeological Assessment Of Plot Plan 10,873, Riverside County, California</i>	Author(S)	Within 1-mile
RI-03190	1990	Peak and Associates	<i>Proposed San Bernardino To San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside, And San Diego Counties, California</i>	Peak And Associates	Adjacent to Project Area

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author(s)	Title of Study	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
RI-03262	1991	Macko, M.E.	<i>Archaeological Assessment Of The Proposed Oak Park Commerce Center, Parcel Map 25101, Asa #18, With Related Plot Plans 12468 And 12470, Riverside County, California</i>	Macko Archaeological Consulting	Within 1-mile
RI-03283	1991	Demcak, C.R.	<i>Archaeological Assessment Of Tentative Parcel 26672, A 26.07 Acre Property Located Near Perris (Perris Quadrangle), County Of Riverside</i>	Archaeological Resource Management Corp., Fullerton, Ca	Within 1-mile
RI-03388	1991	Brewer, C.	<i>An Archaeological Assessment Of Tentative Parcel Map 26734, County Of Riverside, California</i>	Saddleback Community College	Within 1-mile
RI-03506	1992	Drover, C.E.	<i>An Archaeological Assessment Of The Proposed Chemical Unloading Facility Residences; Metropolitan Water District Of Southern California; Near Perris California</i>	Author	Adjacent to Project Area
RI-03571	1992	Keller, J.A.	<i>An Archaeological Assessment Of Tentative Tract Map 27098, 4.94 Acres Of Land Near Perris, Riverside County, California.</i>	Author	Within ½-mile
RI-03572	1992	Keller, J.A.	<i>An Archaeological Assessment Of Tentative Tract Map 27098, 4.95 Acres Of Land Near Perris, Riverside County, California.</i>	Author	Within ½-mile
RI-03583	1992	Drover, C.	<i>An Archaeological Assessment Of "A" Street North And South Improvements And Proposed Emwd Pump Station Site, Riverside County Transportation Department, North Of Perris, California.</i>	Author	Within ½-mile
RI-03789	1989	Drover, C.	<i>A Cultural Resource Inventory: Oakwood Industrial Park-- Tentative Parcel Map 24110, Near Perris, California</i>	Author	Adjacent to Project Area
RI-04211	1999	Love, B. and B.T. Tang	<i>Identification And Evaluation Of Historic Properties Perris Valley Industrial Corridor</i>	CRM Tech	Within 1-mile

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author(s)	Title of Study	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
			<i>Infrastructure Project Near The City Of Perris, Riverside County, California.</i>		
RI-04475	2002	Sandelin, L.	<i>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</i>	Author	Within ½-mile
RI-04766	2004	Hogan, M., Tang, B.T., and J. Smallwood	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Specific Plan No. 341/EIR 466, Near the City Of Perris, Riverside County, California</i>	CRM Tech	Adjacent to Project Area
RI-04779	2004	Schmidt, J.J.	<i>Letter Report: Riverside County Line Extension Projects</i>	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc., Van Nuys, Ca	Within ½-mile
RI-05027	2000	Mckenna, J.A.	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Of The Vesta Telecommunications, Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County To San Diego County, California</i>	Mckenna Et Al.	Within ½-mile
RI-06139	2004	Taniguchi, C.	<i>Letter Report: Records Search And Site Visit Results For Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate Sc-248-02 (Harvill Avenue), 20281 Harvill Avenue, Perris, Riverside County, Ca</i>	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
RI-06274	2006	Underbrink, S.	<i>Cultural Resources Survey Of A 6.9 Acre Parcel (Apn 317-240-028, 029, 039, 041) In The City Of Perris, Riverside County, California</i>	Chambers Group, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-06577	2006	Tang, B.T., Hogan, M., Shackford, T. and J.J. Eddy	<i>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Rados-Perris Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel No. 30-050-002, In The City Of Perris, Riverside County, California</i>	CRM Tech	Within 1-mile
RI-06746	2006	Austerman, V.	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment: Perris Lots 3, 4, And 5 Project, City Of Perris, Riverside County, California</i>	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-06994	2006	White, R.S. and L.S. White	<i>A Cultural Resources Assessment Of The 12.35-Acre Expo, Industrial Park Site As</i>	Archaeological Associates, Sun City, Ca	Within ½-mile

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author(s)	Title of Study	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
			<i>Shown On Tpm 34128 Located Adjacent To, Harvill Avenue, Near Perris, Incorporated Riverside County</i>		
RI-07538	2007	Tang, B.T., Hogan, M., Bodmer, C., Smallwood, J., and M. Hernandez	<i>Cultural Resources Technical Report, North Perris Industrial Specific Plan, City Of Perris, Riverside County, California</i>	CRM Tech	Within 1-mile
RI-07570	2007	Rosenberg, S.A.	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Assessment For The Limos By Tiffany Project, Apr 317-240-052; Pp22532; Fta2006-26</i>	Brian F. Smith and Associates	Adjacent to Project Area
RI-07572	2006	Dice, M.	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report For The Tentative Tract Map 33869, 49.95 Acres Near Rider And Day Streets, County Of Riverside, California With A Paleontological Records Review</i>	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
RI-08351	2010	Tang, B.T., Shackford, T., Jacquemain, T., and J. Eddy	<i>Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Rados-Perris Distribution Center, Assessor's Parcel Number 303-050-002, In The City Of Perris County Of Riverside, California.</i>	CRM Tech	Within 1-mile
RI-08475	2007	Doolittle, C. and S. Hogan-Conrad	<i>Archaeological Survey Report For Southern California Edison's Underground Installation Project For 19655 Camino Del Sol City Of Perris Riverside County, California</i>	Earth Tech, Inc.	Within ½-mile
RI-08515	2010	Sanders, J.K.	<i>Archaeological Survey For Southern California Edison's Poles Replacement Project: Riverside County, California</i>	Chambers Group, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-08771	2010	Tang, B.T.	<i>Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resource Study Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) Perris Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project In And Near The Cities Of Riverside, Perris, And Menifee Riverside County, California CRM Tech Contract No. 2444</i>	CRM Tech	Within 1-mile
RI-08893	2012	Tang, B.T.	<i>Letter Report: Historical/Archaeological Resources Analyses:</i>	CRM Tech	Within 1-mile

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author(s)	Title of Study	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
			<i>Discount Tire Cross Dock Facility; A Portion Of Specific Plan Co.341-Eir 466</i>		
RI-09054	2013	Keller, J.A.	<i>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</i>	Cultural Resources Consultant	Within 1-mile
RI-09416	2014	Hoff , C.L. and Smith, B.F.	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey For TheSedrak Fairfield Inn Project County Of Riverside</i>	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Within ½-mile
RI-09633	2013	Goodwin, R.	<i>Cultural Resources Record Search, Site Survey, And Native American Scoping Assistance For The Riverside County Transportation Yard Complex, Riverside County, California (LSA Project No. Rct1303</i>	LSA Associates Inc	Within 1-mile
RI-10019	2017	Belcourt, T.	<i>Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment: Cado Industrial Center Project Unincorporated Riverside County, California</i>	Material Culture Consulting, Inc.	Within ½-mile
RI-10199	2014	Fulton, R.	<i>Discovery And Monitoring Plan For The Mid County Parkway</i>	LSA Associates Inc	Within 1-mile
RI-10345	2018	Castells, J. and George, J.	<i>Cultural Resource Assessmentfor The Markham/Patterson Projection, City Of Perris, Riverside County, California</i>	Applied Earthworks, Inc.	Within 1-mile
RI-10393	2018	Sturdwick, I.	<i>Results Of Archaeological Monitoring For The 68.48 Acre Optimus Logistics Center Project At I-215 And Ramona Expressway InPerris, Riverside County, California (Tentative Parcel Map 35682</i>	LSA Associates Inc	Within 1-mile
RI-10783	2019	Sanka, J.M. Gilean, W.R., and L.N. Irish	<i>Final Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report Farmer Boys Restaurant Project Perris Area, Riverside County, California</i>	L&L Environmental, Inc.	Within ½-mile

The records search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Project Area; however, 181 cultural resources were identified within the 1-mile search buffer. One-hundred sixty of the resources are of prehistoric age, and 154 are bedrock milling features. The majority of the prehistoric sites are located ½- to 1-mile south of the Project Area in the hillside rock outcrop areas.

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

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Age	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR Status Code	Distance from Project Area
P-33-001183	CA-RIV-001183	Site	Historic	AH01	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-007623	n/a	Structure	Historic	AH16	1	Within 1-mile
P-33-007640	n/a	Building	Historic	HP02	5	Within ½-mile
P-33-008700	n/a	Site	Historic	AH05	6Z	Within 1-mile
P-33-008701	n/a	Other	Historic	AH06	6Z	Within 1-mile
P-33-008702	n/a	Site	Historic	AH02	6Z	Within 1-mile
P-33-008703	n/a	Site	Historic	AH02	6Z	Within 1-mile
P-33-011265	CA-RIV-006726H	District, Element of district	Historic	HP20	3S	Within 1-mile
P-33-015743	CA-RIV-008196	Site	Historic	AH07	Not eligible	Within 1-mile
P-33-016041	n/a	Other	Historic	AH16	Not evaluated	Within ½-mile
P-33-016043	n/a	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	Not evaluated	Within ½-mile
P-33-016044	n/a	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	Not evaluated	Within ½-mile
P-33-016069	CA-RIV-008303	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½-mile
P-33-016097	CA-RIV-008331	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½-mile
P-33-016098	CA-RIV-008332	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½-mile
P-33-016099	CA-RIV-008333	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016109	CA-RIV-008343	Site	Historic	AH02, AH05, AH11	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016110	CA-RIV-008344	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016111	CA-RIV-008345	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016381	n/a	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016382	CA-RIV-008530	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016383	CA-RIV-008531	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Age	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR Status Code	Distance from Project Area
P-33-016385	CA-RIV-008533	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016386	CA-RIV-008534	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016387	CA-RIV-008535	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016388	CA-RIV-008536	Site	Historic	AH04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016389	CA-RIV-008537	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016390	CA-RIV-008538	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016391	CA-RIV-008539	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016392	CA-RIV-008540	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016394	CA-RIV-008542	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016395	CA-RIV-008543	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016396	CA-RIV-008544	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016397	CA-RIV-008545	Site	Historic	AH04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016398	CA-RIV-008546	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016399	CA-RIV-008547	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016400	CA-RIV-008548	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016401	CA-RIV-008549	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016402	CA-RIV-008550	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016403	CA-RIV-008551	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016404	CA-RIV-008552	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016405	CA-RIV-008553	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016406	CA-RIV-008554	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016407	CA-RIV-008555	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016408	CA-RIV-008556	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016409	CA-RIV-008557	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016410	CA-RIV-008558	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016411	CA-RIV-008559	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016412	CA-RIV-008560	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Age	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR Status Code	Distance from Project Area
P-33-016413	CA-RIV-008561	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016414	CA-RIV-008562	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016415	CA-RIV-008563	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016417	CA-RIV-008565	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016418	CA-RIV-008566	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016419	CA-RIV-008567	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016420	CA-RIV-008568	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016421	CA-RIV-008569	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016422	CA-RIV-008570	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016423	CA-RIV-008571	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016424	CA-RIV-008572	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016425	CA-RIV-008573	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016426	CA-RIV-008574	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04; AP08	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016427	CA-RIV-008575	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016428	CA-RIV-008576	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016429	CA-RIV-008577	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016433	CA-RIV-008581	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016434	CA-RIV-008582	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016435	CA-RIV-008583	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016436	CA-RIV-008584	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016437	CA-RIV-008585	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016438	CA-RIV-008586	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016439	CA-RIV-008587	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016440	CA-RIV-008588	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016441	CA-RIV-008589	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016442	CA-RIV-008590	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016443	CA-RIV-008591	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Age	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR Status Code	Distance from Project Area
P-33-016444	CA-RIV-008592	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016445	CA-RIV-008593	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016446	CA-RIV-008594	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016447	CA-RIV-008595	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016448	CA-RIV-008596	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016449	CA-RIV-008597	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016451	CA-RIV-008599	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016452	CA-RIV-008600	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016453	CA-RIV-008601	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016454	CA-RIV-008602	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04; AP14	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016455	CA-RIV-008603	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016456	CA-RIV-008604	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016457	CA-RIV-008605	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016458	CA-RIV-008606	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016459	CA-RIV-008607	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016460	CA-RIV-008608	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016461	CA-RIV-008609	Site	Historic	AH04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016462	CA-RIV-008610	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016463	CA-RIV-008611	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016467	CA-RIV-008615	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016468	CA-RIV-008616	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016469	CA-RIV-008617	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016470	CA-RIV-008618	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016471	CA-RIV-008619	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016472	CA-RIV-008620	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016473	CA-RIV-008621	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016474	CA-RIV-008622	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Age	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR Status Code	Distance from Project Area
P-33-016475	CA-RIV-008623	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016476	CA-RIV-008624	Site	Prehistoric	AP04; AP08	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016478	CA-RIV-008626	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016479	CA-RIV-008627	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016486	CA-RIV-008634	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016487	CA-RIV-008635	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016488	CA-RIV-008636	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016489	CA-RIV-008637	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016490	CA-RIV-008638	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016491	CA-RIV-008639	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016492	CA-RIV-008640	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016493	CA-RIV-008641	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016494	CA-RIV-008642	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016495	CA-RIV-008643	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016496	CA-RIV-008644	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016497	CA-RIV-008645	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016498	CA-RIV-008646	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016499	CA-RIV-008647	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016500	CA-RIV-008648	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016501	CA-RIV-008649	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016502	CA-RIV-008650	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016503	CA-RIV-008651	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016504	CA-RIV-008652	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016505	CA-RIV-008653	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016506	CA-RIV-008654	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016507	CA-RIV-008655	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016508	CA-RIV-008656	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Age	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR Status Code	Distance from Project Area
P-33-016509	CA-RIV-008657	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016510	CA-RIV-008658	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016511	CA-RIV-008659	Site	Prehistoric	AP04; AP16	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016512	CA-RIV-008660	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016513	CA-RIV-008661	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016514	CA-RIV-008662	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016515	CA-RIV-008663	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016516	CA-RIV-008664	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016517	CA-RIV-008665	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016518	CA-RIV-008666	Structure	Historic	AH05	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016519	CA-RIV-008667	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016520	CA-RIV-008668	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016521	CA-RIV-008669	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016522	CA-RIV-008670	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016523	CA-RIV-008671	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016524	CA-RIV-008672	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016525	CA-RIV-008673	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016526	CA-RIV-008674	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016527	CA-RIV-008675	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016528	CA-RIV-008676	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016529	n/a	Other	Historic	AH07	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016530	CA-RIV-008677	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016531	CA-RIV-008678	Site	Historic	AH02; AH03	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016533	CA-RIV-008680	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016534	CA-RIV-008681	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016535	CA-RIV-008682	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016536	CA-RIV-008683	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Type	Age	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR Status Code	Distance from Project Area
P-33-016537	CA-RIV-008684	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016538	CA-RIV-008685	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016539	CA-RIV-008686	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016540	CA-RIV-008687	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016541	CA-RIV-008688	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016542	CA-RIV-008689	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016543	CA-RIV-008690	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016544	CA-RIV-008691	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016677	CA-RIV-008732	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016678	CA-RIV-008733	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016679	CA-RIV-008734	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016680	CA-RIV-008735	Site	Prehistoric	AP01; AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016791	n/a	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016812	n/a	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-016813	n/a	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-016814	n/a	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-017924	CA-RIV-009463	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-019869	CA-RIV-010114	Site	Historic	AH04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-026856	n/a	Other	Prehistoric	AP15	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-028522	CA-RIV-012857	Site	Historic	AH02; AH16; HP33	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-028523	CA-RIV-012858	Site	Historic	AH02; AH16; HP33	Not evaluated	Within ½ -mile
P-33-028563	CA-RIV-012873	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-028575	n/a	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-33-028851	CA-RIV-012938	Site	Historic	AH02; AH03	Not evaluated	Within ½ -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 CA0620_.299/Homestead Certification No. 1356 was granted by the

General Land Office of Los Angeles, California to James Henry Chase on November 16, 1891, for 160-acres of land under the Homestead Act of 1862 (BLM GLO 2008). The Homestead Act of 1862 was signed under President Abraham Lincoln and gave citizens up to 160-acres of public land provided they live on it, improve it, and pay a small registration fee (Potter and Schamel 1997). By 1934, over 270 million acres of land had been granted. The Homestead Act was repealed in the 48 contiguous states due to the passing of Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, however, it did grant an extension in Alaska for another ten years (Potter and Schamel 1977). No additional information on Mr. Chase could be found via an internet search.

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)	Positive; Residential homes were built in the mid-1950s to mid-1970s.
Historical United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Positive; Residential homes were built in the mid-1950s to mid-1970s.
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; CA0620_299, Homestead Certification No. 1356 was granted by the General Land Office of Los Angeles, California to James Henry Chase on November 16, 1891, for 160-acres of land under the Homestead Act of 1862.

A review of historic aerial photographs and maps available indicated the presence of historic-era structures within the Project Area (Figures 4-8). The roadways currently located directly north and west of the Project Area have existed along the same alignment since 1901. The earliest topographic maps available show one structure located at the intersection of present-day Seaton Avenue and Cajalco Road (Figure 4). By 1955, the structure is no longer present, however, three additional structures were observed (Figure 5). A historic photograph from 1966 confirms the existence of the structures. In the mid-1970s, another structure was constructed near the western edge of the Project Area. In 1973, at least nine structures are visible on a historic topographic map (Figure 6). During this time, the Project Area remained relatively open. The area surrounding the structures are landscaped with tree lined property boundaries (Figure 7). The Project Area and vicinity remain relatively the same with some increased residential and roadway development until the early 2000s. In 2005, commercial and industrial development increased, particularly directly east of the Project (Figure 8). Although there has been a slight increase in development, the Project and surrounding area remain relatively open.

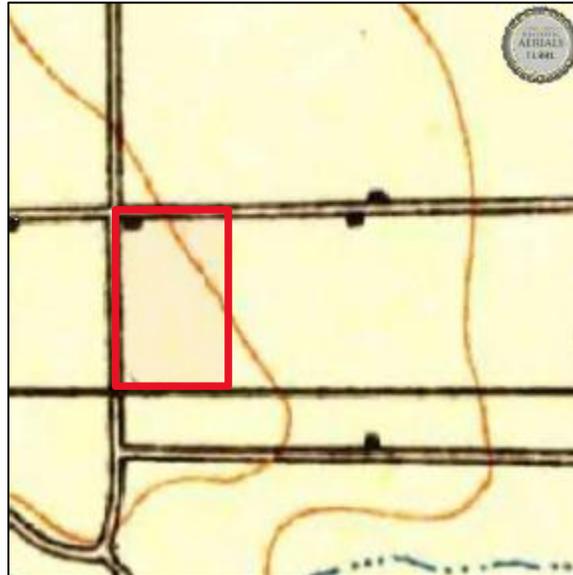


Figure 4. Project Area with structure present (depicted on 1901 topographic map)



Figure 5. Project Area three structures present (depicted in 1955 historic topographic map)



Figure 6. Project Area with structures present (depicted on 1973 historic topographic map, USGS 1973)



Figure 7. Project Area with structures present and presence of tree lined property boundaries (depicted on 1978 aerial photograph)



Figure 8. Project Area with increased commercial and industrial development in surrounding area (depicted on 2009 aerial photograph)

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

MCC sent outreach letters to the 21 Native American contacts identified by the NAHC on May 5, 2021. These letters included a request for additional information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area and a figure of the Project Area.

On May 10, 2021, MCC received an email from Ms. McCormick, Historic Preservation Office of the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, stating the Tribe has no comments on this project, defers to the more local Tribes, and support their decisions on the project.

On June 3, 2021, MCC called Mr. Vivanco, Chairperson of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, who explained that the Project Area falls within the Tribal Landscape associated with a village known as “quail place” where the word “Cajalco” comes from. This area of significance is related to the Tribe’s oral histories and existing prehistoric trails followed by modern roads. This information will be disclosed to the Lead Agency during consultation.

On June 3, 2021, MCC called Ms. Vance, Chairperson of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians. Ms. Vance asked MCC to send future inquiries to culturalresources@augustinetribe.com.

On June 3, 2021, MCC called Mr. Salgado, Chairperson of the Cahuilla Band of Indians. Mr. Salgado requested project information to be emailed to besparza@cahuilla.net. He stated he would likely have comment on the project.

On June 3, 2021, MCC the Ramona Band of Cahuilla and spoke to a tribal representative who stated he had no concerns for the project.

On June 3, 2021, MCC called Mr. Gomez, Environmental Coordinator of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla, who stated he had no concerns for the project.

On June 3, 2021, MCC called Mr. Mazzetti, Chairperson of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. The front desk recommended Cheryl Madrigal to be contacted. MCC attempted to contact Ms. Madrigal by phone call and email. No response was received.

On June 7, 2021, MCC received an email from Lacy Padilla, Archaeologist for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. The email stated the Project Area is not within the ACBCI boundaries, but it is within the Tribe’s Traditional Use Area. The Tribe requests a copy of any cultural resource documentation generated in connection with the Project, and a copy of the record search results with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.

No other additional groups or individuals have responded with information about the Project Area as of November 11, 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

On June 9, 2021, an intensive level pedestrian survey was conducted of the five parcels (APNs 317-140-004, -019, -020, -028, and -044) of the Project Area (Figures 9-20). During the survey, conditions were fair due to varying ground visibility and development of the parcels. Three parcels (APNs 317-140-044, -028, and -005) in the northern portion of the Project Area are developed private property for residential and business purposes. The southern portion of the Project Area (APNs 317-140-019 and 317-140-020) consist of an undeveloped area existing as an open, flat field with overgrown vegetation. Ground visibility throughout the five parcels ranged from poor to good (10-75%). Ground visibility was poor (10-25%) in the northern, developed parcels and greater (50-75%) in the undeveloped southern parcels. Vegetation observed within the Project Area included palm trees, citrus trees, and cacti from ornamental landscaping throughout the northern portion of the Project Area, with large pepperwood trees and seasonal grasses in the undeveloped southern portion of the Project Area. Soil consisted of light brown, fine-grained sand with gravel in the developed northern portion of the Project Area and light brown, fine-grained sand in the undeveloped southern portion of the Project Area. Imported gravels were observed throughout the parcels. The parcels have been disturbed by modern refuse and bioturbation. Additionally, the southern parcels have also been disturbed by plowing and vehicular activity.

On June 16, 2021, an intensive level pedestrian survey was conducted of two parcels (APNs 317-140-045, and -046) that were not included in the original survey effort (Figure 9, Figures 21-27). During the survey, conditions were poor to good due to both parcels being highly disturbed with residential and industrial structures and related debris. Ground visibility was fair (30-40%) for parcel 317-140-045 as most of the area was covered with a concrete foundation, two mobile homes, equipment storage, and associated residential disturbances, in addition to dense weeds and grasses obscuring the remaining ground surface. The soil in this area consisted of light brown silty sand with well-sorted granitic inclusions, subangular and subrounded in shape. Imported gravels, and other building/landscaping material was observed on the southern boundary. Vegetation included pepperwood trees, palm trees, jacaranda tree, cacti, ornamental landscaping, tall grasses, and weeds. In addition to the disturbances related to the developed nature of the area, other soil disturbances included faunalurbation from chickens and a dog. For parcel 317-140-046, ground visibility was good (50%) as vegetation was minimal in the undeveloped area, however, RVs, trailers, trucks, boats, cars, and related equipment obscured portions of the ground surface. Soil consisted of a light tan silty sand with granitic pebbles. Vegetation consisted of palm trees, pepperwood trees, and eucalyptus trees, and was observed on the perimeter of the parcel. Disturbances included bioturbation, refuse, and laydown yard activity.

On June 18, 2021, an intensive level pedestrian survey was conducted of the remaining parcel (APN 317-140-005) of the Project Area (Figure 9, Figures 28-33). During the survey, conditions were good. This parcel serves as a residential home in addition to a laydown yard for vehicles, semitrucks, and other related equipment. Although the parcel has been disturbed, it had good ground visibility (60-70%). Soil consisted of light brown silty sand with pebble-sized inclusions of granitic material. Imported sand and gravel was observed throughout the Project Area. Vegetation included pepperwood trees, black mustard, and other seasonal weeds and grasses. Disturbances include bioturbation, modern refuse, vehicular activity, structures, and a variety of vehicles being present.

The entire Project Area is relatively flat, and no soil profiles or deep cuts were exposed in any of the eight parcels. Three historic-era structures were observed during the survey in parcels 317-140-004 (Figure 14), 317-140-005 (Figure 31), and 317-140-044 (Figure 11) in the developed northern portion of the Project Area. The structures are residential houses and were evaluated for the eligibility for listing to the CRHR (Daly 2021). Aside from the

structures, no other cultural resources were observed during the field survey.



Figure 9. Map of Survey Areas with Survey Dates (as depicted on aerial photograph, 1:2,500)



Figure 10. Overview of southern section of parcel 317-140-044 with historic-era structure in background, view south



Figure 11. Overview of historic-era structure in Parcel 317-140-044, view east



Figure 12. Overview of interior of gated property in parcel 317-140-028, view north



Figure 13. Overview of undeveloped portion of parcel 317-140-004, view southeast



Figure 14. Overview of historic-era structure in Parcel 317-140-004, view southeast



Figure 15. Overview of undeveloped parcels 317-140-019 and 317-140-020, view northwest



Figure 16. Representative photo of vegetation in undeveloped portion of Project Area (317-140-019 and 317-140-020), view southwest



Figure 17. Representative photograph of soil (317-140-004), plan view



Figure 18. Representative photo of soil in Project Area (317-140-028), plan view



Figure 19. Representative photo of soil in Project Area (317-140-044), plan view



Figure 20. Representative photograph of soil and bioturbation disturbance (317-140-019, and -020), plan view



Figure 21. Overview of parcel 317-140-045 with example of residential activity and debris, view south



Figure 22. Representative photograph of ground visibility obscured by refuse and weeds, view west



Figure 23. Overview of open area with imported gravel and building supplies, view east



Figure 24. Representative photograph of soil (parcel 317-140-045), plan view



Figure 25. Overview of parcel 317-140-046, view northeast



Figure 26. Overview of parcel 317-140-046, view west



Figure 27. Representation photograph of soil (317-140-045), plan view



Figure 28. Overview of parcel 317-140-005, view north



Figure 29. Overview of parcel 317-140-005, view north



Figure 30. Overview of parcel 317-140-005, view south



Figure 31. Overview of historic-era structure in 317-140-005, view south



Figure 32. Representative photograph of soil (317-140-005), plan view



Figure 33. Representative photo of modern refuse disturbance observed throughout Project Area, view north

HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION

The assessment and evaluation included in the HRER found the existing properties within the Project Area not eligible for listing on the CRHR (Status Code 6Z) under Criteria 1,2, or 3 (Daly 2021, Table 4). Research did not reveal the properties to have been associated with significant events, historically significant persons, and/or a good example of a significant architectural type or style. Therefore, they do not constitute historical resources under CEQA (Daly 2021).

Table 4. Review of Historic-era Built Environment APN Reports (County of Riverside; Daly 2021)

APN #	Address	Date Constructed	APN Report Summary	CRHR Status Code Findings (Daly 2021)
APN 317-140-004	23083 Cajalco Rd.	1942	The structure is a single-family residence and was built in 1942. It is constructed of steel and/or light wood. There is no information on the number of bedrooms or bathrooms. It has a detached garage. It encompasses 432 sq ft. (County of Riverside 2021a)	6Z
APN 317-140-005	23113 Cajalco Rd.	1946	The structure is a single-family residence and was built in 1946. It is a one bedroom and constructed of steel and/or light wood. It encompasses 542 sq ft. (County of Riverside 2021b)	6Z
APN 317-140-044	23031 Cajalco Rd	1967	The structure is a single-family residence and was built in 1967. It is a 3-bedroom, 3-bath constructed of steel and/or light wood. It has an attached garage and encompasses 2361 sq ft. (County of Riverside 2021c)	6Z

Key: 6Z-Found ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project Area included a CHRIS records search and background research, NAHC outreach, and a field pedestrian survey. During background research and the field survey, three historic-era built environment resources were observed. Two of the structures were built in the 1940s, and the other was built in the late 1960s. Daly & Associates prepared a HRER which found that the three historic-era structures are ineligible for listing on the CRHR and were given the status code 6Z (Daly & Associates 2021). While no other cultural resources were 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 resources due to its proximity to the boundaries of the Soboba Band village site, Quail Place, and due to the presence of 160 known prehistoric sites located within 1-mile of the Project Area. In addition, the Project has high sensitivity for historical archaeological deposits or features as a result of the historic-era built environmental resources. Because of the presence historic-era structures and close proximity to a Native American village site, MCC recommends archaeological monitoring during all ground disturbing activities up to 5 ft. Prior to the start of construction, a cultural resources management plan (CRMP) should be prepared and implemented. It is recommended the Project's CRMP implement the following procedures:

- Archaeological monitoring during all ground-disturbance activities, such as site preparation, demolition of historic structures, and grading up to 5 ft. below surface, in order to quickly assess any discoveries of cultural resources during project implementation.
- Development of an inadvertent discovery plan in place to expediently address archaeological and / or tribal cultural resource discoveries should these be encountered during any phase of development associated with the Project. In the event that these resources are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work must be halted within 50 feet of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted and would be discussed in consultation with the appropriate regulatory agency(ies).
- Procedures of conduct following the discovery of human remains on non-federal lands have been mandated by California Health and Safety Code §7050.5, PRC §5097.98 and the California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15064.5(e). According to the provisions in CEQA, should human remains be encountered, all work in the immediate vicinity of the burial must cease, and any necessary steps to ensure the integrity of the immediate area must be taken. The Riverside County Coroner shall be immediately notified and must then determine whether the remains are Native American. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC, who will in turn, notify the person they identify as the Most-Likely-Descendent (MLD) of any human remains. Further actions will be determined, in part, by the desires of the MLD. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the NAHC of the discovery. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the owner shall, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Alternatively, if the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

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: November 12, 2021

Signed: _____

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

REFERENCES

Applied Earthworks, Inc.

2001 *Eastside Reservoir Project Final Report of Archaeological Investigations, Volumes I-V*. Prepared for Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. On file at Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Bean, L.J.

1972 *Mukat's People: The Cahuilla Indians of Southern California*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
1978 "Cahuilla." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8. *California*, volume edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 575-587 (W. T. Sturtevant, general editor). The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, L.J., and Katherine Siva Saubel

1972 *Temalpakh: Cahuilla Indian Knowledge and Use of Plants*. Malki Museum, Banning, California.

Bean, L.J. and F.C. Shippek

1978 "Luiseño." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8. *California*, volume edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 538-549 (W. T. Sturtevant, general editor). The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

BLM GLO (Bureau of Land Management Government Land Office)

2008 Land Grant Records Search Tool. Available online at <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch/Default.asp>. Last accessed August 10, 2021.

Brumgardt, Dr. John R.

1977 Site Record P-33-001701, Supplemental Material (The Gilman Ranch). On file at the Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California.

City of Perris

2013 About Perris. Electronic document, <http://www.cityofperris.org>, accessed August 1, 2014.

County of Riverside

2021a Riverside County Parcel Report-APN: 3171400004. Available at: <http://rivcoparcelreport.rivcoca.org/Report?apn=317140004&type=public&url=http://gis1.countyofriverside.us/Geocortex/Essentials/REST/TempFiles/Export.png?guid=141a061c-3245-428e-b5a8-5cc2e8ba3702&contentType=image/png>

2021b Riverside County Parcel Report-APN: 3171400005. Available at: 2021a Riverside County Parcel Report-APN: 3171400004. Available at: <http://rivcoparcelreport.rivcoca.org/Report?apn=317140004&type=public&url=http://gis1.countyofriverside.us/Geocortex/Essentials/REST/TempFiles/Export.png?guid=141a061c-3245-428e-b5a8-5cc2e8ba3702&contentType=image/png>

2021c Riverside County Parcel Report-APN: 317140044. Available at: <http://rivcoparcelreport.rivcoca.org/Report?apn=317140044&type=public&url=http://gis1.countyofriverside.us/Geocortex/Essentials/REST/TempFiles/Export.png?guid=9801c17c-962d-4b5e-ba4f-5180b58a30e1&contentType=image/png>

Daly, P.

2021 Historic Resource Evaluation Report for 23031, 23083, and 23113 Cajalco Road/Cajalco Expressway, Perris, Riverside County, CA. APNS: 317-140-044-8, 317-140-004-2, 317-140-005. Prepared by Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P for Daly & Associates.

DuBois, C.

1908 "The Religion of the Luiseño and Diegueno Indians of Southern California." In *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 8(3):69-186, Berkeley, California.

Hudlow, Scott M.

- 2007 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Global Premiere, APN 541-10-024 and -025, Williams and Alessandro Streets City of Banning, California.* Prepared for National Affordable Communities, Inc.

Kroeber, A.L.

- 1908 *Ethnography of the Cahuilla Indians.* In *American Archaeology and Ethnology.* University of California Publications, Vol 8, No 2. pp. 29-68.
1976 *Handbook of Indians of California.* Reprint of 1925 original edition, Dover Publications, New York.

Napton, L. Kyle and E. A. Greathouse

- 1982 *Cultural Resources Investigations Morongo Indian Reservation, California.* Prepared for United States Department of the Interior National Park Service.

Potter, Lee Ann and Wynell Schamel.

- 1977 "The Homestead Act of 1862." *Social Education* 61, 6: 359-364.

Sparkman, P.

- 1908 *Fading Images Indian Pictographs of Western Riverside County.* Riverside Museum Press, Riverside, California.

Sutton, M.

- 2010 The Del Rey Tradition and its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 44(2):1-54

Sutton, M., and J. Gardner

- 2010 Reconceptualizing the Encinitas Tradition of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 42(4):1-64

Tang, B.T. and M. Hogan

- 2013 *Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel No. 486-280-043 City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Winchester Associates, Inc.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1967 Steele Peak Quadrangle, California-Riverside Co., 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic). United States Department of Interior, Geological Survey

Wallace, W. J.

- 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214-230.

Warren, C. N.

- 1967 "Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast". In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3).

White, R.

- 1963 "Luiseño Social Organization" *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 48(2):91-194, Berkeley, California.

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.

APPENDIX B (CONFIDENTIAL):
CHRIS Record Search Results
and Maps (PENDING)

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Seaton and Cajalco Project

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Steele Peak

Township 04S **Range:** 04W **Section(s):** 12

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

Street Address: 2701-B N. Towne Ave

City: Pomona **Zip:** 91767

Phone: 626-205-8279

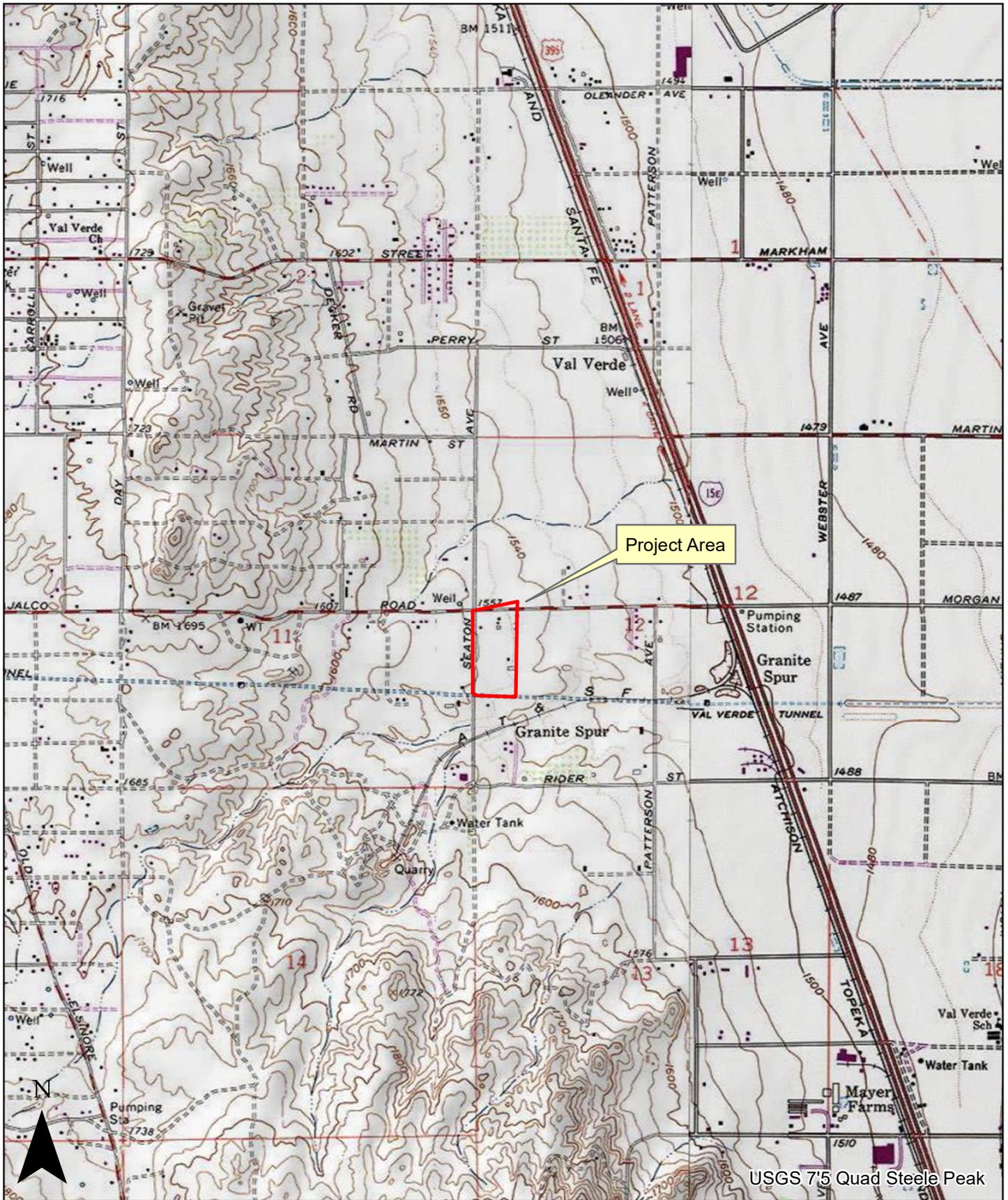
Fax: 626-249-0479

Email: tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

Project Description:

The Project proposes the development of a 17.5-acre site near the City of Perris, Riverside County.

Please see the attached map for more details on the project location.



USGS 7.5 Quad Steele Peak

 Project Area

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

1:24,000



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 29, 2021

Tria Belcourt
Material Culture Consulting, Inc.Via Email to: tria@materialcultureconsulting.com**Re: Seaton and Cajalco 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.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
**Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie**
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
[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
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/29/2021**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

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

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

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 and Cajalco Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/29/2021**

***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

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

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

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-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 and Cajalco Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
4/29/2021**

***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

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 and Cajalco Project, Riverside County.

May 5, 2021



RE: Seaton Ave. & Cajalco Rd. Project, City of Perris; Steele Peak USGS 7.5 'Quadrangle, Riverside County, 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 near 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 April 16, 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 April 29, 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 Project proposes development of parcels on a 17.5-acre lot. The Project Area is currently developed in the northern portion with residential housing and storage yards for semi-trucks and related equipment. The southern area exists as a vacant space with some vegetation. The Project is located in the City of Perris, Riverside County. It is bounded to the north by Cajalco Road to the west by Seaton Avenue, to the south by an unnamed paved road and vacant lot, and to the east by commercial buildings. Specifically, the Project Area may be found on the Steele Peak, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle in Section 12 of Township 4 South, Range 4 West (San Bernardino Base Meridian). The Area of Potential Impact (API) includes eight parcels (Riverside County APN 317-140-044, -045, -046, -028, -004, -005, -020, and -019).

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; with Assistant Project Manager Erika McMullin via telephone at 909-967-8216, email at 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".

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA
President and Principal Archaeologist
626-205-8279
tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

Seaton Ave. and Cajalco Rd. Project
 CEQA Due Diligence Native American Contact Log
 August 2021
 Page 1 of 4

Name/Affiliation	Date and Method of 1st Contact	Date of 1 st Follow Up Attempt	Date of 2 nd Follow-Up Attempt	Results	MCC Response
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC.	On June 3, MCC spoke to Patty, introduced self and reason for calling, Ms. Garcia-Plotkin hung up. On June 7, 2021, MCC received an email from Lacy Padilla, Archaeologist for the tribe, 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 final response in report.
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Phone call placed and left a voicemail for the office of Laura Avila on May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC. Left a voicemail for Laura Avila.	See above.	
Amanda Vance, Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC.	On June 3, 2021, MCC spoke to Ms. Vance who stated she needs to look for the email. Make sure MCC sends email to culturalresources@augustinetribe.com . As of August 11, 2021, MCC has not received a response from the tribe.	MCC does send emails to the email given by Ms. Vance.

Seaton Ave. and Cajalco Rd. Project
 CEQA Due Diligence Native American Contact Log
 August 2021
 Page 2 of 4

Doug Welmas, Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC. Left a voicemail.	As of August 11, 2021, MCC has not received a response from the tribe.	
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC.	On June 3, 2021, MCC spoke to BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Resource Specialist, he stated he would like an email with project info sent to besparza@cahuilla.net and will likely have comment on it. As of August 11, 2021, MCC has not received a response from the tribe.	
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC. Left voicemail.	As of August 11, 2021, MCC has not received a response from the tribe.	
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC. Left voicemail.	As of August 11, 2021, MCC has not received a response from the tribe.	
Ann Brierty, THPO Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC. Left voicemail.	As of August 11, 2021, MCC has not received a response from the tribe.	
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC. Left voicemail.	As of August 11, 2021, MCC has not received a response from the tribe.	
Mark Macarro, Chairperson Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC. Left voicemail at front desk.	As of August 11, 2021, MCC has not received a response from the tribe.	

Seaton Ave. and Cajalco Rd. Project
 CEQA Due Diligence Native American Contact Log
 August 2021
 Page 3 of 4

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Coordinator Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC. Left voicemail.	As of August 11, 2021, MCC has not received a response from the tribe.	
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	N/A	N/A	On May 10, 2021, MCC received an email from Ms. McCormick stating the tribe has no comment and defers to more local Tribes and supports their decisions on the project	MCC thanked Ms. McCormick for her response and stated it would be included in the report.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	N/A	N/A	See response above	N/A
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC.	On June 3, 2021, MCC spoke to a tribal representative who stated the tribe has no concerns.	MCC will include response in the final report.
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC.	On June 3, 2021, MCC spoke to Mr. Gomez who stated the tribe has no concerns.	MCC will include response in the final report.
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent June 3, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC. Left voicemail.	As of August 11, 2021, MCC has not received a response from the tribe.	

Seaton Ave. and Cajalco Rd. Project
 CEQA Due Diligence Native American Contact Log
 August 2021
 Page 4 of 4

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent June 3, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC.	On June 3, 2021, MCC spoke to the front desk recommended Cheryl Madrigal be contacted for information. As of August 11, 2021, MCC has not received a response from the tribe.	
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC. Unable to leave voicemail.	As of August 11, 2021, MCC has not received a response from the tribe.	MCC will include response in final report.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Dept. Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC. Number no longer in service.	As of August 11, 2021, MCC has not received a response from the tribe.	MCC will include response in final report.
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC.	On August 11, MCC spoke to Mr. Vivanco who explained the Project falls within tribal landscape associated with village meaning "quail place" where "Cajalco" comes from. Area of significance related to oral histories. Existing prehistoric trails followed by modern roads. Information will be disclosed to the lead agency during consultation.	MCC will include response in final report.
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Letter sent via USPS on May 5, 2021	Email sent May 24, 2021	Phone call on June 3, 2021 by AMC. Unable to leave voicemail.	As of August 11, 2021, MCC has not received a response from the tribe.	



Erika McMullin <erika@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Fwd: Seaton Ave. & Cajalco Rd. Project, City of Perris; Riverside County, CA

2 messages

Tria Belcourt <tria@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Tue, May 11, 2021 at 1:41 PM

To: Sonia Sifuentes <sonia@materialcultureconsulting.com>, Julia Carvajal <julia@materialcultureconsulting.com>, Erika McMullin <erika@materialcultureconsulting.com>

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Quechan Historic Preservation Officer** <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>

Date: Mon, May 10, 2021, 3:51 PM

Subject: Seaton Ave. & Cajalco Rd. Project, City of Perris; Riverside County, CA

To: <tria@materialcultureconsulting.com>

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

Virus-free. www.avast.com

2 attachments

image001.jpg
11K

image001.jpg
11K

Erika McMullin <erika@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Tue, May 11, 2021 at 1:44 PM

To: Tria Belcourt <tria@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Cc: Julia Carvajal <julia@materialcultureconsulting.com>, Sonia Sifuentes <sonia@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Thanks I will upload the response

[Quoted text hidden]

--

Erika McMullin, B.A.

Cultural Resources Assistant Project Manager

Material Culture Consulting, Inc.

2701-B North Towne Ave

Pomona, CA 91767

Cell: (909)967-8216

www.materialcultureconsulting.com



03-006-2021-025

June 07, 2021

[VIA EMAIL TO:sonia@materialcultureconsulting.com]
Material Culture Consulting
Ms. Sonia Sifuentes
2701-B North Towne Avenue
Pomona, California 91767

Re: Seaton Ave. & Cajalco Rd. Project

Dear Ms. Sonia Sifuentes,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Seaton Ave & Cajalco Rd 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 cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- *The presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

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

Cordially,

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



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